

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

No. CCCCX—New Series.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT

OF THE

AMOD TALUKA

OF THE

BROACH COLLECTORATE.

BOMBAY:
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From

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

To

THE COLLECTOR OF BROACH.

Broach, 22nd February 1900.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of Government, revision settlement proposals for Táluka Ámod of your Collectorate.

2. The current settlement was introduced in the year 1874-75 by Mr. N. B. Beyts, and will not expire till the close of the revenue year 1903-04.

3. Ámod comprises in all 51 villages, of which one only—Ajamnagar—is held on a fixed jama. The tenure of this village was under consideration at the time of the original settlement, but it was afterwards decided that “the existing tenure under which the village is held on the payment of a certain fixed sum annually (Rs. 776-13-8) should not be disturbed”—(Vide Government Resolution No. 2275, dated 3rd May 1878).

4. Of the 50 Government villages, 27 are bhágdári. Since the original settlement the tenure of the two villages of Dádápur and Ghamnád was transferred from bhágdári to bighoti at the request of the Bhágdárs. Of the total Government culturable area (56,450 acres) the land held on bhágdári tenure amounts to 30,421 acres or 54 per cent.

5. Although there is only one inám village in this táluka, the area under alienated lands is considerable, amounting to 64 per cent. of the culturable area of the táluka, as will be seen from the following figures :—

Government land (excluding 19,051 acres) ...	(excluding ...)	unculturable ...	waste of ...	56,450
Ámod wánto ...	...	...	...	10,695
Kerwádá „ ...	...	...	...	4,335
Mátar „ ...	...	...	...	1,348
Tancha „ ...	...	...	...	1,187
Service and other alienations ...	...	...	...	18,867
Total ...				35,932

6. Ámod and Kerváda wántas are held on summary settlement. The jama of Mátar and Tancha wántas is alterable, and is levied in proportion to the kamál or total survey assessment, as will be explained hereafter.

7. The lines on which measurement and classification operations were conducted have already been described in previous reports on Broach and Anklesvar. The area falling under revision was small, as will be seen from the statement given in paragraph 8, and it may be said that almost the whole of the original classification was deduced from the existing records. As explained in the Broach Revision Settlement Report (paragraph 6), khunts were substituted for bándhs in 23 villages of the táluka under report.

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

	Total number of survey fields.	Total number of old Survey Numbers submitted to Revision Survey operations.	Difference in area between the Original and Revision Survey Numbers.						
			Under 5 per cent.	Over 5 and up to 10 per cent.	Over 10 and up to 15 per cent.	Over 15 and up to 20 per cent.	Over 20 and up to 25 per cent.	Over 25 and up to 30 per cent.	Over 30 per cent.
By Original Survey	15,645	10	8	2	...	...	...	...	...
By Revision Survey Numbers ...	15,916	...	10						
P&T Numbers	5	...							

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

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

	Total.	Unarable waste.	Remaining arable.
By Original Survey ...	96,498	19,225	77,273
By Revision Survey ...	96,506	19,229	77,277
Decrease ...	...	...	...
Increase ...	8	4	4

10. Details of occupied land are shown below :—

Description of land.	By FORMER SURVEY.				By REVISION SURVEY.			
	Government.		Alienated.	Total.	Government.		Alienated.	Total.
	Occupied.	Unoccupied.			Occupied.	Unoccupied.		
	Rs.							
Dry crop ...	55,987	138	18,241	74,366	55,901	138	18,245	74,284
New rice ...	...	...	2,536	2,536	84	...	2,521	2,521
Old rice ...	57	...	18	75	57	...	13	73
Bhátka ...	268	...	27	295	270	...	27	297
Unculturable ...	...	19,046	75	19,121	...	19,051	75	19,126
	...	...	104	104	...	...	103	103
Total ...	56,312	19,184	18,361	93,857	56,312	19,189	18,367	93,868
	...	...	2,641	2,641	...	...	2,638	2,638

The above statement does not include the lands belonging to Amod and Kerváda wántas. The lower line of figures represent the lands of Mátar and

Tancha Ráhet wántas. The unculturable waste area (19,051 acres) includes salt waste numbers, about 1,500 acres in Achod; 7,700 acres in Denvá; 700 acres in Machásra, and 900 acres in Mángrol.

11. The Táluka A'mod is a small but a compact block of 51 villages, having an area of 176 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Dhadhar river, which separates it from Jambusar Táluka; on the east by the Baroda territory; and on the south and west by Tálukas of Broach and Vágra, respectively.

Position, physical features, &c.

As regards climate, physical features and agriculture, the táluka closely resembles the adjoining Sub-division of Broach. The prevailing soil is black, changing to gorat towards the river Dhadhar; but this rich tract, as is usually the case, falls within the limits of the wántas.

12. The river Dhadhar, which squirts the northern boundary of the táluka, is tidal throughout its course within the limits of the táluka. It is navigable as far as the Tankaria Bandar in the Jambusar Táluka beyond which the stream is reduced to a few feet of water.

Rivers.

13. As in Broach, so in this táluka, the water-supply is scanty. The wells are deep: the level to the water standing 45 to 55 feet below the surface. In the south-eastern villages the water is often brackish. It is worthy of remark that where wells have been sunk to the depth of 110 to 130 feet a copious supply of sweet water is obtainable. The large supply required for the spinning and weaving mills in the Broach City is obtained from such deep wells. Famine relief operations will greatly improve the water-supply of the táluka as the relief operations are mainly directed towards the construction of new tanks and the extension and deepening of old.

Wells.

14. I have pointed out in my Broach Revision Settlement Report (paragraph 48) that the district suffers from the want of natural drainage due to the flat nature of the country. Mr. Beyts, in paragraphs 11 and 12 of the A'mod Report, questions the existence of this evil. No doubt the people are apt to exaggerate it, but the fact cannot be denied that the surface drainage is defective and in consequence in many places the crops suffer severely in years of heavy rainfall. It may be mentioned that the first relief work opened this year was the Itola-Kolvána channel. Two others, namely, the Ghamnád and Ninám channels, have been projected and sanctioned.

Drainage.

15. Two trunk roads, namely, the Broach-Jambusar Road and the A'mod-Pálej Road, having a junction at A'mod and running through the central portion of the táluka, facilitate the carriage of agricultural produce to the two important markets of Broach and Pálej. The A'mod-Pálej Road has been recently repaired and earthed up as a famine relief work. The metalling of roads is very expensive as the metal has to be conveyed from long distances. It has been therefore considered that a narrow gauge railway line from Broach to Jambusar, if guaranteed by the Local Board, will be a more successful undertaking than metalling and keeping in repair the trunk road of the district; and I am informed that before long the Broach-Jambusar Railway will be a *fait accompli*.

Communications.

16. The average rainfall of the eleven years ending 1898 was 34.5 inches, varying from 19.8 inches in 1888 to 67 inches in 1894. The rainfall of the past few years has been unevenly distributed and unfavourable.

Appendix A.—Rainfall.

17. The following extract from Appendix B shows the average percentage areas under different crops for the five years ending 1898-99 :—

			Percentage of area under each crop.				Percentage of area under each crop.
<i>Cereals.</i>				<i>Drugs and Narcotics.</i>			
Jowári	...	...	23·01	Tobacco	...	...	0·19
Bájrí	...	...	1·44				
Paddy	...	...	3·91				
Wheat	...	...	5·29	Condiments and Spices	...	...	0·02
Coarse grains	...	...	0·44				
		Total	34·09				
<i>Pulses.</i>				<i>Oil-seeds.</i>			
Tur	...	...	1·40	Sesame	...	...	2·71
Gram	...	...	0·05	Castor-oil seed	...	...	0·12
Mag and Udid	...	...	0·01			Total	2·83
Math and Kulith	...	...	0·29				
Others	...	...	17·03				
		Total	18·78				
<i>Orchard and Garden Produce.</i>				<i>Fibres.</i>			
Vegetables	...	...	0·37	Cotton	...	...	43·57
Green fodder	...	...	0·14				
		Total	0·51	Miscellaneous	...	...	0·01
				Total gross area cropped	...	...	100·00

18. It will be observed that cotton, along with rice, which is grown between its rows as a minor crop, occupies no less than 47 per cent. of the gross cropped area. Jowári comes next with 23 per cent. Lang (*Lathyrus sativus*), which forms almost the sole crop of the area included among "Others" under the heading of "Pulses," occupies 17 per cent., wheat 5·3 per cent., and til, tur and bájrí about 2 per cent. each. The system of bare fallow, already described in the Broach Revision Settlement Report (paragraph 16), is also observed in A'mod. Of the total area of 12,496 acres returned as fallow, bare fallow could not be less than 4,000 acres; the rest being under grass.

19. No weekly bazárs are held in the táluka. Agricultural produce is disposed of at the markets of Broach and Pálej. There was a spinning factory in the village of Samni, which has been lately removed. Cotton is usually bought in the villages by merchants from Broach and Pálej. Indigenous industries include only a few workers in iron and weavers of coarse cloth called "Khádi." Cutlery from A'mod has a ready sale throughout the district.

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

Population and resources.				1874.	1888-89.	1898-99.
Population	...	...	...	37,107	.....	36,271
Wells	...	...	...	302	565 (1891)	604 (1896-97)
Agricultural cattle	...	...	...	8,785	6,793	6,591
Cows, buffaloes and their young	...	...	...	9,777	8,976	10,059
Horses	...	...	...	610	413	380
Sheep and goats	...	...	...	3,429	2,401	2,774
Ploughs	...	...	...	3,388	3,260	3,289
Carts	...	...	...	2,600	2,489	2,614

The above figures do not call for detailed notice. The táluka was long settled before the current rates were introduced. All available land is under cultivation. The difference in the figures for the several years are due, it may be said, more to defects in previous enumerations than to any great changes. One fact, however, is noticeable, and that is the large increase in the number of wells from 302 to 604; which is mainly due to the praiseworthy efforts of the Local Board to improve the deficient supply of water for domestic purposes.

21. The total population of the táluka is 36,271 souls, of which 77 per cent. are engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mahomedans, who are chiefly Borahs, number 21 per cent, and Kunbis and Kolis each 12 per cent. of the total population. A description of the agricultural classes has already been furnished in the Broach Settlement Report. The past few years have been unfavourable, but it may be said that, as in Broach, the condition of the Patidárs, Borahs, Rajputs and other higher castes is fairly prosperous.

Appendix D.—Agricultural Population.

22. Of the total Government numbers, 55 per cent. are cultivated by the owners themselves and 32 per cent. by the owners in partnership with others. Similar figures for alienated land are 65 and 31 per cent., respectively. These statistics point to the facts that more than 50 per cent. of the Government numbers have passed into the hands of the rich men of Broach and A'mod Kasba, and that the bhágdárs hold more land than they are able to cultivate without the assistance of tenants.

Appendix I.—Survey numbers cultivated by the Owners.

23. The usual figures supplied by the Registration Department regarding sales, mortgages, &c., are furnished in the appendices K, K¹, L, L¹, M. noted in the margin. I regret that the statements are not so complete as those hitherto submitted, inasmuch as the transactions (except in the case of the statement showing mortgages with possession) contained therein are few in number, and refer to small areas.

In 21 and 65 cases of ordinary sales, the sale money averaged 7 and 17 times the assessment. The statement showing sales by Court-decrees is useless for the reasons stated above. It refers only to 44 acres of poor soil bearing assessment of about Rs. 2 per acre.

Only 12 cases of simple mortgages are returned. In half the number of transactions the mortgage money amounted to six and half times, and in the other half a dozen cases, sixteen times the assessment. In cases of mortgages with possession, the average amounts at which fields were mortgaged were in 112 and 270 cases eight and fifteen times the survey assessment. In other 22 cases the mortgage-money amounted to 47 times the assessment, which was, however, very low.

The ordinary rate at which land is sublet is twice the survey assessment, the owner paying the assessment.

24. The period of survey lease and the markets of the táluka being the same as those of the adjoining Sub-division of Broach, my remarks on prices given in the Broach Revision Settlement Report also apply to the táluka under report. It is sufficient to remark that during the period under review the prices of agricultural produce have remained almost stable.

Appendix N.—Prices.

25. The revenue history of the past 25 years shows that no remissions of revenue, excepting very small amounts in one or two years, have been granted during the period under review. The remission shown in the first year is due to the usual abatement of revenue on the introduction of a new settlement.

Appendix O.—Revenue History.

26. The following table shows the extent of the difficulty experienced in collecting the land revenue. The number of notices is large. There were 37 cases of distraint in 1898-99, due no doubt to the adverse seasons experienced during the last 3 or 4 years:—

Compulsory Processes.

Year.	Number of Villages.	Number of Notices.	Number of Distraint Cases.
1896-97	44	418	...
1897-98	41	395	...
1898-99	47	836	37

27. The scheme of the original settlement of Broach has already been described in the Revision Settlement Report of that taluka, and the same remarks apply to Amod. It is only necessary to state that as in Broach, so in Amod, I consider the current assess-

- Original Settlement.
1. Itola.
 2. Kolvána.
 3. Tankária.
 4. Machásra.

ment, with the exception of the four villages noted in the margin, just and equitable, and my proposals, therefore, lead to their continuance.

2nd Group.

1. Achhod.
2. Buva.
3. Bodka.
4. Samiala.
5. Kerváda.
6. Machásra.

3rd Group.

1. Itola.
2. Kolvána.
3. Tankária.
4. Mángrol.
5. Velapur.
6. Hetámpur.
7. Denva.

28. At the original settlement the taluka was divided into three groups. The second and the third groups consist of 6 and 7 villages, respectively, as shown in the margin, the remaining 38 villages being placed in the first group.

29. The only change proposed is slight. I would lower Machásra, which is a Bára village, and ought to go to the 3rd group; and the three villages of Itola, Kolvána and Tankária should come into the second as they do not suffer from proximity to salt waste lands as the villages of the 3rd group.

30. The current maximum rates for these three groups are Rs. 5-8-0, Rs. 5 and Rs. 4, respectively. I have proposed a Rs. 5-8-0 for villages of the 2nd group in Broach. These villages adjoin the A'mod 1st group. To that group, on account of greater distance from markets, and because the continuance of the present rate of Rs 5-8-0, on the abolition of reducing distance scales, would cause a considerable increase of assessment, I propose to apply a maximum rate of Rs. 5-4-0. For similar reasons the 2nd group has proportionately been reduced to Rs 4-12-0. The 3rd group, comprising low-lying Bara villages, has a moderate maximum rate of Rs. 4, which I would continue.

31. The following table, which is an abstract of Appendix Q, compares the results of the original and proposed rates:—

By Former Survey.						By Revision Survey.						
Group.	Number of Villages	Maximum Rate.	Area.	Assessment.	Average per Acre.	Group.	Number of Villages.	Maximum Rate.	Area.	Assessment.	Average per Acre.	Increase or decrease due to application of Distance Scales.
			Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
I ..	39	5-8	45,041	218,068	4 12 9	I ...	39	5-6	45,062	221,060	4 13 6	-2,185
II ...	6 { ⁵ ₁ }	5-0	5,211	19,323								
III ...	7 { ⁸ ₄ }	4-0	4,480	15,485		II ...	8	4-12	9,000	41,677	4 4 10	-1,845
			9,691	34,808	3 9 6							
II ..	1	5-0	825	3,091		III ..	5	4-0	3,505	11,331	3 3 11	-195
III ...	4	4-0	2,092	8,063								
			3,517	11,154	3 2 9							
	Total ...		58,840	2,64,925	4 8 0				58,847	2,74,187	4 10 6	-4,225

It will be seen from the above statement that the revised proposals result in an increase of Rs. 9,212 or 3.48 per cent., which will be reduced to Rs. 4,987

or 1.88 per cent. after the application of distance scales. The increase of Rs. 7,000 in the second group is due to the raising of the three villages of Itola, Kolvána, and Tankária to a higher group. These villages are as good as most of the villages of the second group, in which they are now included. The application of distance scales will reduce these villages by about Rs. 1,000 and lower their percentage increases to 21.24 and 24, respectively. The high increases in other villages are due to the application of reducing scales at the original settlement. Thus the scale applied to Tancha Talpad No. 12, Ranáda No. 16 and Bodka No. 40, whose assessment rises by 23, 22 and 19 per cent., respectively, had the effect of reducing the lands near the village site by three annas in the rupee, with proportionate reductions on fields further off. There will be a decrease of Rs. 400 in Chaklad No. 6, Rs. 850 in Dora No. 24, Rs. 700 in Sarbhan No. 32, Rs. 900 in Achhod No. 38, and Rs. 675 in Tankária No. 45. There will be an increase of Rs. 240 each in Keslu No. 15 and Kothi Vátarsa No. 19.

32. The area under old rice is only 58 acres and under new 97 acres. The total rice area irrigated from tanks amount to 59 acres. At the original settlement the maximum rate for water was fixed at a rupee less than the jaráyat rate. I propose the jaráyat rate of the group in which the rice lands occur, for both soil and water. The decrease in assessment in Anor, Matar and Vedcha is due to classification, the tank himayat and akasia water annas having been reduced. The rise in Kolvána and Tankaria is due to these villages having been transferred to a higher group.

The following table compares the results of the original and proposed rates on the area under old rice:—

Serial Number in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	BY FORMER SURVEY.				BY REVISION SURVEY.		
		Maximum Soil Rate.	Maximum Water Rate.	Area.	Average per Acre.	Maximum Rate.	Area.	Average per Acre.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs. a. p.	
12	Tancha Talpad ...	5 8	4 8	1	6 10 8	5.4	1 6 9 0	
21	Anor ...	5 8	4 8	1	9 3 8	5.4	1 7 4 4	
33	Mátar Wánto ...	5 8	4 8	1	9 4 9	5.4	1 6 14 3	
37	Vedcha ...	5 8	4 8	1	8 3 9	5.4	1 7 3 9	
43	Itola ...	4 0	3 0	1	6 0 0	4.12	1 5 15 0	
44	Kolvána ...	4 0	3 0	36	5 9 8	4.12	36 7 3 7	
45	Tankária ...	4 0	3 0	9	5 15 2	4.12	9 8 8 10	
47	Mangrol... ..	4 0	3 0	8	4 9 11	4 0	8 5 3 10	

33. There are in all 270 acres of bhátha land in the three villages of Amod, Dhansoli and Pursa. The current bhátha rates are Rs. 8 for the first two villages and Rs. 6 for the third. I propose to continue the same. The results do not vary.

34. Owing to the prevalence of black cotton soil and the scantiness of water-supply in wells, the area under irrigation is a negligible quantity. The original figures for well water assessment are not available. At the revision 29 acres only have been assessed for sub-soil water advantages.

35. The jama of lands held on the Ráhet Wánta tenure is alterable in proportion to the change in the revision figures. The rule is:—As the current jama is to the current survey kamál, so will be the revised jama to the revised

survey kamál or full assessment (*vide* paragraph 127 of the original report, and paragraph 8 of Government Resolution No. 90, dated 8th January 1877, thereon).

36. In the táluka under report kácha or wáda lands are allowed free of assessment up to 10 gunthas. I would, therefore, recommend that the existing wádas be continued to the holders free of assessment up to 10 gunthas.

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

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

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

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

THROUGH W. S. COLE, ESQUIRE,
DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT, GUJARÁT REVENUE SURVEY.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Amod, District Broach, for the years 1888-1898.

B 2285-9

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante-Monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 31st October).		Late rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1888...	0.22	2	...	...	9.90	14	9.23	11	0.53	1	19.88	28	Kharif rain favourable in the beginning but scanty at end of July. August rain beneficial and prospects generally improved. September-October rain almost absent and all crops suffered. Cotton alone was in a fairly good condition owing to retentive nature of the soil. The cyclonic storms in November were, however, most opportune and gave relief to standing kharif and allowed rabi sowing. December was rainless but dewy nights kept cotton and other rabi crops in fair condition. Season fair on the whole.
1889...	...	...	0.60	2	20.71	25	8.73	16	...	...	30.04	43	Sowing rain sufficient but late. August rain favourable though slightly injurious to bajri and cotton. In places these had been resown. September rain deficient for rice especially in Jambusar in north. Rain in October sufficient for standing kharif and useful for rabi sowing. Season very good on the whole. Cotton and wheat yielded a bumper crop.
1890...	...	...	0.19	1	19.35	23	4.80	12	...	...	24.64	36	Sowing rain seasonable and sufficient. July rain though light fell at seasonable intervals. August rain beneficial to standing crops except rice. Rain in September very useful to standing kharif and for rabi sowings. Very little rain fell subsequently and rabi crops suffered from want of moisture. Kharif crops fair. Season on the whole fair.
1891...	0.39	1	...	...	18.58	18	12.11	14	...	...	31.08	33	Sowing rain late and not quite sufficient till the middle of July. Cyclonic rain at end of July injured sown crops and necessitated resowing in many places of cotton and jowar. A clear break in Magha (second half of August) very favourable for resown crops. September rain seasonable for rabi sowing. No rain after the first week of October though a closing shower was desirable. Season fair on the whole.
1892...	...	...	0.35	1	21.77	22	19.01	16	...	...	41.18	39	Rain favourable in the beginning and sowing of kharif crops completed by the end of July. August rain proved very beneficial to standing crops. Rain in September slightly excessive for crops ready for reaping. Rabi crops sown in time in October, but they suffered a little owing to frost in Vagra. On the whole season for kharif and rabi good.
1893...	0.18	1	0.14	1	26.38	24	5.13	14	0.32	2	32.60	42	Sowing rain too heavy. Break following too short and on it supervend another burst of heavy rain. After a useful break a seasonable fall came late in August. Rain in September light but useful. Rabi crops were favoured by the light rains of October and November but standing kharif would have been better without it. Rabi crops suffered from cloudy weather in February and March especially in Vagra.
1894...	...	...	...	...	39.03	31	17.16	14	10.86	6	67.05	51	June rain more than double the usual fall and sowings favourably done. July rain very heavy destroyed seedlings and necessitated resowing. Break in August very favourable but the fall in September injuriously heavy to cotton and jowari. October rain again excessive, necessitating resowing, which was completed in November. Cotton fared worst. Season though irregular was not bad.
1895...	0.41	2	...	...	15.13	25	3.33	7	0.80	2	19.67	36	June rain sufficient and sowings done timely in July. August rain beneficial to kharif crops as well as for rabi preparations. Conditions changed in September, the fall being very insufficient for all crops, particularly for rice and rabi sowing. October fall normal but too late for rice. It was useful for other crops. No rain after that. Season fair for kharif except rain, poor for rabi.
1896...	...	...	...	...	33.23	32	6.18	7	1.11	2	40.47	41	June rain sufficient for sowing but July rain was extraordinarily heavy. Cotton and other crops rotted and all agricultural operations stopped. Break in the second half of August very useful for resowing cotton and til. September rain too deficient for these resown crops and for rabi sowing. October was rainless. Kharif crops suffered to some extent. Light showers in November and December promoted rabi crops. Season fair to good for kharif as well as for rabi.
1897...	...	...	...	...	14.07	24	9.58	15	...	...	23.65	39	Sowing rain insufficient in the beginning. Sowings completed in July. Rain in August and September seasonable and crops prospered well. October rain also beneficial for standing kharif and for rabi sowings. There being no rain in November rabi crops suffered. Heavy general showers, late in February, did some good to rabi crops. Season fair to good for kharif and rabi.
1898...	1.02	1	...	...	35.52	25	12.83	14	0.18	1	49.55	41	Sowing rain sufficient and kharif crops were put in time. July rain heavy, in places more than enough, injuring bajri and cotton for excessive moisture. Cotton resown in places. Useful break followed in August. September rain useful for standing kharif and for rabi preparations. Rabi crops sown in time. There was practically no rain in October and November. No rain except light showers in December. Season generally good.
Average ...	0.20	1	0.14	...	23.10	24	9.82	13	1.26	1	34.52	39	

APPENDIX B.

Details of Cultivation and Crops in the Villages of the A'mod Taluka of the Broach Collectorate.

Taluka.	CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED AREA.																CROPS.																
	Number and Area of Villages.						Area for which Agricultural Statistics are available.										Cereals.						Pulses.										
	Government.		Allotted.		Total.		Villages.	Area in Acres.	Percentage of Column 9 on the Gross Area.	Area cultivated.				Area uncultivated.			Jowari.	Bajri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse Grains.	Others.	Total.	Tur.	Gram.	Mug and Udal.							
	Number.	Area in Acres.	Number.	Area in Acres.	Number.	Area in Acres.				Cropped (net).		Fallow.	Total.	Available for Cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.												Total.						
										Irrigated.	Not Irrigated.				Forest.	Others.																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28						
	61	112,706	61	112,706	61	112,706	...	81	60,709	12,406	66,926	126	...	19,253	19,879	16,620	1,168	2,166	4,275	266	2	27,638	1,129	80	12						
Percentages of Crops on the gross area cropped (Column 28)					
	Crops—continued.																																
Taluka.	Pulses—continued.			Orchard and Garden Produce.				Drugs and Narcotics.			Condiments and Spices.	Sugar-cane.	Oil-seeds.						Dyes.	Fibres.			Miscellaneous.	Gross Area stopp'd.	Deduct Area twice-stop-p'd.	Remainder net Area cropped.							
	Makh. and Kullih.	Others.	Total.	Vegetables.	Green Fodder.	Fruit-trees.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.			Sesame.	Linsed.	Castor-oil seed.	Safflower-seed.	Others.	Total.		Cotton.	Others.	Total.											
																											29	30	31	32	33	34	35
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.					Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	239	13,777	15,196	802	110	3	415	163	...	163	16	2	2,189	...	96	...	...	2,287	...	26,268	...	25,259	4	68,118	98	80,430					
Percentages of Crops on the gross area cropped (Column 52) ...	0.29	17.08	18.78	0.37	0.14	...	0.51	0.19	...	0.19	0.02	...	2.71	...	0.12	...	...	2.83	...	43.57	...	43.57	0.01	100	...	...					

APPENDIX D.

Detail of Population according to Occupation by percentages.

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.									NON-AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.			
Having interest in land.					Labourers.			Total Agricultural Population.	Crafts.	Unskilled labour.	Others.	Total Non-agricultural Population.
Land occupants not cultivating.	Land occupants cultivating.	Tenants and sharers cultivating.	Others.	Total.	Farm servants.	Field labourers and crop watchers.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
418 1·15	8,972 24·73	5,450 15·02	3,551 9·79	18,391 50·69	1,584 4·23	8,222 22·68	9,756 26·91	28,147 77·60	2,440 6·73	3,163 8·72	2,521 6·95	8,124 22·40

APPENDIX E.

Detail of Population according to Religion and Education.

Sex.	As per Village Census.	Percentage on total Population able to read or learning.	RELIGION.									
			Hindu Castes.					Musalmán Sects.	Christians.	Pársis.	Others.	
			Kunbis.	Kolis.	Rajputs.	Bráhmíns.	Others.					
Males ...	18,381	35·02	2,375	2,500	840	552	7,980	4,010	.....	3	121
Females ...	17,890	1·09	2,255	2,451	844	531	7,842	3,844	.....	2	121
Total ...	36,271	18·28	4,630	4,951	1,684	1,083	15,822	7,854	.....	5	242

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural stock of the

Government Villages in the A'mod Taluka of the Broach Collectorate during the years 1888-89 and 1898-99.

Number of Villages.	Taluka.	CATTLE.											Horses and Ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	PLOWNS.		CARTS.		Cropped land for pair of plough cattle.	
		For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milch cattle.		Young stock.		Total.				Small.	Large, (i.e., of over two cattle.)	For Passengers.	For produce and goods.		
		Oxen.	He- Buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull- Buffaloes.	Oxen.	He- Buffaloes.	Cows.	She- Buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo Calves.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
51	A'mod	1888-89	6,643	...	6	16	127	1	1,429	3,590	1,630	2,327	15,769	413	588	1,813	3,260	...	433	3,006	24.5
51		1898-99	6,466	...	13	15	92	5	1,792	3,736	1,822	2,709	16,650	380	536	2,238	3,289	...	563	2,051	25.0

APPENDIX G.

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

Number of Villages	Shops.	Oil Presses.	LOOMS.		COTTON SAWGINS.		Births.	Deaths.	Vaccination.	Liquor-shops.	Talim-khānas.	Dharm-shālas.	TEMPLES.	
			Cotton.	Woollen.	Hand gins.	Steam gins.							Hindu.	Muslimān.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
50	345	47	47	...	...	...	1894-95 ... 1,469 1895-96 ... 1,766 1896-97 ... 1,692 1897-98 ... 1,593 1898-99 ... 1,700 Total ... 8,320 Average ... 1,644	1894-95 ... 1,711 1895-96 ... 1,318 1896-97 ... 1,324 1897-98 ... 1,172 1898-99 ... 2,096 Total ... 7,651 Average ... 1,530	1894-95 ... 1,200 1895-96 ... 1,089 1896-97 ... 1,435 1897-98 ... 1,191 1898-99 ... 1,075 Total ... 5,990 Average ... 1,198	5	...	18	100	28

APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools together with the average Attendance.

B 2285-4

Number of Villages in which there are Schools.	District.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.		MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.				PRIVATE SCHOOLS.		REMARKS.
		Boys.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		
		Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
27	A'mod	26	{ 974 boys. 54 girls. }	1	123	1	53	3	159	

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the proportion of Government Occupied and Inám Lands cultivated by Occupants and Sub-Tenants, &c.

Number of Villages.	District.	Total Numbers cultivated by Occupants or Inámdárs.		Total Numbers cultivated by Occupants or Inámdárs in partnership with others.		Total Numbers cultivated by Sub-Tenants on Money-rent.		Total Numbers cultivated by Sub-Tenants for Produce of Grain-rent.		Waste Numbers.	Parampok Numbers.	Total Numbers.	
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.			Government.	Inám.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
50	A'mod... {	5,873	3,467	3,371	1,633	415	124	146	108	81	698	10,584	5,332
		55.49	65.02	31.85	30.63	3.92	2.33	1.38	2.02	0.76	6.60	100	100

APPENDIX J.

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

Number of Villages.	Talukas.	WELLS, BUDKIS, AND THE LIKE.								For Irrigation.	TANKS.						OTHER SOURCES.						Remarks.			
		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.			For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.			In disuse.		
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.		Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
51	A'mod.	1891-92 ...	68	1	218	1	229	21	31	1	...	...	...	...	...	268	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...
51		1896-97 ...	74	1	227	...	249	18	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	269	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...

APPENDIX K.

Showing ordinary sales.

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sold.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per Acre for which sold.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I ... 1 to 10 times ...	21	150 88	625 15 0	4 2 6	4,492 6 0	29 10 11	7.2
„ II ... 11 to 25 „ ...	65	297 7	1,267 11 0	4 4 3	21,946 0 0	73 14 3	17.3
„ III ... 26 to 50 „ ...	10	32 5	145 9 0	4 8 6	4,651 8 0	145 5 6	32.14
„ IV ... 51 to 100 „ ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ V ... 101 to 250 „ ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	96	486 10	2,039 3 0	4 4 0	31,089 14 0	64 12 4	15.2

APPENDIX K⁽¹⁾.

Showing sales under Court decrees.

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sold.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per Acre for which sold.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I ... 1 to 10 times ...	4	44 28	101 3 0	2 3 11	131	2 14 7	1.3
„ II ... 11 to 25 „ ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ III ... 26 to 50 „ ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ IV ... 51 to 100 „ ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ V ... 101 to 250 „ ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	4	44 28	101 3 0	2 3 11	131	2 14 7	1.3

APPENDIX L.

Showing simple mortgages.

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres mortgaged.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I ... 1 to 10 times...	6	68	354	5 3 4	2,410	35 7 1	6.8
„ II ... 11 to 25 „ ...	6	23	120	4 9 10	1,948	74 14 9	16.2
„ III ... 26 to 50 „ ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ IV ... 51 to 100 „ ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ V ... 101 to 150 „ ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	12	94	474	5 0 8	4,358	46 5 9	9.2

APPENDIX L⁽¹⁾.*Showing mortgages with possession.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold,	Number of cases.	Total acres mortgaged.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I... 1 to 10 times...	112	616 82	2,919 3 0	4 11 8	22,363 4 0	36 3 11	7.7
„ II... 11 to 25 „ ...	270	930 10	4,301 9 0	4 9 11	65,288 3 0	70 3 1	15.2
„ III... 26 to 50 „ ...	22	63 17	161 2 0	2 8 7	7,642 0 0	121 4 10	47.0
„ IV... 51 to 100 „ ...	1	4 0	19 0 0	4 12 0	656 0 0	214 0 0	85.0
„ V... 101 to 150 „ ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	405	1,614 19	7,400 14 0	4 9 4	96,149 7 0	59 9 2	12.9

APPENDIX M.

Showing Sub-lettings.

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sub-let.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sub-let.	Average rate per acre for which sub-let.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sub-let.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I... 1 to 5 times ...	7	104 3	486 3 0	4 10 4	670 4 0	6 7 1	1.38
„ II... 6 to 10 „ ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ III... 11 to 25 „ ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ IV... 26 to 50 „ ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ V... above 50 „ ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	7	104 3	486 3 0	4 10 4	670 4 0	6 7 1	1.38

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the Prices prevalent in the A'mod Taluka from 1869-70 to 1899-99.

Years		LBS. OF 30 TOLAS PER RUPEE.							REMARKS.	
		Wheat.	Paddy.	Tur.	Jowar.	Bajri.	Til.	Lang.		Cotton.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1869-70	...	18	32	17	32	26	13½	32	8	
1870-71	...	30	34	30	40	25	12½	35	15½	
1871-72	...	25	33	23	40	26	12½	50	9½	
1872-73	...	27	34	21	38	35	12½	64	10½	
1873-74	...	30	50	26	41	21	11½	65	13½	
Average	...	26	36½	23½	38	26½	12½	49	11½	
1874-75	...	31	40	30	39	38	17½	64	10	
1875-76	...	39	44	40	44	36	16	80	18½	
1876-77	...	24	38	16	28	26	11	62	13	
1877-78	...	15	25	16	20	16	11½	27	14½	
1878-79	...	17	26	15	21	18	13½	30	9½	
1879-80	...	25	30	23	30	28	14	32	8½	
1880-81	...	33	38	38½	40	38	13½	70	11½	
1881-82	...	30	32	19	40	31	13½	63	10½	
1882-83	...	27	38	30	35	29	13½	72	10	
1883-84	...	32	40	32	32	34	13	56	11½	
Average	...	27½	35	26	33	29½	13½	55½	11½	
1884-85	...	34	32	30	40	31	13½	58	11½	
1885-86	...	32	37	23	39	32	13½	57	11½	
1886-87	...	25	40	26	32	37	16	71	8	
1887-88	...	27	33	24	32	28	13½	64	11½	
1888-89	...	23	33	20	33	26	11½	44	9½	
1889-90	...	29	35	21	35	40	12½	58	9	
1890-91	...	26	36	28	31	34	12½	54	10½	
1891-92	...	24	33	24	30	32	13½	64	14½	
1892-93	...	25	30	22	29	31	11½	54	8½	
1893-94	...	28	34	29	33	27	12½	62	10	
Average	...	27½	34½	24½	33½	31½	13	58½	10½	
1894-95	...	35	36	23	38	25	13½	54	11½	
1895-96	...	23	33	24	29	30	13½	40	9½	
1896-97	...	16	29	18	20	20	12½	36	12	
1897-98	...	28	31	22	29	28	13½	42	14½	
1898-99	...	20½	32½	25½	35	31½	15½	42½	14½	
Average	...	23½	32½	22½	39½	27	13½	43	12½	

APPENDIX O.

Revenue Statement for the Khālsa Villages, situated in the A'mod Tāluka of the Broach Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1874-75.

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

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INA'M).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INA'M.				REMARKS.	
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from Auction-sale of Grading.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment. Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for Collections. Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.	Balance outstanding at close of year.		Amount finally remitted.
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1869-70	53,004	2,12,864	...	...	...	2,12,864	679	2,069	147	18,038	67,067	16,068	71,719	3,82,020	2,29,076	...	...
1870-71	52,980	2,12,709	...	...	...	2,12,709	667	2,049	142	18,039	67,034	16,050	71,676	3,81,701	2,28,901	...	...
1871-72	53,051	2,12,996	...	...	...	2,12,996	662	1,984	153	17,987	66,887	16,021	71,690	3,81,667	2,29,169	...	...
1872-73	54,040	2,14,515	...	...	...	2,14,515	637	1,946	185	18,062	67,251	16,388	72,759	3,83,711	2,31,086	...	...
1873-74	54,017	2,14,450	...	...	...	2,14,450	624	1,899	168	18,134	67,405	16,587	72,775	3,83,811	2,31,320	...	...
Average	53,415	2,13,507	...	...	...	2,13,507	652	1,992	161	18,053	67,141	16,222	72,123	3,82,640	2,29,890	...	...
1874-75	54,641	2,18,495	35,199	...	35,199	2,13,297	3,831	12,295	109	18,321	69,625	16,819	76,693	3,41,405	2,30,308	...	...
1875-76	56,084	2,51,415	139	...	139	2,51,276	437	1,217	211	18,217	79,411	18,468	74,686	3,32,043	2,69,958	...	...
1876-77	56,081	2,51,225	8	...	8	2,51,217	307	782	123	18,295	79,763	18,660	74,633	3,31,770	2,69,999	...	...
1877-78	56,137	2,51,436	...	...	...	2,51,436	155	550	8	18,294	79,768	18,658	74,590	3,31,744	2,70,097	...	...
1878-79	56,103	2,51,333	...	...	...	2,51,333	219	600	31	18,302	79,767	18,688	74,624	3,31,720	2,70,052	...	...
1879-80	56,051	2,51,212	...	...	...	2,51,212	274	718	28	18,327	79,787	18,688	74,652	3,31,717	2,70,028	...	...
1880-81	56,064	2,51,322	...	...	...	2,51,322	278	718	65	18,315	79,724	18,778	74,655	3,31,759	2,70,100	...	...
1881-82	56,050	2,51,317	...	...	...	2,51,317	287	740	40	18,312	79,712	18,660	74,665	3,31,769	2,70,016	...	...
1882-83	56,039	2,51,289	...	...	...	2,51,289	268	683	30	18,336	79,799	18,635	74,643	3,31,741	2,69,984	...	...
1883-84	56,081	2,51,446	...	...	...	2,51,446	220	511	34	18,336	79,777	18,669	74,637	3,31,734	2,70,149	...	...
Average	55,926	2,51,048	3,534	...	3,534	2,47,514	627	1,881	76	18,296	79,811	18,475	74,847	3,32,740	2,66,065	...	...
1884-85	56,090	2,51,473	...	...	...	2,51,473	207	428	31	18,334	79,765	18,655	74,631	3,31,666	2,70,159	...	...
1885-86	56,092	2,51,447	...	...	...	2,51,447	196	463	29	18,324	79,764	18,655	74,631	3,31,704	2,70,180	...	...
1886-87	56,166	2,51,509	...	...	...	2,51,509	128	421	47	18,335	79,699	18,655	74,630	3,31,699	2,70,311	...	...
1887-88	56,156	2,51,483	...	...	...	2,51,483	139	426	101	18,335	79,770	18,657	74,630	3,31,709	2,70,241	...	...
1888-89	56,114	2,51,367	...	...	...	2,51,367	181	579	40	18,311	79,432	18,659	74,606	3,31,378	2,70,066	...	...
1889-90	56,164	2,51,527	...	...	...	2,51,527	197	599	52	18,279	79,639	18,600	74,640	3,31,765	2,70,179	...	...
1890-91	56,283	2,51,756	...	...	...	2,51,756	157	471	49	18,223	79,638	18,600	74,673	3,31,865	2,70,405	...	...
1891-92	56,308	2,51,675	...	...	...	2,51,675	159	461	56	18,283	79,638	18,600	74,649	3,31,794	2,70,331	...	...
1892-93	56,221	2,51,710	...	...	...	2,51,710	146	449	82	18,262	79,638	18,600	74,649	3,31,796	2,70,322	...	...
1893-94	56,241	2,51,791	...	...	...	2,51,791	118	357	76	18,284	79,638	18,600	74,643	3,31,786	2,70,427	...	...
Average	56,169	2,51,574	...	...	...	2,51,574	163	473	56	18,306	79,659	18,623	74,638	3,31,706	2,70,268	...	...
1894-95	56,306	2,51,967	...	...	...	2,51,967	117	355	82	18,294	79,635	18,599	74,707	3,31,967	2,70,642	...	...
1895-96	56,316	2,52,006	31	...	31	2,51,975	118	349	67	18,288	79,635	18,599	74,717	3,31,990	2,70,641	...	...
1896-97	56,311	2,52,023	...	...	...	2,52,023	138	433	61	18,286	79,650	18,603	74,735	3,32,100	2,70,686	...	...
1897-98	56,312	2,52,085	...	...	...	2,52,035	138	438	58	18,256	79,649	18,601	74,736	3,32,117	2,70,694	...	...
1898-99	56,335	2,52,114	...	...	...	2,52,114	119	361	54	18,285	79,654	18,602	74,739	3,32,129	2,70,770	...	...
Average	56,316	2,52,029	6	...	6	2,52,023	126	386	64	18,285	79,645	18,601	74,727	3,32,060	2,70,658	...	...

APPENDIX Q.

Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMER SURVEY.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatia.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice-water.	Bhatia.	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
	Group I.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
*1	A'mod ...		5 8	...	5 0	437	2,320	5 6 11	...	...	...	104	889	5 2 9	531	3,209	6 0 8
2	Dhansoli ...		5 8	...	5 0	841	1,613	4 11 8	...	...	...	87	649	9 11 0	408	2,962	5 8 8
3	Purna... ..		5 9	...	6 0	1,138	5,740	5 0 8	...	...	...	97	602	6 3 4	1,235	6,342	5 2 2
4	Dadapur ...		5 8	...	...	431	1,964	4 10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	431	1,954	4 10 3
*5	Advala ...		5 8	...	...	779	3,781	4 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	779	3,781	4 13 8
*6	Chaklad ...		6 8	...	...	1,708	7,661	4 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,708	7,651	4 7 6
*7	Rodh... ..		5 8	...	...	930	4,140	4 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	930	4,140	4 7 8
*8	Bhimpur ...		5 8	...	...	742	3,286	4 6 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	742	3,286	4 6 10
9	Sikoti ...		5 8	...	...	783	3,146	4 4 8	...	A.	...	...	...	...	783	3,146	4 4 8
10	Sonsma ...		5 8	...	...	607	2,544	4 3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	607	2,544	4 3 1
*11	Mahler ...		5 8	...	...	874	3,199	3 10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	874	3,199	3 10 7
	Talpad		5 8	4 8	...	332	1,348	4 0 8	1	5	6 10 8	...	...	...	332	1,347	4 0 9
12	Tancha... ..	Wanto	5 8	...	...	1,184	5,917	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,184	5,917	5 0 0
13	Sudi ...		5 8	...	...	1,299	5,200	4 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,299	5,200	4 0 6
*14	Sanni Satral ...		5 8	...	...	2,216	11,007	4 15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,216	11,007	4 15 6
*15	Keslu ...		5 8	...	...	1,078	5,408	5 0 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,078	5,408	5 0 3
*16	Banada ...		5 8	...	...	498	1,968	3 15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	498	1,968	3 15 3
*17	Kurohan ...		5 8	...	...	1,327	6,753	5 1 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,327	6,753	5 1 5
*18	Vatarsa ...		5 8	...	...	1,031	4,980	4 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,031	4,980	4 13 0
*19	Kothi Vatarsa ...		5 8	...	...	758	3,757	4 15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	758	3,757	4 15 4
20	Amarpur ...	I	5 8	...	...	723	3,523	4 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	723	3,523	4 14 0
21	Anor... ..		5 8	4 8	...	2,151	10,420	4 13 6	1	9	9 3 8	...	...	...	2,152	10,420	4 13 6
22	Ninam ...		5 8	...	...	664	3,338	5 0 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	664	3,333	5 0 4
23	Ghamnad ...		5 8	...	...	1,887	9,061	4 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,887	9,061	4 13 0
24	Dora... ..		5 8	...	...	3,064	14,535	4 12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,064	14,535	4 12 2
*25	Ikhar ...		5 8	...	...	2,899	15,235	5 4 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,899	15,235	5 4 1
26	Karena ...		5 8	...	...	1,504	7,447	4 15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,504	7,447	4 15 2
27	Ochan ...		5 8	...	...	1,204	5,652	4 11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,204	5,652	4 11 1
28	Sunthodra ...		5 8	...	...	339	1,599	4 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	339	1,599	4 11 6
29	Telod ...		5 8	...	...	856	4,230	4 16 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	856	4,230	4 16 2
30	Danda ...		5 8	...	...	1,196	6,064	5 0 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,196	6,064	5 0 9
31	Timbi ...		5 8	...	...	827	4,020	4 13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	827	4,020	4 13 9
*32	Sarbhán ...		5 8	...	...	3,611	18,067	5 0 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,611	18,067	5 0 1
	Talpad		5 8	...	...	762	3,628	4 12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	762	3,626	4 12 2
*33	Matar ...	Wanto	5 8	...	...	1,352	5,260	5 2 4	1	13	9 4 9	...	...	...	1,353	5,973	5 2 6
34	Visna ...		5 8	...	...	1,224	5,303	4 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,224	5,302	4 5 4
*35	Kobla ...		5 8	...	...	867	3,356	3 13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	867	3,356	3 13 11
36	Manjola ...		5 8	...	...	714	3,024	4 3 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	714	3,024	4 3 9
*37	Vedcha ...		5 8	4 8	...	1,113	5,610	5 0 6	1	7	8 3 9	...	...	...	1,114	5,617	5 0 6
	Total ...		...	...	...	42,832	2,03,912	4 12 6	3	21	8 9 0	266	2,140	7 15 9	43,104	2,06,073	4 12 9
	Rahát Wanto ...		...	...	...	2,536	12,877	4 12 6	1	13	8 9 0	266	2,140	7 15 9	2,537	12,880	4 12 9

on Government Occupied Land.

By REVISOR SURVEY.															Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop and Rice-water.	Bhatia.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33				34	35
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
5 4	8 0	427	2,067	4 18 5	...	...	...	104	933	8 14 0	531	2,900	5 10 1	-6'32	Amod ...	1
5 4	8 0	340	1,571	4 9 11	...	...	...	69	608	8 13 0	409	2,179	5 5 3	-3'67	Dhansoll ...	2
5 4	6 0	1,138	6,219	5 7 5	...	...	...	97	678	0 15 10	1,235	6,897	5 7 5	+5'75	Purva ...	3
5 4	...	422	2,109	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	422	2,109	5 0 0	+7'93	Dādāpur ...	4
5 4	...	779	3,696	4 11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	779	3,696	4 12'11	-2'25	Advāla... ..	5
5 4	...	1,709	7,843	4 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,709	7,843	4 9 6	+2'51	Chaklad ...	6
5 4	...	931	4,144	4 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	931	4,144	4 7 3	+0'10	Rodh ...	7
5 4	...	739	3,318	4 7 10 N.	1	7	6 3 7	...	...	...	740	3,325	4 7 11	+1'19	Bhimpur ...	8
5 4	...	735	3,140	4 4 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	735	3,140	4 4 7	+0'10	Sikoti ...	9
5 4	...	604	2,495	4 2 1 N.	3	21	6 8 11	...	...	...	607	2,516	4 2 4	-1'10	Sonāma ...	10
5 4	...	873	3,590	4 1 10 N.	1	5	5 6 7	...	...	...	874	3,595	4 1 10	+12'38	Nāhier ...	11
5 4	...	334	1,047	4 14 11 O.	1	5	6 9 0	...	...	...	335	1,652	4 14 11	+22'64	Talpad... ..	12
5 4	...	1,174	5,798	4 15 0 N.	13	72	5 10 1	...	...	...	1,137	5,870	4 15 1	-0'79	Wanto ...	12
5 4	...	1,288	5,934	4 10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,283	5,984	4 10 4	+15'08	Sudi ...	13
5 4	...	2,220	11,145	5 0 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,220	11,145	5 0 3	+1'25	Sazmi Satrāl... ..	14
5 4	...	1,078	5,303	4 14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,078	5,303	4 14 9	-1'04	Keslu ...	15
5 4	...	493	2,390	4 12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	493	2,390	4 12 9	+21'44	Banāda ...	16
5 4	...	1,327	6,287	4 11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,327	6,287	4 11 10	-0'89	Kurehan ...	17
5 4	...	1,058	4,921	4 12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,033	4,921	4 12 3	-0'79	Vātara ...	18
5 4	...	760	3,669	4 13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	760	3,669	4 13 3	-2'34	Ko'hi Vātara ...	19
5 4	...	728	3,442	4 11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	726	3,442	4 11 10	-2'30	Amarpur ...	20
5 4	...	2,140	10,458	4 13 11 O.	1	7	7 4 4	...	...	...	2,140	10,458	4 13 11	+0'33	Anor ...	21
5 4	...	664	3,287	4 15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	664	3,287	4 15 2	-1'38	Ninam ...	22
5 4	...	1,895	9,867	4 15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,895	9,867	4 15 1	+3'15	Ghamād ...	23
5 4	...	3,058	15,134	4 15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,058	15,134	4 15 2	+3'76	Dora ...	24
5 4	...	2,898	14,669	5 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,898	14,669	5 1 0	-3'72	Ikhar ...	25
5 4	...	1,504	7,522	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,504	7,522	5 0 0	+1'02	Karena ...	26
5 4	...	1,204	5,546	4 9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,204	5,546	4 9 8	-1'87	Ochān... ..	27
5 4	...	339	1,535	4 8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	339	1,535	4 8 5	-4'00	Sunthodra ...	28
5 4	...	855	4,208	4 14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	855	4,208	4 14 9	-0'52	Telod ...	29
5 4	...	1,197	5,912	4 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,197	5,912	4 15 0	-2'02	Dānda ...	30
5 4	...	827	4,065	4 14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	827	4,065	4 14 8	+1'12	Timbi ...	31
5 4	...	8,011	17,834	4 16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,011	17,834	4 16 0	-1'29	Sarbhān ...	32
5 4	...	763	3,924	5 2 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	763	3,924	5 2 5	+8'32	Talpad... ..	33
5 4	...	1,347	6,667	4 15 10	1	10	8 14 8	...	...	...	1,348	6,667	4 15 2	-4'39	Wanto ...	33
5 4	...	1,224	5,424	4 6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,224	5,424	4 6 11	+2'30	Vāsna ...	34
5 4	...	698	3,933	4 8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	698	3,933	4 8 8	+17'19	Kobla ...	35
5 4	...	714	2,978	4 2 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	714	2,978	4 2 9	-1'52	Manjola ...	35
5 4	...	1,113	5,506	4 13 2 O.	1	5	7 3 9	...	...	...	1,114	5,512	4 15 2	-1'87	Vedcha... ..	37
.....	42,539	2,00,292	4 13 2	N. 5 13 O. 3 1	33 72 18 10	5 12 3 6 18 9	270	2,399	8 2 11	43,117 2,335	2,08,552 12,637	4 13 6	+0'97	Total Raht Wānto	.....

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By Former Survey.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatia.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice-water.	Bhatia.	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.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
*38	A'chhod ...	II	5 0	...	...	2,703	9,799	3 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,703	9,799	3 10 0
*39	Buva... ..		5 0	...	...	1,193	4,404	3 11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,193	4,404	3 11 1
40	Bodka ...		5 0	...	...	372	1,354	3 10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	372	1,354	3 10 3
*41	Samlala ...		5 0	...	...	578	2,192	3 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	578	2,192	3 12 8
*42	Kervada ...		5 0	...	...	305	1,574	4 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	305	1,574	4 5 0
*43	Itola... ..	III	4 0	3 0	...	913	3,305	3 9 11	1	1	6 0 0	...	...	...	914	3,306	3 9 10
*44	Kolvana ...		4 0	3 0	...	1,472	5,346	3 10 1	36	302	5 9 8	...	...	...	1,508	5,548	3 10 1
*45	Tankaria ...		4 0	3 0	...	2,049	6,575	3 8 4	9	53	5 15 2	...	...	...	2,058	6,631	3 8 7
	Total ...		...	...	...	9,645	34,549	3 9 4	46	259	5 10 1	...	...	...	9,691	34,606	3 9 0
	<i>Group III.</i>																
*46	Machera ...	II	5 0	...	...	325	3,091	3 11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	325	3,091	3 11 11
*47	Mangrol ...	III	4 0	3 0	...	1,079	3,574	3 5 0	8	36	4 5 11	...	...	...	1,087	3,610	3 5 2
*48	Valipur ...		4 0	...	...	232	796	3 6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	232	796	3 6 11
49	Hetampur ...		4 0	...	...	301	969	3 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	301	969	3 3 6
*50	Denva ...		4 0	...	...	1,072	2,688	2 8 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,072	2,688	2 8 1
	Total ...		...	...	...	3,509	11,118	3 2 8	8	36	4 9 11	...	...	...	3,517	11,154	3 2 9
	Grand Total ...		...	...	...	55,987	2,40,579	4 7 9	57	316	5 10 9	308	2,140	7 15 9	56,312	2,52,085	4 8 0
	Rahát Wanta ...		...	...	...	2,536	12,877	4 7 9	1	13	5 10 9	...	...	...	2,537	12,890	4 8 0

Q—concluded.

By Revision Survey.															Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatia.			Total.						
Dry-crop and Rice-water.	Bhatia.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
No. a.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.				
4 12	...	2,704	11,167	4 2 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,704	11,167	4 2 1	+13'96	A'chhod ...	38
4 12	...	1,193	5,119	4 4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,193	5,119	4 4 8	+16'24	Buya ...	39
4 12	...	372	1,608	4 5 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	372	1,608	4 5 2	+18'76	Bodhn ...	40
4 12	...	576	2,285	3 15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	576	2,285	3 15 6	+4'24	Samiala ...	41
4 12	...	965	1,678	4 9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	965	1,678	4 9 7	+6'61	Kervada ...	42
4 12	...	913	4,115	4 8 1	{ N. ... O. 1	...	5 15 0	...	...	...	914	4,116	4 8 1	+24'50	Itola ...	43
4 12	...	1,486	6,775	4 9 11	{ N. 6 O. 36	87	6 4 1	261	7 3 7	...	1,508	7,073	4 11 1	+27'40	Kolvana ...	44	
4 12	...	2,044	8,513	4 2 8	{ N. 5 O. 9	27	5 7 1	81	8 8 10	...	2,058	8,621	4 3 0	+30'01	Tankaria ...	45	
...	...	9,633	41,200	4 4 6	{ N. 11 O. 46	64	5 14 1	343	7 7 1	...	9,690	41,667	4 4 10	+19'71	Total.		
															<i>Group III.</i>		
4 0	...	624	2,881	3 7 11	N. 1	3	4 5 8	...	...	...	625	2,883	3 7 11	-6'73	Machara ...	46
4 0	...	1,061	3,682	3 7 6	{ N. 18 O. 6	72	4 3 3	40	5 3 10	...	1,087	3,798	3 7 10	+5'15	Mangrol ...	47	
4 0	...	229	783	3 7 5	N. 2	6	4 3 0	...	...	...	231	801	3 7 6	+0'68	Valipur ...	48
4 0	...	293	950	3 3 11	N. 8	29	3 10 0	...	...	...	301	979	3 4 1	+1'03	Hotampur ...	49
4 0	...	1,022	2,772	2 11 5	N. 39	150	3 13 11	...	...	...	1,061	3,923	2 12 1	+8'71	Denva ...	50
...	...	3,429	11,078	3 3 8	{ N. 68 O. 8	263	3 15 1	40	5 3 10	...	3,505	11,881	3 3 11	+2'04	Total.		
...	...	{ 55,901 2,521	{ 2,59,630 12,455	{ 4 10 3	{ N. 84 13 O. 57 1	{ 360 72 401 10	{ 4 8 1 7 2 6	{ 270 2,209	{ 8 2 11	{ 56,312 2,535	{ 2,61,600 12,537	{ 4 10 6	+3'48	{ Grand Total. Rahat Wanta.			

N. B.—

N=New rice.
O=Old rice.
*Bhagdari Villages.

APPENDIX Q⁽¹⁾.

Showing Area of Villages for Settlement, with details.

Number.	Name of Village.	Former Taluka.	BY FORMER SURVEY.					BY REVISOR SURVEY.					Population.	REMARKS.
			Gross Area, including Inam.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government Assessed Land.		Gross Area, including Inam.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government Assessed Land.					
					Occupied.	Unoccupied Waste.			Occupied.	Unoccupied Waste.				
											Acres.	Assessment.			Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<i>Group I.</i>			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		
1	A'mod ...	A'mod ...	1,617	667	531	...	...	1,617	667	531	...	...	5,006	
2	Dhansoli ...	Do. ...	538	46	408	...	...	538	46	409	...	...	...
3	Pursa ...	Do. ...	2,089	469	1,235	18	56	2,089	469	1,235	18	63	1,044	
4	Dadapur ...	Do. ...	985	147	421	15	71	985	146	422	15	80	340	
5	Advála ...	Do. ...	1,025	88	779	...	...	1,025	88	779	...	...	335	
6	Chaklád ...	Do. ...	2,069	153	1,708	1	1	2,069	154	1,708	1	1	630	
7	Rodh ...	Do. ...	1,194	104	930	2	10	1,193	102	931	2	10	242	
8	Bhimpur ...	Do. ...	1,233	173	742	...	...	1,233	174	740	...	...	486	
9	Sikoti ...	Do. ...	1,288	138	733	1	1	1,294	142	735	1	1	286	
10	Sonáma ...	Do. ...	917	130	607	...	...	917	130	607	...	...	183	
11	Náhier ...	Do. ...	1,285	193	874	...	...	1,280	188	874	...	...	282	
12	Táncha ...	Do. ...	4,006	61	333	...	...	1,008	61	835	...	...	536	
	{ Talpad	Do. ...	1,261	77	1,184	...	...	1,262	75	1,187	...	...	...
	{ Wánto	Do. ...	1,741	106	1,289	...	...	1,740	106	1,288	...	...	580	
13	Sudi ...	Do. ...	2,658	203	2,216	...	...	2,662	202	2,220	...	...	968	
14	Samni Satrál ...	Do. ...	1,458	105	1,078	...	...	1,458	105	1,078	...	...	523	
15	Keslu ...	Do. ...	1,341	83	498	9	30	1,341	83	498	9	39	808	
16	Banáda ...	Do. ...	1,796	149	1,327	...	...	1,796	149	1,327	...	...	752	
17	Kurchan ...	Do. ...	1,701	148	1,031	...	...	1,702	147	1,033	...	...	522	
18	Vátarsa ...	Do. ...	922	79	758	...	...	924	79	700	...	...	510	
19	Kothi Vátarsa ...	Do. ...	1,264	61	723	...	...	1,264	68	726	...	...	317	
20	Amarpur ...	Do. ...	2,526	197	2,152	...	...	2,526	200	2,149	...	...	967	
21	Anor ...	Do. ...	1,137	90	664	6	28	1,138	91	664	6	27	444	
22	Ninam ...	Do. ...	2,574	234	1,887	18	66	2,569	216	1,895	19	89	863	
23	Ghamnád ...	Do. ...	3,890	429	3,064	2	7	3,891	430	3,058	2	8	1,199	
24	Dora ...	Do. ...	3,646	272	2,899	...	...	3,645	272	2,898	...	...	1,985	
25	Ikhar ...	Do. ...	1,772	166	1,504	...	...	1,772	166	1,504	...	...	655	
26	Karena ...	Do. ...	1,780	167	1,204	...	...	1,780	168	1,204	...	...	745	
27	Ochán ...	Do. ...	524	50	339	4	20	524	50	339	4	20	180	
28	Sunthodra ...	Do. ...	1,366	94	855	...	...	1,366	94	855	...	...	493	
29	Telod ...	Do. ...	2,194	211	1,196	11	42	2,194	210	1,197	11	40	723	
30	Dánda ...	Do. ...	1,056	110	827	...	...	1,056	110	827	...	...	270	
31	Timbi ...	Do. ...	4,422	427	3,611	1	1	4,422	427	3,611	1	1	1,853	
32	Sarbhan ...	Do. ...	1,866	806	762	...	...	1,871	804	762	6	30	1,703	
33	Mátar ...	Do. ...	1,380	27	1,353	...	...	1,376	28	1,348	...	...	...
	{ Talpad	Do. ...	1,643	168	1,224	...	...	1,643	168	1,224	...	...	562	
	{ Wánto	Do. ...	1,750	210	867	1	2	1,750	211	866	1	2	618	
34	Vásna ...	Do. ...	1,178	138	714	...	...	1,178	138	714	...	...	468	
35	Kolba ...	Do. ...	1,503	146	1,114	...	...	1,503	146	1,114	...	...	393	
36	Manjola ...	Do. ...												
37	Vedcha ...	Do. ...												
	Total ...	...	65,595	6,822	45,641	89	335	65,601	6,805	45,652	96	411	28,059	
<i>Group II.</i>														
38	Achhod ...	A'mod ...	4,488	1,471	2,703	10	33	4,489	1,471	2,701	10	87	2,443	
39	Buva ...	Do. ...	1,762	190	1,193	...	...	1,762	190	1,193	...	...	975	
40	Bodka ...	Do. ...	805	97	372	...	...	806	96	372	...	...	186	
41	Samiála ...	Do. ...	1,348	75	578	...	...	1,348	77	576	...	...	189	
42	Kerváda ...	Do. ...	751	267	365	2	5	751	267	365	2	6	1,632	
43	Itola ...	Do. ...	1,723	138	914	...	...	1,723	139	914	...	...	351	
44	Kolvána ...	Do. ...	2,462	186	1,508	1	4	2,462	186	1,508	1	6	933	
45	Tankária ...	Do. ...	3,022	282	2,058	3	9	3,022	282	2,058	3	12	1,097	
	Total ...	...	16,361	2,706	9,691	16	51	16,363	2,708	9,690	16	61	7,756	
<i>Group III.</i>														
46	Machásra ...	A'mod ...	1,768	783	825	3	9	1,768	783	825	3	8	696	
47	Mángroi ...	Do. ...	2,616	961	1,087	...	...	2,616	961	1,087	...	...	491	
48	Valipur ...	Do. ...	581	238	232	...	...	580	238	231	...	...	122	
49	Hetampur ...	Do. ...	459	25	301	...	...	459	25	301	...	...	90	
50	Donva ...	Do. ...	9,118	7,690	1,072	30	38	9,119	7,709	1,061	23	34	444	
	Total ...	...	14,512	9,697	8,517	33	47	14,542	9,716	8,505	26	42	2,016	
	Grand Total ...	...	96,498	19,225	58,849	138	433	96,506	19,229	58,817	138	514	37,861	

APPENDIX Q.⁽²⁾

Comparative Statement showing amount of old Well Kasar and new Subsoil Water Assessment.

Serial Number in App. Q.	Name of Village.	SUBSOIL WATER ASSESSMENT.									
		Dry-crop.		New rice.		Old rice.		Garden.		Total.	
		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
1	A'mod ...	11	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	7
23	Ghamnád...	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6
34	Vásna ...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
45	Tankária ...	...	...	...	...	5	6	...	...	5	6
	Total ...	24	17	...	...	5	6	...	...	29	23

APPENDIX R.

No. $\frac{A}{224}$ of 1876.

From

N. B. BEYTS, ESQUIRE,
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,
Gujarát;

To

J. G. WHITE, ESQUIRE,
Collector of Broach.

*Superintendent's Office,
Camp A'mod, 22nd April 1876.*

SIR,

I had the honour of introducing experimental rates of assessment in the A'mod Táluka of the Broach District last season, with the sanction of the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., under Section XXV. of Act I of 1865.

Revenue Commissioner's letter
No. 1901 of the 22nd of May 1875.

2. I now beg to submit my report on the financial effect of those rates, and will embody the chief portions of the preliminary report to enable Government to pass orders on the subject.

3. This táluka is a compact tract, 22 miles east to west, and 13 miles from north to south, lying north of the Vágna Táluka, and south of Jambusar. Its western boundary formerly extended to the Gulf of Cambay, but the Vágna Táluka—newly constituted with a portion of Amod villages—now interposes. The eastern side is bounded by Gáekwári territory. Amod has no outlying villages, but contains a Gáekwári village—Asnera—in its very centre.

Configuration and Position.

4. As now constituted it contains 53 villages, all khálsa, having an area of 176 square miles. Population 40,260, or 228.75 per square mile, by the census of 1872.

Area.

5. This táluka has exchanged its villages with Jambusar, Vágna, and Broach to such an extent that it has no resemblance to what it was formerly. In 1819 it contained 44 villages with an area of 221 square miles: up to 1874-75 it contained 50 villages, though with 45 square miles less area. The three additional villages now enumerated are the wántas of Tancha and Mátar, separated from the talpad portion by the survey; and Ajám Nagar, a deserted village brought to account.

Changes.

6. The lands of Amod formed part of the acquisition obtained by the British in A.D. 1773 on account of their alliance with Rugnáth Ráo. These lands were in token of friendship continued to them under the treaty of Purandhar, and remained under British rule till in 1783 they were restored to the Marátha Government. They remained under the Peishwa till in 1817 they were, under the terms of the treaty of Poona, finally handed over to the Honourable Company.

History.

7. The country partakes of the character of Vágna and Jambusar in parts adjacent to those tálukas, being fairly wooded and hedgebound in the vicinity of Dádápur on the Dhádhar, and open in other parts. The better portion of the black-soil villages have a few mango, tamarind, and babul trees scattered about, especially near tanks; but towards the coast the country is low, bare, and bleak. All the villages east of Amod belong to the Kánam type, and are supposed to be a fair average of the district. The bára villages are, on the whole, better clothed with crops than the Vágna bára, and can only be called poor in comparison with the richer parts of the delta.

Aspect.

8. The Dhádhar, which flows on the northern boundary between alluvial banks from 15 to 30 feet high, is tidal up to Bojádra, but not navigable at all within the limits of the táluka. Deep pools of fresh water lie above Dádápur, lasting throughout the season, and contain a considerable amount of fine fish.

Rivers.

9. The climate of Amod is much the same as that of Jambusar. The severity of the hot winds after March is much less felt here than in Vágna; this is in a measure due to the influence of the Dhádhar—up the channel of which river the sea-breeze is drawn to the extreme boundary. The coolest encamping ground is at Dádápur, under a magnificent mango tope on the margin of the river.

Climate.

10. The rainfall appears to have been very variable during the last eleven years, ranging from 15 to 41 inches—the average being 31·41. The average fall in Vágra during the same period was only 25·66.

Rainfall.	
1864-65 ...	15·29
1865-66 ...	30·51
1866-67 ...	32·42
1867-68 ...	32·2
1868-69 ...	41·61
1869-70 ...	32·22
1870-71 ...	33·18
1871-72 ...	32·17
1872-73 ...	36·37
1873-74 ...	22·68
1874-75 ...	37·09
Total ...	345·66
Mean average ...	31·41

The amount of rainfall in any given year is not, however, a sure indication of the season having been favourable or otherwise for crop-bearing as so much depends upon how the fall was distributed. It is nevertheless certain that such a very small aggregate fall as was registered in 1864-65 will be followed by an inferior harvest, which might even distress the better class of ryots.

11. It will be remembered that the general complaint in Vágra was want of drainage. In this respect, though subject to a greater fall of rain, A'mod is much better off. A water-course, called the Wánio-voho,

flows through the centre of the táluka east to west, passing Sarbhon between high precipitous banks, which diminish with the fall of the country and merge in the flat about A'mod. Another small water-course traverses the táluka from the south-east, joining the Wánio-voho and falling into the Dhádhar near Machásra. These, and a few other smaller drains leading into the Dhádhar, effectually carry off the rain flood.

12. There were several general complaints, during Jamábandi, of fields being water-logged and producing little or nothing in consequence—urged with the sole view of inducing me to lower the assessment. I noted them at the time, and during the height of the monsoon sent a trustworthy man to test their accuracy; but, as anticipated, found they were groundless. It cannot be denied that four or five days' continuous heavy rain does to a very great extent flood the whole delta of the Broach District. I remember passing through it in June 1856, when, after a few days' very heavy rain, the whole country from Jambusar to Broach was a sheet of water ankle-deep, but it is equally true that a few fine days generally suffice to remedy this. It is, however, stated that last year's rain was excessively injurious, because of being unseasonable. At the same time it might be remarked that which injures cotton is rather beneficial for other crops, and that the lowlying lands in such heavy floods are found to be in the best form for wheat and rabi cultivation.

13. The soils here chiefly consist of the well-known black, a little gorat, and bháta situated on the margin of the Dhádhar. Between Pálej and A'mod the black is of a superior kind, but shades off into grey westward of the kasba town, until it merges into khár at Denwa. The relative extent of good productive soil over that which is poor, far exceeds in A'mod the ratio existing in other tálukas of your collectorate; there being, in fact, very little bára and khár here, simply because the villages of that type were transferred to Vágra in the adjustment of tálukas, and as A'mod received in exchange some of the very best Vágra villages—belonging to the old Sarbhon Tappa—immediately in the neighbourhood of the Pálej Railway Station.

14. Like all black-soil districts this one is very deficient in water resources. The Dhádhar being to a great extent tidal, precludes all idea of irrigation from it, except in the upper part, where both Dádápur and Koba if they choose could draw a perennial supply of water by dhekuri lifts; but this is not done, and apparently for no better reason than that no one had ever used a dhekuri lift. It is the old story of the son not attempting what the father never tried.

15. The large wells to be seen about A'mod any distance from the percolating radius of the village tanks are useless for irrigation, because of the water being brackish and lying low. I am told that these wells, before the great earthquake which took place early in the present century, were much used—the water then, it is said, having been sweet, and much nearer the surface. At present the only wells used for irrigation are in the immediate neighbourhood of tanks, from which springs are fed at the expense of the tank store.

16. There are altogether 201 wells in Government and 16 in alienated land; 39 of the former and 6 of the latter are out of repair. Out of these, 99 are used for drinking and domestic purposes and 73 for irrigation, thus averaging $1\frac{1}{2}$ wells for garden cultivation per village.

17. There are also one or two tanks in each village, but they seldom hold water throughout the year; the majority are dry before April, necessitating resource to pits or wells in the bed of the tank to water the village cattle.

18. This is rather a sad description of the water resources of a táluka so important as A'mod; but there is much to fear that even a sadder account impends, as the tendency is towards further deterioration. The tanks are rapidly silting, and the efforts to clear them are, I regret

to say, feeble in the extreme. A small grant from Local Funds, meted out at long intervals, helps rather to aggravate the evil—a state of things not, however, peculiar to your district, but more or less applicable to almost every district of this province, and which must sooner or latter be met by systematic measures of improvement, or become year by year more irremediable. It is to be regretted that the good old village system has passed away under which the Patels or Kumávisdár could compel the villagers to aid in public works. It is to such a system of compulsion, which so fully accords with the idiosyncrasy of the people that we are indebted for the large tanks which exist; and the more one reflects on this important subject, the more one becomes convinced that the European idea of free trade and free labour is out of place in this old conservative country, and that nothing but benevolent compulsion will avail to make this people do that which is to their own benefit. What is the result of a small grant from Local Funds, even though it be supplemented by an equal cash contribution from the villagers now and then? Nothing but a small hole on one side of a big tank which is filled up the following year. It cannot, of course, approach the efficacy of the traditional plan of calling upon every householder once in a generation to assist in *thoroughly* clearing out and deepening the village tank.

19. Two made roads traverse the táluka: one from Jambusar passing through Ámod to Broach, and the other from Ámod to the Pálej Railway Station. They are composed solely of the material dug from the trenches on both sides. If a little metal could be added to make them slightly different from the natural tracks of the country, which resemble bird-lime after the first fall of rain, they would be far more useful and agreeable to travel over. Stones, however, must be imported, and kankar is said to be scarce, though any quantity might be obtained in the nálas situated in the very centre of the táluka to metal the Ámod roads many times over. But without incurring a moderate expense, nothing better can be expected.

20. The local markets of Ámod and Sarbhon are more or less controlled by merchants at Pálej and Broach, situated 14 and 22 miles from the centre of the district. The most easterly villages almost abut on the Pálej Railway Station, where there is a considerable business transacted owing to the six steam-mills at work. In these days of free communication and telegraphs the ryots are not in the dark as to the best market for their produce. They think nothing of going to Broach or Tankária Bandar if prices are a little more favourable there than at Pálej.* A practice is, however, springing up of disposing of the produce to itinerant cotton-agents who advance money on the coming crop, so that competition is active, and the business of the middleman almost gone.

21. Ámod is a small town of 1,812 houses, having a population of 5,325 souls, in which there is very little trade carried on except in cotton. There are a few workers in iron who make knives and razors; and the weavers and dyers get up a coarse description of red cloth used for women's skirts and sáris. The place being the seat of the Mámlatdár's kutcherry and residence of the Thákor, who keeps up a measure of state on an income of Rs. 80,000 per annum—a number of respectable people reside in it, and create more business than the town would otherwise command from its position.

Prices.

22. The average prices of staple products of the district, in five periods from 1810 to 1874, are given below.

Name of Product.	First Period, 1810 to 1820.	Second Period, 1833 to 1850.	Third Period, 1851 to 1860.	Fourth Period, 1861 to 1866.	Fifth Period, 1867 to 1874.	General average of 64 years.
Raw cotton	18	27	24	9	10	18
Juvár	46	68	60	30	30	47
Wheat	41	46	46	21	22	35
Rice	50	62	48	31	27	43
Túr... ..	52	54	44	15	15	36

The first period, exclusive of three special years of scarcity (1813, 1814, and 1820), is a time of high prices; after the gap of 12 years the second period is of falling prices; the third a time of re-action, with prices tending upwards, due to the increased demand for exports and the additional importation of bullion caused by the Russian and Persian wars and the mutinies. The period of 14 years since 1860 may be divided into two portions: the first from 1861 to 1866, the term of high prices due chiefly to the American War; and the second a period of re-action,

23. The prices during the past 12 years are subjoined in detail.

* A large quantity of cotton was actually sent from Broach to Jambusar this season. On inquiry I found that the cotton was of inferior quality, and had a higher value in that market, for adulteration no doubt.

No.	Year A.D.	QUANTITY IN SEERS OF 40 TOLAS SOLD PER ONE RUPPEE.													
		Kappas.	Wheat.	Bájrí.	Jowár.	Rice in buck.	Lang.	Múng.	Arad.	Math.	Gram.	Wal.	Peas.	Chola.	Tár.
1	1862-64	33	172	172	20	24½	49½	17½	16	24½	17½	24½	24½	17½	21½
2	1864-65	6½	18½	28	40	26½	42½	13½	13½	19½	20	20	16	16	16
3	1865-66	6½	21½	28	38	29	42½	20	16	38	17½	32	23	32	23
4	1866-67	12½	26½	24½	26½	29	64	23	20	29	17½	32	26½	29	26½
5	1867-68	16½	26½	24½	35½	35½	71½	26½	23	40	26½	40	32	32	35½
6	1868-69	9½	1½	21½	30½	26½	40	20	20	23	23	29	29	26½	2½
7	1869-70	9	13½	26½	29	32	4½	21½	19½	29	25½	29	20	25½	26½
8	1870-71	15	30½	26½	40	38	6½	26½	23	40	26½	40	32	29	35½
9	1871-72	8½	24½	32	40	40	53½	23	26½	32	20½	32	26½	26½	29
10	1872-73	8½	33½	35½	45½	53½	64	26½	32	45½	26½	40	32	40	29
11	1873-74	15	32	42½	40	32	52½	32	26½	42½	20	32	32	32	26½
12	1874-75	11½	29½	29½	36½	36½	54½	31½	27	46½	27½	32	27½	32	46½
Mean average.		10½	24½	28	35½	33½	53½	23½	22	34	22½	31½	26½	28½	23½

24. These figures show considerable fluctuations; but they evidence, on the whole, a permanent rise due to the material advancement of the country. For the purposes of this report it is only necessary that I should compare the prices ruling in 1848, when Mr. Davies settled this táluka, and in 1875, when my revision commences:—

Years.	LBS. PER RUPPEE.				
	Raw Cotton.	Jowár.	Wheat.	Rice.	Tár.
1848	38	88	47	51	60
1875... .. .	11½	36	29	36	46

Thus the chief staple commands, even now, after a considerable fall within the last 12 years, a threefold, and the other staples a twofold higher value. There is, therefore, a very wide margin for fall in prices before the level in Mr. Davies' time can be attained.

25. The census returns for 1872 show that of a total population of 40,260 souls, 29,783 or 73·97 per cent., were Hindus; 7,836, or 19·46 per cent. Musalmáns; 2,351, or 5·83 per cent., aborigines, and 283, or 0·7 per cent., foreign Asiatics. There were besides, one non-Asiatic and 6 persons of Hindu origin not recognizing distinctions of castes, such as Sikhs and Native converts to Christianity.

26. Enumerated by professions the population consisted of—

Government servants	...	...	...	...	1,041
Artisans	...	...	...	...	431
Private servants	...	...	...	...	476
Traders	...	...	...	...	329
Cattle-dealers	...	...	...	...	345
Agriculturists	...	...	...	...	8,279
Miscellaneous, professions of which labourers are the chief...	...	...	...	...	29,359

A more detailed account will be found in Statistical Table D., Part IV., appended.

27. Although this táluka would be correctly termed agricultural, yet they who are connected with the soil as landholders and cultivators form only one-fifth of the total population. It is necessary to observe this in connection with the fact that public works which are maintained by Local Funds, fall upon a very limited section of the community, as the Local Fund Cess, otherwise called the Agricultural Cess, is levied from only 4,978 individuals or khátádárs in the táluka—the number 8,279 being made up of their families.

28. The total number of deaths in the five years ending with 1874-75 was 4,438, or an average yearly mortality of 887; or, assuming the figures of the Census of 1872 as a basis, 2·2 per cent. of the total population of the subdivision. Of the average number of deaths 650, or 73·28 per cent., were returned as due to fever; 40, or 4·5 per cent., to diarrhoea and dysentery; 6, or 0·67 per cent., to small-pox; 23, or 3·15 per cent., to cholera; and 157, or 17·7 per cent., to miscellaneous diseases. Deaths from accidents and violence averaged 6, or 0·67 per cent. of the average mortality. During the same period the number of births is returned at 3,616 souls, of whom 1,950 are entered as male and 1,696 as female children, or an average yearly birth-rate of 729, or 1·81 per cent. of the total population.

29. In 1874 the people were lodged in 11,367 houses, were provided with 217 wells and 84 tanks, and owned the following stock:—3,388 ploughs, 2,600 carts, 8,785 oxen, 1,823 cows, 7,954 buffaloes, 610 horses, and 3,429 other animals.

30. I am precluded from making any remark on the extension or contraction of these resources within any two definite periods, there being no available detail in consequence of the transfer of villages and changes in the taluka from time to time, as stated in para. 5. A comparison of the present resources of Amod with that of other talukas of the district is, however, necessary to give a correct idea of their relative importance:—

	PER SQUARE MILE.			
	Broach.	Ankleswar.	Wagra.	Amod.
Inhabitants	319*	230	124	229
Houses... ..	60†	68	32	65
Cows and buffaloes ...	60	71	25	55
Oxen	32	62	31	60
Ploughs	22	28	13‡	19

It will be seen from this that Amod is in every respect a far superior taluka to Wagra—last settled.

31. The greater portion of the cultivators in this taluka are Kunbis and Borahs, very equally divided, and a few Kolis and Rajputs. The characteristic skill and industry of the two former are exemplified here as much as elsewhere in the district; and in like manner the Kolis and Rajputs occupy proverbially a much lower scale of intelligence. They are, at best, poor farmers, and add to the difficulties of a settlement, because what is light assessment for the one is almost crushing for the other.

32. The staple products are cotton, jowár, and wheat. Rice is chiefly raised with cotton in unbunded jaráyat fields, only a few acres are embanked for regular rice cultivation. The little garden-land there is, is, however, highly cultivated by the Kachias, or professional gardeners, who raise a succession of vegetable crops for local consumption.

33. The operations of farming are much the same as described in previous reports. I have treated them at great length in a paper prepared for Campbell's Bombay Gazetteer—Gujarát; it is, therefore, unnecessary to extend the dimensions of this report with a quotation which cannot be conveniently curtailed.

34. The cost and profits of cultivation have also met with treatment in detail, but I may be allowed to put the whole matter in a small space here. The cost of cotton cultivation, inclusive of labour, seed, manure, deterioration of dead and live stock and rental, ranges from Rs. 9 to 21 per acre; value of crop—according to the prices ruling in 1874—Rs. 11 to 40; net profit Rs. 1½ to 19. Jowár costs from Rs. 11 to 20; value of crop Rs. 17 to 40; net profit Rs. 5 to 18. Wheat costs Rs. 11 to 14; crop Rs. 16 to 59; profit Rs. 5 to 48. Rice costs here (an inferior rice district) Rs. 11 to 23; crop Rs. 17 to 39; net profit Rs. 5 to 16. Supposing the ryot to have an equal area of each description of the above crops, and that his fields are some good and some bad, the expenses of such a holding would average Rs. 15, crop 30, and net profit 15 per acre, which I consider the surplus income derived from agriculture in this taluka in a good year.

35. It is necessary to explain why the profit of wheat cultivation appears greater than that of cotton and jowár; the truth is, that wheat is a precarious crop from the great liability of its being destroyed by vermin,† so that the maximum profit is ordinarily not obtained, though the fact of its having been obtained by careful watching has been placed beyond all question by crop experiments.

36. I must also explain that the "cost of labour" does not simply mean the extra labour engaged by the ryot to supplement his own personal labour in the requirements of the farm, but the full wages which would have to be paid for farming operations were the ryot's personal assistance wholly withdrawn. Receiving, however, credit for wages, the net profit represents a surplus—a sum which the ryot might bank if he were provident, his wages being sufficient to live on. In the position of a middleman or gentleman at large, of which class there are a few in this taluka, he would, of course, have to live on the rent or surplus, which is found ample to maintain his family in comfort.

37. I cannot omit to mention an instance of what ordinary land is capable of yielding by irrigation and an intelligent mode of high culture. It came under my own observation in the kasba town of Amod; and having pitched my tents on the border of the field had full opportunity of satisfying myself on the subject. The field is 4½ acres in extent, the freehold of a religious mendicant, and was formerly (owing to its being full of thistles and consequently unculturable) a

* Including the city of Broach.

† Antelope, kalam, and a peculiar kind of small locust which appears in a year of scanty rainfall.

common resort for the donkeys of the village; hence was called the *Gádhedio-keth*. Owing to the very great demand for land by a large body of Kachias—they having no land in their occupancy—the fakir was induced to sink a well at a cost of Rs. 400; the spring, however, was found only equal to the irrigation of one and a half acres. For the occupancy of this field the market-gardener agreed to pay an annual rent of Rs. 30*. The land was ploughed and manured as in ordinary dry-crop cultivation, and was permitted to lie fallow until after the close of the rainy season. It was then sub-divided into 800 plots, each plot 8 cubits long by 4 broad, ridged and worked with the kodáli, on the principle of spade husbandry. The only labourers employed on the field were the members of three families of market-gardeners. Having previously prepared nurseries of onions, garlic, ginger, and a great variety of vegetables and herbs, the gardeners moved the young plants into the larger beds, irrigating each day at the rate of 100 beds, so as to water the entire field once in 8 days. After a few days, when the plants were well settled in their new beds, women brought baskets of well-pounded oil-cake (khol)—in appearance like snuff—and scattered about 10 lbs. of this preparation evenly and carefully over each bed. The land was immediately flooded, and in a few days the plants had made the most marked progress. The gardeners weeded and thinned with great care, and kept the beds a picture of neatness. The water-channels and ridges were planted with mustard, fennel, and other herbs, so that not an inch of ground was left waste. When the crop had been gathered from a bed, the soil was immediately turned over, worked with fresh manure, and replanted on the principle that tap-roots succeed fibrous roots and leaf-crops succeed bulbs. In this way a single bed was made to yield three crops in the season, valued at one rupee per bed—the common rate at which the retail vendor purchases the crop. By this simple computation the produce was worth Rs. 800 to the cultivators, and afforded additional profits to the vendors.

38. The cost of cultivating this field may be thus summed up: rent Rs. 30, irrigation Rs. 57 per acre; but in this case a pair of bullocks and two men were employed on one and a half acres for 8 months in the year, so the field is liable to the full charge of Rs. 171†; farm-yard manure Rs. 25; oil-seed manure 8,000 lbs. at 60 lbs. for a rupee, Rs. 133; seed Rs. 30; the wages of 3 families—3 men at 3 annas and 3 women at 2½ annas a day—for eight months, at the rate of labourers' wages only, Rs. 247½; in all cost of cultivation Rs. 636½, net profit Rs. 163½. Thus 5 men and 3 women were provided with the full wages of agricultural labour during 8 months of the year, and divided between them Rs. 163½ out of the proceeds of one and a half acres of garden land. This almost seems incredible, but it is nevertheless true, and only shows that the will only is required to make the land yield its increase.

39. It was ascertained last season that fibres (cotton) covered 40½ per cent; cereals and pulses, 40; oil-seeds, 3½; vegetables, dyes and narcotics, 2; meadow and fallow land, 14 per cent. of the cultivated area. The kharif harvest embracing 61½ per cent. and the rabi harvest 38½ per cent. 13 per cent. of the land yielded a double crop.

40. The following statement gives concisely the crops grown on Government land only exclusive of the Udhad wánto, the estimated yield, and gross value of produce:—

Name of Crop.	Area under Cultivation in round numbers.	Estimated Average Produce per Acre in maunds of 40 lbs.	Total Produce, Columns 3 x 2.	Price per maund as present.	Value of Produce per Acre, Columns 3 x 5.	Gross Value of Produce, 2 x 6.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
<i>Kharif.</i>						
Rice in husk	8,011	20	60,220	1 1 7	21 15 8	66,179
Kappas	21,504	8	1,72,032	3 7 8	27 13 4	5,98,528
Jowár	525	20	10,500	1 1 7	21 15 8	11,539
Bájrí	684	19	12,313	1 8 6	27 9 0	18,853
Kodra	103	26	2,678	0 9 9	15 13 6	1,632
Math	20	16½	330	0 13 8	14 1 8	282
Múng	10	12	120	1 4 6	15 6 0	154
Tobacco	61	30	1,830	4 14 1	146 6 6	8,931
Sundia (Jowár)	198	15	2,970	1 8 6	18 4 6	2,528
Total ...	26,056	.....	2,62,092	.....	.....	7,08,621
Add value of karbi, straw, and fodder.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,957
Total Kharif ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,23,578

* Rs. 171 is the estimated expense of keeping kos bullocks and the gear throughout the year.

† The Káchia this year, 1876, paid Rs. 95, and his rent is to be raised to Rs. 110 for the whole field next season though half the area is dry-crop land.

Name of Crop.	Area under Cultivation in round numbers.	Estimated Average Produce per Acre in maund of 40 lbs.	Total Produce. Columns 3 x 2	Price per maund at present.	Value of Produce per Acre. Columns 3 x 5.	Gross Value of Produce, 2 x 6.
<i>Rabi.</i>	Acres.			Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs.
Wheat	3,544	15	53,160	1 8 0	22 8 0	79,740
Thor	1,174	15	17,610	0 13 8	12 13 0	15,042
Til	2,012	7	14,084	2 7 0	17 1 0	34,330
Jowár	9,684	14	1,35,296	1 1 7	15 6 2	1,48,685
Safflower	12	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	57	15 9 9	74 2 4	830
Gram	16	10	160	1 7 5	14 10 2	234
Peas	64	12	768	1 7 5	17 9 0	1,124
Lang	6,219	15	93,285	0 11 8	10 15 9	64,020
Vegetables	149	125	18,625	0 10 0	78 2 0	11,641
Castor-oil Seed	115	12	1,380	1 15 3	23 7 0	2,695
Sugar-cane	4	36	144	4 0 0	144 0 0	576
Meadow, fallow, and waste land...	9,287	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,435
Total ...	32,260	.....	1,34,559	.....	.....	4,09,412
Add value of karbi, straw, and fodder.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,08,728
Total Rabi ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,18,140
Grand Total ...	58,316	.....	5,96,661	.....	.....	12,36,718

41. The figures of this statement, though chiefly obtained from the taluka authorities, are not entirely trustworthy. Column 3 is, in my opinion, very much under-stated in the greater number of instances, because the Talátis, who are expected to get up such data, are totally ignorant of the subject, and are consequently obliged to except the estimates the Patels choose to give them. A ludicrous instance of this sharp practice was noticed by Colonel Francis and myself in a cotton field in Jambusar this season. The field drew our attention to it from the very fact of its having a very heavy crop; on the Patels being asked what it would produce, they blandly gave a figure very little in excess of the survey assessment—a statement which caused a general titter amongst the by-standers. I afterwards learnt that the field was sublet for three times the survey assessment—about Rs. 20 the acre, and had a crop on it worth at least Rs. 50 per acre: so much for the veracity of Government Patels.

42. It is, therefore, not surprising that a low rate of produce is invariably given in the Collector's returns, as they who supply the information are most interested in deceiving, knowing full well that a true statement will be used against them in the settlement of their lands afterwards. Applying the test of crop experiments and independent testimony, it might be fairly said that the statement given is, at the very least, 25 per cent. below what it should be. Admitting, however, these figures, we are still in a position to declare that the Government assessment, Rs. 2,14,449, hitherto levied, is nearly as possible only one-sixth the gross produce.

43. The average size of the holdings in this taluka is $15\frac{15}{40}$ acres. There are 4,978 distinctly recorded khátás or holdings, the largest being of $460\frac{12}{40}$ acres and the smallest of $\frac{6}{40}$ acres. The average area under each plough appears to be $23\frac{9}{40}$ acres.

44. Dividing the sum of Rs. 12,36,718, the gross value of produce, by 4,978, the number of holdings, we ascertain that each holding yields an average income of Rs. 250 *minus* Government rent Rs. 54-10-1, or, in round numbers, Rs. 200 clear, besides the profits of the dairy, which is estimated to be about Rs. 56 per annum: hence Rs. 256 is about the average income of the average A'mod Khátádár.

45. From this stage I may advance into particulars as to the cost of bare living, and contrast the condition of the poorest farmer with other members of the community. The cost of bare living and decent clothing for a single man involves the following expenditure daily:—2 lbs. of grain and pulse, 1 anna; $\frac{1}{16}$ lb. of ghee, $\frac{1}{2}$ anna; firewood, oil, and condiments, 1 anna; in all $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas or Rs. 4-0-11 monthly, or, with the addition of Rs. $3\frac{1}{2}$ worth of clothing, about Rs. 80 annually. A wife who can assist by her own labour either in spinning or grinding corn might enable a man, on an income of Rs. 8 monthly, to live fairly when prices are as moderate as now quoted. Should the price of grain rise higher than half an anna per pound, it will be evident the family must content themselves with less than two full meals. Taking this income as the type of a poor's salary, the average income of a labourer's family, and the profits of a small retail dealer, we shall be in a position to contrast the condition of a small farmer by the following process:—

Supposing the cultivator to spend no more than Rs. 96 in the year for absolute living—the contingent expenses entailed by the caste system being excluded in both cases. Having only one small bullock he will not feel himself justified in holding more than 5 acres of dry-crop land, and by exchanging the services of this bullock with his neighbours he will be put to no extra expense in the tillage of his holding. The cultivator and his wife will also be found fully

equal to all the other operations of the farm. The rent of 5 acres of average black-soil land will be Rs. 20; seed for sowing Rs. 2; value of deterioration of live and dead stock, at 10 years' purchase, Rs. 10; in all Rs. 32, plus Rs. 96 (cost bare living and clothing as in the case of the retail dealer), which is to be considered the remuneration for personal labour. The total expenditure of Rs. 128 is met by the following average produce:—

5 acres of cotton, jawar, and wheat, average produce Rs. 20 per acre = Rs. 100 plus Rs. 28 straw (kadab) in excess of what is necessary to feed one bullock. Should the farmer's wife undertake to keep a milch buffalo, it is estimated that she can with the kadab, cotton seed, and public grazing ground, realize Rs. 56 by milk and ghee, thus making the return Rs. 100 in grain and cotton, and 56 in milk and ghee, giving the small farmer the advantage of Rs. 28 per annum over the retail dealer and others mentioned—an advantage, however, liable to be neutralized in some seasons by the many contingencies of farming. A farmer of 2 acres of garden-land averaging a net return of Rs. 60 per acre, plus profits of the dairy, will be proportionately better off than the peon and retail dealer. It has been supposed that the farmer has average skill, and is not an idle Koli or Rajput, who would hardly be as well off as the retail dealer or peon.

46. The labourers in this district, who number 8 per cent. of the total population, find ample employment during the greater portion of the *kharif* and *rabi* seasons in assisting the cultivators to weed, watch crops, reap and harvest, for which they are paid daily at the rate of 2½, 2, and 1½ annas for adult males, females and children respectively, chiefly in cash, except when harvesting cereals; they then receive an equivalent in grain. Other occupations, such as service in the household of large farmers, are paid at the rate of Rs. 3 per mensem, with one full midday meal. Men and women assisting bricklayers and potters, digging tanks, mending roads, cleaning cotton with native charkhas, or working in mills, demand 25 per cent. higher wages. Agricultural wages, however, give them sufficient to keep their families tolerably well off, especially as every member of a labourer's household—excepting infants—are bread-winners. Dispensing with the luxury of ghee, and having to collect dung for fuel, a labourer's family consisting of man, wife, and two children—one of which an infant—can live, without being distressed, on an income of Rs. 60 per annum, though, as a rule, an intelligent labourer and his wife will clear 50 per cent. more than this, and be quite as well off as the retail dealer. Owing to this district not being cursed with toddy-shops, the labourers are, as a class, a quiet and industrious people.

✓ 47. The general appearance of the rayat undoubtedly indicates a well-to-do condition. He is well fed—partaking of 2 to 3 meals daily—and clothed in ample dimensions of fine linen from head to foot, wears shoes, and is comfortably housed; his wife is also clothed as much as the fashion of the country admits, and is loaded with silver ornaments; her dairy materially supplements his income, besides giving the family wholesome butter-milk and ghee. A certain bearing of independence, and even truculence, belies any supposition of poverty, although it is generally believed that all the ryots are debt-burdened, and only one remove from the condition of the day-labourer. It is true that prior to 1844 they were reduced to a very low state in consequence of long-continued depression in prices, bad seasons, and incautious increase of rentals; but since that time a marked change has taken place in all respects for the better, their prosperity culminating with the American War, during which time the cultivators acquired considerable wealth in spite of the improvidence displayed in ceremonial rivalries. That a great number are still in debt, is doubtless true; but this is a condition inseparable from a habit of never attempting to limit their expenditure to their means; and never regarding with horror the natural consequences of borrowing at compound interest, and spending three or four year's income in a single feast. Notwithstanding this, there are many rich men among the cultivators who have derived their wealth *entirely* from the soil, and if to this fact be added another equally pregnant, that the proprietors of alienated land are not less indebted by reason of paying only a quit-rent to Government, instead of the full Survey rental—to which latter cause a few not otherwise philanthropists have attributed all the evil—proof is established that the question of indebtedness has no practical connection with either the tenure or assessment of land in this district. Were the ryots relieved of all land-assessments they would not be in any better position as long as the social tyranny is fostered by the people themselves, and the law of the land (which is, doubtless, a just law, but adapted for a higher state of civilization) facilitates the enforcement of liabilities incurred by ignorant men to the sharp-witted money-lender who has no limit to his demand, no check to his rapacity. What his condition would be without the Courts of Law, might be noticed in non-regulation districts, where the money-lender is honourable, and a boon to the community.

48. I may mention a typical case which occurred last rains, under my own observation. The sweeper woman in my service borrowed Rs. 7 from a Márwari in Surat for a wedding ceremony; to my certain knowledge the poor woman remitted, during 2 years Rs. 16 of her pay, and, at last, a decree was obtained against her in the Small Cause Court for a balance of Rs. 27-11-0. A similar sort of thing is effecting the ruin of the ryots. Here is the evil: an evil not due to the much abused revenue officers, the ryots' truest friends, but to the action of the Judicial Department—a Department which can complacently endure passing orders of this nature year after year without offering any remedial suggestion.

* It is only when the middleman ryots are opposed to the cultivating ryots' interests that the revenue officers are found ranged on the weaker side.

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Tenure. 49. The 53 villages are all Khálsa, except one—Ajámnagar, which ought to be handed over to the Alienation Settlement Officer.

50. In 21 the *senja wahiwat*, or simple rayatwari tenure, exists; in 29 the bhágdári tenure prevails: these tenures are too well known to require any explanation. There are in all these villages a variety of alienations, which are now broadly denominated sanadi lands, held in perpetuity under sanads issued by the Collector. They also contain large wántas belonging to the Thákors of Ámod and Kerwáda, which will be referred to hereafter.

51. Two villages—Mátar wánto and Tancha wánto—are held on the Ráhet tenure, which is understood to mean lands held leable to a jáma or assessment at the discretion of the officer doing the Jamábandi, which is supposed to be something less than the full assessment, but to what extent no limit has been fixed.

52. The other village—Ajámnagar—is of doubtful tenure, if one is bound to recognize the different versions given of it in the records of the collectorate. It has been considered in one place a wánto, in others a wajifa; a village paying *tribute (Khandni) an Udhal Jamábandi village, and, last of all, a Sarkari Udhal Jamábandi wánto village. The fact is, there is no foundation for any one of these terms concocted from time to time, very recently, in vernacular papers by kárkuns not knowing the force of them. On inquiry at the commencement of British rule it was ascertained to be a Khálsa village which had been leased by the native Government to a Grasia Patel on abated assessment in consideration of military service, but the holder now claims it by prescription as a private estate subject to an annual fixed salámia or tribute. This would make Act VII of 1863 applicable.

53. The village originally was part of the Broach Nabob's possessions, and had no connection with the Peishwa's territory by which it is surrounded. It was transferred to the Wágra Táluka in 1828 on subdivision of Broach, and during the fresh distribution of villages in 1864 it was included in the Ámod Táluka. Not being able to discover anything in the taluka records of this village—not even so much as its area—except the simple fact that it annually paid Rs. 776-13-8, I was somewhat exercised how to record it in the survey papers, especially as the holder himself pretended to know nothing more than that he and his ancestors had paid an unvarying lump sum annually into the treasury. You were good enough, however late in the season, to place all the diaries of the collectorate at my disposal, and in wading through the heavy folios I was fortunate enough to turn up the origin of this village.

54. Shortly after our acquisition of the Broach Pargana one Dussoo Patel (supposed to be a relative of the late Nabob of Broach) made several representations to Government concerning the revenue of the district, and pointed out the advisability of resuming the lands of Ajámnagar from the Thakor of Mátar. It appears that a Commission was convened, and their proceedings were embodied in a letter from the Revenue Commissioner to Government, dated 11th October 1807, which ran thus:—

“The Commission deemed it necessary to trace the origin and history of this village from which they find that, about 150 years ago, a village which stood upon those grounds, called Jameelabad, having been neglected and deserted, the lands belonging to it fell into those of Sarbhon; that some time afterwards a dispute arose between Sarbhon and the adjoining village of Mátar, belonging to the Ámod Pargana, respecting boundaries, which appears to have caused the greatest inveteracy between the inhabitants and injury to both villages, to adjust which several ineffectual attempts were made by the authorities at Broach and Ámod. At length, about the year A. D. 1695, Ajamshaw, the son of Vourangzeb, [sic.] the Emperor of Alumgeer, happening to come into the neighbourhood, the dispute was brought before him, who adopted a very effectual mode of putting an end to all dispute and animosity between the villages of Sarbhon and Mátar. From the former he took 1,607 bigas of land and from the latter 667 bigas, making together 2,274 bigas, of which he formed a new village, whereby the boundaries of Sarbhon and Mátar were separated. He ordered it to be called, after himself, Ajámnagar, and the more effectually to put an end to the disturbances which appear at that time to have prevailed in the tappa of Sarbhon, he bestowed the cultivation and patelship of Ajámnagar on a Grasia family of influence, inhabitants of the Baroda village of Uorah, on their undertaking to guard and be responsible for the peace and protection of the Sarbhon Tappa; and as those Grasia were further liable to be called upon for such other services as the Government of Broach might require of them, Jamábandi of the new village was fixed so low as Rs. 2,200 per annum, which amount we do not find exceeded in any subsequent year, but, on the contrary, reduced gradually to Rs. 1,500, at which amount it stood in A. D. 1739-40, when Damaji Rao Gaekwar laid siege to Broach, during which the Grasia of Ajámnagar are said to have signaled themselves, and through the agency of Bhydasbhay, the maternal grandfather of Lullubháy Muzmundár, they obtained in consequence a further reduction of the revenue payable from Ajámnagar, which was then fixed at Rs. 655 permanently, at

* Tribute really means that which is paid by an independent Chief to the Sovereign State, but it is also indiscriminately used to denote salámia or quit-rent.

which amount it has ever since stood. In return for the advantage thus obtained by them through the agency of Bhydasbhy they granted him a sukri of Rs. 150 per annum, which Lullubhy's family we understand still enjoy. The village of Ajámngar has fallen, having since been deserted by those Grasia who have for many years past resided in the A'mod village of Mátar, in which it appears they possessed waste lands before they came into Ajámngar. The lands of Ajámngar are still in their possession and cultivated by them, and the fixed Jamábandi of Rs. 655 yearly paid to Broach, but none of the services for which the lands of Ajámngar were granted to them at this very low rent, have been performed by them since the time of the Nabob, and it is for your Honourable Board to decide how far it would, at this day, be advisable to resume the lands as proposed by Dussoo Patel."

Upon this the Government ruled it that was not advisable to disturb the possession of the Grasia family in the village, but refrained to express any opinion as the continued liability for military service upon which the village was held.

55. The mere fact that the Grasia's family was not called for service in the Nabob's time is no proof that the liability lapsed under a tenure specifically of service; and no demand having been made, as it is alleged, may have been presumably in consequence of there being no necessity for it.

56. It appears that, up to A.D. 1810, the holder of this village only paid the sum of Broach Rs. 665 and a *bapti* of Rs. 49½. In that year (1810), the second after the Commissioner's report on Ajámngar, the Thakor not having presented himself at Jamábandi was fined by the addition of Rs. 10 to the jamá and Rs. 100 more as the Kumávisdár's *bapti*, making the total jamá for that year of Rs. 814½. This sum in a subsequent year, A.D. 1840, was converted by exchange into Company's Rs. 776-13-8, a sum which has been paid up to the present time without any variation. This is supposed to establish a prescriptive right to a fixed assessment.

57. As the revenues of this village are, doubtless, alienated to a very great extent, the question now is—whether the village should be considered alienated or not? The history of the tenure has been clearly given; time cannot change its essential character. In Section 23 of Act VII of 1863 it is distinctly laid down that a prescriptive title shall not be admitted in respect to any land held for service on a tenure implying an obligation of service, *whether such service be performed or not*. The Thakor has no sanad to prove he holds exempt from service. I am, therefore, of opinion that this village should be dealt with under the provisions of Act VII. of 1863. No object is gained by recording this as a Khálsa village; it has been virtually alienated. The Revenue Commissioner, however in his vernacular endorsement to a letter from the Sub-Collector of Broach, No. $\frac{28}{1}$ of the 19th March 1866, directed that the village should be entered as a Udhad Jamábandi wánto like the Amod Thakor's estate. I need not say this was done under a wrong impression, as only a part of the case—an imperfect vernacular statement—not the whole case, including the origin and history of the tenure, was before him. Had he seen all the papers he would have decided that Ajámngar had no resemblance to the Amod Thakor's holding, and was decidedly not a wánto.

58. The incidental reference in the Ajámngar case to the Thakor of Mátar being in the possession of waste lands of Mátar, tends to give a different signification to the Ráhet tenure other than that suggested simply by the endeavour to explain the original tenure by *one* of the various meanings of the Arabic term Ráhet. Colonel Prescott says:—"The Arabic word Ráhet meaning 'enjoyment' prefixed to wánto may probably imply that it was once held entirely rent free," but adds "this seems doubtful." The explanation of the tenure, further on,* is of course opposed to the idea of Ráhet being "enjoyment free of rent," and shows rather the appropriateness of its other meanings—mercy, gentle treatment. The reason for this can be understood: where tracts of waste land existed, they were given to Grasia upon terms, just as would be done in the present day in the Panch Máhals. My attention has also been drawn to the fact that the Janiádra Thakor, who has a Ráhet wánto holding is the hereditary Patel of Janiádra (a Khálsa village), which confirms what is generally supposed that Ráhet lands were nothing more than Government waste lands given to Rajputs or Grasia Patels at low rates of assessment, ostensibly to encourage cultivation, but really with the motive of keeping a turbulent class of the community occupied; and as "all Grasia holdings, of whatever nature, have a tendency to resolve into their wánto" (just as Musalman holdings after a time become their wajifa) the term wánto has insidiously crept into the tenure, and now presents the incongruous medley of "Sarkari Ráhet wánto."

59. All the ancient tenures which have reached us are, as a rule, simple and expressive of their meaning. I may say that the origin of several new tenures belongs to the British period: coined in the first instance in the vernacular departments, not without a purpose, generally by Taláti, Desáti, and Muzmundars; in due course of time is accepted by the Mámlatdárs, and introduced in official records, frequently accompanied by the English head-clerk's synonym totally at variance with the original meaning. For example, no term has been more incorrectly rendered and injuriously applied against the interests of the State than "Udhad Jamá," which is

* In Colonel Prescott's report.

literally a *lump sum*; "Udhad Jamábandi" simply meaning a collection of the revenue in *lump without reference to details*. It is clear that the grammatical signification of "Udhad Jamábandi" simply expresses the *modus operandi*, and not a particular tenure, because the same mode of collecting may be adopted under various tenures totally differing from each other.

60. The term, however, has been gradually assuming the guise of a tenure, supposed to mean a "*fixed unalterable revenue settlement*" synonymous to Bandhi-Jamá—with which, I may add, Udhad has been recently bracketed in the Kábilpur case. Bandhi-Jamá is well known to be a tenure secured by sanad specially setting forth the grounds of the grant in perpetuity. Udhad is equally known, but not as we are occasionally required to know it. This perversion of the true meaning of a simple term is due to the English word "fixed" being used as an equivalent of "Udhad". What relation "fixed," in a restricted sense, has to Udhad, and who invented it, it is impossible to say; but I think its having been inserted in Mr. Robertson's Glossary, is likely to perpetuate a false definition, and that as there are still many important interests depending upon the correct meaning of the term, I may be permitted to draw attention to it in this place.

61. No settlement under any tenure yet known in this province was ever "fixed" in the sense of its being "unalterable." Even *Nakru*, literally land untaxed—a freehold—has always been found in the experience of this department burdened with extra cesses. In fact, all alienations, large or small—entire villages or fields, even when the tenure implies exemption—have been charged with either *Khandni*, *Peshkasi*, *Bapti*, or *Salámia*; the genius of native rule, whether Mahomedan or Mahrátta, as written in its revenue administration, was ever diametrically opposed to the idea of a "*fixed unalterable settlement*." If this can be said of freehold tenures, I think the application of "fixed" to any Khálsa holding is simply absurd, more especially so when the vernacular "Udhad" does not convey that meaning.

62. No better argument can be adduced to prove that Udhad Jamábandi is not a tenure nor does it mean "a fixed unalterable revenue settlement" than Messing attached to Udhad Jama in several instances. to simply enumerate well-known tenures which are assessed in the lump or "Udhad," though its use in such connection has never been involved in a plausible pretext to bar the rights of Government. Thus we have:—

Tenures under which the Revenue is assessed in lump or "Udhad" without reference to details.	Whether "unalterable fixed" or variable according to the exigencies of the State.
1. Tálukdári, of which there are upwards of 400 villages in the Ahmedabad Collectorate alone *	Variable.
2. Narwa, constituting half of the Kaira and Broach Districts	Do.
3. Mehwási, of which there are 42 in Ahmedabad	Do.
4. Hundábandi, of which there were several villages and parts of villages in Surat	Do.
5. Sarakti, of which there are several in Surat and Broach	Do.
6. Ijára villages in the Panch Mábals	Do.
7. Udhad or Uchak-Khatas in Kalol	Do.
8. Ráhet Wánta, 4 estates in Broach	Do.

* The detail measurement carried on in Tálukdári villages lately was accidental and only necessary to ascertain the assets for the liquidation of debts under Act VI of 1862.

63. The Udhad system was general throughout the province under whatever tenure, and only since the ryotwári and khátábandhi wahiwats were introduced have detail assessments been necessary. The seven examples of the more important tenures are even now (i.e., up to the survey settlement assessed in lump without reference to details, on the principal of the Udhad Jamá though the right of increasing the assessment by a lump sum which shall be deemed suitable to the exigencies of the State, is not thereby barred or ever been questioned; and the enhanced resettlements carried out in villages under the tenures enumerated in the statement, must be held to prove this fact. The object of these remarks will be apparent when I have to refer to the settlement of the wánta lands of the Thakores of A'mod and Kerwada in its place further on.

64. The measurement of the 53 villages of this táluca was prosecuted during the seasons 1863-64 to 1867-68 under the superintendence of Messrs. Parkinson, Catchcart, DeSouza, and Atmaram Nathuji. The classification was commenced in 1866-67 by Mr. Guerin, and brought to a close by Messrs. Guerin and Pedder in 1867-68.

65. The division of the land effected by the survey is set forth in the following statement:—

	Government.		Alienated.		Total.	
	Number of Fields.	Acres.	Number of Fields.	Acres.	Number of Fields.	Acres.
		A. g.		A. g.		A. g.
Cultivated—						
Dry-crop	9,999	72,357 38	4,483	18,053 31	14,482	90,411 29
Garden		1,102 21		149 34		1,251 15
Rice		68 34		18 11		87 5
Total ...	9,999	73,529 13	4,483	18,220 36	14,482	91,750 9
Culturable waste—						
Dry-crop	533	3,815 10	...	.....	533	3,815 10
Garden... ..		15 28		.....		15 28
Rice		0 6		.....		0 6
Total ...	533	3,831 4	...	.....	533	3,831 4
Total Culturable ...	10,532	77,360 17	4,483	18,220 36	15,015	95,581 19
Unculturable land divided into numbers	293	9,073 17	...	...	293	9,073 17
Unculturable village sites, roads, tanks, &c. ... ..	...	8,165 13	...	.....	...	8,165 13
Total Unculturable ...	293	17,238 30	...	.....	293	17,238 30
Grand Total ...	10,825	94,599 7	4,483	18,220 36	15,308	1,12,820 3

66. I would observe that the arrangements under the heads Government and Alienated in the statement given in para. 65 and in the detailed statistical tables Nos. I. and II. of D., appended are only provisional, and will be altered on the order of Government being passed on the proposals in paras. 57 and 174 of this report concerning the village of Ajám Nagar and the wántas of Kerwada and A'mod, which are, doubtless, not pure Government lands, as by far the greater portion of the assessment is alienated.

67. As the inclusion of such lands in the Government area will only give a false impression as to how the taluka stands, I will treat them at once as alienated: 15,208 acres of wánta land, plus 1, 14 $\frac{24}{10}$ on account of Ajám Nagar deducted from Government and added to the alienated area, divides the culturable area as under:—

Government land, inclusive of 2,536 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres of Ráhet wánto, 61,008 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres.	
Alienated land	34,572 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Total...	95,581 $\frac{1}{3}$ "

By this it is clear that more than a third of this taluka is alienated—the greater portion, no doubt, when the transfer from the Native to our Government took place, and considerable portion during the first few years of our rule.

69. The general accuracy of both operations and extent of test taken for the purpose Measuring and Classing of establishing this point are given in detail below:—

Amount of Measurement executed.						Number of Villages, Fields, and Acres submitted to Test.									
						By European Officers.				By Native Testers.			Total.		
Vil- lages	Fields.	Trapeza and Triangula "Wush- las."	Arable Acres.	Kharab Acres.	Total Acres.	Vil- lages.	Fields.	Acres.	Average difference between Original Measure- ment and Test per Cent.	Fields.	Acres.	Average difference between Original Measure- ment and Test per Cent.	Fields.	Acres.	Average difference between Original Measure- ment and Test per Cent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
53	15,399	1,28,783	99,509	33,656	1,33,265	53	1,342	5,614	0.25	...	...	...	1,342	5,614	0.15

Number of Villages, Fields, and Acres classed.					Number of Villages, Fields, and Acres submitted to Test.																		
					By European Officers.						By Native Tester.						Total.						
Villages.	Fields.		Arable Acres.	Unarable Acres.	Total Acres.	Villages.	Fields.		Acres.	Difference between Original and Test Classification per Field.		Classification of Soil.		Classification of Water.		Acres.	Difference between Original and Test Classification.		Fields.		Acres.	Average difference per Field between Original and Test Classification.	
	Classification of Soil.	Classification of Water.					Soil.	Water.		Classification of Soil.	Classification of Water.	Soil.	Water.	Classification of Soil.	Classification of Water.		Soil.	Water.	Classification of Soil.	Classification of Water.		Soil.	Water.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
53	16,277	97,452	24,037	1,21,489	53	1,404	42	6,249	6.72	2.66	...	...	...	...	...	1,404	42	6,249	6.72	2.66	...	...

70. The errors from which the averages of the preceding statements have been deduced are exhibited in the two following statements:—

First.

Total Number of Fields Tested.	Number of Fields in which the difference between Original and Test Measurements did not exceed									
	1 per Cent.	2 per Cent.	3 per Cent.	4 per Cent.	5 per Cent.	6 per Cent.	7 per Cent.	8 per Cent.	9 per Cent.	10 per Cent. and upwards.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1,342	634	394	128	72	48	25	16	6	3	16

Second.

Number of Fields submitted to Test.		Number of Fields in which the difference between Original and Test Classification was																	
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p. 0 0 1		Rs. a. p. 0 0 5		Rs. a. p. 0 1 1		Rs. a. p. 0 1 5		Rs. a. p. 0 2 0		Rs. a. p. 0 2 5		Rs. a. p. 0 3 0		Rs. a. p. 0 3 5 and upwards.	
Soil.	Water.	Soil.	Water.	Soil.	Water.	Soil.	Water.	Soil.	Water.	Soil.	Water.	Soil.	Water.	Soil.	Water.	Soil.	Water.	Soil.	Water.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,404	42	735	31	112	...	355	8	51	2	136	1	14	...	15	...	1	...	6	...

71. It thus appears that the average error of the measurement was a little over 1/2 per cent., and that of the classification a little less than 7 pies per field. Both operations will, I trust, appear sufficiently accurate to afford a sound and satisfactory basis for the assessment, to the consideration of which I shall proceed.

72. The following statement exhibits the extent of Government and alienated land annually under cultivation for the last 20 years, in 50* villages of the Amod Taluka, and its gross and net assessment:—

* See column 9, page 19.

YEAR.		Area of Government Cultivated Land.	Area of Alienated Land.	Rental on Government Land.	Collections on Government Land.	Remissions on Government Land.	Collections on Alienated Land.	REMARKS.
Samvat.	A.D.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		A. G.	A. G.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1911	1854-55	52,147 8	18,470 36	2,06,020 13 4	1,89,461 12 11	11,528 15 8	7,449 7 1	* The three villages—Matarwan to Tancha-wanto and Ajampagar—are excluded, not being fully assessed as Khalsa villages. Columns 8 and 4 do not include the Amod and Kerwada Thakors' wanta lands. In like manner the rental thereon is excluded from the corresponding columns 5 and 6.
1912	1855-56	52,415 8	18,459 28	2,06,946 0 7	1,85,743 10 11	11,203 5 8	7,496 0 4	
1913	1856-57	52,671 16	18,332 9	2,07,869 10 11	2,00,606 8 5	7,063 2 8	7,418 3 8	
1914	1857-58	52,845 21	18,244 5	2,08,706 7 3	2,03,147 11 5	5,558 11 10	7,518 14 3	
1915	1858-59	53,021 35	17,988 15	2,11,383 15 7	2,06,500 7 11	4,832 7 8	7,383 15 5	
1916	1859-60	54,082 81	17,860 33	2,13,143 13 3	2,08,568 7 3	4,579 5 0	7,319 14 4	
1917	1860-61	54,456 14	17,857 27	2,14,542 5 6	2,12,674 8 2	1,887 13 4	7,318 1 7	
1918	1861-62	54,434 27	17,869 17	2,14,519 9 8	2,13,056 15 8	1,463 10 0	7,315 10 4	
1919	1862-63	54,469 12	17,869 17	2,14,357 14 2	2,14,857 14 2	.....	7,423 13 0
1920	1863-64	54,339 21	17,922 36	2,14,303 2 5	2,13,748 8 10	569 9 7	7,840 6 10	
1921	1864-65	54,191 23	18,033 3	2,13,615 14 9	2,10,212 3 7	8,403 11 2	8,700 4 2	
1922	1865-66	54,175 14	18,078 26	2,13,762 7 3	2,13,762 7 3	.....	8,723 11 9
1923	1866-67	54,121 8	18,078 27	2,13,656 6 10	2,13,656 6 10	.....	8,725 0 1
1924	1867-68	54,041 31	18,048 4	2,13,506 10 6	2,13,505 10 8	.....	8,776 0 7
1925	1868-69	54,038 31	18,078 5	2,14,286 14 2	2,14,286 2 0	.....	8,864 10 1
1926	1869-70	54,007 11	18,086 17	2,14,470 5 7	2,14,470 5 7	.....	8,859 5 8
1927	1870-71	54,056 20	18,004 6	2,14,495 5 8	2,14,495 5 8	.....	8,859 5 8
1928	1871-72	54,007 16	17,987 24	2,14,883 10 7	2,14,838 10 7	.....	8,859 5 8
1929	1872-73	54,052 9	18,033 11	2,14,517 4 9	2,14,517 4 9	.....	9,236 7 2
1930	1873-74	54,028 1	18,134 13	2,14,449 10 11	2,14,449 10 11	.....	9,427 7 6
Total of the last 10 years		5,40,885 3	1,80,556 15	21,41,443 11 2	21,36,040 0 0	8,408 11 2	89,051 10 4	
Average of the last 10 years		54,088 20	18,055 25	2,14,144 5 11	2,13,804 0 0	840 5 11	8,905 2 8	
Total of the last 20 years		10,75,336 36	3,61,410 37	42,58,685 5 10	42,01,635 9 8	13,059 12 2	1,63,447 1 2	
Average of the last 20 years		53,816 14	18,070 22	2,12,934 4 3	2,10,081 4 6	3,602 15 10	8,172 5 8	

Remarks upon the Increase and Decrease in the 20 years' Statement.

73. It will be observed that—

- The cultivated area of Government lands had increased to the extent of 1,887 acres in 20 years, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
- The corresponding increase of the revenue on Government land was Rs. 19,958, or 10 per cent.
- The alienated area shows a diminution of 316 acres, which is due to land either resumed or lapsed.
- The increase, however, in the collections upon alienated land to the extent of Rs. 1,978, or $26\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, is due to proceedings under the Summary Settlement Act VII of 1863.

These figures must, however, be understood to represent the state of things prior to the survey settlement. The figures of the settlement will vary in portion to the discrepancies in area ascertained by the survey.

74. The remissions which appear to have been given between the years 1854-55 and 1864-65, aggregating in 11 years Rs. 52,059, are thus accounted for in the taluka records:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(a)—Remissions granted because of lands lying fallow, a system which was subsequently stopped by order of Government	47,764	11	6
(b)—Lands injured by rain, i.e., crops deteriorated by being submerged	18	13	0
(c)—Lands washed away by action of nullahs and rivers	312	15	11
(d)—For bad seasons	3,992	13	3
	51,489	5	8
(e)—Compensation for land taken up by new roads.	559	9	7
	52,048	15	3

75. The only item really affecting the question of settlement appears under (d)—a remission of Rs. 3,992-13-3 for bad seasons, which might with propriety be set down as nothing because it is, in the first instance, insignificant, and in the second, such remissions were granted formerly on very little more than the Talati's representation, confirmed by an equally interested party, the village Mukhi;—and any advantage resulting from such a combination was understood to be divisible in three parts.

76. I may now pass on to the consideration of the rates it is proposed to supersede, commonly known as "Mr. Davies' Settlement," effected in the year 1848-49, since which time no change has taken place. I cannot do better than quote the summary recorded by the Revenue Commissioner, and the Resolution of Government on that settlement, obtained from your records.

77. "The rates of A'mod Taluka were originally proposed and introduced by Mr. Chambers, the Sub-Collector, in 1837-38, but on a review of his proceedings were objected to by the Revenue Commissioner and Government as being on much too high a scale. Some slight modifications were subsequently reported by Mr. Coles, Mr. Chambers' successor, in his annual report for 1841-42, but it does not appear that the existing scale of assessment has ever received any final confirmation.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Proposed rental	1,09,808	1	0
Gross valuation of assessed land	1,29,103	9	5
Prospective increase	19,205	8	5
Reclaimable waste kumbhas	58,635	7	7
Average realizations from 1828-29 to 1837-38.	1,14,403	12	10
Proposed new rental	1,09,898	1	0
Decrease	4,605	11	10
Average realizations under the bigoti rates from 1838-39 to 1846-47	1,25,987	12	11
Proposed new rental	1,09,898	1	0
Decrease	16,089	11	11
Settlement including remissions (Rs. 55,623- 10-6) under Messrs. Chambers and Coles' rates for 1846-47	1,42,424	6	10
Proposed new rental	1,09,898	1	0
Decrease	32,526	5	10

"A discrepancy in the figures exhibited in one of the statements in his former report of 12th June last is noticed by the Collector in para. 24, and from the explanation there given as well as in para. 4 and elsewhere in the present report, there would seem to have been some difficulty in ascertaining with any great precision the result for former years; and from the manner in which the accounts have been discovered to have been then kept, this could not be otherwise; but for the purpose of deducing general conclusions, the averages on which the comparisons are based may, I think, be regarded as sufficiently approximate.

"Compared with the average realizations previous to 1838-39, inclusive even of the enhancement in 1835-36 and under the higher standards of prices, the rental according to the rates, exhibits only a very trifling decrease; and I feel convinced that the abandonment of the increase attributable to the introduction of the bigoti assessment is the least which can prove effectual to meet the deteriorated circumstances of the cultivator arising from the depreciation in the market value of the great staples upon the price of which his means for discharging his liabilities so mainly depend. With respect to the applicability of the details of the proposed alterations in the rates in the several villages, being disposed to place every reliance on the ability of the present Collector, and the pains which he has evidently dedicated to the inquiry, I entertain no hesitation in recommending them for sanction."

78. To which the Chief Secretary to Government, touching upon the salient points of the proposition, thus replied:—

"Although the settlement proposed for this taluka by Mr. R. G. Chambers in 1837-38 was disapproved of, both by the Revenue Commissioner and Government, it has nevertheless continued in operation up to the present time. To maintain it in force, however, large sacrifices have been made in the shape of remissions and irrecoverable balances. The gradual improvement apparent in the condition of the taluka for some years prior to the settlement was not only arrested, but a progressive declension immediately commenced, and the ryots are represented to have greatly suffered from the effects of the heavy assessment."

"If the rates introduced by Mr. Chambers were considered heavy at the time, the causes which have since contributed to make the assessment insupportable in the neighbouring talukas have naturally rendered them still more onerous now; and no doubt can, the Governor in Council considers, exist of the necessity for an immediate reduction. Paras. 28 to 35 of Mr. Davies' letter fully confirm the opinion."

"The cultivation and revenue of this taluka are shown in Statement No. I. as follows:—

<i>Cultivation.</i>	Kumbhas.
Under the estimate system (average) ...	29,624
At Mr. Chambers' settlement in 1838-39, including grass lands—1,268 kumbhas ...	34,033
In 1846-47, including 1,573 kumbhas of grass lands ...	33,825
Lands for the most part capable noth itherto brought under tillage... ..	58,635
<i>Revenue.</i>	Rupees.
Under the estimate system, including quit-rents average	1,14,403
By Mr. Chambers' settlement, including quit-rents also	1,46,147
Average realizations under the latter settlement ...	1,25,987
According to the present proposed settlement ...	1,09,898
Revenue of 1846-47 (including remissions) at the rates of the last settlement	1,42,424
Difference of the two last items	32,526
Available rental in anticipation, including quit-rents	19,205

"Mr. Davies in para. 36 in recommending the adoption of his proposition, observes:—

'Should Government approve of the suggestion I have every reason to anticipate that no available land now uncultivated will remain so long in A'mod, and, what is equally an object, the people will be freed from a burden which is inevitably breaking them down.'

"The proportion and classification of the lands under cultivation in 1846-47 are:—

	Kumbhas.*
Irrigated lands	00·05
Rice do. ... ..	...
Light soil	5·59
Black do.	89·71
Grass lands	4·65

"The villages of this taluka have also been placed by Mr. Davies under three classes; but from their general inferiority to those of Jambusar, in comparison with which he has arranged them, only three come under the first class":—

<i>Light Soil.</i>	<i>Mr. Chambers.</i>	<i>Mr. Davies.</i>
1st class villages ...	11 to 5 ...	8 to 5
2nd do. ...	9 to 4 ...	6 to 3
3rd do. ...	6 to 4 ...	6 to 3

"Of the last class the light soil appears to prevail in but a few villages, the black being the general feature":—

<i>Black Soil.</i>	<i>Mr. Chambers.</i>	<i>Mr. Davies.</i>
1st class villages ...	7 to 3 ...	5 to 2½
2nd do. ...	7 to 2 ...	5 to 2
3rd do. ...	6 to 2 ...	4½ to 1½

"Irrigated land exists only in one village, Páhaj, and the rate is Rs. 8, which Mr. Davies would retain. In para. 38 Mr. Davies notices the Bid or grass lands of both talukas, and proposes revised rates according to the class of the village in which they are situated."

"The financial view of the settlement proposed for A'mod shows that there would be deficit of Rs. 4,605 compared with the average realizations under the estimate system, and of Rs. 16,089 on the average collections under Mr. Chambers' assessment."

"In neither Jambusar nor A'mod has Mr. Davies interfered with the classification of land."

"I am to state, in conclusion, that his Lordship in Council has been pleased to accord his sanction to the settlements now revised, and carry to you an expression of the hope of Government that the Collectors will carefully watch their operation, and that the benefits anticipated from them may soon be manifested in increased cultivation and the improved condition of the ryots."

* A Kumbha contains 4,641 square yards and 20 square inches; in round numbers 93 acres are equal to 100 Kumbhas.

79. To understand the relative value of Mr. Davies' rates—i.e., the proportion it bore to the produce—it is necessary to remind you that the bhár of kappas - 960 lbs.—was only worth Rs. 32 in his day—A.D. 1848—the bhár probably being the produce of 3 acres of land; and that edible grain at that time was 8 annas per *mus* of 40 lbs. As Mr. Davies' rates averaged Rs. 4, his settlement was anything but moderate: in truth, the rental he imposed, as prices then ran, cannot but be deemed, from the present standpoint, *very high*.

80. Yet it is but fair to state that some compensation* was granted when the rates were fixed by Mr. Davies, but have since been gradually withdrawn. Thus the remissions for fallow land—a very great benefit—was abolished so far back as 1860. The privilege of kam-idar rates for grass land also diminished in consequence of extended cultivation and the limitation of grass land. As this latter is the only privilege which exists up to the date of the new settlement, it is as well to get the exact figures to estimate their value. In all the 53 villages of the taluka only 2,308 $\frac{1}{8}$ acres come under the *kam-idar* or special low rate, the realizations from which were Rs. 3,501-14-6, or Rs. 1-8-3 per acre, instead of Rs. 3-14-1 per acre the full rate. The loss, or *nukshan*, being Rs. 5,460 only, this is equal to $\frac{1}{6}$ or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the revenue. I have been particular in stating this fact, as the privileges of the past régime are apt to be unduly exaggerated.

81. Prices within the short period of 26 years since that settlement have nearly doubled. (vide paras. 22 and 24); and although there has been a slight fall during the last few years, it is satisfactory to know that, on the whole, they are maintaining a healthy level.

82. You will not, I hope, on this account believe I have any intention of proposing a corresponding increase in the rates of assessment. What cannot be lost sight of is, that the ryot's household and farming expenses have proportionately increased, and the profits, indicated by a difference between present and former prices, have not been hoarded. With him, as with most people, an increase of income brings increased demands and responsibilities. During the ever memorable years when cotton was selling at Rs. 170 per bhár, ceremonial expenses and dowries were doubled and quadrupled, so that, comparatively speaking, only a few thoughtful ryots retained the enormous profits then made.

83. In proposing rates of assessment for A'mod it is not necessary that I should enter into any very lengthy argument upon the subject, as I am in a great measure bound by reasons advanced for the rates recently introduced by this Department into the Broach and Vágra talukas with the sanction of Government; I must, therefore, consistently adopt such rates as shall be found to dovetail the exterior villages of A'mod with the settled villages adjacent. The accompanying map,* with the groups coloured, will show this at a glance.

84. In the preliminary report submitted last April for the experimental Jamábandi rates (under Section XXV of Act I of 1865) I proposed to divide the taluka in 4 groups, with rates graduated from Rs. 6 to Rs. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ as in the margin—a plan which did not meet with the approval of the Survey Commissioner, with whom the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., concurred.

85. The modifications they suggested, were embodied in a memorandum to the following effect:—

“1st.—As regards the 5 villages round A'mod forming Group I., they must be included in the 2nd or 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rs. Group.

“2nd.—As regards the bára villages skirting the extensive salt flats on the border of the Gulf of Cambay, the maximum rates must be reduced to Rs. 4.”

86. Thus my second group was converted into the first with the addition of 5 villages on a maximum of Rs. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ instead of 6; my third became second without change of villages; and my fourth became third, likewise without any change, except a maximum of Rs. 4 instead of Rs. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.

87. The reasons which led to this decision are set forth in Colonel Francis' memorandum No. 622 of the 11th of May 1875, appended (C), in deference to which the settlement papers were at once altered, and the villages now stand in their respective groups as under. I need hardly say that on reflection I think Colonel Francis is right.

88. The first group, coloured pink, contains 40 villages, stretching from the Pálej Railway

First Group.		
1. Amod.	15. Ninam.	29. Ikhar.
2. Dhansoli.	16. Ocháú.	30. Pursa.
3. Mátar-Talpad.	17. Karéna.	31. Keslu.
4. Waana.	18. Dora.	32. Kurchan.
5. Manjola.	19. Timbi.	33. Ranada.
6. Parbhon.	20. Dhamnad.	34. Rodh.
7. Vedcha.	21. Amarpur.	35. Bhimpur.
8. Nahier.	22. Dádápur.	36. Adwala.
9. Sonáma.	23. Chaklad.	37. Tancha-Talpad.
10. Sikoti.	24. Koblá.	38. Matar-Wánta.
11. Danda.	25. Sudi.	39. Tancha-Wánta.
12. Telod.	26. Sammi-stral.	40. Ajáunnagar.
13. Futhodra.	27. Wataráa.	
14. Anor.	28. Kothi-wataráa.	

Station to the kasba town, and from the northern part of the Broach Táluka to the Dhádhar River. This district comprises the best villages of the táluka. The Broach Táluka villages adjacent to them were settled at a rate of Rs. 6; and as it was in contemplation to apply a rate of Rs. 5 to the Jambusar group lying north of the Dhádhar, an intermediate rate of Rs. 5½ for this group is considered suitable.

89. The second group, coloured yellow, contains 6 villages; they are superior to the bára villages, though much inferior to the first group in fertility.

Second Group.	
1. Machasra.	4. Buwa.
2. Bodka.	5. Kerwáda.
3. Achod.	6. Samiala.

A rate of Rs. 5 will, however, place these villages on an equal footing with the frontier villages of Vágra, settled in a previous year.

90. The third group, coloured blue, contains the remaining 7 villages in the most

Third Group.	
1. Denwa.	5. Itola.
2. Wálipur.	6. Mangrol.
3. Hetaampur.	7. Kolwána.
4. Tankária.	

unfavourable position of the táluka as to market and water resources. They are on a low level called the bára, and subject to drought and the vicissitudes of seasons more than the other villages. For this group a rate of Rs. 4 has been fixed upon. It is a safe rate, and although it will reduce the

ratio of increase maintained in other parts with the former settlement, it will remove all excuse for remissions which were every now and then demanded.

91. In one sense this táluka, like Vágra, is not a rice district, and yet it is a great

producer of rice. Rice has been returned as occupying 3,011 acres, or 4.25 per cent. of the crop area; yet in reality only 57½ acres Government and 18½ acres alienated have been classed as bunded land, devoted to rice cultivation primarily, and as such assessable at rice rates. This peculiarity is accounted for by the fact that the black soil is capable of yielding a rice crop without preparation of a bed. The ryot drills it in with cotton and other dry-crop seed, and it is consequently only assessed at dry-crop rates.

92. Of the 57½ acres in Government land only 4 acres are found in 4 villages of the first group, none in the second group, and 53½ in the third group. I have assessed this land as I did in Broach, retaining for the soil the maximum jaráyet rate of the group in which it may be situated, and applying a water rate of one rupee less than the soil rate. Thus the combined soil and water rate can never exceed, under the most favourable conditions, Rs. 10 per acre on a field classed at 24 annas of the scale. The average rate being only Rs. 5-12-0 clearly indicates that the classification must range much below the top value of the scale. Mr. Davies had no rice rate in the táluka.

93. As the rainfall is not sufficient to bring to perfection the better qualities of rice which require artificial moisture up to the end of October, and as the tanks which in other districts, such as Ahmedabad and Kaira, supply this want, are here totally unfit for the purpose, the extension of the bunded rice lands and a superior growth of rice is not possible, unless the two water-courses, which now serve no purpose, are bunded like the Khári is in Kaira, in which case excellent, rice may be grown in the villages east of Bodka and Sonáma with very great profit, as both situation and soil are most suitable.

94. Bháta or river lands are only found in three villages of the first group—Amod, Dhánsoli, and Pursa—to the extent of 255½ acres. These lands are very fertile, and produce rich vegetable crops without the aid of manure. Mr. Davies had no special rate for it. It came under his highest light-soil rate, ranging from Rs. 8 to 5 per kumbha—a kumbha being only ⅓ less than an acre.

95. In order not to lower the assessment by our system of classification, which has only a range of 24 annas, I have been compelled to adopt a maximum of Rs. 12 in Amod and Dhánsoli, and Rs. 9 in Pursa. The effect of this rate on the class annas of the best tract gives an average rate of Rs. 9-10-10 in one case, and Rs. 6-2-10 in the other. The average rate in all three villages being Rs. 7-14-0 per acre, yielding a revenue of Rs. 2,011-1-0, I am unable to compare this result with Mr. Davies, as he maintained no distinction between bháta and goradu soil.

96. That the land can easily bear this rate, is placed beyond all question by the fact that occupants sublet these fields to market-gardeners, of whom there are a great number

residing in A'mod without any land of their own, and who gladly take up the yearly tenancy at from Rs. 15 to 25 per acre. The only condition attached to such rental, is that the land shall be ploughed and prepared for sowing by the lessor.

97. As there are only 73 wells in the whole taluka (irrigating 563 acres), and not more than half this number sweet and fit for irrigation, I propose adopting the plan Colonel Prescott did in Vagra, of not imposing a direct well rate, but to add 2 to 4 annas in the rupee of classification per acre under the well. Mr. Davies' rate for irrigated lands is Rs. 8. Mine never exceeds Rs. 7½, inclusive of the soil rate. The average rate in the first group is Rs. 6-5-4, second group Rs. 5-6-6, and third group Rs. 5-6-1.

98. The profits of garden cultivation are enormous, as stated in para. 38; but as each village has only a few acres to supply the home consumption of garden-stuffs, and as encouragement of well-sinking is desirable, a nominal kasar is imposed of about Rs. 2 per acre in addition to the ordinary jarayet rate.

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

No. 1.

Group.	No. of vil-lages.	Realizations of Government Land under the old system.		According to the Survey Rates.		Percentage Increase by Survey.	
		10 years' Average Collections.	Last year's Collections.			On 10 years' average.	On last year's Collections.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
I	40	1,77,081 1 6	1,77,619 13 5	2,08,570 14 8 *2,07,807 3 8	17½ 17½	17½ 17	
II	6	18,702 4 2	18,604 8 1	22,119 4 0 *21,838 9 0	18½ 17	19 17½	
III	7	21,545 8 0	21,745 2 8	22,811 0 0	5	4	
Total ...	53	2,17,328 13 8	2,17,969 7 9	2,53,301 2 8 *2,52,256 12 8	16½ 16	16½ 15½	

* The amended black figures supersede the ordinary ones.

100. The following statement shows realizations under the old and new systems on each description of cultivation. Bagayet or garden land embraces well-watered land as well as bhata:—

Group.	According to the old Rates as fixed by Mr. J. M. Davies.				According to the Revenue Survey Assessment.			
	Assessment on the Area cultivated A.D. 1874-75.				Jarayet or Dry-crop.	Bagayet or Garden.	Rice.	Total.
	Jarayet or Dry-crop.	Bagayet or Garden.	Rice.	Total.				
	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
I	1,76,678 13 5	942 4 0		1,77,619 13 5	2,17,198 7	5,481 6	85 4	2,22,715 1
II	18,604 8 1			18,604 8 1	22,105 14	13 6	...	22,119 4
III	21,745 2 8			21,745 2 8	22,247 12	67 0	296 4	22,611 0
Total ...	2,17,023 7 9	942 4 0		2,17,969 7 9	2,61,552 1	5,561 12	331 8	2,67,445 5
Deduct Nukshan on Bahet Villages and value of corrected figures in Statement, Appendix B. ..								15,188 8
Balance ...								2,52,256 13

101. The increase effected by the settlement upon the preceding year's revenue upon the old system may be accounted for in the following manner :—

			Rs.
On dry-crop land	...	...	29,340
On bagayet or garden land	...	...	4,619
On rice land	...	...	327
Total			34,286

102. The above increase, which is 15½ per cent. upon former rates, does not in lump give a correct idea of the revision which has thoroughly adjusted the inequalities of the old village rates and field classification, as might be seen by the following statement :—

Group.	Maximum Increase per Cent.	Minimum Increase per Cent.	Average Increase of the Group.
I	Ranada 35½	Dora 4	16½
II	Bodka 27½	Machasra 11	17½
III	Walipur 13	Denwar, 4 decrease ...	4

103. This suggests one of two things : either that a very great inequality existed in the incidence of the old assessment, or that there must be some radical mistake in the new grouping. As the grouping now adopted is uniform, any difference found in adjoining villages without the soil classification being at fault is because the old assessment was more or less regulated by a caste rate. All Rajput and Koli villages were, without any cause (as to inferiority of soil), very much lower assessed than Kunbi villages. I have endeavoured as much as possible by distance scales to lower such villages, but there is a limit : Ranada, although raised 35½ per cent., has a much lower average rate than the surrounding villages.

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

Group.	Dry-crop.	Rice.	Bagayet.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I	4 13 2	8 13 0	6 13 1	4 13 9
II	3 13 4	.....	5 6 6	3 13 5
III	3 5 5	5 8 7	5 6 1	3 5 10
Total ...	4 8 10	5 12 1	6 12 8	4 9 4

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

	Old System, Mr. Davies'.	Survey System.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dry-crop	3 12 8	4 8 10
Rice	5 14 10	5 12 1
Bagayet	9 12 5	6 12 8
Mean average	3 12 10	4 9 4

106. The accompanying diagram is intended to remove any doubt which might arise from my figures being scattered.

107. From statistics furnished by the Registration Department, it would seem that, in the year 1867, 24½ acres of land were purchased at a total cost of Rs. 174 or Rs. 72-5-6 per acre. In 1874 the corresponding figures show 1,641½ acres transferred at a cost of Rs. 60,510, or an average value per acre of Rs. 36-13-8. This valuation being the result of private transactions arising from necessity, is, of course, not such a criterion of the market value as public sales would be.

108. After introducing the revised rates in 1875-76 I put up to auction the occupancy right of 1,331 acres of waste land in several villages of the táluka, having given due notice to the public in the local newspapers. The sum realized was Rs. 37,199 (or Rs. 33,424 plus rental Rs. 4,075), averaging Rs. 28 per acre. The greater portion of this being the residue of uncultivated land, was, of course, far below the average quality. Land sales of fair quality might be instanced: 28½ acres in the village Keslu realized Rs. 2,456 (Rs. 2,310 plus Rs. 146½), or Rs. 85 per acre notwithstanding that the assessment of the village was raised 17 per cent. by the survey—the annual assessment being Rs. 5 per acre. Land of the best quality would proportionately realize much more.

109. I have been told by sub-tenants that ordinary lands bearing Government assessment of Rs. 4 per acre are rented to them at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6 per bigha, or Rs. 8 and Rs. 12 per acre. River and garden lands bearing an assessment of Rs. 8 per acre are sometimes sublet for Rs. 40. The generally-recognized rental is double the assessment, except in the bára villages, where the margin of profit is uncertain.

110. It is thus clear that the assessment upon the land leaves even the middlemen and sub-tenant a large profit. The condition of the ryot who holds his land direct from Government, and cultivates it himself, must be very good indeed, inasmuch as his income is ample, and more than necessary to enable him to maintain the standard of comfort. If, notwithstanding this proof of ample income, he be found indebted, his indebtedness must be attributed to other causes than the disposition of revenue officers to over-assess.

111. The Broach Táluka rates, introduced by me in 1870-71, effected an increase of 18½ per cent on the revenue of Government land. In Anklesvar and Wágra the rates introduced by Lieutenant-Colonel Prescott in the years 1871-72 and 1872-73 caused an increase of 15½ and 20 per cent. respectively, and A'mod by this proposal will be raised 15½ per cent., so that there is a remarkable uniformity in this increase in the settled tálukas. I am aware that all our revenue settlements are open to criticisms of the most opposite kind, by statisticians on one side and sympathisers with the people on the other; this, however, is natural, since practical men are even liable to differ on what constitutes oppressively high assessment, and that which is low enough to demoralize the people. In submitting the present proposal I am conscious of being moderate in accordance with the admonition so frequently enjoined by Government, and hope what I have done will meet with approval.

112. The 3,831 acres of waste land, of the value of Rs. 12,291, which appears in Column 35, Appendix A., Part 2, was disposed of in the following manner, and will be shown in the Jamábandi statements of 1875-76 (Appendix O.) :—

	Acres.
(a) Land set apart for village cattle, barial and burning places, and public threshing floors	2,044
(b) Given for cultivation, the right of occupancy having been sold by public auction (vide para. 108)	1,331
(c) Balance Waste	456
Total ...	3,831

So that this táluka is almost entirely occupied, and more so than any táluka in the province.

113. That which is left being long narrow strips of waste on the boundary running along the face of holdings; all in excess of one acre I directed should be made into separate survey numbers, and below that area should be added to the adjoining fields on payment of full assessment.

114. Any excess in rayotwári lands is not noticed, as the full assessment is paid by the ryot upon the area of his holding. It only entails a loss of the value of the occupancy right; but this can be conceded on an occasion like this, especially when the fault of having Vadhára is not due to the ryot but to the survey, whose convenience it was to so form the number. The land included only amounts to 476¼ acres in 53 villages.

115. By semi-alienated lands I mean the wánta estates. The encroachments which have been made upon State lands by the Wántádárs are, indeed, very formidable, and will be noticed in connection with the settlement of those estates further on. The encroachments found in the ordinary alienated lands, such as have come under the summary settlement (Act VII. of 1863), amount in all to 586¼ acres. Of these, 417 acres, in lots below 2 acres were added to the alienated holdings, and included in the sanads upon full assessment of Rs. 1,990-11-0. The balance, consisting of 149 acres, in lots exceeding 2 acres, but not definable from the alienated portion of the field, had also to be clubbed in the holding on the same principle, paying the full assessment Rs. 659-6-0.

116. There is as yet no authority for doing this. Government have only sanctioned the inclusion of Vadhára in alienated holdings to the extent of 2 acres; but, as this does not meet every case, I would beg further consideration of the subject, and for an order to extend the limitation, at the judgment of the Settlement Officer, on the following grounds:—

The question of increasing the sanctioned limit discussed.

Resolution No. 4903, dated 30th August 1878.

117. Rule 5, Section 6 of Act VII. of 1863, would seem to bar any limitation to the excess or Vadhára land found in possession of the alienee, and that it is perfectly immaterial whether the excess be 1 or 20 acres, unless it can be proved that such excess is due to recent encroachment or fraudulently held any length of time.

118. A discrepancy discovered by the survey between the area now held, and the original alienation has led to the natural inference that an encroachment has been made at some time unknown; but this is mere inference, by no means conclusivé, and the correctness of which is questioned by the alienees, who declare they hold precisely the same extent of land they have held from time immemorial, attributing the discrepancy to wrong measurements in the first instance, and challenge proof as to when and where the encroachment took place, and how no report of the act was ever made by the táluka officials. Whether there is any weight to be attached to this statement or not, it is certain Act VII of 1863 was designed to obviate any inquiry, and to give the alienee the benefit of the doubt.

119. If, on the other hand, the alienee has admitted encroachment by the fact of his having consented, without protest, to pay the bhar-ákár-salámi, or quit-rent equivalent to the full assessment, Rule 5 of Section 6 of the Act quoted manifestly does not apply to that portion of his holding. But if such admitted encroachments have been hitherto only recognized on paper without any attempt ever having been made to define and separate the land, it is extremely doubtful whether a survey officer can now separate the encroachment after the lapse of generations, and consequent subdivisions of the original field by members of the alienee's family.* What portion of the field can he select without danger of confiscating or confusing individual rights?

120. It must be obvious that any attempt now to arbitrarily allot a definite portion of an old field to Government—a field which has never yet had a boundary fixed to indicate the extent and direction of the alleged encroachment—will most assuredly lead to endless litigation. Besides which, soon after Act VII of 1863 was passed, the Collectors of the districts included the Vadhára lands in the sanads issued to the people, subject, of course, to the bhar-ákár-salámi or full assessment. Will it be politic virtually to cancel the sanad by altering the area of the alienation and to form separate *Sarkari* numbers of all that which exceeds 2 acres? With utmost deference I would say that the measure is both undesirable and impracticable.

121. In all cases in which the Vadhára is distinctly recognizable in the field—there are a few such cases—the Department has maintained the distinction, and constituted the "excess" into a survey number.

122. The only objection to the principle of including Vadhára lands in alienated holdings even on the payment of full assessment, has already been pointed out by the Revenue Commissioner as involving the sacrifice of any increase which may be called for at any future revision—the settlement becoming a permanent one. This is quite true; but if the infringement of this principle be at all justifiable to the extent of 2 acres, I do not think the few remaining cases, which exceed that limit, should be differently treated, especially as I have endeavoured to show that any other course is not possible.

123. Under the above circumstances I would solicit the sanction of Government to all undivided and undefined Vadhára land being retained in the alienee's possession, subject to a quit-rent equal to the full assessment as hitherto levied. The sacrifice alluded to by the Revenue Commissioner is, in reality, of no consequence, as in all probability this already highly-assessed *táluka* will not admit of any increase at the next revision, if one might judge by the slight increase of only 15½ per cent. it has been found practicable to levy since the last settlement, although prices have doubled in the intervening period. This argument is, however, germane to the question, and would not be stated if there were a clear way to strike out the Vadhára.

124. Settlement under Act VII. of 1863 have been carried out under the orders of the Collector; the only result due to this Department is the extra salámi imposed by the enhanced survey rates, amounting in all to Rs. 1,533-2-2, this sum being the difference between the old system (Rs. 17,118-11-10) and the survey system (Rs. 18,651). A further increase is anticipated from the proposal made in paras. 57 and 174 regarding the village Ajámuagar and in respect to the Amod and Kerwáda wántas, if it should please Government to adopt the one of several methods of settlement I have to propose.

* According to the Hindu law of inheritance, divisions of the original property are continually being made.

Ráhet Wánto Settlement.

125. The two villages held under the Ráhet wánto tenure are Mátar and Tancha. I have incidentally referred to the

tenure in paragraphs 51 to 58. The order of the Revenue Commissioner Mr. Ellis' No. A.—807 of the 21th of March 1814, given in the margin, and approved by Government Resolution No. 1422 of the 15th of April 1864, obviates the necessity of any proposal, except simply the actual amount to be levied. The assessment of Ráhet Jamábandi holdings, you are aware, is as much liable to change as that of the ordinary Government lands, the difference being the latter are let at full rates, while the former are allowed certain privileges.

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

"But it is necessary that the alienations in these villages should be settled on some principle. Many of these alienations were made by the Thákors themselves, and cannot, strictly speaking, be brought under the summary settlement. But, though made by the Thákors, they are not recent in their origin, and are in most cases beyond the control of the Thákors. It would, under these circumstances, be hard upon the Thákors to hold them responsible for the alienations which they are unable to resume or assess.

"The best plan would be to admit such alienations in the spirit of the summary settlement on a payment of a salámi of 4 annas in each rupee of the assessment, and to continue them as private property to the present holders, free from all interference on the part either of Government or the Thákors.

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

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

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

126. The Thákors have objected to the alienated portion being treated as proposed by Mr. Ellis. They would rather it be retained in their holding, from a foolish idea that it is derogatory to divide the estate, and partly because of indulging in the vain hope that the alienees will die heirless, in which case the lands will revert to them instead of Government.

127. Consequently there is nothing left to be done but to carry out the settlement to be imposed, estimating the new Jama by rule of three, as done by Lieutenant-Colonel Prescott in Vágra with the Dehej and Keshwan Estates (*vide* page 181, Selection of Government, No. CXL.—New Series). The formula is: As the former collections (Jama) is to the former full assessment (Kamál), so is the survey Jama or the abated assessment to the survey Kamál or full rental.

128. The following statement concisely gives the area of the villages and their assessment. Column 9 contains the new Ráhet assessment to be imposed:—

Name of Ráhet Village,	AREA IN ACRES.			OLD SYSTEM.			SURVEY SYSTEM.			Area of Alienation in Column 4.	Akár of Alienation in Column 5.	REMARKS.
	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total.	Kamál, Full Assessment.	Jamá, Collections.	Nutáka, Loss.	Kamál, Full Assessment.	Jamá, Collection.	Nutáka, Loss.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Tancha* ...	1,183½	772½	1,260½	3,398	1,425	1,973	5,917	1,986	3,931	630½	1,804	The Akár of alienations in column 12 is obtained by rule of three on the figures entered in columns 2, 3, and 11.
Mátar* ...	1,352½	271½	1,380½	4,746	1,350	3,396	6,973	2,053	4,920	766½	3,953	

* The estates are quite distinct from each other, and, therefore, need not be totalled.

129. The actual increase in each estate is: Tancha Rs. 561, Mátar Rs. 703, respectively, 39 and 52 per cent. on the former collections. In the year A.D. 1818, the first of British rule in this táluks, Tancha paid a Jama of Rs. 1,201 and Mátar Rs. 1,401 so that, in the period covering 58 years between 1818 and 1876, the Jama of Tancha has been raised Rs. 785 and Mátar Rs. 652. This is not more than fair, considering the rise in prices, extension of the cultivated area, and the progressive increase of land revenue in Khálsa villages.

130. Had the Thákors accepted the offer of Government to exclude the area of alienated land, giving those holders on the part of Government a 4-annas' settlement, the accounts would have stood thus:—

Jama payment.

Thákors of	{	Tancha, Rs. 1,700 instead of Rs. 1,986.
	{	Mátar, „ 840 do. „ 2,053.

Jama receipts.

Government	{	Tancha, 1,700 plus *451=Rs. 2,151, instead of Rs. 1,986.
	{	Mátar, 840 plus *988=Rs. 1,827 do. „ 2,053.

Government would by this arrangement gain in Tancha, where the alienations are few, and lose in Mátar, where they are considerable. It is, therefore, evident that the Mátar Thákori was unwise in his rejection of the offer. He may, however, have a plan of recouping himself from the alienated holdings.

131. The Local Fund cess leviable under Act III of 1869 will, of course, be estimated on the Kamál and not the Jama. This mistake has been made, I am told, in some of the other estates, but of this you will know best. The wording of the Act is clear enough, and Government have still further removed all doubt by their Resolution No. 6547 of the 23rd November 1875.

132. Referring to my predecessor's report No. 1351 of the 30th July 1873, on the tenure and settlement of the A'mod and Kerváda Thákors' lands in Vágra, I find that no Resolution of Government has, as yet, been passed. The Chief Secretary to Government at page 167 of the selection says:—"The subject of the tenure and settlement of the Udhad Jamábandi lands, treated of in the Superintendent's letter No. 1351 of the 30th July 1873, submitted with these papers, is under the consideration of Government in a separate correspondence, and will be disposed of shortly."

133. As the Thákors of A'mod and Kerváda reside here, and by far the greater number of their villages lie in this táluka, which I am now settling, and as you are aware several complications have already resulted from a somewhat anomalous tenure, I am glad of the opportunity (the silence of Government affords me) of offering a few remarks towards clearing up the mystery which has enshrouded these holdings, and rendered the language of the officers who have corresponded with each other on the subject more or less undecided.

134. I entered upon the inquiry only with a view of finding out how two entire villages (one wánta and the other wajifa), mentioned by Major Monier Williams in A.D. 1818-19—the year of his survey—as belonging to A'mod, had entirely disappeared from the records of the táluka, and also with the object of reporting on the Vadhára or wánta encroachments mentioned in a report you sent me from Mr. Ardesar Jamsetji, the late Mámlatdár of A'mod.

135. It is necessary, in the first place, to obtain a clear idea of the original tenure, and to trace the changes effected in after years; in the second place to follow the gradual expansion of these estates from the beginning to the present time; and, thirdly, to decide, under all the circumstances of the case, what settlement is now most desirable.

136. Mr. Richey, the Tálukdári Settlement Officer (in the correspondence which has been going on officially and demi-officially as to the rights of the Thákors to village sites and shares of the village tanks and public grazing grounds), in his desire to make the best case for the Thákors—as the Manager of the Estates under Act XV of 1872—says:—"The Thákors held their lands by a title older than the Government to which the British succeeded," and, again, "that at the outset the Thákors dealt almost on equal terms with the paramount power, that they had equal rights in the waste land with Government, their wánta being held by a very different title to that of any Government alienee, who, of course, received his holding and nothing more." Now, with all due deference to Mr. Richey, it is inconceivable on what authority this view is maintained. Apparently he has been unduly impressed with the idea that the term wánta means an equitable division of land, and sovereign rights in districts. However, applicable this may be in theory, the idea is most certainly opposed to the history of the tenure in this district.

137. Wánta in its most favourable sense is but an allotment of land made to Grásias by the paramount power for the protection of villages, and services of like nature, past and prospective. Subsequent to the decease of the Emperor Akbar in 1605 the province was so infested by the incursions of robbers that the local governments submitted to a compromise, and ceded certain lands to them in each village. The surrenders are said to have been denominated wánta, and exempted from taxation by the Mogal Government, but afterwards subjected to the payment of a quit-rent by Damáji Gáckwár when he conquered Gujarát.

138. In its much commoner acceptation wánta is well known to be the lands held by Grásias, and acquired by combination with the village Manager, which the Government of the

* Proceeds of the 4-annas' settlement on alienated land.

day considered more politic to assess than to resume. (The idea, however, of resumption, was foreign to native government, as the State never troubled itself about the right of occupation, on the principle that the State rights could never be alienated; hence its dues were secure at all times, and leviable from the holder, whoever he may be,—this was generally done through farmers of the entire district.) A wánta of this type is distinguished by its being either directly or indirectly taxed very little short of the full assessment,* and it can be proved that these Wántádárs have acknowledged their full subordination by paying the regular revenue (Jama), besides cesses of various kinds, centuries before British rule.

139. Another view of the case is even more opposed to the idea of these Thákors ever having shared the sovereignty of this district. The very fact of having levied "Tora-giras" from the villages about, which is to this day paid, shows that the lordship of the soil could not have been theirs, as blackmail is not usually deemed a badge of sovereignty; but, to say the least of it, they must have degenerated sadly from the standard set up for them. The Thákors themselves, or at least their ancestors, would, I am sure, have smiled at the imputation of being anything but Grásias; so humble were they, half a century ago, that they were willing recipients of annual pattas, or leases, from the administration of Broach, consenting to the Jamábandi fixed on a tenure of "Bet-vigar," which is, I suppose, a corruption of Veth-bigar—general service (*vide* Appendix K)—and is, I am informed, still existing in Káthiáwár.

140. The Thákors, under the plea of their old records having been lost or stolen, can give no account of themselves beyond what might be usually expected of a Rajput—a family-tree leading up to the founder of the epoch, Raja Vikram!

141. It is essential to premise that each of the estates is composed of two distinct parts: the estate paying *Udhad Jama* and the estate which the Thákors term *Gadino*, or lands acquired by the family, and partaking more of the nature of private property. How long the distinction has been maintained, it is impossible to say, and there is nothing to prevent the areas being juggled to suit the interest of the Thákors, by which I mean it would be advantageous to show as much land in the Udhad estate as possible, because of evading the provisions of Act VII of 1863 applicable to the second estate, which was, however, subsequently brought under the summary settlement, and may, therefore, be called the *Sanadi Estate* by way of distinction—sanads having been granted.

142. The Ámod Estate comprises an area of 21,216 acres, comprised in one whole village (Wária) and in 57 parts of villages, yields a yearly revenue of about Rs. 80,000, and pays land revenue to State to the extent of Rs. 12,359-7-0. It is necessary, however, to know the area and land revenue paid from each part of the estate, so as to have a thorough appreciation of affairs:

Detail.

Udhad Estate.			Sanadi Estate.		
In 19 villages only.			In all 57 villages more or less.		
Area	...	14,508 acres.	Area	...	6,708 acres.
Commuted Jama	...	9,379 Rs.	Commuted Jama	...	2,980 Rs.

143. The Kerváda Estate comprises shares in 20 villages, having an are of 9,287 acres, and a gross annual revenue of about Rs. 40,000. Pays Government land revenue Rs. 9,230-1-6:

Detail.

Udhad Estate.			Sanadi Estate.		
In 7 villages only.			In all 20 villages more or less.		
Area	...	6,972 acres.	Area	...	2,815 acres.
Commuted Jama.	...	6,252 Rs.	Commuted Jama	...	3,035 Rs.

144. It seems incongruous that there should be estate within estate; but the Ámod Thákors explanation that it was acquired by his *Gadi*, and forms no part of the larger estate held from Government, is probably quite correct. Of course, it could not be expected of him to give the exact explanation which Drummond does: "Grásias have in times of trouble extorted grants of land from cultivators and managers, and have acquired land in other ways for inadequate consideration, as by retaining mortgages, &c." These lands were more or less Governmental and such abuses consequently diminished the full revenue-paying area of the district.

* From the first year of British rule when exact figures are available, and before the system which had been bequeathed to it by the preceding native government had changed, an illustration is obtained of the character of these wántas and the light in which they were held. The rate of assessment in Ámod in 1818-19 was only Rs. 1 Reas 86 per bigha, or Rs. 2 As. 3 per acre (*vide* page 26, Column 5 of Table E, Broach Memoir). The Ámod Thákors' estate in that year, according to Major Monier Williams' survey, was † 8,611 acres—the greater portion waste. It paid a Jama of Rs. 8,922, so that, taking the cultivated area only into consideration, nearly the full assessment was levied. In like manner the Kerváda Estate was 8,342 acres, including waste, paying a Jama of Rs. 5,943. This is a very significant fact.

	† Thus: In (the present) Ámod Tal?	Acres.
In (") Vagra	...	7,975
In (") Jambusar	...	618
		23
		8,611

145. This practice, however, did not die away in consequence of the British Government gaining possession of the district; on the contrary, there is ample proof that (taking advantage of our ignorance and a natural tenderness in all matters affecting the right of others) it was continued with unabated shamelessness until very recently,

"The British officers first placed in charge of affairs at Broach complained that from a combination among native officials it was not possible to gain a true account of the resources of the district. No financial details for the first two years of British management are available. But it was afterwards found out that the existence of several cesses formerly levied by the Nabob had been kept hid from the British officers."

even 10 years after Major Williams had distinctly defined the limits of wánta holdings. This, of course, would have been impossible if our native revenue officers had been true to their salt; but it would appear that the Desais and Mazmundárs were simply maintained to hoodwink their superior officers, and abet every species of plundering. The state of affairs in A'mod and Jambusar was only a repetition of what occurred in Broach, and minuted upon by the Honourable J. Duncan, Governor of Bombay.

146. This accounts for there being no máji or old records of A'mod. Instead of the hereditary native revenue officers handing over the regular dufter they were morally bound to keep, they only offered in substitution a *well-concocted verbal statement*. It was some time after our occupation that they were required to answer a series of questions put them, and the answers so given form the only record of former management in the táluka. One can picture the whole scene; how the Desais, having got wind what was going to be done by the Sáheb, recited their parts in concert overnight, and next morning, in the meekest of attitudes, with affectation of good faith, glibly laid down the wahiwat. It was on this occasion that it was recorded for the first time that the Thákors paid an "Udhad Jamábandi" on their wánta. But unfortunately they happened to forget an important item of Peshkasi levied from A'mod and Kerwáda, amounting to Rs. 5,000 per annum—a little lapse of memory not rectified until A.D. 1825, 9 years after our possession. It has ever since been taken in addition to the Udhad Jamábandi (*vide Appendix J., Parts 1 and 2*), but I cannot discover whether the Desais had to make up the loss.

A'mod, Rs. 3,000.
Kerwáda, Rs. 2,000.

147. Wishing to know something of the old wahiwat from the Peshwá's dufters in Poona, I asked Colonel Etheridge to send me a transcript of all he had affecting the tenure, area, and land revenue of A'mod. He kindly sent me the three papers—E, Parts 1, 2 and 3—filed in the Appendix, from which I am able to state that during the period—50 years before British rule—one Himatsing Grásia of the kasba and one Azim Rána, of Kerwáda, held wánto lands and paid into the Treasury, through certain farmers of the táluka revenues, the following sums:—

Papers from the Poona Dufter.

	A.D. 1767.	A.D. 1768.	A.D. 1769.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A'mod Wánta	7,500	7,144½	7,652
Kerwáda Wánta	5,250	4,797½	6,102

These items are made up of ordinary revenue, Moglais, and various babtis, and represent the total amount of the Jamábandi of those years.*

148. The tenure is simply stated to be wánto—a Grásia's wánto—and nothing more; the complimentary prefix of Thákor was not known in those days, or was probably not allowed. The mode of levying the revenue due is clear: The Grásias paid ordinary Jama in *lump sum*, with certain cesses indicating sovereign rights, on the part of the assessor; no mention of Bandhi Jama, "a fixed unalterable revenue settlement," is made; in fact, a heavy Moglai is rather opposed to the after-thought of fixed Jama set up by the Thákors' accomplices, the Desais and Mazmundárs.

If Udhad Jamábandi it was Udhad with an exception.

Please refer to paragraphs 59 to 63 in connection with the subject.

exigencies any amount.

149. This is, however, not a very material point. Even if it were true that the land revenue derived from the wántas was a fixed sum, still the uncontradicted fact that Moglais and Peshkasis were leviable at will, placed the tenure in the category of land from which the State might demand for its exigencies any amount.

150. The circumstantial evidence afforded by the practice of estimating the annual revenue demand in the táluka, whether on talpad or wánta lands, as may be seen on reference to Appendix G, obtained from the táluka records, only confirms the belief I always entertained that the assertion of "a fixed unalterable Jama" was in reality a fiction. It might be asked—why should the Desai, Mazmundár, and Amin Patels estimate the revenue on the wánta, when that revenue was fixed for ever? That it was owing to their influence a certain sum was not exceeded for many past years, is a matter of no surprise.

* I have only been able to arrive at the corresponding date A.D. 1769 from one paper, but the contents of the three, in that they relate to preceding years, enables me to fix 1767 and 1768 for the other two.

151. But was there really a *fixed demand* on the wánta in the alleged sense of the term? The reply is given in paragraphs 147 and 148 to be read in connection with the items embodied in Appendix letter I., Parts 1 and 2. I have no further need to argue when figures are more eloquent than words.

152. The following abstract of a more detailed statement (*vide* Appendix J.) gives concisely the extent of land the Wántádárs have from time to time added to their Uhdad Jamábandi estates. The authenticity and value of the entries in columns 2, 3, 4 and 5 must be clearly explained to arrive at a proper conclusion as to how much land in the possession of the Thákors is liable for full assessment:—

Description of holding.	AREA IN ACRES (FRACTIONS THROWN OUT).								Full Survey Assessment on area in column 5.	Value of 2 annas, Summary Settlement thereon.	REMARKS.
	According to Desais' and Mazmundára Rakbo of Samvat 1806, (A.D. 1809).	According to Major Monier Williams' Survey (A.D. 1819).	According to Hissar-ná-i Kháridas made between A.D. 1839 and 1838.	According to General Revenue Survey, 1876.	Excess area and Assessment.						
	2	3	4	5	Difference between columns 2 and 4.	Full Survey Assessment on difference.	Difference between columns 3 and 5.	Full Survey Assessment.			
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
A'mod Wánta in the A'mod, Wágra, and Jambusar Tálukas, distinct from Sanadi lands.	11,613	8,611	13,410	14,508	4,709	21,595	5,397	26,536	65,286	The rate by which the assessment is calculated is Rs. 4½, the average dry-crop rate of the district.	
Kerwáda Wánta in the A'mod and Wágra Tálukas, distinct from Sanadi lands.	7,667	3,842	6,990	6,972	3,148	14,166	3,130	14,065	31,374		
Total ...	19,180	12,453	20,400	21,480	7,847	35,761	8,527	40,621	96,660		

153. As it is probable that half a paragraph will be quoted from Major Monier Williams' Memoir of Broach (page 11) to prove that the entry of claims to alienated and wánta lands was imperfect, I shall give it in full, to show, that although he admits not having committed himself to the positive recognition of claims before formal inquiry, he nevertheless placed on record their identification. He says:—"At the survey of this paragna (A'mod) A.D. 1819-20 no account whatever was taken of land claimed to be exempt from revenue. The claims made in the Jambusar paragna were far beyond the proportion known elsewhere. In A'mod these were even more inordinate, and Government was not prepared to order an investigation and settlement of them to be contemporaneous with the survey as in the Broach, Anklesar, and Hánsot paragnas. It was judged to be best not to give any sanction to such claims by an admission of even the names of wánta, pasáita, &c., in the documents of the survey. But in case of settlement the *fields of every real landholder* can be identified by their name, situation, cultivator's name, *computed quantity as given in the statements framed by the Survey Department.*" Nothing is clearer than this, in statement or in fact; and the documents are now available for reference—bound in two massive volumes. I find in it every field claimed by the Thákors in 1819-20. Their names are entered, not their tenants'; and, to prove that the fields were not all waste at the time of the survey, the nature of the standing crops is given in a side column.

154. By this document we are put in possession of the most reliable state of affairs in 1819-20 (*vide* column 3 of the above statement). It, at least, represents all that the Thákors pointed out as their land. If they had said twice as much belonged to them, there is no reason to suppose, according to Major Williams' admission, that such would not have been entered in their names, unless it was too evident that the fields were in the occupation of other landholders.

155. The result in Jambusar, where there was a previous survey, only shows in what ratio encroachments advance. Major Williams says:—"It will be observed that the wánta now claimed (1819-20) exceeds by upwards of 10,000 kumbhas the statement of 1841 (A.D. 1784-85)," which was kept by Mr. Callender when Jambusar first came under British rule, "while the vechánia and girania of the present day are much less; and this may be considered as some explanation of one of the means by which wánto lands advance in amount. Lands first obtained under the head of vechánia and girania by Grásias merge into their wánta in time."

156. There was no authentic record of area existing in A'mod before Major Williams' survey to draw a comparison. The Desais and Mazmundára (those corrupt officials before alluded to) produced slips of paper alleging to be the Rakbo of Samvat 1805 A.D. 1809. Apart from the impossibility of accepting as true a document of this nature, without seal or signature (produced by such men from their own private records), it bears

Encroachments of similar nature proved in Jambusar.
Memoir, page 8.

Column 2, paragraph 152, Desais' statement of A.D. 1809 very "*Kwicha*" indeed.

on its face not only a *kutchā ajmash*, but gross inaccuracies, as in the instance of the wāntas of A'mod and Kerwāda. The figures are suspiciously given in full round numbers of thousands: thus 3,000 and 4,000 kumbhas. Now 4,000 kumbhas of wānta alone is more than the gross area of the whole village of Kerwāda, including the talpad by 692 kumbhas or 651 acres. This is sufficient to stamp the document as being a very rough one indeed and upon which no reliance can be placed.

157. I select two of the chief villages to illustrate my meaning:—

According to Desais' Statement of A. D. 1809.

A'mod.				Kerwāda.			
			Acres.				Acres.
Wānta, 3,000 kumbhas	...	...	2,876	Wānta, 4,000 kumbhas	...	...	3,835 (b)
Talpad	...	...	647	Talpad	...	...	515
(a) Total...			3,523	Total			4,350 (b)
<i>Actuals by the Gujarāt Survey.</i>							
Wānta	...	...	5,748	Wānta	...	...	2,443
Talpad	...	...	1,377	Talpad	...	...	741
Total...			7,119 (A)	Total			3,184 (B)

Leave the details in doubt if you will, but compare the gross totals *a* and *A*, *b* and *B*. What dependence can be placed on figures of this nature?

158. It might be noticed that in the instance of the A'mod Kasba (*vide* Statement, Appendix J.) there seems to be a considerable discrepancy between Major Williams' area and the area ascertained by the Hissāwars and even the Gujarāt Survey—a matter which troubled the Mām-latdār of A'mod in his para. 18, Appendix F. The explanation is, that the area of an entire wānta village* (separately measured by Major Williams, and having an area of 733 kumbhas, or 700 acres) was clubbed by the Desais' Hissa Survey in A.D. 1829 into the A'mod Thākor's lands, and still remains clubbed. The object was, no doubt, to throw the area of the village, subject to a small annual assessment, into the Udhar Jamābandi of A'mod; and as the only person who had an interest in its being so treated was the A'mod Thākor, it is presumable that the Desais' Hissāwars were instigated to do so by him, especially as no complaint was ever made by him of the circumstance. This village was not included originally in the Udhad area, and, therefore, indicates a self-evident motive.

159. This is one of the two small alienated villages mentioned by Major Williams at page 10 of the Broach Memoir—one being a wajifa, and the other a wānta village paying a small annual sum. At page 29 the sum is stated to be Rs. 54 realized in 1819-20, or year of the survey. The Wānta village has been absorbed in A'mod, and the wajifa village in Chānchvel. The wajifa village has fallen under the summary settlement, and now forms part and parcel of the sanadi lands of Chānchvel, whereas the wānta village has escaped taxation.

160. Although Major Williams' survey of 1819-20 was a field survey, the numbering was done in respect to waghās or divisions, instead of running consecutively through the village lands in one series. He also left the Khārāj or waste and pasture lands in large block numbers. In order to adapt this data for the new form of village registers (khardās) the Collector ordered the Desais of the tāluka to subdivide Williams' numbers, and construct a register in which all the fields should be written consecutively. This work was undertaken in 1829, and was finished in 1833 by what is called a Hissāwār establishment, consisting of men who could only measure square plots. There was no European supervision of any kind, and this very important work was entrusted to native district officers—Desais and Mazumdārs, whose honesty was not above reproach a few years previously.

161. The result was, as might have been expected of such agency, the wānta estates expanded wonderfully: the Government kharaj and grass lands were absorbed to such a degree that the Udhad estate of A'mod and Kerwāda (not reckoning the sanadi portion) increased from 12,453 acres to 20,400, or 8,453 acres in the short space of 10 years.

162. Between the Hissāwār period and 1875 the spirit of encroachment had not slumbered. The Thākor of A'mod—who has been the greater delinquent of the two—added to his estates 1,092 acres, or, in

* Wāria.

all, since Williams' survey, 5,837 acres, the annual rental of which is Rs. 26,586. The Kerwáda Thákor in this second interval—allowing a small margin for difference in measurement—had remained inactive, though in the first stage he bagged 3,130 acres of the annual value of Rs. 14,083. The State having been thus deprived of no less a sum than Rs. 40,621 per annum since 1819-20. The Tálukdári Settlement Officer (Mr. Richey), you are aware, had a very bad opinion of Ardesar Jamsedji, the late Mámátdár of A'mod, because of his zeal against the interest of his ward; but, after these disclosures, can you refrain from giving him all the credit due for not having succumbed to those potent influences which corrupted to the very core the whole subordinate establishment of A'mod since British rule?

163. To prove that the spirit of encroachment on the part of the A'mod Thákor is perfectly incorrigible, I must tell you that the Mámátdár informed me, during Jamábandi this year, that 3½ acres of Government land Third stage of encroachment. duly existing in the village registers of A'chod, were appropriated and entered in the japti khardas of that estate. This is a strange proceeding, without your permission or even reference to you.

164. But I reported even a more remarkable instance of Grásia proclivity in my letter to you, No. 1826, of the 17th October 1874, Appendix F. If such Modern instance of old traits. a thing can be done in the full glare of 1874, there is nothing ever written of Grásia audacity which one may not believe.

165. I beg your attention to a few more remarks before expressing my opinion on the settlement of these wánta estates. You will recollect that it was Reason why the Revenue Commissioner altered the designation of the A'mod and Kerwáda Wánta. no less an officer than Mr. Ellis, Revenue Commissioner, N. D., who decided that the wánta should not be brought under the Summary Settlement Act, and that its designation should be converted from wánto to Sarkári Udhad Jamábandi. I need not say that you may be pretty well sure that an officer of such vast experience—one who is allowed to have justly taken the place of the most eminent revenue officer of this Presidency*—had some very good grounds for his decision.

166. Although not placed on record, those reasons I may be permitted to suggest: Mr Ellis was, doubtless, struck with the vahivát embodied in my Appendices G., H., I., and K. He found that, whatever the tenure may have been in former years, that it was from A.D. 1818. a pure Khálsa holding, because the Thákors—

- | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------|
| (a) Had annual leases | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Appendix K. |
| (b) Accepted Tagavi advances | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Do. H. |
| (c) Paid their Jama instalments | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Do. H. |
| (d) Had their Jamá estimated | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Do. G. |
| (e) And their original holdings had been assessed as high as Khálsa land (<i>vide</i> note to para. 138). | | | | | | |

These circumstances, coupled with a certain amount of sympathy for men so much in the meshes of the law that they never stirred out of their houses except at night, led to a kindly selection of a tenure (Sarkári Udhad Jamábandi) which would best suit them. It was thought that it would, at all events, prevent any further alienation of the land, and would render the process of summary settlement unnecessary, *i.e.*, a quit-rent, in addition to the commuted jama, would be avoided.

167. I am positive that Mr. Ellis never knew, nor did any one else, up to the present time, ever dream of the muddled state of affairs I have described Mistaken kindness. —the organized looting of State revenues. Nor did he consider the heavier responsibilities which would attend the Sarkári tenure, under the circumstances of the case, because of the full assessment on *Vadhára* or encroached lands being impossible; whilst as "Wánta-Udhad-Salámi" the summary settlement cess would only amount to one-eighth of that sum. There is no doubt now, which is preferable in the interests of the Thákors.

168. Besides which the recognition of the original wánta tenure is what is desired by the Thákors, and not a Khálsa tenure, which they know limits their proprietary right. Nothing can be plainer than the A'mod Thákor's representation (a translation of which is appended marked L). Who can be a better judge of the designation of the tenure than the holder? He declares it to be Wánta-Udhad-Salámi, with which you will doubtless concur, such being the original tenure, undisguised.† If any qualification of simple "Wánta" be required, the affix of Udhad-Salámi is warranted by vahivát. Wánta and not Sarkári Udhad Jamábandi desired by the Thákors.

169. As Wánto-Udhad-Salámi the tenure falls under the Summary Settlement, Act VII of 1863. This Act was applied to the Sárođ Wánta Estate in Jambusar, which, you know, is precisely of the same nature. Why should any distinction be made in favour of A'mod and Kerwáda? When the Hon'ble Mr. Rogers was Collector of Broach Sárođ, A'mod and Kerwáda should be treated alike under Act VII of 1863. I believe he proposed that the wánto estates should be settled under the Act, but was over ruled

* Mr. Goldemid, C. S., late Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

† The Thákor at the same time does not want a summary settlement, or any settlement which will increase the State demand on encroachments or otherwise.

170. When Colonel Prescott proposed the rules contained in page 127 of the Vágra Report (printed Selection, CXL.—New Series), that officer only got a glimpse of the state of affairs in Vágra, where only a small fragment of the Uhdad estates of A'mod and Kerwáda existed. He had no idea of the proportion and nature of the encroachments, and, therefore, his rules are not applicable. For instance, the natural division of roads, rivers, and nálas are not to be found in two-thirds of the wánta villages; and as for roads, they run through tracts of Kharáj, and are not boundaries; besides, the old survey (Williams) never laid down boundary marks—a peculiarity of the present survey only, so that there is no way of proving an encroachment except by the increase of area in holdings formerly surveyed and now surveyed. You will perceive, on reference to the detailed statement of villages in which wántas exist (Appendix J.), that there is a certain class of encroachments not anticipated by Colonel Prescott. I mean, for instance, in Wálipur (10 of A'mod Táluka) and Gandhár (1 of Vágra Táluka) that both in the original Rakho statement of the Desais purporting to be of A.D. 1809, and in Colonel Williams' survey by way of corroboration, the Thákor possessed no land in those villages, not even a square foot, yet the Hissáwárs gave him 214 acres in Wálipur and 396 acres in Gandhár. Can anything be more conclusive of the fact of collusion and shameless encroachment?

171. It has been so much the practice to subordinate one's reason to the verbal statement of old Kárkuns and retired Desais, that I have taken some pleasure in ferretting out their falsehoods. The cuttle-fish instinct of rascaldom in this district—a nest of pensioned Government servants as my population statement shows—had nearly succeeded in eluding detection by either destroying or secluding all the máji records. But the truth will out; and Government, being once in possession of all the facts of the case as lucidly as I am able to put it before them, will, I trust, have no difficulty in deciding upon one of the two modes of settlement I now beg to propose.

172. If Mr. Ellis was justified in changing the tenure from wánto (paying a Uhdad-Salámi, i.e., a lump jama, to which were added commuted Báltis, Moglais and Peshkasis) to Sarkári-Uhdad-Jamábandi, then I would, to avoid any possible controversy or litigation, declare that the commuted sum hitherto paid, plus Vadhára, be hereafter accepted as the fixed jama. This jama, exclusive of the Local-Fund cess, is:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(a) In A'mod ...	9,879	6	3
In Kerwáda ...	6,252	14	10
(b) This Uhdad Jama to be upon the area of land held at the time of Williams' survey in 1818-19. It will give the Thákors full title to that area, i.e., to all they were in possession of then, and no more.			
(c) The difference between the area recorded then and now, with a margin of 10 per cent. in favour of the estates, to cover any discrepancy in measurements—a margin unnecessarily wide, but given in deference to Colonel Prescott's opinion—I would fully assess.			

173. The assessment by the first proposal is as under:—

	Excess Acres.	Balance deducting 10 per Cent.	Full Assessment on balance Area.
			Rs.
A'mod	5,897	5,308	23,885
Kerwáda	3,130	2,817	12,786

Add to this the Uhdad Jama for the sum total demand:—

	Uhdad Jama.	Full Assessment as above.	Total Revenue demand
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A'mod	9,379	23,886	33,265
Kerwáda	6,252	12,786	19,038

174. Whereas if it be decided that the tenure is "Wánto-Udhad-Salámia" all the difficulties about encroachments and the penalty of full assessment—a severe but just measure—will be swept away by the more merciful substitution of a two-annas' summary settlement on the area of the entire holding up to date (*vide* column 11 of the statement in para. 152). The sum total demand would consequently be:—

Second or alternative Proposal.

	Udhad Jama.	Two-annas' Summary Settlement Cesa.	Total Revenue demand.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A'mod... ..	9,379	+ 8,160	— 17,539
Kerwáda	6,252	+ 3,921	— 10,173

175. These figures, whether as to area or assessment, have no connection with the sanadi estates of the Thákors—already settled under Act VII of 1863, and do not include Local-Fund cesses.

176. Another troublesome subject investigated by me was the claim set up for village sites, tanks, roads, and grazing ground by the Thákors of A'mod and Kerwáda. I consider it unnecessary to inquire into the last two descriptions of claims in the face of the wholesale encroachments on Government waste land and the nine thousand and twenty-seven acres held in excess of the Thákor's title: roads undoubtedly belong to the State. I am, therefore, reduced to the consideration of the village sites and tanks. The plea is when lands were given in wánta, a portion of the village was included in the grant.

The A'mod and Kerwáda claims to village sites, roads, tanks, and grazing ground.

Two typical cases of Gabhan Inquiry. differed very slightly. Taking everything into consideration I think the desire to divide the

* The Thákors of A'mod, Kerwáda and Fárod (not to mention hundreds of minor Wántádárs' equal claims) have parts in altogether 117 villages, the holding ranging as low as 7 acres in a village.

177. Two typical cases are appended, M. and N. I inquired into several others, and found the circumstances in which the Thákors have scraps of wánta* of very doubtful tenure, as appears from the general remarks in the body of this report, is, to say the least of it, fraught with mischief. It is historical that a Grásia's claim, when satisfied, is always the forerunner of others.

178. The ground-rent levied by the Thákors, according to a list I obtained from them, amounts in the case of the A'mod Estate, in 4 out of 57 villages, to Rs. 16-8-0, and in 3 out of 20 villages of Kerwáda, to Rs. 39-5-9. This proves rather the exception, and they might be left to their own devices to collect any more.

179. The Patels with whom I conversed on the subject told me that the only object the Thákors have in obtaining formal recognition of title to a division of the Gabhan, is the right they will obtain to levy ground-rent, and the option to exact free labour from the unfortunate men who may be, with the authority of Government, handed over to the tender mercies of landlords, who will doubtlessly turn them out of their own houses whenever it pleases them. As Government have not reserved to themselves this right, it would seem simply monstrous to sanction any such pretensions to the certain injury of the people.

180. My impression is, and I would advance it with much deference, that no desire to oblige these Thákors will be found an adequate motive for a retrogressive step of the nature which the Talukdári Settlement Officer is inclined to support. It is one thing to treat ancient rights that have never been laid aside with tenderness, and another to create antiquated privileges of which no public necessity can be advanced as the excuse.

181. The Wántádárs, big and small, should be told, briefly and firmly, that they as well as their cultivators will not be disturbed in what they possess. The usufruct of the village site, its temple, its field of ease, and tank, belongs undoubtedly to the whole community, and the property is by the common law of the land vested in the Sovereign.

182. I was at first inclined to advocate that the large villages in which the Thákors reside, should be made an exception as a sort of support to their dignity, but the more I looked into the matter the more I became impressed that establishing an *imperium in imperio* is not desirable. It will obstruct municipal improvements in a place like the kasha of A'mod, and give rise to no end of litigation, as the Thákor claims not only the agriculturists' houses, but the mansions of vakils, merchants, and shop-keepers, who have never yet paid him a penny. It is true that wherever Grásias reside mostly, that part of a village or town is called wánta, just as where Dhers reside is called the Dher-wada, every class of inhabitants in this country giving a distinct

Claims to Gabhan in towns no more valid.

Order necessary in the case.

General opinion as to new claims.

designation to the quarter; but this constitutes no title. The Turks might with equal propriety enter a claim for the whole of Bayswater, on the ground that it is now commonly known as Asia Minor. The householders of that fashionable locality would not, perhaps, be more astonished than the Máhájans of A'mod to find their fine houses vested in a superior holder.

183. If it be necessary to decide upon house property in a place like A'mod, the Thákor must apply for a formal inquiry under Act IV of 1868.

184. In respect to the improvements which this táluka is susceptible of, I may notice, in the first instance, the necessity of an improved system of tank-clearing, and the funds required for the same. A district which complains of standing water, singularly complains of dry tanks likewise—the anomaly cannot be denied. Every village tank should be dug 3 or more feet into the yellow clay, which varies from 6 to 12 feet below the general surface of the country; and sluiceways should be placed at the neck of the tank. At present, after the first fall of rain, the tanks are filled with liquid mud. In a few days the clear water recedes, and is carried off by the adjoining nálas, which are below the tank level. This applies to a great number of tanks in A'mod.

185. Some plan of taking all the tanks of a táluka in rotation, and digging them out thoroughly once in every 15 years at the very least, is much needed. I was surprised to learn from a rayat, 75 years old, that the centre of the A'mod tank had never been touched in his lifetime, though the tank has been frequently dug in the marginal parts adjoining the town.

186. In this matter I can bear testimony to your untiring exertions, though the results are, as yet, unfavourable, except in that portion of the road lying between A'mod and the Dhádhar River. As you have taken the subject in hand it would be presumption to offer any suggestion, except on one point, the necessity of growing trees *en masse* for camps at certain places, say 8 or 10 miles apart, in all directions. The memory of your predecessors, "men good and true," would have been ennobled if they had left a few trees to pitch under in the cruel month of May. They might have thought (as we are apt to do) that the trees are not likely to be useful in their time; but this idea should not be perpetuated, and there should be no hesitation now in apportioning a small sum for such a very desirable purpose.

187. The place I would select, is the head of the tank opposite the village. The excavated material might be thrown up into an oblong, rising flush with the highest part of the bund; on this loose soil, leem or mango trees would grow like rushes, and could be easily watered in the first 4 years of their infancy. The soil, which would be malarious the first two years, would after that time consolidate and be perfectly healthy. The trees in 10 years would be large enough to screen tents from the early rising and setting sun, and in 30 years would be an umbrageous grove. The tank would, at the same time, be deepened, and thus two blessings would result from one measure.

188. However much you may be impressed with the necessity of undertaking works of this nature, especially *metalled roads*, a very great desideratum, your willingness must be checked by the limitation of funds. The preamble of Act III of 1869 clearly points out the necessity of public utility, and enumerates what they are. They certainly do not consist of that which solely affects the agricultural community; on the contrary they would seem to affect much more the interests of the community at large—an expression, however, which does not convey the relative importance of these beneficiary works. To be brief, the agriculturists in your collectorate only number 48,191 * men, and with their families 100,021 souls, all told; whereas the other portion of the community number 250,301 souls. This 2½ times larger portion, moreover, contains the wealthiest members, whose wants are comparatively greater.

189. Now the funds raised in the Broach District for 1874 amounted to Rs. 2,06,720, thus contributed:—

	By the 48,791 occupants of land with their families representing 100,021 souls.	By the non-agricultural community 250,301 souls.
One-anna Cess	Rs. 1,71,540	Nothing.
Toll fees, ferry fees, pound fees, and school-fee funds	11,780	23,400
Total	1,83,320	23,400

These figures reveal an extent of unequal taxation which, I am sure, has never been brought to the notice of Government. As the one-anna cess is levied for local purposes in *excess* of the

* That is, the occupants, of the men from whom the agricultural cess is wholly and solely derived.

land-tax, and has in reality no connection with it, except its mode of collection, it is evident that an equivalent contribution by the non-agricultural community in proportion to numbers ought to be, in common justice, levied, *i.e.*, Rs. 4,50,000 instead of Rs. 23,400 indirectly.

190. If the principle be conceded, that the rayats are neither legally nor morally bound to provide for the conveniences, or to liquidate the obligations of Banians, artizans, and such like fellow-citizens, there will be no difficulty, I presume, in your preparing a short bill for the Legislative Council. The best form of taxation—to equalize the incidence and to give it somewhat of the character of the agricultural cess—is ground-rent; that is, every householder, *except* the rayat who pays the agricultural cess, whether in town or village in this district, should be made to contribute towards a fund for local benefits; the cess to be denominated “Local Fund Ground-rent.” The house is a tangible object to lay hold of,

* Classes according to the village grouping, and sub-classes again in each village.

and the rent might be graduated in classes* to embrace all but the pariahs of the village. I find that in many villages of this district the non-agricultural community possess more cattle than the cultivators; therefore the state of tanks is as much their concern as the rayats: but as many other such facts are well known to you, I need not do more than respectfully suggest a line of argument.

191. With such a fund at your disposal, even half of it, the Broach Collectorate might be made equal to the most favoured district; its tanks dug broad and deep; its arterial roads metalled; bandhāras constructed; its road-side avenues, encamping groves, dispensaries, and schools improved, and, in fact, be made “a thing of beauty and a joy for ever.”

192. The fear of exceeding the limits of an ordinary settlement report compels me to draw to a conclusion by enumerating the subjects requiring the orders of Government:—

Subjects requiring the Orders of Government.

- (a) Rates of assessment.
- (b) On the Vadhāra question.
- (c) The case of Ajāmnagar, whether or not, it should be settled under Act VII of 1863.
- (d) The Rāhet Wānto Settlement
- (e) The Āmod and Kerwāda Wāntas Settlement.
- (f) Claims for a division of village sites, tanks, rivers, and grazing ground.
- (g) Augmentation of Local Funds.

On these subjects, it is to be hoped, I have removed every doubt without being tedious.

193. I have to acknowledge with pleasure the assistance rendered me by the Māmlatdār, A'zam Dwarkadas Chatrubhujdas, to whose tact it is due that the revenue according to the new rates has been collected, for 1875-76, without any difficulty.

194. I may, therefore, venture to hope that Government will be pleased to guarantee this settlement for a period of 30 years from the year it commenced in Vāgra—1872-73.

195. In conclusion, I have to explain that this report, in what relates to the rates of assessment, was ready in January last; but rather than send in a meagre report on several subjects of importance, I had to postpone its despatch, in order to search your records, feeling sure that Government would for such good reason excuse me.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

N. B. BEYTS,

Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarāt.

No. 1202 of 1876.

From

I. G. WHITE, Esquire,
Collector, Broach;

To

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

Camp Derol, 29th May 1876.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit herewith a report No. $\frac{4}{35}$ of the 22nd April last from the Acting Superintendent of Revenue Survey on the financial effect of the rates introduced by him in the A'mod Táluka.

2. The report only reached me on the 20th instant owing to its having been delayed to admit of the figures being compared. I will not therefore delay its submission by entering in detail upon the numerous points touched upon by Mr. Beyts, but will confine myself to a few brief remarks.

3. Passing over the first 46 paragraphs of the report I beg to express my concurrence in the opinion expressed at the end of paragraph 47 that "the question of indebtedness has no practical connection with either the tenure or assessment of land in this district, and that were the ryots relieved of all land assessments they would not be in any better position as long as the social tyranny is fostered by the people themselves," &c.

4. In paragraphs 52 to 57 Mr. Beyts has gone at length into the history of the tenure of the village of Ajamnagar and has shown good reasons for his recommendation, that the village should be dealt with under the provisions of Act VII of 1863.

5. The remarks made by Mr. Beyts in paragraphs 59 to 63 on the wrong interpretation of revenue terms in connection with the term "Udhad Jamábandi" appear to me to be much to the point.

6. The grouping of the villages and the rates proposed for each of the three groups are treated of in paragraphs 83 to 90. The proposals are in my opinion judicious and exceedingly moderate, a remark that also applies to the rice, bháta and garden rates discussed in paragraphs 91 to 98.

7. The remarks made in paragraph 109 as to the rent of lands sublet are deserving of attention and bear out what I have brought to notice on more than one occasion.

8. The subject of Wadhára in alienated lands is discussed in paragraphs 115 to 123, and for the reasons given, I am in favour of the recommendation made in paragraph 123 for "all undivided and undefined Wadhára land to be retained in the alienees' possession subject to a quit-rent equal to the full assessment as hitherto levied."

9. The course proposed to be followed in connection with the Rahet Wanta villages of Mátar and Táncha is stated in paragraph 127. The Local Fund cess will of course, as assumed by Mr. Beyts in paragraph 131, be estimated on the Kamál and not the Jama. A mistake on this point was made by the Mámlatdár of A'mod in connection with the estate of the Thákor of A'mod, but is in the course of being rectified.

10. Most of the latter part of Mr. Beyts' report from paragraph 132 is taken up with the results of his inquiry into the Wánta or as they are now called "Udhad Jamábandi," holdings of the Thákors of A'mod and Kerwara, and into their claims (paragraph 176) to village sites, roads, tanks and grazing ground. The extensive encroachments on Government land since the year 1833 are very clearly exposed in paragraphs 160 to 162. In the latter paragraph Mr. Beyts refers to the praiseworthy conduct of Mr. Ardesir Jamsedji who first brought the encroachments of the Thákor of A'mod to notice (*vide* paragraph 134 of Mr. Beyts' report). As I have on several occasions expressed the good opinion I have of that officer as an intelligent, fearless, zealous and straightforward servant of Government, it will give me great pleasure if you should see fit to mark your sense of the service he has rendered to Government in bringing the encroachments to light.

11. The subject-matter of Section 163 is being inquired into.

12. The attempt on the part of the Thákor of Janiadra to levy a personal cess from the cultivators of Government lands was put a stop to immediately upon being brought to my notice.

13. Of the two proposals made in paragraphs 172 to 174 for dealing with the encroachments above referred to, the application of the 2-anna summary settlement is the simpler and more merciful, but it is for Government to decide whether or not to give the Thákor the benefit of it.

14 As regards the claims of the Thákors to village sites, roads, tanks, &c., I incline to the opinion expressed by Mr. Beyts in paragraphs 179 to 183, though I must point out that A'mod is not a Municipal town as yet.

15. In regard to the suggestion made in paragraphs 180 to 190 to augment Local Funds by the imposition of a ground rent, I have only to observe that (apart from the question of its policy) it commends itself to me, as being based on equitable principles.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) I. G. WHITE,

Collector.

Remarks by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., on the Final Report of the Settlement of the A'mod Táluka, Broach Collectorate.

No. 1702 of 1876.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 30th October 1876.

The settlement of the A'mod Táluka which is now submitted for final sanction was carried out last year as a temporary measure under the provisions of Section 25 of the Survey Act.

2. The rates submitted in the first instance by the Superintendent were slightly modified at my suggestion. The modification, as explained in his 85th paragraph, comprised the doing away altogether with his 1st group of 5 villages round A'mod and transferring them to the 2nd, which consequently became the first group; and secondly, the reduction of the rate of the bára villages from a 4½ to a 4 rupees maximum. The reasons for these modifications are stated in my memorandum No. 622, dated 11th May 1875, appended to the Report; and I am glad to find the Superintendent admits that I took a correct view of the case. I have since passed through the district, and my observations and inquiries have convinced me that the modifications were appropriate.

3. Under the Superintendent's proposals modified in the manner explained above, the district has been divided into 3 groups for Jiráyat lands with maximum rates of Rs. 5½, Rs. 5, and Rs. 4. The first comprises 40 out of the 53 villages, and the second and third 6 and 7 only; so that by far the greater part of the district comes under the 5½ rupee rate. Mr. Beyts shows that the rates accord with those introduced in adjoining districts, and I consider that he has given satisfactory reasons for the manner in which he has apportioned the villages into groups.

4. According to the statement made in paragraph 91, there are 3,011 acres of rice in the district. Mr. Beyts explains that he has assessed this cultivation at the regular Jiráyat rate for the soil, with a super-added maximum water-rate of a rupee less than the soil rate; 10 rupees therefore is the combined soil and water maximum; but the average rate for the whole is shown to be Rs. 5-12-0 which, as he explains, "clearly indicates that the classification ranges much below the top value of the scale."

5. The bháta lands which are only 255 acres in extent are confined to three villages. The maximum rate is Rs. 12 in two villages, and Rs. 9 in the other, the average being Rs. 9-10-10 and Rs. 6-2-10, respectively, for the two classes of rates. No objection, in my opinion, can be taken to these rates or to those for rice land either, as they are both as moderate as could well be imposed.

6. Government will be glad to see from the explanation given in paragraph 97 that no water-rate has been imposed on well-irrigation, but that in accordance with the plan followed in Wágra, the dry-crop classification rate of lands irrigated from wells has been increased from 2 to 4 annas.

7. The new assessment under all heads amounts to Rs. 2,52,256 against Rs. 2,17,969 under the old system. The settlement consequently has resulted in an increase of Rs. 34,286 upon the former revenue of the district. The Collector considers the rates to be "exceedingly moderate," an opinion which I fully subscribe to. The report contains a full detailed account of the result of the measure, and I would beg to refer to it for any further information required on this subject.

8. In paragraph 102 Mr. Beyts gives a statement showing the maximum increase for individual villages, which, it will be seen, is 35 per cent. in one village of the 1st group, 27 in one of the 2nd, and 13 only in one of the last. There will always be a few cases of this kind in which the average increase for a whole district when it is entirely re-classed is considerably exceeded

in individual villages. They are generally susceptible of explanation, and I think are satisfactorily accounted for in this case. Petitions against the rates were presented to me in some of the cases where the increase was considerable, and I know that the Superintendent carefully inquired into them during the Jamábandi, making reductions where thought necessary. I mention this particularly as showing the attention given to the details of the settlement by that officer.

9. With regard to the Vadháro or increase on alienated lands as shown by comparison of the survey with the former area, it will be perceived from the explanation given in the paragraphs noted above, that the Superintendent has disposed of all cases in which the increase does not exceed 2 acres in accordance with the orders of Resolution No. 4903 of 1873; and he now requests that the same orders may be applied to all other cases of undivided and undefined Vadháro, without reference apparently to area. I am apprehensive that the indiscriminate application of the order to all cases would produce discontent and involve us in law suits questioning our right to assess such excess land, and am consequently of opinion that it would be better not to increase the limit of area to which the order is applicable, but to divide into separate Pôt numbers the Vadháro or excess area when above the prescribed limit, subjecting it to summary settlement rules. Orders, it will be noted, are required for the disposal of the cases here alluded to.

10. The proposed settlement of the new Jama of Rahit Wánto villages is in accordance with the practice followed in similar cases, and should, I think, be approved of.

11. The Superintendent has entered into a long and wearying discussion extending over 43 paragraphs regarding the Udhad Jamábandi question in connection with the settlement of the estates of the Thákors of A'mod and Kerwadi held on that tenure. The whole matter lies in a nut-shell, being confined simply to the question as to whether we should assess the encroachment or apparent excess land at full survey rates or at summary settlement rates only; and I think there is no doubt, the decision should be in favour of the latter course.

12. Supposing this view of the case to be approved of, the Thákors will have to pay their former fixed Jama plus the summary settlement cess of 2 annas per rupee on that sum. The effect of this plan of settlement is shown in detail in the statement under paragraph 174.

13. I think it is very desirable to negative the Thákors' claims generally to village sites. As suggested by the Superintendent, they might be allowed to continue the levy of the ground rents they are now in receipt of, but a careful record of such cases should be prepared and all further claims effectually barred.

14. The settlement of the question raised as to the terms on which the village of Ajamnagar should be held in future, might be referred for the Legal Remembrancer's opinion.

15. Mr. Beyts concludes his report with some suggestions for instituting a regular systematic clearance of the tanks of the district which form almost the sole drinking water-supply for the people and cattle. It is a work which must sooner or later be taken up unless we are prepared to see the people afflicted annually with a water famine. At the same time it is much too costly, if done effectively, to be carried out with the present Local Funds, and some special taxation, such perhaps as suggested by him, must be resorted to to raise the requisite funds for the work.

16. Mr. Beyts deserves much credit for the careful manner in which he has compiled the results of this settlement. I think, however, the report is too long, and it certainly would have been better as a Revenue Survey Settlement compilation if the tedious discussion on the Udhad Wánto and other tenure questions had been omitted or curtailed at any rate within reasonable limits.

17. The report reached me first in manuscript. But on writing to Mr. Beyts about it he asked me to return it in order that he might have it printed. This occupied several months, and I was not furnished with a printed copy till the 2nd instant which will account for its having apparently been so long in passing through my office.

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

No. 5996 of 1876.

Bombay, 5th December 1876.

From

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER,
Northern Division;

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward a very voluminous report by Mr. Beyts on the revise assessment of the Amod Táluka of Broach with remarks by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner and the Collector.

2. It will be remembered that the rates now proposed were, with some slight modifications suggested by Colonel Francis, sanctioned experimentally for one year by Mr. Robertson, the Acting Revenue Commissioner under the authority vested in him by Section 25 of Act I of 1865. I will not attempt in the present press of work to epitomize the great variety of interesting information contained in Mr. Beyts' report, nor to record an opinion on many of the important subjects discussed by Mr. Beyts, some of them would be more appropriately disposed of in separate reports. I will at once address myself to the grouping of the villages and the proposed rates.

3. The táluka has for the purposes of assessment been divided into 3 groups of villages which will be best understood by a reference to the map. I can suggest no amendment of the grouping.

4. When Mr. J. M. Davies' rates were introduced in 1848 there was not a mile of road in Guzerat and for four months of each year all traffic and trade by sea or land was suspended.

The following is a comparison of the prices of five of the chief products of the district in the years 1848 and 1875.

Years.	LBS. PER RUPEE.				
	Raw cotton.	Jowár.	Wheat.	Rice.	Tur.
1848	33	88	47	51	60
1875	11½	36	29	36	43

Although prices of agricultural produce have fallen very considerably in the last 12 years, cotton is still three times and grain nearly two-fold more valuable than it was in 1848. The Head-Quarters of the táluka is now connected with the Palej Railway Station and with Broach by roads passable throughout the monsoon and the wheat of the Bara lands finds its way to all the corn markets of Europe, it is therefore very improbable that prices will never fall to the level of 1848.

5. The average rates imposed by Mr. J. M. Davies in 1848 were as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Dry-crop	3	12	8
Rice	5	14	10
Bagayet	9	12	8
Average	3	12	10

Under these rates the Amod táluka has flourished exceedingly. There have been so many changes in the area of the táluka since 1848, that it is impossible to compare its cultivated area, population and resources with those of the present táluka, but the great test of progress—cultivation—has extended to every available acre in the táluka, there being only 456 acres of waste left, and that consists of strips of land on the boundaries of villages which are left uncultivated by the survey rules.

6. The increase of prices and the advantages afforded by Railways and roads would have justified higher rates than those suggested by the Superintendent, but he has rightly erred on the side of moderation.

The following statement shows the proposed maximum and average rates for each group and the percentage increase on last year's cultivation.

Group.	SURVEY AVERAGE RATE.					Percentage increase on past year's collection.
	Dry crop.	Rice.	Bagayet.	Total.	Maximum rate for dry crop.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	4 13 2	8 13 0	6 13 1	4 13 9	5½	17
2	3 13 4	.....*	5 6 6	3 13 5	5	17½
3	3 5 5	5 8 7	5 6 1	3 5 10	4	4
Total ...	4 8 10	5 12 1	6 12 8	4 9 4		

A special rate is proposed for the Bhatha lands of Amod, Dunsoli and Pursa.

7. There are 255 acres of these exceptionally fertile lands and the maximum rates are Rs. 12 for Amod and Dunsoli, and Rs. 9 for Pursa, which gives an average of Rs. 9-10-10 for the two first, and Rs. 6-2-10 for the last. The effect of these rates is to increase the revenue by Rs. 34,286 or a general average increase of 15½ per cent. The increase in the adjoining talukas of Broach and Wagra is 18½ and 20 per cent., and of Ankleshwar 15 per cent.

8. I recommend the proposed rates for the sanction of Government.

9. It is evident that they are considered moderate, for the occupancy right of 133 acres of land scattered over many villages of this taluka was lately put up to auction and realized Rs. 33,424 or an average of Rs. 28 per acre. The land having been left so long unoccupied was probably of very inferior quality or dis-advantageously situated.

10. The village of Ajamnagar, the tenure of which is discussed in paragraph 52, may be admitted to the benefit of the Summary Settlement Act. It was to cure doubtful titles of this kind that this Act was passed.

11. It is necessary to explain for the information of the uninitiated that Wadhara lands are lands held by a cultivator in excess of the area entered in the survey registers as his holding. The Superintendent proposes when these lands are held by alienees, they should be fully assessed as all holdings of Wadhara under two acres are treated by Government Resolution No. 4903 of 30th August 1873. The Survey Commissioner thinks this will involve us in litigation and advises that the Wadhara shall be marked off into sub-numbers and subjected to the Summary Settlement, but these numbers are undistinguishable from the original alienation, the attempt to separate them will give rise to much irritation, and I think therefore that if we have a right to assess Wadhara under 2 acres we can assess holdings above 2 acres, of which there are altogether 149 acres assessed at Rs. 659-6. If we have to defend this measure in the Courts it will be sufficient to plead that the registers are the title-deeds of the alienee, we confirm his holding according to the register and assess the remainder.

12. The settlement of the Rahet Wanto tenure is in accordance with the orders of Government for similar holdings in Wagra and Dehej and may be confirmed.

13. There can be no doubt from the facts stated by the Superintendent in paragraphs 132 to 175 that the Thakors of Amod and Kervada have appropriated a very large area of Government land and I agree with the Survey Commissioner in thinking that it should be subjected to the Summary Settlement as the Wanta of the Sarod Thakor was treated.

14. The question of the Wantadar's claims to village sites and tanks may be left for settlement of the Civil Courts, no recognition of their titles being permitted in the survey records.

15. The Superintendent of Survey reports the neglected state of the village tanks and the necessity of a periodical excavation, his remarks are very true, but nothing can be done without funds. The remedy lies in his suggestion to tax the non-agricultural classes. They exceed the agricultural community by 39 per cent. while they contribute only 12 per cent. of the Local Funds, or in other words they only pay Rs. 23,400 out of Rs. 2,06,720 of Local Funds. A Local Fund House tax on those classes which do not pay a Municipal House tax would equalize the taxation and enable us to carry out many necessary and useful works and I would recommend it for the consideration of Government in the Legislative Department.

I have the honor &c.,

(Signed) L. ASHBURNER,
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Ecmbay Castle, 8th January 1877.

Letter from the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., No. 5996, dated 8th December 1876—Submitting, with his own remarks and those of the Collector and the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N.D., a report by the Superintendent, Guzerat Revenue Survey, on the settlement proposed for the A'mod taluka of the Broach Collectorate.

RESOLUTION.—This report, which has been prepared by the Superintendent, Mr. Beyts, with his usual conscientious care and labour, relates to A'mod, the last of the talukas of the Broach Collectorate to be brought under the operations of the Settlement Department.

2. The climate and soil are similar to those of the adjoining talukas of Wagra, Jambusar and Broach, and its facilities for the disposal of produce are rather greater than those of Jambusar, from its lying somewhat nearer to the B. B. and C. I. Railway and the great market of Broach itself. The latter consideration has therefore chiefly influenced the arrangement of the villages into three groups for maximum rates of dry-crop assessment. The great bulk of the taluka, consisting of 40 villages, it is proposed to throw into one group at a maximum rate of Rs. 5½, intermediate between the Rupees 6 rate of the most north-westerly villages of the Broach Taluka and the Rupees 5 rate of the south-easterly villages of Jambusar, between which the group lies. Two other groups lie to the west of the first, one consisting of only six villages and the other of seven, with a maximum rate in the former of Rs. 5 and in the latter of Rs. 4. The reason for the greater difference in maximum rate between the second and third groups than between the first and second is explained in paragraph 90 of the report to be that the third group lies on a generally lower level and is subject to drought and the vicissitudes of seasons more than the other villages. Another cause might have been added which has been noticed in previous reports, viz., the greater impregnation of the soil with salt as the shore of the Gulf of Cambay is approached.

3. The general increase that will result from the adoption of these rates beyond the existing assessment is 20¼ per cent., but varies considerably in the three groups, being respectively nearly 28, 19, and 2½ per cent. There can be no doubt that these increases are very moderate, and that the rates may be sanctioned, as well as the grouping, without hesitation. Two notable proofs of the great value of the land in this taluka are to be found in the fact of there now remaining but 456 acres of unoccupied waste out of a total area of over 51,000, or under one per cent. and in the circumstance stated in paragraph 108 of the report, that sale of the occupancy right of waste land of fair quality fetched at auction 17 years' purchase. This, it must be remembered, was land that hitherto it had not been worth people's while to cultivate. Government are of opinion that Mr. Beyts' estimate of the survey assessment being equal to one-sixth of the value of the produce of the taluka is much over the mark.

4. There are only about 76 acres of rice land in the taluka, although in about 3,000 acres it is grown as a dry-crop, the land being consequently assessed at dry-crop rates. The principle of assessment adopted for the embanked rice land of adding to the dry-crop rate an extra sum of one rupee less than that rate is approved. The average rate will be only Rs. 5-12-0 per acre.

5. The maximum rates of Rs. 12 in two villages, and of Rs. 9 in a third or bhata or alluvial river lands on a 24-anna classification scale, proposed in paragraphs 94 and 95 of the report, are approved and sanctioned.

6. The system of assessment proposed for bagayet, or land under well irrigation, is not clearly understood. Colonel Francis considers it a matter for congratulation that no separate water-rate is to be imposed on these lands, and Mr. Beyts, although in paragraphs 97 he talks of not imposing a direct well rate but adding 2 to 4 annas in the rupee of classification per acre under the well (which is unintelligible, as the classification is on the field and not on the acre), yet in paragraph 98 reports the imposition of a nominal kasar of about Rs. 2 an acre in addition to the dry-crop rate. The system of having no direct assessment on the well and increasing the classification value of the land under it in Wagra was approved on account of the insignificant area under that description of cultivation. In the A'mod Taluka, however, there are 563 acres, and the profits of it are said to be enormous. Under these circumstances the average rates of Rs. 6-5-4, Rs. 5-6-6, and Rs. 5-6-1 for the three groups of villages shown in paragraph 97 appear disproportionately low. The proposal will therefore not be sanctioned pending further report. In the statement in paragraph 100, bhata should be shown separately from bagayet land.

7. As proposed in paragraph 123 all wadhara or excess found in ordinary alienated holdings, exclusive of the large wantas, may be added to the original holdings and a salami or quit-rent of the full assessment on the excess imposed. From the high market value of land in the taluka there need be little apprehension of the right of Government to

assess the excess being questioned, but if it should be disputed in any individual cases they should be equitably disposed of by the Revenue Commissioner if necessary, after reference to Government.

8. The settlement for the period of the survey guarantee of the ráhat wánta lands in Tanchá and Mátar proposed in paragraph 127 may be sanctioned.

9. The excess discovered by measurement in the area of the Udhár Jamábandi lands held by the Thákors of A'mod and Kerwáda may be confirmed on the payment of the summary settlement cess of 2 annas in the rupee.

10. Government concur with the Revenue Commissioner that the right or otherwise of the Thákors to portions of village sites should not be in any way taken up or decided by the revenue survey.

11. With reference to paragraphs 52 to 57 of the report the Collector should be directed to submit through the Revenue Commissioner a separate report on the village of Ajamnagar, showing in detail its revenue history as ascertainable from the old Táluka and Collectorate records, from the evidence of the late district hereditary officers, and other sources. The holders should be called upon to state the grounds on which they claim the right to pay a fixed rental, and the whole of the papers should be forwarded to the Legal Remembrancer for opinion as to the steps that should be taken to assert, if necessary, the right of the State to levy full assessment from the village. The Collector should at once serve a notice on the holders that their right to pay a fixed rent in perpetuity is not acknowledged, but that due enquiry will be instituted, and report his having done so.

12. With the exception of those on garden (bágáyét) lands, the usual guarantee for the permanency of the rates proposed for thirty years may be given.

F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 1790.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th March 1877.

Memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., No. 324, dated 7th March 1877—Submitting, for information, with reference to paragraph 6 of Government Resolution No. 90, dated 8th January 1877, copy of a letter from the Superintendent, Guzerat Revenue Survey and Assessment, No. 95, dated 18th January 1877, furnishing further information regarding the garden rates in the A'mod táluka; also appending a statement subsequently received from the Superintendent showing the bháta and bágáyét lands separately.

RESOLUTION.—It appears from this explanation that no separate bágáyét kasar, or assessment on the well, has been imposed, but that the kasar alluded to in paragraph 98 is the extra assessment resulting from the higher classification put on the lands under the wells as described in paragraph 97, the latter amounting to about Rs. 2 (really Rs. 1-12-9 as now reported) the acre. The wording of paragraph 98 was certainly such as to lead Government to suppose that the cultivation of all garden land in A'mod was all as profitable as that described in paragraph 88, but as it now appears that ordinarily only the commoner kinds of vegetables are raised, the proposals of the Superintendent for the assessment of garden lands may be included in the general sanction given in paragraph 12 of Government Resolution No. 90 of the 8th January last.

T. D. MACKENZIE,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

Forwarded, with compliments, to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

2. The report was received in the time of Mr. Panse, but neither he nor his successor, Mr. Kabraji, found time to deal with it, and the undersigned has not found time till now.

3. The net result of the revision is an increase of only Rs. 4,987, or about 2 per cent., in the assessment of the Taluka; in other words, the original survey is, except in the case of two or three villages, confirmed, and this being so no lengthy comment on the proposals seems necessary.

4. The chief alteration is the raising of the villages of Kolvana, Itola and Tankaria from the third to the second group, causing an increase of 21.24 per cent. in their assessment. This the undersigned is disposed to approve of, as these villages bear the appearance of being very flourishing, and in the current year two of them at least, which the undersigned has seen (Tankaria and Kolvana), have crops which compare very favourably with the crops of the third class villages. The reduction of Machasra, on the other hand, from the 2nd to the 3rd class is also no doubt justifiable, as the greater portion of its area appears distinctly inferior to the more southernly villages.

5. A'mod is, like Broach, a taluka which, until the famine year, may be said to have enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity, and may be expected to enjoy it again as soon as the rats (which alone prevented an excellent harvest this year) disappear. It is true that the population has decreased from 36,271 to 31,911 souls; but this was chiefly the result of fever and cholera following the famine. It may lead to the relinquishment of some lands for want of cultivators; but it is no reason for diminishing the assessment. Mr. Metha refers to a series of bad years before 1898, and the increase in notices and distraints, though the numbers were not large in themselves between 1896 and 1898, gives colour to the supposition that some difficulty was beginning to be felt in paying the assessment. The rainfall return and season report appended to the report, however, does not corroborate this. The rainfall was 40, 23 and 49 inches in the three years; and the three seasons are described as "fair to good": the last (in which there was the greatest number of notices and all the distraints) being the best. A reference to the season reports for 1888 and 1895 will show that even in years like these when the rainfall did not reach 20 inches the crops were fair, and neither remissions nor (if the undersigned's recollection is accurate about 1895) suspensions were granted or asked for. The fact appears to be that the increase of grumbling and procrastination in paying revenue in A'mod and elsewhere in this district after 1896 was not due so much to anything in the state of the district as to the influence of the great agitation in the Deccan in connection with the scarcity of 1896. In Thana, where the undersigned then was, this influence (though that district has good crops) led to a general strike against paying any revenue at all, and no doubt the wave of discontent must have extended itself, though more faintly, through the other districts of the Division. Again, it must be remembered that, with the gradual acquisition of the land by sowkars, there is bound to be an increase in "processes"; firstly, because the sowkar, if not more dishonest than the rayat, is less in fear of Government, and secondly, because a landlord's profits from his land are far smaller than a peasant proprietor's, and therefore if there is any deficiency in the harvest the former loses more than the latter in paying the full assessment. This is easily provable, for if the net yield of a field after deducting expenses of cultivation be Rs. 15 and the assessment Rs. 5, the peasant proprietor has Rs. 10 net profit; while the landlord, who would hardly get more than Rs. 10 as rent from a tenant in such a case, has only Rs. 5. If there is a failure of crops which reduces the net profit to Rs. 10 and the tenant keeps back Rs. 5 out of the rent, the landlord will have no profit at all, and will certainly not be willing to pay without "processes"; while the peasant proprietor could pay in full and still have Rs. 5 profit. And it may not be inopportune here to add that the gradual absorption of the land by the sowkars must in the end seriously limit increases of assessment. Dealing with peasant proprietors we might have increased up to the natural rent without

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injustice; but in dealing with landlords we can never go much higher than half the natural rent without dispossessing them of their reasonable profits: a course which, as the landlord classes are practically "the one voice of India," is clearly impracticable.

6. If want of drainage has retarded agriculture in A'mod as suggested in paragraph 14 of the report, it should be satisfactory that since the report was written no less than 5 drainage channels have been undertaken. All the expenditure on drainage channels in Vágra, however, has not saved Government from a heavy loss of revenue in the Revision there; and some discount must be made from the advantages of these works. It is the ambition of every Broach Khátedár apparently to grow cotton in preference to any other crop, and in the newly drained areas this is undertaken with success as long as the rainfall is ample; but when a dry year comes the people would often have their surplus water back again, and complaints also arise in course of time that the drainage carries away the good soil on the top of the land. Such complaints are freely made in Vágra; but it remains to be seen whether the experience of A'mod will be the same.

7. There is no immediate prospect, so far as the undersigned is aware, of a railway being made from Broach to Jambusar. In Pálej, half the A'mod Táluka has a station within reasonable distance; and cotton fetches there about the same prices as in Broach.

(Signed) A. C. LOGAN,
Collector, Broach.

22nd February 1902.

No. ^A₃₀₈₀ OF 1902.

From

THE DIRECTOR, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,
Poona;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department,
Bombay.

Poona, 30th June 1902.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the proposals for the revision settlement of ~~the~~ A'mod of the Broach District. For the reasons which I have given at length in my remarks regarding táluka Vágra, also forwarded to-day, I would recommend that the existing settlement be continued unchanged for two years.

2. In case this course is not approved, I add my remarks on the proposals.

The increase of Rs. 4,987 is arrived at by increases on groups II and III of Rs. 5,014 and Rs. 32 reduced by a decrease in group I of Rs. 59.

1. Sudi.	3. Talpad Tancha.	The decrease in group I coincides with an increase in four villages of the group of 15 to 22 per cent.
2. Ranada.	4. Kobra.	

In preparing these proposals Mr. Mehta was confronted by the difficulty in regard to the old distance from village scale which has been commented on by Mr. Symonds in paragraph 5 of his review of the Broach report. There is no doubt that wide powers of independent judgment were exercised by the officers of the original survey and it is unfortunate that no record exists of the method of the application of this scale, but, as explained by Mr. Beyts in paragraph 103 of his report, the object was the avoidance of sudden enhancements on Rajput and Koli villages, which on the old principle of caste bigoti had been very lowly assessed. I do not think that the results of the intimate knowledge of the táluka possessed by Mr. Beyts and his careful enquiries should be summarily

set aside as "haphazard;" and since it is argued that the taluka as a whole does not require an enhancement, the distribution of the assessment should not, in my respectful opinion, be materially altered and an increase laid on certain villages without actual evidence of the superior progress of those villages. The condition of the four villages mentioned has not been in any way discussed; three adjoin the villages of the 2nd group in the south-east corner, and it would, I submit, be safer to incorporate them in that group. It is to be noted (*vide* paragraph 103 of Mr. Beyts' report) that Banada, which is either a Rajput or Koli village, underwent an enhancement of 35½ per cent. at the original survey. The 4th village, Kobla, in the extreme north, adjoins the Bajodra village of the Jambusar Taluka, which is in the 2nd group and is rated at Rs. 4. No special information has been given regarding the condition of this village. It must, I think, be assumed that there were special reasons for its previous low assessment, and I do not think it should bear a considerable enhancement merely for the sake of uniformity of grouping. I would recommend its reduction to group II. The increases in other villages of this group are small and may be approved.

3. In regard to the 2nd group, I observe that Mr. Beyts (paragraph 89) stated that they were "much inferior to the first group in fertility." The average original assessment on the 1st group was Rs. 4-12-0 or 33 per cent. in excess of Rs. 3-9-0, the assessment on the 2nd group. It is now proposed to raise the average assessment of group II to Rs. 4-4-0 or 13 per cent. only below that of group I. Mr. Mehta has not shown that the progress of the original villages of this group has been superior to the progress of the 1st group, and without such evidence I do not think so considerable a change in the incidence of the assessment should be sanctioned.

4. To maintain the relative incidence I submit that the maximum rate of the 2nd group should be reduced to Rs. 4-4-0, that is, by 10½ per cent. This would leave the assessment of the group unchanged and would reduce to 15 per cent. the increase on the villages of Itola, Kolwana and Tankaria which it is proposed to raise from the third group. If this reduction of the maximum rate is approved, these three villages may, on the grounds stated, be raised without objection; otherwise I venture to doubt the expediency of an increase of over 20 per cent.

5. The net result of these modifications would be—after the application of distance scales—

Group.				Original Assessment.	Revised Assessment.	Increase (+) or decrease (-)	Per cent.
				Rs.	Rs.		
I	...	...	...	2,07,092	2,04,975	-2,117	1.02
II	...	...	...	46,679	46,955	+276	0.6
III	...	...	...	11,154	11,186	+32	0.28
Total				2,64,925	2,63,116	-1,809	0.68

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. S. LAWRENCE,

Acting Director, Land Records and Agriculture.

THROUGH THE COMMISSIONER, N. D.

No 6620 OF 1902.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT:

Ahmedabad, 21st July 1902.

Submitted to Government.

The Commissioner is not able to follow Mr. Lawrence's reasons for wishing to postpone the introduction of the new settlement into this taluka though experiments may be temporary. There is no reason to suppose that it will not now revert to its normal groove. The harvest of last year would have been good but for the unprecedented invasion of rats. As for the future policy of Government it is not likely to favour meeting a moderate shortage of crops by anything beyond a suspension which of course would make no difference to the average assessment in a term of years. Absolute remission will only be admitted under conditions of severe scarcity. It is, however, quite impossible—and it will be equally impossible two years hence—to forecaste such a catastrophe with sufficient certainty to form a factor in calculating the rate of assessment. It may not occur once through the whole period as it did not through nearly the whole of the nineteenth century. It may occur with crushing force as it did in 1899-1900. No one can say. Meanwhile to proceed on a supposition that may never be realized would be unfair to the cultivator. Even if we could anticipate a failure involving general remission, say, once in the thirty years' lease, it is doubtful whether it would be wise to raise the average assessment in consequence and so convert a nominal remission into a practical collection spread over a term of years. The shock caused by such an event to the life and livelihood of the people is so great that the slight alleviation of cancelling wholly or partially the Government demand should not be denied.

2. Mr. Mehta with a few judicious changes rightly adheres to the old grouping. As to the rates it is not possible to adopt in this memorandum exact figures, because the A'mod and Broach talukas and the eastern villages of the Vagra Taluka hang together, and the rates of one must be adjusted with reference to those of the others. The Broach papers have left this office, but the Commissioner believes that Mr. Mehta has rightly made the rate for his Class I in A'mod identical with the rate he proposed for the adjoining villages of Broach. The Commissioner has suggested a slight reduction in the latter to Rs. 5, and the A'mod rates will have to abide the decision of Government on the point. Whether his suggestion be accepted or not, the rate for Class II in A'mod should be Rs. 4-4-0 as recommended by Mr. Lawrence.

3. The increase in the four villages alluded to in Mr. Lawrence's paragraph 2 should be met by striking off, according to precedent in Ankleshvar, so much as is due to distance from village scale.

4. The system of fallows in the Broach Taluka obtains in this taluka also and should be similarly treated.

5. These are all the remarks the Commissioner has to submit.

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

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Revision settlement of the A'mod Táluka
of the Broach District.

No. 6756.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th September 1902.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 6620, dated 21st July 1902—Submitting, with his remarks, the papers noted in the margin, containing proposals for the revision settlement of the A'mod Táluka of the Broach District.

Letter from the Assistant Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey, No. 6, dated 22nd February 1900.
Memorandum from the Collector of Broach, No. 703, dated 22nd February 1902.
Letter from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. 4.—8080, dated 30th June 1902.

RESOLUTION.—These papers relate to the revision settlement of the Amod Táluka in the Broach District. The current settlement was introduced in the year 1874-1875 and will expire on the 31st July 1904.

2. The maximum rates proposed by the Commissioner, N. D., viz., Rs. 5 for Group I and Rs. 4-4-0 for Group II, are approved. For Group III, Government are pleased to direct that the rate should be Rs. 3-12-0. These are Bara villages which deserve liberal treatment as much, if not more than those in the first and second groups, and there is no justification for increasing the assessment in the worst villages while it is reduced in the best.

3. The slight changes in the grouping suggested by Mr. Mehta which are approved by the Commissioner and the Collector are accepted. So much of increase as is due to distance from village scale in the villages of Sudi, Ranáda, Tálpad Tanchá and Kobla should be struck off, as proposed by the Commissioner, N. D.

4. The revised settlement should be introduced between 1st August 1904 and the date of the first instalment of the revenue year 1904-1905, and should be guaranteed for a period of thirty years; but immediate relief should be given from the existing assessment by reducing the demand for 1902-1903 and 1903-1904 to the revised rates wherever the latter are lower than the current rates.

W. H. J. WILKINSON,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Collector of Broach,
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,
The Government of India (by letter).

With an intimation that the papers are being printed in the form of a selection from the records of Government, and that when it is ready the usual number of copies of it will be forwarded to them.

REVISED APPENDIX Q.

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government

Number.	Name of Village.	By FORMER SURVAY.															
		Number of Group.	Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatha.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Bhatha.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Group I.																	
1	A'mod ...		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
2	Dhansoli ...		5 8 0	...	8 0 0	427	2,320	5 8 11	...	...	...	104	860	8 8 9	631	3,209	8 0 8
3	Purna ...		5 8 0	...	8 0 0	341	1,613	4 11 8	...	...	...	67	640	9 11 0	408	2,263	5 8 8
4	Dadapur ...		5 8 0	...	8 0 0	1,138	5,740	5 0 8	...	...	...	97	602	6 8 4	1,235	6,342	5 2 2
5	Advala ...		5 8 0	...	...	421	1,954	4 10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	421	1,954	4 10 3
6	Chaklad ...		5 8 0	...	...	779	3,781	4 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	779	3,781	4 13 8
7	Rodh ...		5 8 0	...	...	1,708	7,651	4 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,708	7,651	4 7 8
8	Bhimpur ...		5 8 0	...	...	980	4,140	4 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	980	4,140	4 7 8
9	Sikoti ...		5 8 0	...	...	742	3,288	4 8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	742	3,288	4 8 10
10	Sonama ...		5 8 0	...	...	733	3,148	4 4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	733	3,148	4 4 8
11	Nahier ...		5 8 0	...	...	807	3,544	4 3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	807	3,544	4 3 1
12	Tancha { Talpad Wanto		5 8 0	4 8 0	...	874	3,199	3 10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	874	3,199	3 10 7
			5 8 0	...	...	332	1,842	4 0 8	1	5	6 10 8	...	...	...	332	1,842	4 0 8
13	Sudi ...		5 8 0	...	...	1,184	5,917	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,184	5,917	5 0 0
14	Samni Satral ...		5 8 0	...	...	1,289	5,200	4 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,289	5,200	4 0 6
15	Keslu ...		5 8 0	...	...	2,216	11,007	4 15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,216	11,007	4 15 6
16	Ranada ...		5 8 0	...	...	1,078	5,408	5 0 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,078	5,408	5 0 3
17	Kurchan ...		5 8 0	...	...	498	1,968	3 15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	498	1,968	3 15 3
18	Vatarsa ...		5 8 0	...	...	1,327	6,752	5 1 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,327	6,752	5 1 5
19	Kothi Vatarsa ...	I	5 8 0	...	...	1,081	4,960	4 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,081	4,960	4 13 0
20	Amarpar ...		5 8 0	...	...	758	3,757	4 15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	758	3,757	4 15 4
21	Anor ...		5 8 0	4 8 0	...	728	3,523	4 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	728	3,523	4 14 0
22	Ninam ...		5 8 0	...	...	2,151	10,420	4 13 6	1	9	9 9 8	...	...	...	2,151	10,420	4 13 6
23	Ghamnad ...		5 8 0	...	...	664	3,333	5 0 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	664	3,333	5 0 4
24	Dora ...		5 8 0	...	...	1,887	9,081	4 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,887	9,081	4 13 0
25	Ikhar ...		5 8 0	...	...	3,064	14,586	4 12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,064	14,586	4 12 2
26	Karena ...		5 8 0	...	...	2,899	15,235	5 4 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,899	15,235	5 4 1
27	Ochan ...		5 8 0	...	...	1,504	7,447	4 15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,504	7,447	4 15 2
28	Sunthodra ...		5 8 0	...	...	1,204	5,652	4 11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,204	5,652	4 11 1
29	Telod ...		5 8 0	...	...	339	1,599	4 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	339	1,599	4 11 6
30	Danda ...		5 8 0	...	...	855	4,230	4 15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	855	4,230	4 15 2
31	Timbl ...		5 8 0	...	...	1,186	6,034	5 0 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,186	6,034	5 0 9
32	Sarbhan ...		5 8 0	...	...	827	4,020	4 13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	827	4,020	4 13 9
33	Matar { Talpad Wanto		5 8 0	...	...	3,611	18,067	5 0 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,611	18,067	5 0 1
			5 8 0	...	...	762	3,628	4 13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	762	3,628	4 13 2
34	Vasna ...		5 8 0	...	...	1,353	6,978	5 2 4	1	13	9 4 9	...	...	...	1,353	6,978	5 2 4
35	Kobla ...		5 8 0	...	...	1,224	5,302	4 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,224	5,302	4 5 4
36	Manjola ...		5 8 0	...	...	897	3,556	3 13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	897	3,556	3 13 11
37	Vedoha ...		5 8 0	4 8 0	...	714	3,024	4 3 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	714	3,024	4 3 9
	Total ...		...	...	...	42,893	2,03,612	4 12 5	3	31	8 9 0	268	2,140	7 15 9	43,161	2,06,073	4 12 9
	Rahat Wanto ...		...	...	...	2,536	12,877	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	2,537	12,890	...

Number.	Name of Village.	By FORMER SURVEY.															
		Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatha.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Bhatha.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group II.</i>		Ra. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.
38	Achhod ...	II.	5 0 0	...	...	2,703	9,799	3 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,703	9,799	3 10 0
39	Buva ...		5 0 0	...	...	1,193	4,404	3 11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,193	4,404	3 11 1
40	Bodka ...		5 0 0	...	...	372	1,354	3 10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	372	1,354	3 10 3
41	Samlala ...		5 0 0	...	...	578	2,192	3 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	578	2,192	3 12 8
42	Karvada ...		5 0 0	...	...	385	1,574	4 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	385	1,574	4 5 0
43	Itola ...	III.	4 0 0	3 0 0	...	913	3,305	3 9 11	1	1	6 0 0	...	...	...	914	3,306	3 9 10
44	Kolvana ...		4 0 0	3 0 0	...	1,472	5,346	3 10 1	36	202	5 9 8	...	...	...	1,508	5,548	3 10 10
45	Tankaris ...		4 0 0	3 0 0	...	2,049	6,575	3 3 4	9	50	5 15 2	...	...	...	2,058	6,621	3 3 7
	Total of Group II ...		...	...	...	9,045	34,549	3 9 4	46	250	5 10 1	...	...	...	9,691	34,808	3 9 8
	<i>Group III.</i>																
46	Maehara ...	II.	5 0 0	...	...	925	3,091	3 11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	925	3,091	3 11 11
47	Mangrol ...	III.	4 0 0	3 0 0	...	1,079	3,574	3 5 0	8	36	4 9 11	...	...	...	1,087	3,610	3 5 3
48	Valipur ...		4 0 0	...	...	232	796	3 6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	232	796	3 6 11
49	Hetampur ...		4 0 0	...	...	301	960	3 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	301	960	3 3 6
50	Derva ...		4 0 0	...	...	1,072	2,688	2 8 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,072	2,688	2 8 1
	Total of Group III ...		...	...	...	3,609	11,119	3 2 8	8	36	4 9 11	...	...	...	3,517	11,154	3 2 9
	Grand Total ...		...	...	...	55,987	2,49,879	4 7 9	57	316	5 10 9	208	2,140	7 15 9	56,313	2,52,038	4 8 0
	Rahat Wanta ...		...	...	...	2,536	12,877	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	2,537	12,900	...

N.B.—N. = New rice; O. = Old rice; B. = Bhagdari villages.

DIX Q—concluded.

BY REVISION SURVEY.																	Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhātha.			Total.							
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Bhātha.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.					
4 4 0	4 4 0	...	2,704	9,992	3 11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,704	9,992	3 11 1	+1'97	Aahhod	38
4 4 0	4 4 0	...	1,193	4,580	3 13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,193	4,580	3 13 5	+4'00	Buva	39
4 4 0	4 4 0	...	372	1,439	3 13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	372	1,439	3 13 11	+6'28	Bodks	40
4 4 0	4 4 0	...	576	2,044	3 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	576	2,044	3 8 9	-5'79	Samiala	41
4 4 0	4 4 0	...	365	1,501	4 1 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	365	1,501	4 1 10	-4'64	Kervada	42
4 4 0	4 4 0	...	918	3,662	4 0 6	{ N. 0	...	...	...	...	...	914	3,683	4 0 6	+11'53	Itola	43
4 4 0	4 4 0	...	1,466	6,062	4 2 2	{ O. 1	1	5 5 0	...	...	...	1,508	6,328	4 2 2	+14'06	Kolvana	44
4 4 0	4 4 0	...	2,044	7,617	3 11 7	{ N. 6	38	5 9 7	...	...	...	2,058	7,715	3 12 0	+16'35	Tankaria	45
						{ O. 38	233	6 7 6	...	...	...					
						{ N. 5	25	5 1 1	...	...	...					
						{ O. 9	73	7 10 6	...	...	...					
...	...	...	9,683	36,917	3 13 4	{ N. 11	59	5 5 8	...	...	...	9,690	37,283	3 13 7	+7'11	Total of Group II.	
						{ O. 45	307	3 11 3	...	...	...					
3 12 0	3 12 0	...	824	2,701	3 4 5	N. 1	2	4 1 4	...	...	...	825	2,703	3 4 5	-13'56	Machavra... ..	46
3 12 0	3 12 0	...	1,061	3,452	3 4 1	{ N. 18	70	3 15 2	...	...	...	1,087	3,559	3 4 5	-1'42	Mangrol	47
3 12 0	3 12 0	...	339	743	3 3 11	{ O. 8	37	4 14 8	...	...	...	331	750	3 3 11	-5'78	Valipur	48
3 12 0	3 12 0	...	293	991	3 0 6	N. 2	7	3 14 10	...	...	...	301	918	3 0 8	-5'27	Hotampur	49
3 12 0	3 12 0	...	1,023	3,599	2 8 8	N. 3	27	3 6 6	...	...	...	1,061	3,740	2 9 4	+1'94	Danva	50
...	...	...	3,429	10,380	3 0 3	{ N. 68	247	3 11 0	...	...	...	3,505	10,670	3 0 8	-4'34	Total of Group III.	
						{ O. 8	37	4 16 8	...	...	...					
...	...	...	55,901	2,43,773	4 5 9	{ N. 84	337	4 0 8	270	3,206	3 2 11	56,312	2,46,681	4 6 1	-3'18	Grand Total	
						{ O. 37	363	6 7 5	...	...	...					
...	...	...	2,521	11,862	4 11 3	{ N. 13	69	5 5 10	...	...	...	2,535	11,940	4 11 4	-7'38	Bahat Wanta.	
						{ O. 1	9	6 9 0	...	...	...					

W. D. WILKINS,
 Superintendent, Land Records,
 Agriculture and Registration, N. D.