

**INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE REVISION  
SETTLEMENT OF THE ANKLESHVAR TALUKA INCLUDING  
HA'NSOT MAHAL OF THE BROACH COLLECTORATE.**

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From

THE ASSISTANT COLLECTOR AND ASSISTANT  
SETTLEMENT-OFFICER,

Broach;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF BROACH.

Broach, 15th August 1912.

Sir,

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

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

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

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Piludra. | 6. Dungalra. |
| 2. Adol.    | 7. Ambheta.  |
| 3. Hajat.   | 8. Vaner.    |
| 4. Uchhali. | 9. Sahol.    |
| 5. Chhapra. |              |

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

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

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

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

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

8. The average rainfall for the 11 years ending with 1910 was 32.49 inches. The averages given in the original report and for the years 1897-98 were 31.82 and 40.84 respectively. The latter was a period of excessive rainfall. Since 1899 in three years the rainfall has been very much in defect. But the soil is such that, given 25 inches of rain, well distributed and followed by cold weather and seasonable dews, a normal crop is obtained. Even in 1899 when the rainfall was only 12.28 inches a fair crop was obtained in places. A seasonable cold weather is quite as necessary as a good rainfall. This year with a rainfall of 21.78 inches only, the crops promised well up till the end of November, but the heat of December and lack of dew caused considerable deterioration.

9. *Crops.*—The two principal crops are cotton and jowar, which together occupy 77.56 per cent. of the total cropped area. During the last few years the price of cotton has been abnormally high and on this account there has been a tendency to increase its cultivation. Wheat (7.84 per cent. of the total area) is grown mainly in the south-west of Hansot and without rotation, but a certain amount is grown in rotation with cotton and jowar throughout the Hansot mahal. The bhatha lands produce excellent tobacco and garden crops. There is a small area under irrigation in the neighbourhood of Ankleshwar town which produces vegetables and fruit mainly.

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

First year—cotton.

Second year—jowar alone or with mag.

Third year—wheat or lang.

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

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

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

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

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

No weekly bazars are held in the táluka.

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

	Ankleshwar.				Panoli.			
	Outward.		Inward.		Outward.		Inward.	
	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
1871 (figures in original report).	6,444	68,189	1,984	16,879	...	...	...	...
Average of years 1901 to 1905	7,995	88,546	7,258	88,546	344	1,570	203	1,075
Average of years 1906 to 1910	17,717	79,977	15,213	68,719	537	961	292	776

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

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

	1872.	1874.	1891.	1897.	1901.	1911.
Population	66,035	63,257	68,387	63,075	61,131	68,931

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

15. *Agricultural Population.*—Statistics show that only 60.46 per cent. of the total population live by agricultural pursuits. Appendix "D". Considering that Ankleshwar is the only town of any appreciable size and that the táluka is purely agricultural, these figures are difficult to explain. The fact that at the time of taking the census a large number of cotton-gin labourers were temporarily domiciled in the táluka would have some effect, but I am inclined to think that many agricultural labourers must have been included under the heading "Unskilled labourer."

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

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

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

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

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

	1872.	1887.	1897.	1911.
Agricultural cattle ..	17,951	17,138	14,344	4,720
Milch cattle and young cows ...	20,514	20,969	20,576	3,216
Horses ...	515	587	635	855
Sheep and goats ...	7,304	11,652	11,046	2,248
Carts ...	5,804	4,813	4,423	4,641
Ploughs ...	7,955	7,622	5,572	7,167

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

remissions of 1871-72 are due to the excess of the new rates over the old. Those from 1901-02 to the present year were granted under Government Resolution No. 6093 of 19th November 1901. Except during the years 1900-01 to 1906-07, the casual remissions are on account of diluvion. The increase during these seven years was due to the famine and the bad years succeeding the famine.

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

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

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

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

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

29. No drainage scheme has yet been undertaken to relieve the water-logged area and there is no sign that any scheme will be undertaken in the near future. I, therefore, propose that the classification reductions due to flooding and water-logging should be made permanent. The deterioration of the land having been allowed for by the reductions of classification, there is no reason for retaining Mr. Mehta's fifth group, and I propose to return to the grouping of the original survey with a few minor changes which are detailed below. Lastly I propose a reduction of Re. 1 all round on the maximum rates of the original survey. The result of these proposals is a reduction of Rs. 54,561 or 11.7 per cent., the decrease being small in the first two groups and considerable in the third and fourth groups which most need it.

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

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

31. *Group II.*—Gadkhol does not belong to the tract locally called the "low country" which comprises the remainder of the first group and hence it has been reduced to the second group. All the cultivators of Telod live in Hansot and the distance-scale is reckoned from Hansot. I have therefore included it in the second group. The proportion of assessment to rent is low for this group, but I think that the small reduction of 8.8 per cent is quite justified.

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

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

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

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

(A) Personal examination of the lands and the crops yielded by them.

(B) The statistics of rent in Appendix "M".

(C) Any information available as to the price obtained yearly in auction for adjoining land which is not permanently assessed.



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

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

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

The other changes do not call for special comment.

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

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. DENNING,

Assistant Collector and Assistant  
Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX A.

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

935-3

Year.	Early Rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante-monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon-kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Moonsoon-rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late Ra'ns (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.	
	In. cts.	No.	In. cts.	No.	In. cts.	No.	In. cts.	No.	In. cts.	No.	In. cts.	No.	
1900	...	...	...	...	21 41	17	11 53	17	...	...	32 94	34	Rainfall upto average. Monsoon opened late, causing fodder difficulties and late kharif sowing. August rain very good. September-October rain fair. Season on the whole fair to good.
1901	0 09	...	...	...	18 70	17	2 86	8	...	...	21 15	25	Fall much below average. Monsoon opened in the first week of July, and the first fall was sufficient for kharif sowings. August rain half the average. September-October rains light. Rats and caterpillars did much damage. Season on the whole poor to fair.
1902	0 44	2	...	...	25 84	19	19 89	22	0 67	2	46 94	45	Fall much above average. Opening fall in the middle of June inadequate for general kharif sowing. Continuous heavy rain in July. August rain fair. September rain good. Useful showers in December. Season on the whole good.
1903	...	...	0 80	1	26 80	23	11 00	21	...	...	37 60	45	Fall upto average. Kharif rain light in June but sufficient in July. August-September rain good. Locusts slightly damaged crops. Season on the whole fair to good.
1904	1 00	1	...	...	9 09	15	4 77	7	...	...	14 86	28	Fall less than half the average. Kharif rain light in June but sufficient in July. Very little rain in August and crops were withering when a heavy fall in the middle of September saved them. No rain afterwards. Season on the whole poor.
1905	...	...	...	...	15 74	17	1 77	4	...	...	17 51	21	Fall slightly over half the average. Practically no rain in June but abundant in July. August rain very deficient and September rain inadequate. Deficiency of rainfall to some extent compensated for by heavy dews and reasonable cold. Season on the whole fair.
1906	0 50	1	...	...	29 09	30	15 09	17	...	...	44 68	48	Fall much above average. Kharif and August rains very heavy, necessitating re-sowing in many places. September rain good and beneficial. Light showers in October. Crops continued good although there was a lack of dew. Season on the whole fairly good.
1907	...	...	0 43	1	26 48	27	6 69	10	...	...	33 60	38	Fall slightly in excess of average. Kharif sowings retarded by lightness of June rain. Heavy rain in the latter half of July and August, and kharif sowing not complete till end of August. Only light rain in September. Rabi Juar largely sown and was helped by heavy dews. Season on the whole poor for kharif and good for rabi crops.
1908	0 07	...	...	...	24 92	33	6 46	14	...	...	31 45	47	Fall upto the average. June rain light but July fall plentiful. August rain continuous. No rain after first week in September, but the cold weather and heavy dews set in early and benefited the rabi crops. Season on the whole fair.
1909	...	...	0 25	2	32 65	34	9 90	13	0 16	1	42 96	50	Fall above average. Kharif sowings completed early in July on account of good rain in June. Heavy rain in July and first week of August. September rain fair and light showers in October and December. Season good.
1910	0 08	...	0 33	1	30 88	39	2 83	9	0 20	1	34 82	50	Fall above average. Kharif rain good but heavy rain in July necessitated re-sowing in places. Heavy rain in first week of August. September rain light. Occasional showers in October and November. Slight damage to crops by frost. Season on the whole favourable.
Average	0 20	...	0 12	1	23 74	25	8 34	18	0 09	...	32 49	39	

6

APPENDIX B.

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

Taluka.	Years.	OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED AREA.																	CROPS.								
		Number and area of villages.						Area for which Agricultural statistics are available.											Cereals.					Pulses.			
		Government.		Alienated.		Total.		Villages.	Area in acres.	Percentage of column 10 on the gross area.	Area occupied.				Area unoccupied.			Jowari.	Bajri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse grains.	Others.	Total.	Tpt.	Grams.	
		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.										
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
Average of years 1901-02 to 1910-11 ... ..	...	100	192,029	...	...	106	192,029	106	192,029	...	858	115,061	23,939	138,343	10,036	...	42,780	88,098	35,058	1,904	1,690	0,063	641	6	49,300	3,206	264
Percentage of crops on gross area cropped (column 63) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.33	1.04	1.46	7.61	0.55	0.01	41.33	3.29	0.28

Taluka.	Years.	CROPS—continued.																										
		Pulses—continued.				Orchard and garden produce.				Drugs and Narcotics.			Condiments and spices.	Sugarcane.	Oil seeds.						Dyes.	Fibres.			Miscellaneous including roots and tubers and starches.	Gross area cropped.	Net area cropped.	Remainder Net area cropped.
		Mng and Udid.	Mash and Kullth.	Others.	Total.	Vegetables.	Green Fodder.	Fruit Trees.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.			Sesamo.	Linseed.	Castor oil seed.	Safflower seed.	Others.	Total.		Cotton.	Others.	Total.				
		Average of years 1901-02 to 1910-11 ... ..	...	204	160	2,274	2,767	231	18	181	418	1,220	..	1,250	165	50	3,614	..	419	..	8	4,061	..	54,461	1	54,462	121	115,694
Percentage of crops on gross area cropped (column 63) ... ..	...	0.33	0.15	1.36	5.23	0.19	0.01	0.11	0.83	1.08	..	1.08	0.13	0.06	8.12	..	0.87	..	0.01	3.60	..	67.00	..	67.00	0.11	100.00	..	..

## APPENDIX D.

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

Agricultural population.								Non-agricultural population.			
Having interest in land.					Labourers.			Total agricultural population.	Crafts.	Others.	Total non-agricultural population.
Land occupants not cultivating.	Land occupants cultivating.	Tenants and sharers cultivating.	Others.	Total.	Farm servants.	Field labourers and crop watchers.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0.54	80.89	...	0.41	31.84	0.02	28.61	28.63	60.47	12.44	27.09	39.53

## APPENDIX E.

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

Sex.	As per Imperial Census of 1901.	Percentage on total population able to read or learning.	Religion.									
			Hindu castes.						Musalmán sects.	Christians.	Parsees.	Others.
			Bráhmín.	Dhed.	Koli.	Rajput.	Vania.	Others.				
Males ...	30,780	26.8	1,861	1,592	7,278	933	964	5,891	5,079	17	362	7,503
Females ..	30,351	1.5	1,215	16,27	7,351	951	829	5,531	5,259	14	444	7,130
Total ...	61,131	14.3	3,076	8,219	14,629	1,884	1,793	11,222	10,338	31	806	14,633

## APPENDIX F.

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

Number of Villages.	Taluka.	Cattle.											Horses and ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Ploughs.		Carts.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.	
		For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk cattle.		Young stock.		Total.				Small.	Large (i.e. of cover 2 cattle).	For passenger.	For produce and goods.		
		Oxen.	He buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull buffaloes.	Oxen.	He buffaloes.	Cows.	She buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffaloes.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
106	Ankleshwar.	1897-98 ...	16,543	10	23	15	537	11	5,219	5,868	5,920	3,063	38,107	567	5,826	4,628	7,632	...	657	3,955	13.9
		1897-98 ...	13,861	...	20	23	441	...	4,774	5,352	6,367	4,189	34,920	626	5,747	5,399	5,872	...	802	3,621	16.5
		1900-10 ...	14,698	23	22	26	208	3	4,248	5,177	6,147	4,641	38,200	855	5,124	7,124	7,167	...	799	3,842	16.23

## APPENDIX G.

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

Number of villages.	Shops.	Oil presses.	Loom.		Cotton Sawgins.		Births.		Deaths.		Vaccination.		Liquor shops.	Talm-khanas.	Dharm-shalas.	Temples.				
			Cotton.	Woolen.	Hand gins.	Steam gins.	Years.	No.	Years.	No.	Years.	No.				Hindu.	Muslims.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9		10		11	12	13	14	15			
106	568	109	86	...	63	8	1906	...	2,169	1906	...	2,105	1906	...	2,058	23	1	27	179	74
							1907	...	3,090	1907	...	2,561	1907	...	2,493					
							1908	...	3,044	1908	...	2,150	1908	...	2,270					
							1909	...	3,196	1909	...	1,997	1909	...	2,645					
							1910	...	3,077	1910	...	2,300	1910	...	2,498					
							Total	...	15,343	.....	11,228	.....	11,949							
Average	...	3,069	.....	2,244	.....	2,389														

## APPENDIX H.

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

Number of villages.	District.	Government Schools.				Municipal schools.				Private schools.		Remarks.
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		
		Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
46	Ankleshvar Taluka, district Broach.	50	1,643	5	229	5	428	2	109	13	109	

## APPENDIX I.

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

Number of villages.	District.	Total numbers cultivated by occupants or Inamdars.		Total numbers cultivated by occupants or Inamdars in partnership with others.		Total numbers cultivated by sub-tenants on money rent.		Total numbers cultivated by sub-tenants for produce of grain rent.		Waste numbers.	Param-pok numbers.	Total Number.	
		Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.			Government.	Inam.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
106	Broach, taluka Ankleshwar.	21,264	5,312	854	123	10,548	8,280	127	49	2,086	...	85,390	9,414

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing Wells, Budkis, Tanks and other sources of water-supply in the 106 Government villages of the Ankleshwar Taluka of the Broach Collectorate.

B 035-4

Number of Villages.	Years.	Wells, Budkis and the like.								Tanks.								Other sources.								Remarks.
		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	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
106	1891-92	178	2	376	7	604	25	62	6	...	80	...	71	5	250	...	9	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	8	
	1910-11	282	16	487	10	533	45	152	22	...	102	...	7	2	320	23	1	...	...	...	...	3	49	5	6	

Abstract for 1910-11.

District.	Details.	Wells, Budkis and the like.		Tanks.		Other sources.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	For irrigation	...	...	...	...	...	...
	For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation	282	16	...	102	...	...
	For cattle and washing and other purposes, etc.	487	10	...	7	...	...
		533	45	2	320	3	49
	In disuse	Fallen 152	Others 22	Fallen 23	Others 1	Fallen 5	Others 6
	Total	1,454	93	25	430	8	55
	Total recorded at the original settlement	...	...	...	...	...	...

## APPENDIX K.

Showing Mortgages with Possession.

Serial number in Appendix M.	Name of Village.	Upto 1871.			From 1871 to 1880.			From 1881 to 1890.			From 1891 to 1900.			From 1901 to present day.			B 1912
		Assess-ment.	Mort- gage debt.	Propor- tion of assess- ment to mort- gage debt.	Assess- ment.	Mort- gage debt.	Propor- tion of assess- ment to mort- gage debt.	Assess- ment.	Mort- gage debt.	Propor- tion of assess- ment to mort- gage debt.	Assess- ment.	Mort- gage debt.	Propor- tion of assess- ment to mort- gage debt.	Assess- ment.	Mort- gage debt.	Propor- tion of assess- ment to mort- gage debt.	
	<i>Group I.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	P. C.	Rs.	Rs.	P. C.	Rs.	Rs.	P. C.	Rs.	Rs.	P. C.	Rs.	Rs.	P. C.	
1	Kausia (Bhatha) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	89	23-23	481	7,189	8-79	
2	Borbhatha ( Do. ) ...	6	15	40-0	61	879	10-53	83	678	12-13	667	6,999	9-9	590	8,883	10-02	
4	Sakarpore ( Do. ) ...	12	353	3-4	41	251	16-83	...	...	...	69	499	13-82	...	...	...	
6	Haripura ( Do. ) ...	...	...	...	20	49	40-81	...	...	...	110	648	16-97	30	77	35-97	
	Do. (Dry crop) ...	8	48	16-60	13	32	40-62	6	98	6-25	221	2,354	9-43	161	1,607	10-1	
7	Divi Do. ...	...	...	...	17	113	15-04	...	...	...	35	781	3-28	4	16	25-0	
10	Mandwa Bujrag (Bha- tha) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	763	10-10	71	741	9-59	
	Do. (Dry- crop) ...	...	...	...	8	191	4-18	25	798	8-12	333	1,332	22-17	196	2,151	9-11	
	Total of Group I ...	26	415	6-26	100	1,215	13-17	113	1,570	7-19	1,515	13,954	11-32	1,527	17,815	8-70	
	<i>Group II.</i>																
23	Sajod (Dry-crop) ...	8	57	14-03	7	126	5-5	89	891	10-33	261	3,015	6-32	170	2,321	7-33	
	<i>Group III.</i>																
28	Jitall (Dry-crop) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	122	7-37	36	536	6-71	260	2,537	10-25	
37	Umarwada Do. ...	49	451	10-86	...	...	...	10	89	10-10	167	1,800	12-84	1,134	9,171	12-36	
	Total of Group III ...	49	451	10-86	...	...	...	19	221	6-59	263	1,833	11-05	1,804	11,708	11-9	
	<i>Group IV.</i>																
67	Sengpur (Dry-crop) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	514	15-37	25	210	11-90	161	1,577	9-51	
71	Sarthan Do. ...	...	...	...	107	1,455	7-35	109	765	14-25	508	972	20-68	172	837	20-55	
88	Amod Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	49	2-04	28	163	14-74	149	1,544	9-64	
63	Sunev-Kalla Do. ...	34	257	13-23	40	787	5-28	63	602	9-63	132	981	14-17	250	3,400	7-53	
69	Sunev-Khurd Do. ...	63	1,363	4-62	17	326	5-21	179	3,050	6-60	98	1,831	5-25	252	3,097	8-14	
102	Katpor Do. ...	71	1,036	6-54	59	551	10-70	81	1,004	8-03	410	4,114	9-96	680	5,682	11-73	
106	Kantiajal Do. ...	1	19	5-28	6	133	4-61	26	423	6-14	36	618	5-82	31	482	6-43	
	Total of Group IV ...	189	2,724	6-24	229	3,222	7-10	533	5,437	9-20	927	8,582	10-5	1,076	16,520	10-08	
	Grand Total ...	252	3,647	6-91	396	4,563	8-67	754	8,089	9-32	2,896	27,067	10-69	4,767	48,267	9-8	

## APPENDIX K.

Showing Sales.

Serial No. in Appendix M.	Name of village.	Upto 1870.			From 1871 to 1880.			From 1881 to 1890.			From 1891 to 1900.			From 1901 to present day.			Remarks.
		Assessment.	Sale price.	Proportion of assessment to sale price.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Proportion of Assessment to sale price.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Proportion of assessment to sale price.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Proportion of assessment to sale price.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Proportion of assessment to sale price.	
		Rs.	Rs.	P. C.	Rs.	Rs.	P. C.	Rs.	Rs.	P. C.	Rs.	Rs.	P. C.	Rs.	Rs.	P. C.	
<i>Group I.</i>																	
1	Kunda (Bhatha) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	321	1,365	24.9	367	2,116	17.32	2,107	47,563	4.59	
2	Borbhatha ( Do. ) ...	3	20	15.	145	1,176	12.33	243	4,336	5.5	631	11,339	7.89	3,163	23,610	9.66	
4	Sakarpor ( Do. ) ...	...	...	...	6	81	19.3	66	269	18.6	53	75	69.33	773	4,505	17.13	
6	Haripura ( Do. ) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	5,119	0.65	...	...	...	
	Do. (Dry-crop) ...	...	...	...	63	338	17.3	63	1,463	6.33	221	2,023	10.9	433	6,291	6.83	
7	Divi ( Do. ) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	1,192	8.9	
10	Mandva Bujrag (Bhatha).	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	926	7.3	66	692	22.46	37	452	7.67	
	Do. (Dry-crop.)	...	...	...	35	373	9.4	150	1,477	10.03	266	2,407	11.03	247	4,328	5.7	
	Total of Group I ...	3	20	15	255	1,976	12.9	629	9,861	9.4	1,844	23,673	7.8	6,079	67,274	6.8	
<i>Group II.</i>																	
22	Sajod (Dry-crop) ...	33	643	6.08	7	31	22.6	331	1,970	16.8	426	6,368	6.63	1,483	21,237	6.9	
<i>Group III.</i>																	
28	Jitali (Dry-crop) ...	47	393	11.9	31.0	208	15.05	191	2,965	6.44	269	3,903	6.89	3,591	27,417	8.7	
37	Umarwada ( Do. ) ...	3	10	3.	56	363	14.07	126	1,279	9.8	612	3,629	14.10	1,797	15,399	11.67	
43	Pjudra ( Do. ) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	120	6.33	...	...	...	251	1,974	12.71	
	Total of Group III ...	50	406	12.34	37.0	674	14.40	327	4,354	7.40	781	7,529	10.37	4,439	44,620	8.9	
<i>Group IV.</i>																	
67	Shengpore (Dry-crop) ...	7	18	38.88	13	93	12.93	28	262	10.31	93	1,004	9.16	337	3,904	10.2	
71	Sarban ( Do. ) ...	...	...	...	218	1,079	13.0	54	344	18.09	134	1,190	11.20	493	4,328	11.99	
82	Amod ( Do. ) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	3.0	15.79	7	38	21.21	156	1,732	9.0	
86	Sunev-Kaila ( D. ) ...	...	...	...	16	119	14.54	154	1,543	9.98	164	1,922	8.01	324	4,712	6.8	
89	Sunev Khurad ( Do. ) ...	10	74	13.51	41	621	6.6	156	2,431	6.41	123	286	46.2	306	6,073	5.08	
102	Katpore ( Do. ) ...	48	710	6.76	8	116	5.4	27	355	7.6	333	4,744	7.01	1,612	13,927	7.98	
106	Kantiajái ( Do. ) ...	...	...	...	81	1,392	5.81	63	1,107	4.69	63	2,463	3.67	145	3,136	4.62	
	Total of Group IV ...	65	621	8.10	376	4,032	9.32	629	6,412	8.25	631	11,616	8.01	3,343	41,922	7.73	
	Grand Total ...	151	1,676	6.04	735	6,042	10.9	931	23,607	9.33	3,982	49,183	8.09	15,141	1,93,313	7.7	



## APPENDIX M.

Showing sublettings.

Number.	Name of village.	Bhatha.			Percentage of assessment on rent.	Dry crop and rice.			Percentage of assessment on rent.
		Area.	Assessment.	Rent.		Area.	Assessment.	Rent.	
	<i>Group I.</i>	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Kansia ... ..	968	7,548	21,180	55.6	...	...	...	...
2	Borebhatha ... ..	373	3,865	8,309	46.5	...	...	...	...
3	Sarphudin ... ..	72	716	1,731	43.7	...	...	...	...
4	Sakarpore ... ..	64	505	1,063	47.5	...	...	...	...
5	Pungam ... ..	5	35	84	41.7	262	1,306	3,032	43.1
6	Haripura ... ..	9	100	161	62.1	129	778	2,018	38.6
7	Divi ... ..	37	269	618	33.3	81	574	1,053	54.5
8	Chhapra ... ..	4	46	81	56.8	12	71	146	48.6
9	Samor ... ..	...	...	...	...	257	1,419	2,770	51.2
10	Mandva Bujrag ... ..	336	2,870	9,594	29.9	194	1,332	2,676	49.3
11	Andada ... ..	...	...	...	...	263	1,306	2,670	48.9
12	Survadi ... ..	...	...	...	...	200	1,002	2,473	40.6
13	Chorasi ... ..	...	...	...	...	71	490	992	49.4
14	Divi Rajput Pati ... ..	...	...	...	...	109	609	1,559	39.1
15	Divi Borah Pati ... ..	...	...	...	...	14	565	1,261	44.8
16	Panod ... ..	...	...	...	...	28	132	285	46.3
17	Ankleshwar ... ..	...	...	...	...	935	4,333	7,965	54.4
	<b>Total Group I ..</b>	<b>1,870</b>	<b>15,934</b>	<b>42,821</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>2,635</b>	<b>13,917</b>	<b>28,900</b>	<b>48.1</b>
	<i>Group II.</i>								
18	Gadkhol ... ..	...	...	...	...	249	919	1,863	43.3
19	Piraman ... ..	...	...	...	...	194	652	1,698	38.4
20	Boidra ... ..	...	...	...	...	132	551	1,442	38.2
21	Nagal ... ..	...	...	...	...	323	1,226	2,895	42.3
22	Sajed ... ..	...	...	...	...	677	12,852	7,120	40.0
23	Panoli ... ..	...	...	...	...	238	928	2,554	36.1
24	Hansot ... ..	...	...	...	...	153	772	1,839	42.0
25	Telod ... ..	...	...	...	...	384	1,545	3,954	43.6
	<b>Total of Group II ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2,361</b>	<b>9,440</b>	<b>23,365</b>	<b>40.4</b>
	<i>Group III.</i>								
26	Motali ... ..	...	...	...	...	192	581	1,469	39.5
27	Sarangpore ... ..	...	...	...	...	266	886	1,800	49.2
28	Jitali ... ..	...	...	...	...	78	245	560	41.5
29	Bhadkodra ... ..	...	...	...	...	102	235	608	46.9
30	Kosandi ... ..	...	...	...	...	168	532	1,311	40.6
31	Kapodra ... ..	...	...	...	...	38	121	242	50.0
32	Bakrole ... ..	...	...	...	...	165	530	1,061	54.7

## APPENDIX M—continued.

Number.	Name of village.	Bhatha.			Percentage of assessment on rent.	Dry crop and rice.			Percentage of assessment on rent.
		Area.	Assessment.	Rent.		Area.	Assessment.	Rent.	
	<i>Group III—continued.</i>	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	
33	Bhadi ... ..	...	...	...	...	69	231	472	48.9
34	Kharod ... ..	...	...	...	...	172	471	1,779	26.5
35	Sanjali ... ..	...	...	...	...	120	472	1,060	44.5
36	Umarbar ... ..	...	...	...	...	8	26	61	42.6
37	Umarvada ... ..	...	...	...	...	167	614	1,461	42.0
38	Saphipura ... ..	...	...	...	...	10	37	95	38.9
39	Aloj ... ..	...	...	...	...	27	70	142	49.3
40	Ravidra ... ..	...	...	...	...	73	244	429	56.9
41	Karmali ... ..	...	...	...	...	24	78	248	31.5
42	Filudra ... ..	...	...	...	...	86	190	422	45.0
43	Adol ... ..	...	...	...	...	475	1,527	3,068	49.8
44	Hajat ... ..	...	...	...	...	149	462	849	54.4
45	Kahanva ... ..	...	...	...	...	55	211	431	48.9
46	Matied ... ..	...	...	...	...	201	789	1,636	48.2
47	Mandwa Matied ... ..	...	...	...	...	30	116	237	48.9
48	Ganpatpura ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Shera ... ..	...	...	...	...	167	613	1,203	51.0
50	Mothia ... ..	...	...	...	...	137	475	960	49.5
51	Digas ... ..	...	...	...	...	775	3,073	7,353	41.8
52	Mangrole ... ..	...	...	...	...	144	577	1,479	39.0
53	Asta ... ..	...	...	...	...	543	2,136	5,016	42.6
54	Utraj ... ..	...	...	...	...	288	1,026	2,648	38.7
55	Alva ... ..	...	...	...	...	117	382	995	38.4
56	Sayan ... ..	...	...	...	...	626	2,077	5,270	39.4
57	Badodra ... ..	...	...	...	...	393	1,350	4,216	32.0
58	Vausnoli ... ..	...	...	...	...	304	1,031	2,923	35.3
59	Ambheta ... ..	...	...	...	...	363	1,091	3,892	28.0
60	Pardi Ambheta ... ..	...	...	...	...	138	485	1,428	34.0
	Total of Group III ... ..	...	...	...	...	6,670	23,084	56,854	40.6
	<i>Group IV.</i>								
61	Amritpura ... ..	...	...	...	...	215	544	1,360	40.0
62	Uchhali ... ..	...	...	...	...	135	312	669	46.6
63	Kararvel ... ..	...	...	...	...	47	152	406	37.4
64	Avadar ... ..	...	...	...	...	58	174	382	45.5
65	Pardi Mukha ... ..	...	...	...	...	21	58	135	48.0
66	Piprod ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	Shengpore ... ..	...	...	...	...	41	131	247	53.0
68	Raima ... ..	...	...	...	...	436	1,378	3,243	42.4
69	Vaner ... ..	...	...	...	...	377	1,237	2,581	47.9

## APPENDIX M—concluded.

Number.	Name of village.	Bhatha.			Percentage of assessment on rent.	Dry crop and rice.			Percentage of assessment on rent.
		Area.	Assessment.	Rent.		Area.	Assessment.	Rent.	
	<i>Group IV—continued.</i>	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	
70	Kalam	...	...	...	...	29	103	311	51.3
71	Sarthan	...	...	...	...	111	433	813	53.3
72	Telva	...	...	...	...	94	301	662	45.5
73	Motovan	...	...	...	...	91	303	507	50.8
74	Bohid	...	...	...	...	226	689	1,665	41.4
75	Kudadra	...	...	...	...	135	383	718	54.0
76	Kathodra	...	...	...	...	95	276	463	59.6
77	Pardi Idrus	...	...	...	...	126	361	707	51.4
78	Adadra	...	...	...	...	158	427	804	53.1
79	Godadra	...	...	...	...	176	517	1,056	48.9
80	Sisodra	...	...	...	...	356	1,090	2,099	51.9
81	Parvat	...	...	...	...	268	723	1,500	40.2
82	Pandvai	...	...	...	...	224	680	1,517	44.8
83	Amod	...	...	...	...	31	94	155	60.6
84	Kharach	...	...	...	...	92	289	435	66.4
85	Dungra	...	...	...	...	186	554	929	38.1
86	Panjroli	...	...	...	...	246	675	1,795	37.6
87	Obha	...	...	...	...	169	569	1,223	45.9
88	Sunev Kalla	...	...	...	...	487	1,310	3,412	38.4
89	Sunev Khurad	...	...	...	...	733	2,618	6,959	37.6
90	Asarma	...	...	...	...	203	674	1,550	43.6
91	Sahol	...	...	...	...	141	474	1,201	39.6
92	Ilav	...	...	...	...	302	969	2,384	33.6
93	Malanpore	...	...	...	...	172	516	1,374	37.6
94	Aniadra	...	...	...	...	261	867	1,992	43.6
95	Balota	...	...	...	...	535	1,682	3,988	42.3
96	Bolav	...	...	...	...	283	1,008	2,307	43.7
97	Chhilodra	...	...	...	...	224	734	1,645	44.6
98	Dantrai	...	...	...	...	117	410	857	47.8
99	Vaghwan	...	...	...	...	161	537	1,361	43.1
100	Dhamrad	...	...	...	...	429	1,409	2,864	40.2
101	Atkalva	...	...	...	...	183	546	1,183	46.2
102	Katpore	...	...	...	...	895	2,829	6,426	44.0
103	Jetpore	...	...	...	...	81	261	739	33.6
104	Famli	...	...	...	...	81	260	660	38.9
105	Vamleahwar	...	...	...	...	116	374	997	37.6
106	Kantiajal	...	...	...	...	313	736	3,144	25.0
	Total of Group IV	...	...	...	...	9,831	30,573	73,139	41.8
	Grand Total	1,870	15,934	42,321	35.8	21,497	77,014	1,82,253	42.8

Percentage of Assessment on rent of all lands 41.3.

APPENDIX N.

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

Years.	Lbs. of 39 Tolas per Rupee.						Un-cleaned Cotton.	Remarks.
	Wheat.	Rice in husk.	Rice cleaned.	Tur.	Jowar.	Bajri.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1866-67 ... ..	82	58½	22½	29	53½	40	...	
1867-68 ... ..	81½	58½	28½	28½	51	35½	...	
1868-69 ... ..	80½	45	24	31½	49½	33½	...	
1869-70 ... ..	80½	53½	24½	30	53½	42½	...	
1870-71 ... ..	29	51	24½	10½	21½	37½	...	
Total ..	30½	52½	24	29½	45½	37½	...	
1871-72 ... ..	28½	53½	24½	32	45½	40	...	
1872-73 ... ..	28½	53½	24½	30½	44	37½	...	
1873-74 ... ..	80½	58½	25½	30½	42½	42½	...	
1874-75 ... ..	80½	45½	25½	47½	40	40	...	
1875-75 ... ..	25½	45½	22½	49½	40	40	...	
1876-77 ... ..	26	35½	20	25½	80½	30½	...	
1877-78 ... ..	18½	22½	17½	20½	21½	20	...	
1878-79 ... ..	16½	33½	17½	20	21½	20	...	
1879-80 ... ..	16½	37½	34½	37½	33½	29	...	
Total ...	24½	42½	22½	32½	35½	33½	...	
1880-81 ... ..	82	58½	24½	42½	58½	45½	...	
1881-82 ... ..	83½	49½	26½	32	45½	35½	...	
1882-83 ... ..	24½	53½	26½	42½	35½	30½	...	
1883-84 ... ..	26½	42½	24½	46½	37½	32	...	
1884-85 ... ..	37½	40	21½	37½	40	45½	...	
1885-86 ... ..	30½	40	24½	40	40	32	...	
1886-87 ... ..	22½	40	24½	35½	42½	33	...	
1887-88 ... ..	24½	42½	24½	33½	34½	29	...	
1888-89 ... ..	22½	33½	25½	24½	32	27½	12½	
Total ...	29½	43½	24½	37	41½	34½	...	
1889-90 ... ..	22½	45½	25½	80½	37½	33½	11½	
1890-91 ... ..	27½	42½	22½	45½	44	34½	13½	
1891-92 ... ..	19½	45½	25½	34½	31	33	13½	
1892-93 ... ..	20½	45½	20	35½	36	32	16	
1893-94 ... ..	29	37½	20½	38½	37½	29½	11½	
1894-95 ... ..	80½	49½	22½	32	37½	25½	12½	
1895-96 ... ..	29	42½	25	35½	37½	31	12½	
1896-97 ... ..	15½	32	18½	22½	22½	17½	12½	
1897-98 ... ..	14½	36	19½	25½	30½	27½	16	
Total ...	23½	43	22½	35½	35	29½	...	
1899 ... ..	22½	35½	20½	24½	29½	24½	16½	
1900 ... ..	14½	26½	16½	15½	18½	17½	10½	
1901 ... ..	16½	28½	23½	16½	32½	30½	13½	
1902 ... ..	20½	33½	25	14½	28½	27	12½	
1903 ... ..	24½	38½	21½	20½	40½	33½	...	
1904 ... ..	24½	36½	20½	18½	36½	34½	10½	
1905 ... ..	22½	31½	21	17½	29½	28½	16½	
1906 ... ..	18½	26½	17½	15½	26½	23	9½	
1907 ... ..	18½	26½	17½	16½	25½	25	9½	
1908 ... ..	14½	23½	16½	13	21½	19½	9½	
1909 ... ..	15½	24	19½	16½	24½	23½	9½	
1910 ... ..	17½	33½	21	21	23½	23½	7	
Total ...	19	30½	20	18	29½	25½	10½	

APPENDIX O<sup>(1)</sup>.

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

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

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land, the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inam).			Total land—Government, occupied, unoccupied and Inam.			Remarks.
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, etc.	Total of columns 2, 6 and 11.	Full assessment—Total of columns 2, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for collections. Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.	
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	
1866-67	100,045	3,53,694	44	...	44	3,93,650	4,920	19,545	464	33,377	1,19,236	45,402	139,342	5,21,475	4,29,516	
1867-68	100,270	3,91,222	...	...	...	3,91,222	4,500	19,391	864	33,327	1,11,179	38,545	139,467	5,21,791	4,30,631	
1868-69	96,342	3,72,746	...	...	...	3,72,746	8,458	29,762	697	33,700	1,19,888	43,694	139,500	5,21,926	4,23,247	
1869-70	96,525	3,73,272	...	...	...	3,73,272	8,347	29,498	1,418	33,719	1,19,439	43,967	139,591	5,22,209	4,28,657	
1870-71	97,902	3,72,173	...	...	...	3,72,173	7,039	31,041	1,363	33,697	1,19,378	43,968	139,667	5,22,508	4,22,579	
Average	98,217	3,76,021	9	...	9	3,78,612	6,734	26,854	956	33,564	1,17,524	46,143	139,515	5,23,999	4,25,711	
1871-72	99,649	4,32,341	74,570	...	74,570	3,57,763	8,342	25,081	1,818	35,022	1,53,887	62,016	143,532	6,11,309	4,21,096	
1872-73	100,336	4,23,173	27	...	27	4,23,146	8,964	26,775	1,470	36,565	1,53,713	61,973	144,766	6,03,661	4,63,689	
1873-74	99,957	4,27,598	539	...	539	4,27,059	7,242	17,789	1,966	35,611	1,53,942	61,064	142,910	5,99,317	4,90,523	
1874-75	99,800	4,27,040	654	...	654	4,26,386	6,020	17,264	1,283	35,631	1,55,843	61,129	141,441	6,00,156	4,89,894	
1875-76	99,822	4,26,865	468	...	468	4,26,397	6,028	17,584	1,498	35,606	1,55,770	61,024	141,461	6,00,209	4,89,909	
1876-77	99,849	4,26,917	481	...	481	4,26,436	5,994	17,506	1,504	35,592	1,55,736	61,081	141,423	6,00,169	4,89,921	
1877-78	100,122	4,27,374	325	...	325	4,27,049	5,940	17,299	682	35,562	1,55,609	61,649	141,624	6,00,291	4,89,520	
1878-79	99,996	4,27,260	345	...	345	4,23,915	6,069	17,437	1,132	35,564	1,55,677	61,634	141,629	6,00,374	4,89,961	
1879-80	99,447	4,25,409	926	...	926	4,24,483	6,660	19,428	1,418	35,562	1,55,691	61,751	141,659	6,00,426	4,90,982	
Average	99,896	4,27,107	8,701	...	8,701	4,18,406	6,794	19,573	1,622	35,596	1,55,685	61,961	142,286	6,01,765	4,81,999	
1880-81	98,639	4,22,371	1,283	...	1,283	4,21,088	7,566	22,691	1,421	35,420	1,55,008	61,397	141,645	6,00,365	4,83,906	
1881-82	97,732	4,18,627	617	...	617	4,18,010	8,684	26,851	1,459	35,299	1,54,513	61,036	141,614	6,00,191	4,89,636	
1882-83	98,019	4,12,004	874	...	874	4,11,220	10,691	34,667	1,705	34,915	1,52,975	59,967	141,625	5,99,956	4,72,992	
1883-84	95,283	4,09,475	423	...	423	4,09,052	11,632	36,877	1,806	34,668	1,52,065	59,326	141,612	5,99,917	4,70,184	
1884-85	95,797	4,11,260	378	...	378	4,10,882	11,230	36,968	1,553	34,552	1,51,581	59,995	141,567	5,99,909	4,71,430	
1885-86	97,040	4,15,569	499	...	499	4,15,070	10,042	32,939	1,794	34,478	1,51,297	59,854	141,560	5,99,776	4,75,718	
1886-87	97,993	4,19,397	441	...	441	4,19,945	9,064	29,006	1,732	34,463	1,51,306	59,961	141,522	5,99,601	4,79,519	
1887-88	99,363	4,21,614	463	...	463	4,24,151	8,008	21,063	1,244	34,460	1,51,195	59,590	141,526	5,99,572	4,84,225	
1888-89	99,754	4,25,942	463	...	463	4,25,479	7,645	22,812	1,307	34,457	1,51,180	59,923	141,566	5,99,924	4,85,600	
Average	97,513	4,17,727	627	...	627	4,17,100	9,390	29,677	1,660	34,743	1,52,332	59,564	141,640	5,99,946	4,78,221	
1889-90	100,026	4,27,024	895	...	895	4,26,629	7,374	21,752	1,228	34,429	1,51,154	59,805	141,630	5,99,971	4,89,698	
1890-91	100,632	4,29,423	432	...	432	4,28,996	6,719	19,344	1,215	24,418	1,51,107	59,787	141,619	5,99,979	4,88,669	
1891-92	100,760	4,29,851	454	...	454	4,29,195	6,391	19,068	1,860	24,416	1,51,103	59,786	141,559	5,99,942	4,89,341	
1892-93	101,088	4,30,836	648	...	648	4,30,238	6,148	18,162	1,305	24,417	1,51,106	59,796	141,658	6,00,174	4,90,339	
1893-94	101,766	4,32,617	887	...	887	4,31,730	5,588	16,617	1,112	24,416	1,51,199	59,798	141,759	6,00,548	4,91,685	
1894-95	101,765	4,32,703	593	...	593	4,31,704	5,626	16,934	1,278	24,418	1,51,112	59,794	141,629	6,00,749	4,91,776	
1895-96	101,782	4,32,704	937	...	937	4,31,717	5,605	16,893	1,145	24,419	1,51,111	59,793	141,806	6,00,699	4,91,680	
1896-97	101,474	4,31,614	1,066	...	1,066	4,30,523	5,888	17,350	1,222	24,411	1,51,078	59,789	141,773	6,00,842	4,90,540	
1897-98	101,325	4,31,232	1,200	...	1,200	4,30,033	6,026	18,229	1,381	24,409	1,51,071	59,785	141,759	6,00,512	4,90,196	
Average	101,185	4,30,973	762	...	762	4,30,081	6,151	18,340	1,250	24,428	1,51,105	59,792	141,764	6,00,316	4,90,153	
1898-99	100,909	4,29,715	...	1,469	1,469	4,23,246	6,445	19,199	1,298	24,419	1,51,069	59,788	141,773	6,00,403	4,89,320	
1899-1900	99,290	4,19,965	...	1,542	1,542	4,18,423	9,306	30,252	1,705	24,167	1,50,007	59,015	141,755	6,00,224	4,79,143	

APPENDIX O<sup>(1)</sup>—continued.

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land, the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Insm).			Total land—Government occupied, unoccupied and Insm.			Remarks.
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collections.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, etc.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full assessment—Total of columns 3, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for collections—Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.	
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1800-01	96,887	4,11,885	...	18,226	13,226	3,98,409	11,917	39,514	2,200	33,987	1,42,158	57,439	141,761	6,00,307	4,68,048	
1901-02	93,948	4,04,171	67,266	1,330	68,596	3,35,575	14,298	48,898	1,519	39,516	1,47,289	58,311	141,767	6,00,290	3,98,408	
1903-03	95,704	4,11,396	74,558	4,457	79,015	3,32,591	12,607	43,366	1,390	39,325	1,46,465	55,820	141,766	6,00,287	3,99,801	
1903-04	96,128	4,13,066	75,300	8,997	79,197	3,33,869	12,668	41,827	1,589	32,983	1,45,140	54,926	141,679	6,00,633	3,99,884	
1904-05	96,565	4,15,089	75,683	33,561	1,09,543	3,05,496	12,172	40,390	1,007	32,769	1,44,813	54,406	141,605	5,99,732	3,99,909	
1905-06	97,986	4,30,203	77,133	3,267	80,390	3,39,613	10,684	35,348	1,659	32,723	1,44,149	54,372	141,692	5,99,699	3,95,743	
1906-07	99,830	4,29,798	78,389	5,534	81,903	3,44,690	8,977	28,764	1,400	32,719	1,44,140	54,370	141,676	5,99,627	4,00,560	
1907-08	100,623	4,29,094	78,660	1,361	80,021	3,48,073	8,540	27,439	1,492	31,601	1,44,026	54,237	141,754	5,99,546	4,03,852	
1908-09	101,016	4,30,638	79,668	1,800	81,368	3,49,875	7,919	25,307	1,687	32,704	1,44,089	54,247	141,669	5,99,220	4,04,600	
1909-10	101,189	4,30,246	79,766	1,196	80,969	3,49,396	7,691	24,905	1,165	32,708	1,44,088	54,248	141,678	5,99,251	4,04,709	
1910-11	101,176	4,30,423	80,027	1,226	81,293	3,49,169	7,791	24,891	...	32,708	1,44,081	54,248	141,660	5,99,194	4,03,401	
Average	96,403	4,20,614	58,963	5,520	64,490	3,55,323	10,100	33,010	1,392	33,183	1,46,004	55,479	141,686	5,99,837	4,13,185	

APPENDIX O<sup>(1)</sup>.

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

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM).			TOTAL LAND GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INAM.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Reduction from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quit rent, &c.	Total of columns 8 and 11.	Full assessment. Total of columns 8, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for collections. Total of columns 7, 10 and 12.			
			Permanent.	Occas.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1871-72	3,927	Rs. 36,393	...	...	...	36,393	297	2,520	3	297	3,320	706	Rs. 4,521	Rs. 43,233	Rs. 37,166	...	...	...
1872-73	3,867	34,256	50	...	50	34,206	152	1,407	32	290	3,246	744	4,815	68,911	34,962	...	...	...
1873-74	3,842	34,113	309	...	309	33,804	163	1,411	90	296	3,243	744	4,801	68,767	34,638	...	...	...
1874-75	3,901	34,287	504	...	504	33,783	205	1,966	162	294	3,229	743	4,400	69,382	34,698	...	...	...
1875-76	3,863	33,822	1,316	...	1,316	32,506	254	2,330	151	292	3,207	733	4,399	69,359	33,390	...	...	...
1876-77	3,781	33,338	1,680	...	1,680	31,658	242	1,633	200	297	3,338	751	4,390	68,334	32,609	...	...	...
1877-78	3,702	33,782	1,609	...	1,609	31,173	309	2,109	211	298	3,250	747	4,307	68,121	32,111	...	...	...
1878-79	3,700	32,749	2,201	...	2,201	30,548	309	2,709	240	291	3,204	739	4,300	68,662	31,521	...	...	...
1879-80	3,718	32,913	2,440	...	2,440	30,473	292	1,943	272	306	3,204	733	4,316	68,665	31,469	...	...	...
Average	3,910	33,843	1,124	...	1,124	32,724	247	1,902	151	298	3,252	743	4,353	69,092	33,019	...	...	...
1880-81	3,717	32,913	2,645	...	2,645	30,268	295	1,976	200	304	3,176	733	4,316	68,666	31,201	...	...	...
1881-82	3,662	32,413	2,617	...	2,617	29,796	351	2,606	638	308	3,176	733	4,316	68,194	31,167	...	...	...
1882-83	3,690	32,407	3,502	...	3,502	28,905	288	2,007	181	302	3,176	733	4,290	67,659	30,818	...	...	...
1883-84	3,688	32,393	3,957	...	3,957	28,436	293	2,100	400	299	3,145	735	4,290	67,647	29,599	...	...	...
1884-85	3,687	32,331	4,556	...	4,556	27,775	299	2,159	100	394	3,077	734	4,290	67,627	28,649	...	...	...
1885-86	3,634	32,082	5,436	...	5,436	26,646	363	2,438	136	298	3,077	725	4,290	67,647	27,577	...	...	...
1886-87	3,630	32,037	4,810	...	4,810	27,227	357	2,533	138	293	3,077	724	4,280	67,617	28,069	...	...	...
1887-88	3,630	32,035	5,178	...	5,178	26,857	245	1,461	320	293	3,077	724	4,166	66,573	27,913	...	...	...
1888-89	3,630	32,035	5,238	...	5,238	23,797	245	1,401	106	230	3,077	725	4,155	66,578	27,827	...	...	...
Average	3,663	32,299	4,215	...	4,215	28,084	303	2,099	230	296	3,117	729	4,262	67,516	29,049	...	...	...
1889-90	3,640	32,994	5,523	...	5,523	26,471	241	1,435	153	280	3,077	725	4,161	66,606	27,440	...	...	...
1890-91	3,640	32,994	5,490	...	5,490	26,504	292	1,165	312	289	3,077	723	4,123	66,336	27,651	...	...	...
1891-92	3,640	32,994	5,718	...	5,718	26,276	292	1,166	162	290	3,077	724	4,123	66,336	27,262	...	...	...
1892-93	3,647	32,765	5,926	...	5,926	26,839	292	1,166	173	290	3,077	724	4,129	66,406	27,135	...	...	...
1893-94	3,661	32,262	6,303	...	6,303	25,959	188	1,069	12	280	3,077	724	4,129	66,406	26,696	...	...	...
1894-95	3,661	32,261	6,633	...	6,633	25,628	188	1,069	12	280	3,077	725	4,129	66,407	26,336	...	...	...
1895-96	3,661	32,261	6,651	...	6,651	26,210	188	1,069	12	280	3,077	725	4,129	66,407	26,947	...	...	...
1896-97	3,661	32,262	5,666	...	5,666	26,596	188	1,069	...	279	3,075	725	4,128	66,406	27,821	...	...	...
1897-98	3,661	32,262	6,090	...	6,090	26,232	188	1,069	...	279	3,075	725	4,128	66,406	26,957	...	...	...
Average	3,652	32,195	5,929	...	5,929	26,266	193	1,142	93	279	3,077	724	4,130	66,413	27,084	...	...	...
1898-99	3,661	32,262	6,408	...	6,408	25,854	188	1,069	...	279	3,075	724	4,128	66,406	26,578	...	...	...
1899-1900	3,661	32,262	6,414	...	6,414	25,846	187	1,062	...	282	3,098	724	4,130	66,422	26,572	...	...	...
1900-01	3,641	32,068	7,110	...	7,110	24,948	207	1,266	...	282	3,100	724	4,130	66,424	25,672	...	...	...
1901-02	3,483	30,728	6,906	...	6,906	23,822	366	2,595	...	281	3,099	724	4,130	66,422	24,543	...	...	...
1902-03	3,480	30,565	9,211	...	9,211	21,354	389	2,758	...	282	3,099	724	4,130	66,422	22,078	...	...	...
1903-04	3,498	30,882	9,159	...	9,159	21,723	350	2,442	...	283	3,098	724	4,130	66,422	22,447	...	...	...
1904-05	3,646	32,032	9,152	...	9,152	22,880	292	1,239	1	291	3,098	724	4,129	66,419	23,555	...	...	...
1905-06	3,633	31,930	8,948	...	8,948	22,982	215	1,391	4	281	3,098	724	4,129	66,419	23,710	...	...	...
1906-07	3,640	32,022	8,613	...	8,613	23,409	507	3,159	30	292	3,098	724	4,429	68,279	24,168	...	...	...
1907-08	3,941	33,984	8,521	...	8,521	25,463	207	1,287	5	281	3,098	724	4,429	68,279	25,102	...	...	...
1908-09	3,957	34,067	8,662	...	8,662	25,405	215	1,216	5	281	3,098	724	4,468	68,361	25,134	...	...	...
1909-10	3,983	34,190	8,453	...	8,453	25,737	215	1,318	5	281	3,099	724	4,476	68,504	25,463	...	...	...
1910-11	4,003	34,282	8,587	...	8,587	25,708	201	1,167	5	287	3,150	743	4,491	68,610	25,464	...	...	...
Average	3,708	32,403	8,165	...	8,165	24,238	265	1,622	4	282	3,101	725	4,255	67,195	24,967	...	...	...

<sup>(1)</sup>The figures shown in this appendix are for the four villages Karsia, Borebata, Sarphudin and Sakarpore, transferred from Broach Taluka.

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APPENDIX Q.

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## Effect of Revision Settlement proposals

No.	Name of Village.	By FORMER SURVEY.														
		Number of Group.	Maximum rates.		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatta.			Total.		
			Dry-crop and Rice.	Bhatta and Bagnyat.	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
<b>Group I.</b>																
1	Kandla	...	...	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,005	16,582	8 4 4	2,005	16,582	8 4 4
2	Borebhatta	...	...	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,094	10,108	9 3 10	1,094	10,108	9 3 10
3	Sarphudin	...	...	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	1,635	11 7 8	141	1,635	11 7 8
4	Sakarapore	...	...	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	763	6,028	...	763	6,028	...
5	Pungam	I	6 8	...	644	3,423	5 5 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	644	3,423	5 5 1
6	Haripura	I	6 8	8 0	679	4,399	6 7 5	...	...	...	70	728	10 6 5	749	5,117	6 13 4
7	Divi	I	6 8	8 0	283	1,149	4 6 4	19	109	9 6 3	159	1,285	6 1 4	429	2,608	6 1 2
8	Chhapra	I	6 8	8 0	68	534	7 13 7	...	...	...	65	812	12 7 11	133	1,346	10 1 11
9	Samor	I	6 8	...	631	3,473	5 6 0	14	119	8 8 0	...	...	...	645	5,593	5 9 2
10	Mandwa Buxrag	I	6 8	8 0	513	3,604	7 6 8	...	...	...	3.3	3,691	9 6 3	906	7,495	8 4 4
11	Andada	I	6 8	...	1,149	6,900	5 14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,149	6,900	5 14 8
12	Survadi	I	6 8	...	363	2,266	6 3 9	...	...	...	25	273	10 14 8	387	2,539	6 6 7
13	Chorasi	I	6 8	8 0	191	1,173	6 2 8	102	997	9 12 4	19	181	6 14 4	312	2,306	7 6 8
14	Divi Rajput Pati	I	6 8	8 0	1,093	6,126	5 9 8	3	11	5 8 0	302	2,296	7 9 8	1,397	8,433	6 0 7
15	Divi Borah Pati	I	6 8	8 0	1,154	6,994	6 1 0	1	6	6 0 0	233	2,192	7 13 4	1,487	9,192	6 6 4
16	Panod	I	6 8	...	333	1,594	4 12 7	5	38	7 9 7	...	...	...	338	1,632	4 12 7
17	Ankleahwar	I	6 8	8 0	1,016	4,290	4 2 7	30	228	9 9 7	73	573	7 13 7	1,119	5,151	4 9 8
17	Total, Group I	...	...	...	8,085	46,010	5 11 0	173	1,626	6 4 10	5,891	46,334	8 9 6	12,648	68,972	6 14 2
<b>Group II.</b>																
18	Gadhkhole	I	6 8	...	1,043	4,038	3 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,043	4,038	3 14 0
19	Piraman	II	6 0	...	2,046	7,456	3 10 3	27	263	9 11 3	...	...	...	2,073	7,719	3 11 3
20	Boldra	II	6 0	...	1,112	5,566	5 0 1	13	136	10 3 8	...	...	...	1,125	5,702	5 0 2
21	Nagal	II	6 0	...	799	3,775	4 11 7	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	800	3,776	4 11 6
22	Sajod	II	6 0	...	3,037	15,678	5 2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,037	15,678	5 2 7
23	Panoli	II	6 0	...	2,540	11,244	4 6 10	42	452	10 4 7	...	...	...	2,582	11,678	4 8 4
24	Hansot	II	6 0	...	299	1,806	5 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	299	1,806	5 9 6
25	Telod	III	5 8	...	597	2,765	4 10 1	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	599	2,767	4 10 0
8	Total, Group II	...	...	...	11,444	52,027	4 8 9	84	633	9 14 8	...	...	...	11,618	52,660	4 9 0
<b>Group III.</b>																
26	Motali	III	5 8	...	287	971	3 6 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	287	971	3 6 2
27	Sarangpore	III	5 8	...	785	2,948	3 12 0	12	93	7 12 0	...	...	...	797	3,041	3 12 11
28	Jitali	III	5 8	6 0	2,036	6,735	3 5 3	29	302	9 0 3	9	80	6 14 3	2,135	7,037	3 9 5
29	Bhadkhodra	III	5 8	...	1,186	4,931	4 2 6	47	369	7 12 7	...	...	...	1,233	5,300	4 4 0
30	Kosamdi	III	5 8	...	2,555	8,937	3 8 0	44	435	9 14 2	...	...	...	2,599	9,372	3 9 9
31	Kapodra	III	5 8	...	392	1,305	3 7 10	43	372	8 10 5	...	...	...	435	1,677	3 15 8
32	Bakroll	III	5 8	...	945	3,033	3 4 2	19	177	9 5 1	...	...	...	964	3,210	3 6 1
33	Bhadi	III	5 8	...	1,399	5,492	3 14 6	25	268	10 8 4	...	...	...	1,424	5,760	4 0 4
34	Kharod	III	5 8	...	2,234	8,166	3 10 6	34	310	9 1 10	...	...	...	2,268	8,476	3 11 10
35	Sanjali	III	5 8	...	700	2,394	4 1 11	20	246	6 8 6	...	...	...	720	2,640	4 4 10
36	Umarbar	III	5 8	...	209	723	3 7 4	3	12	6 0 0	...	...	...	211	735	3 7 8
37	Umarvada	III	5 8	...	3,266	11,099	3 9 4	44	342	7 12 4	...	...	...	3,310	12,041	3 10 3
38	Saphipura	III	5 8	...	509	2,019	3 15 6	26	209	8 5 9	...	...	...	535	2,228	4 2 9
39	Aloj	III	5 8	...	1,096	4,292	4 0 6	24	166	7 0 0	...	...	...	1,096	4,460	4 1 6
40	Bandra	III	5 8	...	1,185	5,314	4 9 6	40	390	8 12 0	...	...	...	1,205	5,704	4 11 8
41	Karmali	III	5 8	...	511	1,932	3 14 1	2	17	8 8 0	...	...	...	513	1,949	3 14 4

Government Occupied Land.

BY REVISION SURVEY.															Percentage of Increase of Decrease.	Name of Village.	No.
Maximum rates.		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatta.			Total.						
Dry-crop and Rice.	Bhatta and Bagyat.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
4	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,005	18,387	9 2 6	2,005	18,387	9 2 6	+10.7	Kansia	1	
4	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,094	9,550	8 11 3	1,094	9,550	8 11 3	-5.5	Borebhatta	2	
4	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	1,588	11 8 8	141	1,588	11 8 8	-3.2	Sarphudin	3	
4	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	768	5,630	7 6 1	768	5,630	7 6 1	-6.6	Sakarapore	4	
5 8	6 0	608	2,273	5 6 10	...	...	...	41	265	6 6 3	644	3,538	5 7 11	+8.3	Pnugam	5	
5 8	6 0	618	2,449	5 9 4	...	...	...	181	920	7 0 4	749	4,369	5 13 4	-14.6	Haripura	6	
5 8	9 0	881	1,563	5 10 1	26	206	7 14 9	72	447	6 3 4	429	2,516	5 13 10	-3.8	Divi	7	
5 8	6 0	66	435	6 6 5	...	...	...	65	600	9 3 6	133	1,035	7 12 6	-23.1	Chhapra	8	
5 8	8 0	807	2,735	4 9 1	20	145	7 4 0	18	170	9 15 1	645	3,059	4 12 2	-14.8	Samor	9	
5 8	10 0	478	3,040	6 6 10	4	28	7 0 0	429	4,916	11 8 3	906	8,014	6 13 6	+6.3	Mandwa Bnarag	10	
5 8	...	1,123	5,577	4 15 6	27	181	6 11 3	...	...	...	1,149	5,759	5 0 3	-15.3	Andada	11	
5 8	...	354	1,525	4 4 11	23	308	9 5 4	...	...	...	387	1,833	4 11 9	-27.5	Survadi	12	
5 8	...	196	1,067	5 7 1	116	1,607	9 3 2	...	...	...	313	2,134	6 13 5	-7.4	Choradi	13	
5 8	...	1,395	8,144	5 13 5	2	19	9 8 0	...	...	...	1,397	8,108	5 13 9	-3.8	Divi Rajput Padi	14	
5 8	...	1,486	8,568	5 15 6	1	5	5 0 0	...	...	...	1,487	8,573	5 15 6	-6.7	Divi Borah Padi	15	
5 8	...	335	1,590	4 11 11	3	17	5 10 8	...	...	...	338	1,607	4 13 1	-1.5	Panod	16	
5 8	...	1,081	4,984	4 5 5	28	359	9 7 2	...	...	...	1,119	5,043	4 8 1	-2.1	Ankleshwar	17	
...	...	6,019	45,960	5 5 3	270	2,325	8 10 4	4,759	42,477	8 14 9	18,648	90,702	6 10 5	-2.4	Total, Group I	17	
Group II.																	
5 0	...	1,042	4,199	4 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,042	4,199	4 0 6	+3.9	Gadhkhole	18	
5 0	...	2,049	7,738	3 12 3	27	259	9 9 6	...	...	...	2,075	7,995	3 13 8	+3.6	Piraman	19	
5 0	...	1,113	4,631	4 2 6	19	65	7 4 11	...	...	...	1,125	4,716	4 3 1	-17.3	Boldra	20	
5 0	...	799	3,243	4 1 5	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	800	3,240	4 1 0	-13.9	Nagal	21	
5 0	...	3,033	12,516	4 7 4	4	25	6 4 0	...	...	...	3,037	12,541	4 7 4	-13.6	Sajod	22	
6 0	...	2,730	10,233	4 0 9	52	409	7 13 10	...	...	...	2,582	10,642	4 1 11	-3.8	Panoli	23	
5 0	...	267	1,126	4 7 7	2	9	4 8 0	...	...	...	269	1,204	4 7 8	-20.0	Hansot	24	
5 0	...	597	2,648	4 7 0	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	598	2,649	4 6 11	-4.2	Teled	25	
...	...	11,423	47,392	4 2 0	100	799	6 0 0	...	...	...	11,528	48,195	4 2 10	-8.8	Total, Group II	8	
Group III.																	
4 8	...	287	810	2 12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	287	810	2 12 2	-16.6	Motali	26	
4 8	...	751	2,588	2 5 0	16	89	5 8 0	...	...	...	737	2,676	2 5 9	-11.8	Sarangpore	27	
4 8	6 0	2,029	6,093	3 0 1	93	673	7 2 10	14	125	8 14 10	2,136	6,321	2 2 7	-10.1	Jitali	28	
4 8	...	1,185	3,034	3 5 7	49	295	5 15 0	...	...	...	1,233	4,229	2 7 0	-20.0	Bhadkodra	29	
4 8	...	2,654	8,454	3 5 0	45	399	6 10 4	...	...	...	2,599	8,243	3 6 6	-5.6	Kosandi	30	
4 8	...	393	1,210	3 1 5	43	333	7 11 11	...	...	...	435	1,543	2 8 9	-8.0	Kapodra	31	
4 8	...	944	3,319	3 6 3	20	165	7 12 0	...	...	...	964	3,474	2 9 9	+6.5	Bakrol	32	
4 8	...	1,397	4,341	3 1 8	27	214	7 14 10	...	...	...	1,424	4,555	2 8 2	-20.4	Bhadi	33	
4 8	...	2,233	7,646	3 6 9	25	245	7 0 0	...	...	...	2,268	7,901	2 7 10	-6.8	Kharod	34	
4 8	...	667	2,810	3 11 11	23	263	7 15 8	...	...	...	730	2,873	2 10 7	-8.5	Sanjali	35	
4 8	...	209	504	2 12 6	2	10	5 0 0	...	...	...	211	604	2 12 10	-17.8	Umarbar	36	
4 8	...	3,280	11,724	2 9 7	49	407	8 4 11	...	...	...	3,309	12,131	2 10 6	+0.7	Umarvada	37	
4 8	...	808	1,763	3 7 5	25	198	7 14 9	...	...	...	834	1,961	2 10 9	-11.9	Paphipura	38	
4 8	...	1,061	3,703	3 7 9	26	187	7 2 1	...	...	...	1,069	3,805	2 9 2	-12.7	Aloj	39	
4 8	...	1,167	4,232	3 11 11	48	373	7 12 4	...	...	...	1,205	4,705	2 14 6	-17.5	Haridra	40	
4 8	...	507	1,841	3 10 1	6	47	12 4	...	...	...	513	1,888	2 20 11	-5.6	Karmali	41	

No.	Name of Village.	By Former Survey.														
		Number of Group.	Maximum rates.		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatta.			Total.		
			Dry-crop and Bhatta.	Bhatta and Bagayat.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	<i>Group III—continued.</i>		Ra. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Ra.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Rs. a.
42	Piludra ...	III	5 8	...	1,143	4,530	3 15 6	13	58	4 7 5	...	...	...	1,155	4,598	3 15
43	Adol ...	III	5 8	...	1,129	4,143	3 10 8	33	351	10 1 10	...	...	...	1,164	4,499	3 12
44	Lajit ...	III	5 8	...	697	2,789	4 0 0	38	300	7 14 4	...	...	...	735	3,083	4 8
45	Kahapva ...	III	5 8	...	242	987	4 1 3	2	11	5 8 0	...	...	...	244	998	4 3
46	Matted ...	III	5 8	...	632	2,549	4 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	632	2,548	4 0
47	Mandwa Matted ...	III	5 8	...	203	770	3 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	203	770	3 12
48	Ganpatpura ...	III	5 8	...	61	271	4 7 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	271	4 7
49	Shera ...	III	5 8	...	787	3,571	4 8 7	24	241	10 0 8	...	...	...	811	3,812	4 11
50	Mothia ...	III	5 8	...	693	2,447	3 8 6	8	55	6 14 0	...	...	...	701	2,502	3 9
51	Diga ...	III	5 8	...	1,090	4,932	4 8 5	14	143	10 9 5	...	...	...	1,104	5,176	4 9
52	Mangrolo ...	III	5 8	...	535	2,438	4 8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	535	2,438	4 9
53	Asta ...	III	5 8	...	1,198	5,673	4 11 8	1	9	9 0 0	...	...	...	1,199	5,681	4 11
54	Utraj ...	III	5 8	...	610	2,657	4 5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	610	2,657	4 5
55	Alva ...	IV	5 0	...	734	3,375	4 9 7	1	2	3 0 0	...	...	...	735	3,377	4 9
56	Sayan ...	IV	5 0	...	1,054	4,318	4 1 7	4	31	7 12 0	...	...	...	1,058	4,349	4 1
57	Badodra ...	IV	5 0	...	664	2,997	4 10 5	20	203	7 12 11	...	...	...	680	3,200	4 10
58	Vansanoli ...	IV	5 0	...	373	1,573	4 3 6	4	25	5 4 0	...	...	...	377	1,596	4 3
59	Ambheta ...	IV	5 0	...	798	3,183	3 15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	798	3,182	3 15
60	Pardi Ambheta ...	III	5 8	...	323	1,222	3 12 6	12	57	4 12 0	...	...	...	335	1,279	3 12
35	Total, Group III ...	...	...	...	32,206	1,25,897	3 14 7	602	5,704	6 9 10	9	80	6 14 8	32,877	131,671	4 0
	<i>Group IV.</i>															
61	Amritpura ...	IV	5 0	...	503	1,303	2 12 4	2	13	6 8 0	...	...	...	505	1,406	3 14
62	Uchhali ...	IV	5 0	...	679	2,085	3 1 2	8	61	7 10 0	...	...	...	687	2,146	3 2
63	Kararvel ...	IV	5 0	...	1,409	4,608	3 4 4	3	20	6 10 8	...	...	...	1,412	4,628	3 4
64	Avadar ...	IV	5 0	6 0	846	3,691	3 2 11	20	146	7 4 10	7	64	9 2 3	873	3,001	3 5
65	Pardi Mukha ...	IV	5 0	...	381	1,180	3 0 4	1	2	3 0 0	...	...	...	383	1,192	3 0
66	Piprod ...	IV	5 0	6 0	487	1,576	3 6 0	4	38	9 0 0	32	213	6 10 6	508	1,835	3 10
67	Shengpur ...	IV	5 0	6 0	3,020	6,674	3 8 10	101	928	9 3 0	13	104	6 0 0	2,134	7,708	3 9
68	Balma ...	IV	5 0	...	575	2,203	3 12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	573	2,203	3 12
69	Vaner ...	IV	5 0	...	1,688	6,103	3 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,684	6,109	3 12
70	Kalam ...	IV	5 0	...	741	3,180	4 4 8	1	4	4 0 0	...	...	...	742	3,184	4 4
71	Sarthan ...	III	5 8	...	999	4,223	4 3 7	65	488	7 8 2	...	...	...	1,054	4,710	4 6
72	Telva ...	III	5 8	...	588	2,494	4 3 10	9	79	8 12 5	...	...	...	597	2,573	4 5
73	Motvan ...	IV	5 0	...	692	2,838	4 2 11	13	104	8 0 0	...	...	...	703	2,997	4 4
74	Bohld ...	IV	5 0	...	936	3,932	4 3 11	8	55	6 14 0	...	...	...	940	4,037	4 4
75	Kudadra ...	IV	5 0	...	721	2,730	3 12 7	10	108	10 12 10	...	...	...	731	2,838	3 14
76	Kathodra ...	IV	5 0	...	815	3,294	4 0 6	30	282	8 11 9	...	...	...	845	3,556	4 3
77	Pardi Idrus ...	IV	5 0	...	932	3,500	3 12 1	23	161	7 5 1	...	...	...	954	3,661	3 12
78	Adadra ...	IV	5 0	...	678	2,423	3 9 2	6	45	7 8 0	...	...	...	684	2,498	3 9
79	Godadra ...	IV	5 0	...	682	2,221	3 2 5	23	167	7 4 2	...	...	...	703	2,388	3 6
80	Sisodra ...	IV	5 0	...	2,403	10,485	4 5 8	54	527	9 12 3	...	...	...	2,457	10,992	4 7
81	Parvat ...	IV	5 0	...	1,005	3,842	3 12 1	32	268	8 6 0	...	...	...	1,037	4,110	3 15
82	Pandvai ...	IV	5 0	...	439	1,463	3 6 1	2	21	10 8 0	...	...	...	441	1,504	3 6
83	Amod ...	IV	5 0	...	436	1,500	3 10 6	15	124	8 4 3	...	...	...	451	1,624	3 9
84	Kharach ...	IV	5 0	...	732	2,846	3 3 3	38	274	7 3 4	...	...	...	770	2,820	3 6
85	Dungra ...	IV	5 0	...	612	2,905	3 9 10	11	88	8 0 0	...	...	...	623	2,993	3 10
86	Panjroll ...	IV	5 0	...	674	2,401	3 8 2	2	16	6 0 0	...	...	...	676	2,417	3 9
87	Obha ...	IV	5 0	...	1,927	8,105	4 4 2	14	108	7 9 2	...	...	...	1,941	8,211	4 3

Q—continued.

By Revision Survey.															Percentage of Increase or Decrease.	Name of Village.	No.
Maximum rates.		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatta.			Total.						
Dry-crop and Rice.	Bhatta and Bagayat.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
4 8	...	1,149	4,315	3 11 1	13	96	7 6 2	...	...	...	1,155	4,311	3 11 9	-6 0	Piludra ...	42	
4 8	...	1,128	4,498	3 15 8	26	294	7 14 8	...	...	...	1,164	4,772	4 1 7	+6 1	Adol ...	43	
4 8	...	687	2,731	3 14 6	38	261	6 13 8	...	...	...	735	2,982	4 0 11	-3 4	Hajat ...	44	
4 8	...	244	976	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	244	976	4 0 0	-2 2	Kahanva ...	45	
4 8	...	632	2,349	3 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	632	2,349	3 11 8	-7 8	Matied ...	46	
4 8	...	203	711	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	203	711	3 8 0	-7 7	Mandwa Matied ...	47	
4 8	...	61	163	2 10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	163	2 10 9	-38 8	Ganpatpura ...	48	
4 8	...	787	2,833	3 9 7	24	107	8 3 4	...	...	...	811	3,029	3 11 8	-20 5	Shera ...	49	
4 8	...	693	2,333	3 5 10	8	46	6 2 0	...	...	...	701	2,383	3 8 4	-4 7	Mothia ...	50	
6 8	...	1,090	4,553	4 2 11	14	99	7 1 2	...	...	...	1,104	4,655	4 3 6	-8 2	Digas ...	51	
4 8	...	534	1,869	3 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	535	1,869	3 11 6	-18 4	Mangrois ...	52	
4 8	...	1,107	4,969	4 2 5	2	14	7 0 0	...	...	...	1,199	4,983	4 2 6	-12 3	Asta ...	53	
4 8	...	610	2,302	3 14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	610	2,302	3 14 4	-9 9	Utraj ...	54	
4 8	...	733	2,533	3 13 11	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	733	2,534	3 13 10	-18 1	Alva ...	55	
4 8	...	1,054	3,983	3 10 11	4	40	10 0 0	...	...	...	1,038	3,923	3 11 4	-9 8	Sayan ...	56	
4 8	...	674	2,650	3 15 1	16	114	7 2 0	...	...	...	690	2,773	4 0 4	-13 3	Badodra ...	57	
4 8	...	373	1,339	3 9 5	4	28	5 12 0	...	...	...	377	1,302	3 9 9	-14 8	Vasnoli ...	58	
4 8	...	709	2,806	3 10 6	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	703	2,897	3 10 6	-8 4	Ambheta ...	59	
4 8	...	329	1,022	3 5 7	12	63	5 4 0	...	...	...	335	1,145	3 6 8	-10 5	Pardi Ambheta ...	60	
...	...	32,172	1,14,374	3 9 10	689	5,109	7 6 8	14	125	8 14 10	32,876	1,19,608	3 10 2	-9 2	Total, Group III ...	35	
<i>Group IV.</i>																	
4 0	...	5 5	1,209	2 9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	565	1,209	2 9 2	-7 6	Amritpura ...	61	
4 0	...	679	1,701	2 5 9	9	45	5 0 0	...	...	...	687	1,640	2 6 4	-23 3	Uchhall ...	62	
4 0	...	1,409	3,900	2 13 5	3	13	4 5 4	...	...	...	1,412	4,012	2 13 6	-13 3	Karvel ...	63	
4 0	0 0	833	2,002	2 8 4	22	133	6 0 9	18	145	8 0 11	873	2,376	2 11 6	-18 1	Avadar ...	64	
4 0	...	391	1,018	2 10 5	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	385	1,020	2 10 5	-12 2	Pardi Mukha ...	65	
4 0	6 0	468	1,357	2 14 7	5	35	7 0 0	32	207	6 7 6	533	1,599	3 2 10	-12 4	Piprod ...	66	
4 0	6 0	2,012	5,582	2 12 5	109	798	7 3 8	13	101	7 12 4	2,131	6,471	3 0 6	-16 0	Shengpur ...	67	
4 0	...	575	1,724	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	575	1,724	3 0 0	-21 7	Raima ...	68	
4 0	...	1,558	4,946	3 1 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,588	4,946	3 1 10	-18 9	Vancr ...	69	
4 0	...	741	2,727	3 10 11	1	3	3 0 0	...	...	...	742	2,730	3 10 10	-14 3	Kalam ...	70	
4 0	...	991	3,895	3 14 11	75	447	6 1 11	...	...	...	1,034	4,342	4 1 4	-7 8	Sarthan ...	71	
4 0	...	585	2,075	3 8 9	12	70	5 12 4	...	...	...	597	2,145	3 9 6	-16 6	Telva ...	72	
4 0	...	683	2,302	3 5 0	17	107	6 4 8	...	...	...	7 5	2,409	3 6 8	-19 6	Motvan ...	73	
4 0	...	936	3,062	3 4 4	10	47	4 11 2	...	...	...	946	3,109	3 4 7	-23 0	Rohid ...	74	
4 0	...	720	1,947	2 11 3	11	66	7 13 1	...	...	...	731	2,033	2 12 6	-28 4	Kudadra ...	75	
4 0	...	814	2,355	2 14 3	21	241	7 11 8	...	...	...	815	2,505	3 1 2	-27 0	Kathodra ...	76	
4 0	...	932	3,015	2 3 9	22	151	7 0 0	...	...	...	954	3,109	3 5 2	-13 4	Pardi Idrua ...	77	
4 0	...	673	1,930	2 14 0	6	40	6 10 8	...	...	...	684	1,990	2 14 7	-19 4	Adadra ...	78	
4 0	...	682	1,984	2 14 7	23	155	6 11 10	...	...	...	705	2,139	3 0 7	-10 4	Godadra ...	79	
4 0	...	2,403	8,235	3 6 11	54	381	7 0 10	...	...	...	2,457	8,636	3 8 3	-21 4	Siodra ...	80	
4 0	...	1,005	3,196	3 2 10	22	232	7 4 0	...	...	...	1,037	3,428	3 4 10	-16 6	Pavvat ...	81	
4 0	...	436	1,399	3 3 4	5	32	6 6 5	...	...	...	441	1,431	3 3 11	-4 8	Pandvai ...	82	
4 0	...	416	1,399	3 0 0	15	101	6 11 9	...	...	...	451	1,401	3 1 8	-12 2	Amod ...	83	
4 0	...	730	2,080	3 13 7	40	254	6 5 7	...	...	...	770	2,334	2 0 6	-10 9	Kharach ...	84	
4 0	...	812	2,497	3 1 2	11	81	7 10 2	...	...	...	823	2,581	3 2 2	-12 7	Dungra ...	85	
4 0	...	674	2,045	3 0 7	2	11	5 8 0	...	...	...	676	2,066	3 0 11	-14 5	Panjrolli ...	86	
4 0	...	1,927	6,521	3 6 2	14	84	6 0 0	...	...	...	1,941	6,615	3 6 5	-19 5	Obha ...	87	

By FORMER SURVAY.																
No.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	Maximum rates.		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatta.			Total.		
			Dry-crop and Bhatta.	Bhatta and Bagayat.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	<i>Group IV—continued.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
88	Sunev Kalla ... ..	IV	5 0	...	1,670	6,852	4 1 8	51	369	7 0 7	...	...	...	1,721	7,211	4 3 1
89	Sunev Khurad ... ..	IV	5 0	...	1,028	4,498	4 5 11	33	219	6 10 2	...	...	...	1,060	4,712	4 7 3
90	Asarma ... ..	IV	5 0	...	670	4,130	4 4 3	13	125	9 9 10	...	...	...	683	4,254	4 5 8
91	Sahol ... ..	IV	5 0	...	500	3,027	4 0 7	31	239	7 11 4	...	...	...	531	3,266	4 2 8
92	Hav ... ..	IV	5 0	...	2,334	9,050	3 14 0	71	530	7 7 5	...	...	...	2,405	9,580	3 15 0
93	Mahnepore ... ..	IV	5 0	...	1,008	4,063	4 0 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,008	4,060	4 0 7
94	Anladra ... ..	IV	5 0	...	532	2,245	4 3 7	9	75	8 7 1	...	...	...	541	2,320	4 4 9
95	Balote ... ..	IV	5 0	...	1,907	6,212	3 7 0	2	13	6 8 0	...	...	...	1,909	6,225	3 7 0
96	Bolav ... ..	IV	5 0	...	777	3,642	4 1 10	11	84	7 10 2	...	...	...	788	3,726	4 11 2
97	Chhiodra ... ..	IV	5 0	...	606	2,938	4 3 6	3	18	6 0 0	...	...	...	609	2,956	4 3 6
98	Dantral ... ..	IV	5 0	...	789	3,393	4 4 10	37	234	7 10 10	...	...	...	826	3,627	4 6 3
99	Vaghvan ... ..	IV	5 0	...	1,184	5,034	4 12 6	17	141	8 4 8	...	...	...	1,201	5,175	4 4 12
100	Dhamrad ... ..	IV	5 0	...	1,232	4,979	4 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,232	4,979	4 0 6
101	Ankalva ... ..	IV	5 0	...	953	3,805	4 1 1	65	479	8 11 4	...	...	...	1,018	4,284	4 4 9
102	Katpore ... ..	IV	5 0	...	2,660	11,012	3 13 7	127	1,018	8 0 3	...	...	...	2,787	12,030	4 0 3
103	Jetpore ... ..	IV	5 0	...	538	1,946	3 8 8	25	174	6 15 4	...	...	...	563	2,120	3 11 2
104	Saml ... ..	IV	5 0	...	638	2,410	3 12 6	26	226	6 12 0	...	...	...	664	2,636	3 14 12
105	Vamleshwar ... ..	IV	5 0	...	700	3,028	4 5 2	20	172	8 9 7	...	...	...	720	3,200	4 7 2
106	Kantiajal ... ..	IV	5 0	...	887	2,461	2 12 5	44	316	7 3 11	...	...	...	931	2,777	3 15 9
46	Total, Group IV ... ..	...	...	...	46,181	1,77,773	3 9 3	1,078	8,866	7 15 5	53	381	7 5 3	47,311	1,86,740	3 15 3
108	Grand Total ... ..	...	...	...	97,916	4,01,707	4 1 3	1,996	16,751	8 6 3	5,462	46,705	8 9 4	1,05,364	4,05,253	4 0 5

2-concluded.

BY REVISION SURVEY.															Increase or Percentage Decrease.	Name of Village.	No.
Maximum rates.		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatta.			Total.						
18	19	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	32	33	34	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		<i>Group IV--continued.</i>		
4 0	..	1,077	5,355	8 8 1	44	294	6 10 11	..	..	..	1,721	5,649	8 4 6	-21-6	Suner Kalla .. ..	88	
4 0	..	1,028	3,658	8 8 8	38	205	6 8 5	..	..	..	1,056	3,863	8 10 6	-18-0	Suner Khurad .. ..	89	
4 0	..	970	3,314	8 6 8	18	62	6 4 11	..	..	..	983	3,306	8 7 8	-20-4	Asarna .. ..	90	
4 0	..	900	3,072	8 6 7	81	179	5 12 5	..	..	..	931	3,251	8 7 10	-15-9	Sahel .. ..	91	
4 0	..	2,534	7,361	8 8 6	71	473	6 10 7	..	..	..	2,406	7,534	8 4 1	-18-2	Ilav .. ..	92	
4 0	..	1,008	3,194	8 2 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,006	3,194	8 2 10	-21-6	Malanpore .. ..	93	
4 0	..	532	1,671	8 8 8	9	62	6 14 3	..	..	..	541	1,932	8 9 1	-16-8	Aniadra .. ..	94	
4 0	..	1,807	4,980	8 11 8	3	9	4 6 0	..	..	..	1,809	4,939	8 11 8	-20-7	Balota .. ..	95	
4 0	..	777	2,744	8 8 6	11	79	7 2 11	..	..	..	788	2,823	8 9 4	-24-2	Bolav .. ..	96	
4 0	..	699	2,456	8 8 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	699	2,456	8 8 2	-16-9	Chhiodra .. ..	97	
4 0	..	789	2,714	8 7 0	37	235	6 5 7	..	..	..	826	2,949	8 8 5	-19-9	Dantral .. ..	98	
4 0	..	1,184	3,779	8 8 11	17	112	6 9 5	..	..	..	1,201	3,889	8 8 10	-24-4	Vaghvan .. ..	99	
4 0	..	1,232	3,981	8 8 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,232	3,981	8 8 8	-20-0	Dhamrad .. ..	100	
4 0	..	953	3,060	8 8 5	55	343	6 8 9	..	..	..	1,008	3,409	8 6 1	-20-4	Ankalva .. ..	101	
4 0	..	2,800	8,843	8 1 8	127	800	8 4 9	..	..	..	2,987	9,643	8 3 8	-18-9	Katpore .. ..	102	
4 0	..	536	1,659	8 1 4	25	156	6 8 10	..	..	..	563	1,815	8 8 7	-12-7	Jetpore .. ..	103	
4 0	..	688	1,965	8 14 9	33	193	5 8 3	..	..	..	673	2,058	8 0 1	-22-2	Samli .. ..	104	
4 0	..	710	2,325	8 5 2	20	108	5 6 5	..	..	..	720	2,433	8 6 1	-23-9	Vamleshwar .. ..	105	
4 0	..	687	2,128	8 6 5	44	243	5 9 6	..	..	..	691	2,374	8 8 10	-14-5	Kantiajal .. ..	106	
..	..	46,146	1,44,563	8 1 7	1,102	7,121	6 7 5	68	463	7 3 1	47,311	1,52,127	8 2 11	-18-5	Total, Group IV.	46	
..	..	98,305	3,52,273	8 9 0	2,161	15,364	7 1 10	4,686	48,055	8 14 5	1,05,302	4,10,692	8 14 1	-11-7	Grand Total.	106	

H. DENNING,  
Assistant Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX Q<sup>(3)</sup>.

Showing area of Villages for Settlement with details.

Number.	Name of Village.	Former Taluka.	By Former Survey.				By Revision Survey.				Population.	Remarks.
			Gross area including Inam.		Government assessed land.		Gross area including Inam.		Government assessed land.			
			Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Occupied.	Un-occupied.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Occupied.	Un-occupied.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Group I.</i>												
1	Kansla ... ..	.....	2,168	1,183	1,004	146	2,166	1,106	2,006	133	832	
2	Borebatha ... ..	.....	890	1,429	789	1	1,240	1,136	1,094	28	2,040	
3	Sarphudin ... ..	.....	209	324	142	5	208	322	141	5	...	
4	Sakarpore ... ..	.....	884	1,336	759	36	1,026	1,222	763	47	767	
5	Pungam ... ..	.....	782	118	623	36	782	118	644	...	630	
6	Haripura ... ..	.....	818	122	755	36	810	226	749	87	283	
7	Divi ... ..	.....	780	79	423	6	729	80	429	...	667	
8	Chhapra ... ..	.....	268	181	141	46	215	96	133	89	316	
9	Samor ... ..	.....	911	166	830	46	955	170	646	63	453	
10	Mandwa Buxrag ... ..	.....	1,161	328	906	...	1,307	317	900	13	2,014	
11	Andada ... ..	.....	1,610	508	1,161	13	1,673	360	1,149	23	980	
12	Survadi ... ..	.....	731	117	475	8	729	117	367	24	364	
13	Chorasi ... ..	.....	417	10	312	...	417	10	312	...	...	
14	Divi Rajput Pati ... ..	.....	1,556	173	1,410	1	1,556	174	1,327	11	1,332	
15	Divi Bohrah Pati ... ..	.....	1,609	149	1,444	1	1,609	149	1,437	8	1,564	
16	Panod ... ..	.....	368	29	335	12	369	28	338	9	...	
17	Ankleshwar ... ..	.....	1,063	485	1,104	69	1,959	622	1,119	82	11,442	
...	Total, Group I ... ..	.....	16,912	6,745	13,429	448	17,779	6,041	13,648	605	23,842	
<i>Group II.</i>												
18	Gadkhol ... ..	.....	1,430	141	1,060	2	1,415	167	1,042	9	376	
19	Piraman ... ..	.....	2,466	179	2,079	3	2,406	176	2,076	6	476	
20	Boldra ... ..	.....	1,318	120	1,118	76	1,315	122	1,126	64	359	
21	Nagal ... ..	.....	1,042	113	830	...	1,041	112	800	...	439	
22	Sajod ... ..	.....	2,999	438	3,057	74	3,022	441	3,027	87	1,669	
23	Panoli ... ..	.....	3,043	257	2,596	3	3,040	260	2,582	3	1,316	
24	Hansot ... ..	.....	384	2,723	269	15	374	2,375	269	6	4,665	
25	Telod ... ..	.....	853	12	598	8	853	12	598	8	...	
...	Total, Group II ... ..	.....	14,174	4,011	11,575	181	14,138	3,658	11,529	162	9,179	
<i>Group III.</i>												
26	Motall ... ..	.....	328	111	284	4	325	111	287	...	276	
27	Sarangpur ... ..	.....	1,227	133	801	34	1,206	150	797	29	351	
28	Jitali ... ..	.....	2,909	358	2,251	19	2,911	357	2,136	146	1,133	
29	Bhadkodra ... ..	.....	1,504	179	1,238	3	1,508	147	1,238	6	321	
30	Kosmadi ... ..	.....	3,979	284	2,582	49	3,360	254	2,609	39	926	
31	Kapodra ... ..	.....	627	100	428	29	627	100	435	30	518	
32	Bakrols ... ..	.....	1,664	169	919	36	1,664	169	964	22	344	
33	Bhadi ... ..	.....	1,773	183	1,490	16	1,774	183	1,424	79	681	
34	Kharod ... ..	.....	2,608	193	2,209	103	2,646	154	2,209	41	1,266	
35	Sanjali ... ..	.....	916	69	728	9	935	51	730	8	387	
36	Umarbar ... ..	.....	229	15	211	...	229	15	211	...	...	
37	Umarvada ... ..	.....	3,661	216	3,310	5	3,655	224	3,309	...	1,019	
38	Saphipura ... ..	.....	665	28	331	...	696	28	534	6	34	
39	Alej ... ..	.....	1,301	98	1,045	16	1,302	92	1,090	16	422	
40	Ravindra ... ..	.....	1,521	154	1,207	21	1,521	155	1,206	24	502	

APPENDIX Q<sup>(1)</sup>—continued.

Number.	Name of Village.	Former Taluka.	By Former Survey.				By Revision Survey.				Population.	Remarks.
			Gross area including Inam.		Government assessed land.		Gross area including Inam.		Government assessed land.			
			Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Occupied.	Un-occupied.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Occupied.	Un-occupied.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Group III—continued.</i>												
41	Karnali	.....	890	22	518	1	889	21	518	6	185	
42	Phudra	.....	1,660	101	1,044	109	1,551	108	1,158	214	260	
43	Adol	.....	2,230	181	1,037	87	2,222	189	1,164	108	569	
44	Hajat	.....	1,242	109	831	...	1,250	96	735	180	268	
45	Kaharva	.....	443	19	248	2	443	19	244	7	83	
46	Matted	.....	1,656	335	993	200	1,537	979	693	408	404	
47	Mandva Matted	.....	945	759	507	184	798	914	809	371	301	
48	Ganpatpura	.....	945	1,820	52	779	816	1,519	61	734	51	
49	Shora	.....	1,580	831	943	178	1,516	344	611	305	317	
50	Mothia	.....	1,298	143	735	1	1,293	143	701	41	262	
51	Digna	.....	2,033	113	1,139	...	2,029	116	1,104	85	668	
52	Mangrol	.....	843	58	535	...	843	58	535	...	292	
53	Asta	.....	1,829	94	1,189	...	1,829	94	1,189	...	435	
54	Utraj	.....	1,015	457	608	68	1,015	457	610	67	205	
55	Alva	.....	947	41	735	13	946	41	733	18	226	
56	Soyan	.....	2,155	459	1,080	1	2,155	459	1,058	7	581	
57	Badodra	.....	799	313	683	16	800	341	690	13	918	
58	Vasoli	.....	461	235	358	7	461	235	377	19	137	
59	Ambheta	.....	1,147	1,220	698	128	1,146	1,221	703	187	613	
60	Pardi Ambheta	.....	282	353	19	39	480	636	635	36	209	
...	Total, Group III	.....	46,315	9,492	23,313	2,145	46,144	10,209	32,875	3,116	14,674	
<i>Group IV.</i>												
61	Amritpura	.....	555	16	504	31	555	16	505	34	132	
62	Uchhall	.....	679	233	705	18	654	267	667	8	334	
63	Kararvol	.....	1,549	280	1,253	216	1,545	285	1,412	69	452	
64	Avadar	.....	1,030	134	780	124	1,033	147	873	13	315	
65	Pardi Mukha	.....	492	38	385	42	400	35	335	39	207	
66	Piprod	.....	574	63	468	78	575	63	503	46	149	
67	Shengpore	.....	2,984	300	1,671	641	2,928	346	2,194	397	949	
68	Raina	.....	1,102	564	579	...	1,100	564	575	2	372	
69	Vaner	.....	2,423	192	1,587	...	2,629	193	1,538	...	532	
70	Kalam	.....	1,038	69	742	...	1,035	69	742	...	228	
71	Sarthan	.....	1,887	127	1,148	90	1,931	87	1,091	191	469	
72	Telva	.....	890	42	690	23	880	55	597	105	238	
73	Motwan	.....	1,002	59	703	18	1,004	59	705	18	228	
74	Rohid	.....	1,413	124	1,015	15	1,419	124	946	84	340	
75	Kudadra	.....	1,078	95	663	...	1,077	95	731	60	224	
76	Kathodra	.....	1,138	143	710	...	1,138	143	845	8	263	
77	Pardi Idros	.....	1,700	132	867	65	1,696	138	954	69	368	
78	Adadra	.....	849	62	673	1	836	64	684	5	170	
79	Godadra	.....	1,402	218	693	37	1,402	218	705	70	363	
80	Sisodra	.....	3,373	332	2,010	60	3,567	236	2,457	31	634	
81	Parvat	.....	1,737	139	1,041	...	1,736	140	1,037	31	383	
82	Pandval	.....	909	62	433	1	909	62	441	2	216	
83	Amud	.....	671	51	423	8	673	51	451	18	205	
84	Kharach	.....	1,680	135	669	499	1,679	155	570	403	566	
85	Dangra	.....	915	43	333	...	915	43	623	...	242	
86	Panjroli	.....	1,200	237	660	16	1,200	237	676	14	523	



APPENDIX Q<sup>(1)</sup>—concluded.

Number.	Name of Villages.	Former Taluka.	By Former Survey.				By Revision Survey.				Population.	Remarks.
			Gross area including Inam.		Government assessed land.		Gross area including inam.		Government assessed land.			
			Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Occupied	Un-occupied.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Occupied.	Un-occupied.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	<i>Group IV—continued.</i>											
97	Obha ... ..	.....	2,243	211	1,944	91	2,244	208	1,941	96	683	
98	Sunev Kalla ... ..	.....	2,850	199	1,810	38	2,846	118	1,731	39	792	
99	Sunev Khurad ... ..	.....	1,730	101	1,067	1	1,727	104	1,066	1	651	
90	Asarma ... ..	.....	1,289	115	985	97	1,368	115	883	90	427	
91	Sahol ... ..	.....	1,098	198	931	4	1,092	200	981	...	461	
92	Ilav ... ..	.....	2,904	606	2,387	31	2,938	571	2,405	65	1,173	
93	Malanpore ... ..	.....	1,138	128	1,007	32	1,136	129	1,006	30	245	
94	Anladra ... ..	.....	859	50	541	3	859	50	541	3	223	
95	Balota ... ..	.....	1,941	1,313	1,571	44	2,312	1,042	1,809	77	572	
96	Bolav ... ..	.....	975	70	786	19	978	70	788	17	276	
97	Chhilodra ... ..	.....	816	359	704	7	845	390	699	11	266	
98	Dantrai ... ..	.....	1,056	243	900	80	1,067	243	896	125	235	
99	Yaghvan ... ..	.....	1,519	140	1,340	...	1,519	140	1,301	139	248	
100	Dhamrad ... ..	.....	1,976	596	1,289	224	1,973	600	1,232	278	503	
101	Ankalva ... ..	.....	1,230	1,442	1,089	53	1,230	1,442	1,008	90	231	
102	Katpore ... ..	.....	4,451	6,897	3,213	566	4,451	6,586	2,997	790	1,067	
103	Jetpore ... ..	.....	695	238	579	...	695	268	563	16	175	
104	Samli ... ..	.....	683	413	676	5	839	414	673	8	527	
105	Vamleshwar ... ..	.....	895	1,463	728	94	984	1,463	720	96	498	
106	Kantiajal ... ..	.....	1,149	5,263	981	102	1,151	5,280	981	160	776	
...	Total, Group IV ... ..	.....	66,381	25,830	46,342	8,461	66,073	25,588	47,811	3,906	19,075	
	Grand Total ... ..	.....	1,46,702	46,078	1,04,659	6,233	1,46,734	46,496	1,05,202	7,809	67,371	

H. DENNING,  
Assistant Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX B.  
No. 1450 of 1872.

From  
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. J. PRESCOTT,  
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujara't ;  
To  
J. G. WHITE, Esquire,  
Collector of Broach.

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

SIR,

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

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

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujara't, to the Collector of Broach, No. 356, dated the 4th of March 1872.

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

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

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

6. There are 106 villages in this táluka, of which 102 are Government and 3 alienated. Of the Government villages 73 are Senja and 29 Bhágdári.

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

	Acres.	Gunthas.
Government land ... ..	147,930	32
Alienated villages ... ..	35,591	37
Total ... ..	183,522	29
<i>Add—</i>		
Area of 3 alienated villages ... ..	3,864	1
Grand Total ... ..	187,386	30

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

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

Culturable lands.	Government.		Alienated.		Total.	
	Numbers or fields.	Acres.	Numbers or fields.	Acres.	Numbers or fields.	Acres.
Dry-crop ... ..	21,831	105,423·83	9,889	34,732·87	31,720	140,156·30
Rice ... ..		2,396·1		501·21		2,837·23
Garden irrigated from wells ... ..		234·9		97·22		331·31
Bhatta ... ..		1,222·84		259·87		1,482·31
Total ... ..	21,831	109,206·87	9,889	35,591·87	31,720	144,798·31
Unculturable, including salt lands, roads, tanks, village sites.	.....	8,213·10	.....	.....	.....	8,213·10
Unculturable land divided into Numbers.	574	80,510·25	.....	.....	574	80,510·25
Total ... ..	574	88,723·35	.....	.....	574	88,723·35
Grand Total ... ..	22,405	147,930·32	9,889	35,591·87	32,294	183,522·29

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

484 are in repair,

45 out of repair; and of these—

220 are used for drinking purposes only,

\* 264 are used for irrigation.

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

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

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

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

20. The B. B. & C. I. Railway traverses this taluka from north to south, and adds very considerably to the prosperity of the district, the comfort of the inhabitants, and the convenience of all Government officials. By Appendix A it will be seen that 35,043 passengers paying fares amounting to Rs. 15,299, went from the Ankleshwar Station in 1871, and 34,789, paying fares amounting to Rs. 14,878, arrived there in the same year. 1,562 tons of cleaned cotton, 522 tons of grain, and 4,360 tons of other articles were entered outwards, paying a freight of Rs. 63,189. 28 tons of cotton, 736 tons of grain, and 1,220 tons of other articles were entered inwards, paying a freight of Rs. 16,879.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

No. I.

	By Old Survey, 1816.	New Survey, 1872.	Increase per cent.
Total inhabitants	42,793	66,035	54
Houses	9,901	18,159	83
Cows and buffaloes	19,933	20,514	3
Oxen	11,687	17,951	54
Ploughs	5,375	7,955	48

## No. II.

Area of Government Villages 286 <sup>400</sup> / <sub>640</sub> square miles.	To the Square Mile.	
	Old Survey, 1816.	New Survey, 1872.
Inhabitants ... ..	149	230
Houses ... ..	85	63
Cows and buffaloes ... ..	69	71
Oxen ... ..	40	62
Ploughs ... ..	19	28

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

42. The proper rotation seems to be:—

First year, cotton alone, or with dāngar.

Second year, jowár alone, or with mung.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Education of the people.** 51. There are 37 boys' schools in this táluka, educating 1,227 scholars.

Of these—

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

1,227

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

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

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

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

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

55. These rates were sanctioned for five years, at the end of which period Mr. J. M. Davis, the then Collector, proposed their revision in one of the ablest reports which has probably ever been submitted to Government. This report is of such extraordinary length that (although it is to be regretted it should not become historical) I refrain from embodying it in this letter on account of the cost of printing; but I believe I am justified in placing on record the remarks of Government thereon, which are as follows:—

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

“The proceedings submitted by Mr. Blane with his letter No. 1036 of the 24th June 1847 referred to settlements proposed to be made in—

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

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



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

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

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

\* *Vide Statement A, Jamsbandi Report.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Diva—

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

Divi and Survari—

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

Rohid, Nángul, Boridra and Undhara—

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

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

Class.	No. of Villages.	Rates	No. of Rates.
1st	8	4 to 2 per bigha	5
2nd	8	2½ " 1½ "	3
3rd	12	2¼ " 1¼ "	3
4th	15	2 " 1¼ "	3
5th	8	2 " 1 "	3

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

"In paragraph 39 of his letter, Mr. Davis states, in speaking of the latter, that with no increase of cultivation to support it, the revised assessment was in excess both of the gross settlement of the fifteen years previous to its introduction and the actual realizations of the five years preceding it, and that the only limit which appears to have directed the settlements was the capacity of the district.

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

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

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

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

"The rice lands in cultivation amount to bighas 1,551½. The rates vary from Rs. 8 to 7, the latter being found in only two villages, and it is proposed to reduce them to Rs. 6. The next lower rate is Rs. 6; it is paid in 17 villages, in 15 of which Mr. Davis wishes to lower it to Rs. 5, leaving the former rate untouched in the other two. The third rate is Rs. 5 in 19 villages; in 15 of these Mr. Davis thinks it should be reduced to Rs. 4. The fourth rate, Rs. 4, prevails in 28 villages; in two only of these does it seem expedient to fix it at Rs. 3; a rate of Rs. 4½ existed in three villages, in two of them Mr. Davis proposed striking off the fraction. The lowest rate of rupees in two villages is not interfered with.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Parganas.	Cultivation.			Revenue including (for uniformity's sake) quit-rents and alienation.			Applying the proposed rate to Mr. Coles' settlement the deficit in contrast with the last column is.	Available rental in anticipation from assessed lands lying waste.	Total of columns 7 and 8.	Lands not hitherto brought under cultivation but to a great extent capable of it.
	Under the estimate system.	Under Mr. Coles' settlement.	Under the present proposed revision.	Under the estimate system.	Under Mr. Coles' settlement.	Under the present proposed revision.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ankleshwar ... ..	Rs. 68,610	Rs. 62,812 6,866	62,549 6,838	Rs. 1,62,315	Rs. 1,58,195	Rs. 1,33,995	Rs. 27,242	Rs. 60,513	Rs. 1,04,198	Rs. 36,179
Hānsot ... ..	55,290	62,210 6,835	68,961 6,748	1,52,633	1,45,629	1,40,628	15,110	12,961	1,54,589	1,02,23 6
* Vide columns 15 and 19 of statement appended to Mr. Davis' Report.	100,000	124,523 12,241	1,29,404 11,481	3,04,047	2,98,716	2,74,614	* 32,392	74,174	3,49,798	1,39,414

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

62. In 1870-71, 99,960 of Government and 33,696 acres of alienated land were occupied, making a total of 133,656 acres, so that the increase in 20 years is 13 per cent. In Government lands 14 per cent, and in alienated 11 per cent.

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

Serial	Year.		Area of Government Cultivated Land.	Area of Alienated Land.	Rental on Government Land inclusive of Cesses.		Collections on Government Land.		Remissions on Government Land.		Collections on Alienated Land.		Remarks.
	A. D.				Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
		A. G.	A. G.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1898	1851-52	87,836 28	30,228 19	3,09,298 1 11	3,07,597 6 9	329 11 2	22,399 0 5						
1899	1852-53	84,562 10	31,311 23	3,14,817 9 6	3,14,235 9 9	361 15 9	23,741 3 6						
1910	1853-54	83,075 15	30,302 16	3,18,001 15 2	3,13,810 5 1	2,191 10 2	22,770 2 3						
1911	1854-55	82,042 2	30,299 27	3,20,419 10 10	3,14,531 8 10	5,368 2 0	22,730 12 1						
1912	1855-56	82,050 5	30,162 6	3,15,637 1 8	3,13,561 11 1	2,075 6 7	22,433 6 9						
1913	1856-57	82,005 8	29,982 22	3,14,279 10 9	3,13,743 9 7	697 1 2	22,112 9 4						
1914	1857-58	82,449 39	29,657 11	3,18,129 6 11	3,17,617 16 0	481 7 11	22,300 3 10						
1915	1858-59	81,263 12	29,812 33	3,29,576 6 9	3,29,176 11 2	396 11 7	22,991 8 2						
1916	1859-60	82,247 12	29,846 19	3,37,755 9 8	3,37,687 3 3	68 0 5	24,010 5 9						
1917	1860-61	96,049 31	29,839 14	3,44,539 5 1	3,43,467 11 5	1,062 9 8	24,004 11 8						
1918	1861-62	98,050 19	29,865 5	3,58,110 5 6	3,50,998 9 8	1,111 11 10	24,013 3 4						
1919	1862-63	1,02,536 38	29,894 15	3,75,205 11 5	3,74,973 10 10	233 0 7	24,008 2 3						
1920	1863-64	1,03,202 28	29,838 7	3,83,847 7 7	3,82,691 9 9	155 12 10	24,083 14 5						
1921	1864-65	1,03,485 8	29,758 24	3,88,016 14 1	3,86,016 14 1	.....	24,104 3 9						
1922	1865-66	1,00,419 37	32,867 22	3,74,200 16 0	3,74,200 16 0	.....	24,836 15 11						
1923	1866-67	1,00,001 18	33,344 29	3,73,920 8 2	3,73,920 8 2	.....	26,910 3 5						
1924	1867-68	1,00,158 30	33,326 16	3,74,646 7 10	3,74,641 8 2	4 15 8	26,967 5 10						
1925	1868-69	99,721 25	33,004 10	3,73,197 10 3	3,73,199 3 1	9 7 2	26,314 4 1						
1926	1869-70	99,634 11	33,717 24	3,73,465 4 2	3,73,665 4 2	.....	26,468 0 6						
1927	1870-71	99,960 29	33,696 3	3,74,289 14 4	3,74,289 14 4	.....	26,468 0 3						
Total of the last 20 years.		19,05,503 27	6,20,444 15	60,64,315 0 8	60,49,104 13 2	15,210 3 6	5,10,678 3 6						
Average of the last 20 years.		95,275 27	31,022 9	3,49,215 12 0	3,47,455 3 10	760 8 2	27,463 14 7						
Total of the last 10 years.		10,07,231 24	3,19,970 15	27,46,151 2 4	27,43,646 1 8	1,516 1 1	3,20,204 4 9						
Average of the last 10 years.		1,00,723 7	31,997 2	3,74,615 1 10	3,74,363 9 8	151 8 1	32,020 6 10						

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

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

64. In A.D. 1851-52 the collections on Government cultivated land amounted to Rs. 8,07,597, and on alienated land to Rs. 22,389; and in A.D. 1870-71 to Rs. 3,74,289 on Government, and Rs. 38,458 on alienated land, showing an increase on Government land of 21½ per cent, and on alienated of 71½ per cent. (exclusive of the summary settlement).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Name of Product.	Local Weight or Measure.	Pounds English.	1st period,	2nd period,	3rd period,	4th period,	5th period,
			1809 to 1820.	1833 to 1840.	1840 to 1848.	1850 to 1860.	1861 to 1872.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kapas	Bhar	960	54½	46½	30½	49½	113½
Juwár	Kulsi	640	14½	13½	8½	11½	23½
Wheat	.....	...	16½	17½	14	13½	31
Rice	.....	...	13½	11½	9½	19	35
Tur	.....	...	12½	14½	11½	15	37½

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

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

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

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

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

No.	Year A.D.	ENGLISH POUNDS FOR ONE RUPEE.							
		Wheat.	Jowar.	Bájri.	Mung.	Gram.	Tur.	Rice.	Ghee.
1	1850-51	64	80	71	71	64	45½	53½	5½
2	1851-52	53½	64	64	64	45½	45½	40	5
3	1852-53	64	80	71	64	64	64	40	5½
4	1853-54	58½	71	64	58½	45½	42½	32	5½
5	1854-55	52½	65½	47½	49	42½	45½	29	4½
6	1855-56	49	64	53½	75½	64	42½	27	4½
7	1856-57	44½	58½	53½	58½	45½	42½	32	3½
8	1857-58	40	45½	40	53½	40	40	27	3½
9	1858-59	45½	40	53½	45½	42½	37½	27	5
10	1859-60	30½	35½	33	42½	35½	32	27	3½
11	1860-61	18½	21½	21½	20	20	16	16	1½
12	1861-62	20	22½	22½	21½	19½	15½	16½	1½
13	1862-63	30½	30½	32	35½	29	29	20	2
14	1863-64	18½	21½	21½	17½	17½	16	16	1½
15	1864-65	16	32	26½	16	16	11½	18½	1½
16	1865-66	20	32	32	32	20	17½	17½	1½
17	1866-67	25½	32	32	32	21½	20	16	1½
18	1867-68	25½	30½	26½	32	24½	25½	20	2
19	1868-69	19½	30½	24½	21½	22½	20	20	1½
20	1869-70	20	25½	24½	22½	20½	16	18½	1½
21	1870-71	26½	32	28½	28½	23	40	35½	1½
	Total	748½	914½	841½	861½	724½	656½	549½	65½
	Mean Average	35½	48½	40	41	34½	31½	26½	

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

SURAT AND BROACH.

The cotton crop is now pretty evenly balanced between the field and the market; in other words, the season is about half done. The expectations of a *fine crop*, indulged in by almost everybody, will not be disappointed. The gin factories are all busy; their yards full of work. A quantity, equal to about half of last year's entire crop, has already been cleaned. The market for seed cotton is steady and satisfactory. The price per bhar (of 1,020 lbs.) is Rs. 112, which gives a return of Rs. 37 per acre to the cultivator, calculating at the rate of eight maunds, or deducting rent, etc., a profit of about Rs. 30. (A Broach maund will be about 40 lbs.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I find a passage in the report on the revenue settlement which took place in 1869 in Surat, which states that villages in Gujarát are now paying an average rate of Rs. 30 per acre, while it is recorded in their memoirs or records that they paid a rate equivalent to Rs. 160 per acre in 1823, at the time when the price of produce was only half what it is now; and in that same report it states that the adjoining villages belonging to the Gáikwar are still paying the old assessment of Rs. 160 per acre, and that the rayats do not show any desire to abandon their cultivation or emigrate into British territory. That sum would be equivalent at the present price to Rs. 320, the price of grain having doubled.

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

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

Is it very considerable?—Oh—Very.

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

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

78. Now the serious and important question as to the stability of prices is always rising up before the Settlement Officer, who is responsible, to a very great extent, for the future fiscal condition of a district.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

85. The average for the last 60 years, as shown above (para.), was Rs. 59 a bhar; for the 10 years 1850 to 1860, Rs. 49½ a bhar; and for the 10 years 1861 to 1872, Rs. 118½ a bhar. Dare we assume that the average of the next 30 years will be Rs. 70 per bhar?

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

\* Some interesting information with regard to the importation of cotton from the United States is given by the Commissioners of Customs in their report for the past year just issued. The very large increase in that supply in 1871 as compared with 1870, namely, from 6,395,045 cwt. to 9,278,910 cwt. (a rise of 2,878,866 cwt.) has very nearly again placed the United States in the same position they occupied in 1860, when the quantity sent to this country was 9,963,309 cwt. By this large importation in 1871 following that of 1870, which showed a considerable increase over 1869, the United States have now entirely distanced their great competitor British India, whose contribution for ten years, from 1860 to 1869 inclusive, to the wants of this country had exceeded their own; the total quantity sent in these last two years from these two countries respectively being as follows :—

			From United States.	From British India.
			Cwt.	Cwt.
1870	...	...	6,395,045	3,048,819
1871	...	...	9,278,910	3,860,067
		Total	15,668,955	6,898,906

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

The supply from the countries where cotton is only cultivated to a smaller extent, or from others which pass on to us their superabundant stocks, fluctuates every year. Australia, first known as an importer of cotton into this country in 1864, when she sent us 256 cwt. only has given us material assistance in 1871 by an import of 81,008 cwt.; the provinces of South Australia and Victoria appearing for the first time in the list in addition to those of New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand. From the Cape and Natal, from the British possessions on the Gold Coast, the British West India Islands, New Granada, Peru, Hayti, and Saint Domingo, we have received a larger supply in 1871 than in 1870; while Turkey, where the cultivation of cotton was stimulated by the failure of the American supply so far as to increase the quantity sent us from 600 cwt. in 1861 to 225,000 cwt. in 1865, has again relapsed into comparative insignificance as an importer of cotton into this country, the quantity sent in 1871 having only amounted to 23,000 cwt.

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

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

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

Nature of Crop.	Acres under cultivation in round numbers.	Estimated average produce per acre in maunds of 40 lbs. (maunds.)	Total produce column 3 + column 2, Maunds.	Price per maund at present.	Value of produce per acre columns 3 + 5, Rs.	Gross value of produce.
				Rs. s. p.	Rs. s.	Rs. s.
Kapas	40,074	8	3,20,592	8 0 0	24 0	9,61,776 0
Jowár	22,025	21	4,62,525	1 2 0	24 0	5,20,341 0
Wheat	12,571	10	1,25,710	1 6 0	14 0	1,72,851 0
Rice	1,945	30	58,350	1 6 6	42 0	77,841 0
Bajri	1,660	22	36,520	1 6 0	30 0	50,215 0
Tur	1,008	17	17,051	1 5 0	23 0	22,379 0
Lang	745	10	7,450	0 14 0	9 0	6,519 0
Kodra	512	32	16,384	0 15 0	30 0	15,380 0
Tobacco	336	52	17,472	6 0 0	312 0	1,04,832 0
Castor-oil	225	5	1,125	1 10 0	8 0	1,828 0
Tul	285	5	1,425	3 0 0	15 0	4,275 0
Wal	176	13	2,238	1 6 0	18 0	3,148 0
Gram	135	9	1,215	1 8 0	13 8	1,822 8
Vegetables	94	...	.....	.....	...	2,728 0
Sugarcane	87	80	6,960	3 0 0	240 0	20,880 0
Pepper	61	28	1,708	2 0 0	56 0	3,416 0
Peas	58	14	812	1 8 0	21 0	1,218 0
Methi	58	20	1,160	2 4 0	45 0	2,610 0
Onions	38	160	6,080	0 8 0	30 0	1,140 0
Suran	44	32	1,408	0 10 0	20 0	880 0
Sweet potato	25	28	700	0 10 0	17 8	437 8
Mung	24	66	1,584	1 5 0	87 0	2,079 0
Muth	8	252	756	1 8 0	299 0	898 0
Guvár	7	18	126	1 2 0	20 0	142 0
Chibhdí	68	52	3,536	0 3 0	10 0	668 0
Potatoes	3	32	96	1 8 0	48 0	144 0
Hemp	6	5	30	2 8 0	12 8	75 0
Rái	1	9	9	3 2 0	28 0	28 0
Mukie	1	2	2	0 8 0	1 0	1 0
Plantains	5	18	90	0 14 0	16 0	79 0
Linos	2	25	50	2 8 0	62 8	128 0
Ruttalu	12	28	336	1 4 0	35 0	455 0
Ginger	6	152	912	2 8 0	380 0	2,280 0
alad	5	48	240	1 4 0	60 0	800 0
Jaurukhi	7	1	7	1 0 0	1 0	7 0
Total	82,208	...	10,91,787	.....	...	19,88,770 0
Occupied Kumidur lands under grass	17,748	..	.....	.....	...	35,000 0
Total	99,956	...	10,91,787	.....	...	20,18,770 0

Value of straw ---

Jowár	...	...	...	Rs.	Rs.
Bajri	...	...	...	1,32,150	
Rice	...	...	...	3,320	
	...	...	...	8,302	

1,43,770Grand Total ... 21,62,540

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

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



The grouping of the villages for assessment.

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

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

1. Ankleshwar.	8. Chorasi.
2. Huripura.	9. Survadi.
3. Pungaum.	10. Andada.
4. Pahanoli.	11. Chupra.
5. Diva Rajputati.	12. Samor.
6. Diva Verapati.	13. Mandva Bujrug.
7. Divi.	14. Gudkhol.

have direct communication with the town of Broach.

1. Piramun.	4. Sujod.
2. Hansot.	5. Nagul.
3. Pahanoli.	6. Bodidra.

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

93. The 2nd class group corresponds with the Broach 3rd class, the maximum dry-crop rate of which is Rs. 6 and is formed of the villages noted in the margin.

1. Pardi Umbhatta.	12. Surthan.	28. Umurbar.
2. Telod.	13. Raima.	29. Kapodra.
3. Asta.	14. Hujat.	30. Sunjali.
4. Mangrol.	15. Telva.	31. Khurod.
5. Utraj.	16. Pilodra.	32. Bakrol.
6. Gunputpura.	17. Udole.	33. Bhadi.
7. Mandva Matied.	18. Umurvada.	34. Kosundi.
8. Matied.	19. Aloj.	35. Bhurkodra.
9. Mothia.	20. Karmali.	36. Jitali.
10. Sehera.	21. Ravidra.	37. Sarungpur.
11. Dighus.	22. Suphipura.	38. Motali.

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

1. Motvan.	18. Pánjroli.	35. Dhumrad.
2. Kulum.	19. Dugra.	36. Ankulva.
3. Badodra.	20. Sisodra.	37. Kutpur.
4. Ulwah.	21. Kodadra.	38. Jetpur.
5. Umbhatta.	22. Purvat.	39. Samli.
6. Vánoli.	23. Obha.	40. Vumlesur.
7. Sáyun.	24. Asurma.	41. Kuntisjal.
8. Baema.	25. Sahol.	42. Amritpura.
9. Váner.	26. Ilav.	43. Uchali.
10. Rohid.	27. Sunáo Khurud.	44. Karável.
11. Pardi Edaris.	28. Sunakula.	45. Avádur.
12. Kuthodra.	29. Uliádra.	46. Piprod.
13. Adádra.	30. Málampur.	47. Párdimukha.
14. Ghodádra.	31. Boláv.	48. Singpur.
15. Pandvai.	32. Chilodra.	49. Balota.
16. Amod.	33. Duntrái.	
17. Khuruch.	34. Vugván.	

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

† In this táluka there are 2,336 acres of rice to 106,423 acres of dry-crop—a little over 2 per cent.

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

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

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

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

106. Absolutely no progress has been made in this department of cultivation since the days of Mr. Davis, and some lands once irrigated from pukka wells are now under dry-crop only. This is not a garden country; \* the bhātha and natural bāgāyat lands produce splendid crops, but those grown by artificial irrigation are few and far between. Mr. Davis, in paragraph 53 of his report, says: "Irrigation is carried on in 7 villages only, but, excepting in one, to a very limited extent. The whole irrigated lands in cultivation amount to but 804-7-0 bigas, of which 489-8-15 bighas are found in the village of Diva. The produce raised is sugarcane in a very small quantity, chillies, ginger, turmeric and vegetables, and the assessment ranges from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7½ per bigha, the average being nearer the latter than the former. With these rates I have not interfered, with the exception of the village of Diva, in which the assessment had thrown land of this description out of cultivation. The rates I found fixed at Rs. 7½, 7, 6½, 6, 5½, and Rs. 5 per bigha, which, with reference to the state of the wells, nature of the produce, and the expense of irrigating, appeared to have been fixed on too high a scale. I therefore propose modifying these rates as follows, viz., 7½, and 7 to Rs. 6, and 6½, 6, 5½, and 5 to Rs. 5 per bigha."

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

## No. I.

Group.	Number of Villages.	Realizations of Government Land under the old system.		According to the Survey Rates.	Percentage increase by Survey.	
		10 years' average collections.	Last year's collections.		On 10 years' average.	On last year's collections.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
I ...	14	55,804 12	54,337 5	60,449 5	8½	11½
II ...	6	38,488 11	38,773 1	44,296 11	15	14½
III ...	38	1,05,067 15	1,04,739 12	1,30,086 5	23½	24½
IV ...	49	1,75,002 2	1,69,929 6	1,89,948 6	8½	11½
Total ...	107	3,74,368 8	3,67,779 8	4,24,780 11	12½	15½

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

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

## No. II.

Group.	According to the old Rates, as fixed by Mr. J. M. Davis.				According to the Revenue Survey Assessment.				Remarks.
	Assessment on the area cultivated A.D. 1870-71.				Jirít or Dry-crop.	Bágáyat or Garden.	Rice.	Total.	
	Jirít or Dry-crop.	Bágáyat or Garden.	Rice.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
I ...	48,618 0	5,098 0	1,060 0	55,671 0	48,524 8 0	10,098 8 0	1,698 10 0	60,419 8 0	
II ...	89,248 0	183 0	659 0	89,039 0	48,254 4 0	190 14 0	851 0 0	44,290 11 0	
III ...	99,868 0	14 0	6,182 0	1,06,054 0	1,23,537 10 0	205 2 0	6,843 9 0	1,30,086 5 0	
IV ...	1,64,064 0	4 0	9,467 0	1,78,535 0	1,80,325 7 0	521 12 0	9,101 8 0	1,89,948 6 0	
4	3,50,788 0	5,248 0	18,869 0	3,74,299 0	3,98,641 10 0	10,954 2 0	18,184 15 0	4,24,780 11 0	

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Rs.
Old system ...	3,67,779
Survey assessment of Government Cultivated land ...	4,24,780
	<u>57,001</u>

or 15½ per cent. more by the survey.

\* It is to be noted that the realisations on bágáyat, under the survey, is Rs. 10,954 against Rs. 5,248 under the old system.

<i>Add—</i>		Rs.
Survey assessment of Government waste land ...	...	25,080
Survey kamál or total assessment of Government land ...	...	4,49,860

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

		Rs.
Total assessment of Government cultivated and waste lands ...	...	4,49,860
Ditto of alienated lands ...	...	1,53,788
<i>Deduct—</i>		6,03,648
	Nuksán ...	91,871
Total realizable land revenue under the Revenue Survey system.		5,11,777

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LANDS ENTERED AS GOVERNMENT.

NUMBERS WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY CULTIVATED.

Number of Villages.	Dry-crop Land.	Garden Lands.					Rice Lands.	Total Assessment of Cultivated Numbers.
		"Koe-tur" or Lands watered from Wells.			Bhátha Lands.	Total Garden Lands.		
		Dry-crop Assessment	Kasar.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
102	3,95,641 10 0	1,431 0 0	534 0 0	1,965 0 0	8,983 12 0	10,954 2 0	18,134 15 0	4,24,780 11 0
					‡ (Dhekuriat).			

Numbers entirely waste :—

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

Total of lands entered as Government :—

Dry-crop Lands.	Garden Lands.					Rice Lands.	Total Asses- ment of Government Cultivated and Waste Land.
	Lands watered from Wells.			Bhātha.	Total Garden Lands.		
	Dry-crop Assessment.	Kasar.	Total of Land watered from Wells.				
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Rs. a. p. 4,19,196 1 0	Rs. a. p. 1,431 0 0	Rs. a. p. 534 0 0	Rs. a. p. 1,965 0 0	Rs. a. p. 9,742 10 0 *5 6 0 (Dhekuriat).	Rs. a. p. 11,713 0 0	Rs. a. p. 18,951 11 0	Rs. a. p. 4,49,860 12 0

Lands entered as alienated :—

Dry-crop Lands.	Garden Lands.					Rice Lands.	Total Asses- ment of Alienated Lands.
	Lands watered from Wells.			Bhātha.	Total Garden Lands.		
	Dry-crop Assessment.	Kasar.	Total of Land watered from Wells.				
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs. a. p. 1,46,537 11 3	Rs. a. p. 498 11 2	Rs. a. p. 192 12 0	Rs. a. p. 691 7 2	Rs. a. p. 2,288 8 8	Rs. a. p. 2,979 15 10	Rs. a. p. 4,270 13 2	Rs. a. p. 1,53,788 8 3

Total assessment of the arable lands of the district :—

Dry-crop Lands.	Garden Lands.					Rice Lands.	Grand Total.
	Lands watered from Wells.			Bhātha.	Total of Garden Lands.		
	Dry-crop Assessment.	Kasar.	Total Asses- ment of lands watered from Wells.				
34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Rs. a. p. 5,65,733 12 3	Rs. a. p. 1,929 11 2	Rs. a. p. 726 12 0	Rs. a. p. 2,656 7 2	Rs. a. p. 12,031 2 8 *5 6 0 (Dhekuriat).	Rs. a. p. 14,697 15 10	Rs. a. p. 23,222 8	Rs. a. p. 26,03,649 4 3

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

On account of Cultivated Government Lands.									
Number of Villages.	According to late system.		According to Survey System.		According to the Survey System.				Net increase caused by the Survey.
	Cultivated Acres.	Rupees of Assessment, Samvat 1923, A. D. 1971-72, without Cesses.	Lands actually cultivated.		Waste included in Numbers partially Cultivated.		Total Assessment of Cultivated Lands by the Survey System.		
			Acres.	Rupees of Assessment.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
102	A. G. 99,075 3	Rs. a. 3,07,778 9	A. G. 99,075 3	Rs. a. 4,22,965 6	A. G. 872 81	Rs. a. 1,915 3	A. G. 99,617 53	Rs. a. 4,24,780 11	Rs. a. 87,001 2

On account of Alienated land :—

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

Total of Government and Alienated lands :—

Late System.					Total of Government and Alienated Lands.			Miscellaneous items of Land Revenue.				
Assessment and Salámi, according to Columns 3 and 11.	Cases of which were				Total of late System.	Survey System.	Net increase caused by the Survey.	On account of sales of occupancy right.	On account of cultivation in unassessed Lands, &c.	On account of sales of Grass, Wood, &c.	On account of Local Fund.	Total.
	Imposed as fixed Salámis on Alienated Land.	Absorbed in the Assessment of Government Land.	Struck off.	Total Cesses.								
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. a. p.					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
4,23,348 9 5	...	...	...	...	4,23,348 9 5	4,86,068 0 11	64,349 7 6	13,555 3 0	5,984 7 10	2,142 2 11	82,500 3 6	64,342 6 3

Total Gross Assessment according to the Survey System.	Remission to be deducted.			Remains to be collected.	Of which collected up to the day of settlement in each village.	Fájl or Revenue collected in excess.				Balance of Revenue outstanding.
	On account of Government and Alienated Lands.		Total Remissions.			Returned in cash to the Parties entitled to receive it.	Transferred in the account from the head of collections on account of Government Land to collections on account of Alienated Land.	Remaining to be refunded.	Total Fájl.	
	Increase of Assessment and quit-rent caused by the Survey.	Miscellaneous.								
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
5,40,940 7 2	74,870 4 11	...	74,870 4 11	4,66,370 2 8	4,76,375 10 6	8,920 4 19	2,581 13 1	280 16 8	11,971 0 7	1,935 2 4

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

On the Books at present.							
Class I., Permanent.		Class II., Hereditary.		Class IV. for Life.		Total.	
No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
1	Rs. 845	41	Rs. 3,297	15	Rs. 737	57	Rs. 4,379

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Years.	Broach Shops.	Ankleshwar and Diva Shops.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1867-68 ... ..	3,400	7,150	10,550
1868-69 ... ..	2,250	4,400	6,650
1869-70 ... ..	2,110	6,000	8,110
1870-71 ... ..	2,125	5,205	7,330
1871-72 ... ..	1,725	4,010	5,735
Average ... ..	2,323	5,359	7,681



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

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

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

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

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

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. J. PRESCOTT,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarat.

No. 800 of 1873.

Mahdleshwar, 6th May 1873.

#### MEMORANDUM.

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

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

Group.	Number of Villages	Realizations under present system.		Assessments according to Survey rates.	Percentage increase.	
		10 years' average.	Last year's Collections.		On 10 years' average.	On last year's Collection.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
I ... ..	14	55,804 12 0	54,387 5 0	60,449 5 0	8½	11½
II ... ..	6	38,488 11 0	38,773 1 0	44,296 11 0	15	14½
III ... ..	33	1,05,067 15 0	1,04,739 12 0	1,30,086 5 0	23½	24½
IV ... ..	49	1,75,002 0 0	1,69,929 6 0	1,89,948 6 0	8½	11½
Total ...	102	3,74,363 8 0	3,67,779 8 0	4,24,780 11 0	13½	16½

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. The Superintendent pleads strongly for no increase to his rates for well irrigation which the Revenue Commissioner considered to be too low. Paragraphs 105 and 106. In arguing on the subject, he brings forward the important fact that there has been no increase whatever in this cultivation since Mr. Davis' settlement; indeed he adds that, "some lands once irrigated from packa wells are now under dry-crop only." Statements of this kind seem to me to be conclusive, not only against the policy of increasing the well assessment, but as pointing to the expediency of dispensing with it altogether. But as this would be such an entire change in the system hitherto carried out in these districts, its adoption is out of the question; as however, we cannot dispense with the bágáyit kasar altogether, let us by all means make it as light as we can.

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

11. Orders are required as to whether the ghar-bharu cess is to be continued, and, if so, whether it is to be credited to the municipal revenues of the towns in which it is levied, or to the imperial revenue of the State. Paragraph 119.

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

No. 2627 of 1873.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Revenue Department, Bombay.

*Matherán, 6th June 1873.*

SIR,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

No. 3839.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 7th July 1873.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

F. S. CHAPMAN,  
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 160 of 1873.

To

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

Camp Vágra, 16th January 1873.

Sir,

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

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

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

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

No. 543, dated 18th March 1871,  
No. 2616, dated 2nd December  
1872, and No. 582, dated 13th  
March 1872.

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

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

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

No. 31 of 1899.

From

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

To

THE COLLECTOR OF BROACH.

Broach, 11th December 1899.

Sir,

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

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

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

Constitution.  
*Alienated villages.*  
1. Amboli. | 2. Untikára.  
3. Dadhál.

1. Haját. | 3. Adol.  
2. Piludra. | 4. Dugra.

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

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

Classification.

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

1. Pānod.  
2. Fungam.

3. Divi.  
4. Ghorsai.

5. Malsampur.  
6. Raśma.

7. Rohid.

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

	Total number of survey fields.	Total number of old survey numbers submitted to revision survey operations.	Difference in area between Original and Revision Surveys.						
			Under 5 per cent.	Over 5 and up to 10 per cent.	Over 10 and up to 15 per cent.	Over 15 and up to 20 per cent.	Over 20 and up to 25 per cent.	Over 25 and up to 30 per cent.	Over 30 per cent.
By Original Survey ...	82,888	394	282	68	38	17	9	7	58
By Revision—						394			
Survey numbers ...	83,888	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pot numbers ...	337	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

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

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

9. Details of occupied land are shown below :—

Description of land.	By former Survey.				By Revision Survey.			
	Government.		Alienated.	Total.	Government.		Alienated.	Total.
	Occupied.	Unoccupied.			Occupied.	Unoccupied.		
Dry crop ... ..	97,784	5,789	33,521	137,100	93,811	4,994	33,773	136,976
New rice ... ..	...	...	...	...	211	...	48	259
Old rice ... ..	2,119	230	504	2,850	2,016	47	512	2,576
Bāgāyat ... ..	885	6	384	1,225	...	...	...	890
Bhātha ... ..	567	...	...	587	831	1	57	890
Unculturable ... ..	...	41,986	37	42,023	...	43,780	37	43,817
Total ... ..	101,325	48,011	34,446	183,782	101,269	48,823	34,427	184,518

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



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

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

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

The increase in the unculturable waste has already been explained.

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

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

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

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

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

16. The average-rainfall for the 10 years ending with 1897 was 40.84 inches. The averages given in the *Broach Gazetteer* (*vide* page 368) and in the original report (*vide* paragraph 19) are 33.04 and 31.82 inches respectively. The period under review may therefore be termed a period of excessive rainfall. In the last 3 or 4 years the fall has been most unfavourable. Some of the southern low-lying and water-logged villages have suffered most. In these villages the cultivators patiently held land waiting for better years; but last season (1898-1899) 2,000 acres were suddenly relinquished. I visited the táluka in the month of March 1899, and can say that a much larger area would have been thrown up but for the fact that the rayats were under a false impression that they could not tender the notice of relinquishment until they had paid the demands for the current year, which, however, they were unable to do before the 31st March.

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

		Percentage of area under each crop.			Percentage of area under each crop.
<i>Cereals.</i>			<i>Drugs and narcotics.</i>		
Jowári	...	27.89	Tobacco	...	0.80
Bátri	...	1.00	Condiments and spices	...	0.09
Paddy	...	2.37	Sugarcane	...	0.06
Wheat	...	12.94			
Coarse grains	...	0.51			
	Total	44.71	<i>Oil-seeds.</i>		
<i>Pulses.</i>			Sesame	...	2.44
Tur	...	2.18	Castor-oil seed	...	0.16
Gram	...	0.23			
Mag and udid	...	0.23			
Math and kulith	...	0.05			
Others	...	2.27			
	Total	4.96			
<i>Orchard and garden produce.</i>			<i>Fibres.</i>		
Vegetables	...	0.19	Cotton	...	46.46
Fruit trees	...	0.11	Miscellaneous	...	0.02
	Total	0.30			
			Total, gross area cropped	...	100.00

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

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

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

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

Year.	Ankleshwar		Pánoli.	
	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
1894 ...	10,864	56,932	731	2,205
1895 ..	9,683	50,995	869	3,208
1896 ...	8,878	46,063	1,069	2,860
1897 ...	7,717	44,256	201	642
1st half of 1898 ...	6,179	38,079	252	815

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

	1872.	1874.	1887.	1897.
Population ... ..	66,035	63,257	68,387 (1891)	63,075
Wells ... ..	529	721	1,260 (1891)	1,236
Agricultural cattle ... ..	17,951	18,147	17,138	14,344
Cows, buffaloes and their young ... ..	20,514	17,282	20,969	20,576
Horses ... ..	515	746	587	635
Sheep and goats ... ..	7,304	...	11,652	11,046
Ploughs ... ..	7,955	7,871	7,622	5,572
Carts ... ..	5,304	5,150	4,813	4,423

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

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

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

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

26. The usual information supplied by the Registration Department, relating to sales, mortgages and sub-lettings is furnished in the appendices Appendices K, K1, L, L1, M. noted in the margin. Out of 100 cases of ordinary sales, in 42 cases the price paid was 7 times, and in 57 cases 20 times the assessment. The average assessment per acre for the latter was Rs. 6-8-10, which shows that the land sold was not *jaráyat* but either *bhátha* or rice. In 85 cases of sales by decree of Courts, the price obtained in 67 cases was 4 times and in 18 cases 14 times the assessment. In 24 cases of simple mortgages, lands were mortgaged at 6 and 14 times the assessment in 62 and 26 transactions respectively. The figures relating to mortgages with possession are somewhat higher than those for simple mortgages. The customary rate at which land is sub-let is double the assessment, the owner paying the assessment. The above figures are not satisfactory compared to those of Broach and the adjoining tálukas of Surat.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Original.					Proposed.				
Group.			Number of villages.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	Group.			Number of villages.	Maximum dry-crop rate.
I	...	...	14	6.8	I	...	...	13	6.0
II	...	...	6	6.0	II	...	...	7	5.8
III	...	...	33	5.8	III	...	...	28	5.0
IV	...	...	49	5.0	IV	...	...	34	4.8
					V	...	...	20	4.0
Total			102		Total			102	

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

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

By Former Survey.					By Revision Survey.					Increase or decrease after the application of distance scales.
Group.	Number of villages.	Maximum rate.	Area.	Assessment.	Group.	Number of villages.	Maximum rate.	Area.	Assessment.	
I	14	6.8	9,768	60,068	I	13	6.0	9,768	60,161	+881
II	6	6.0	1,060	4,105						
			9,907	48,041						
			10,967	50,146	II	7	5.8	10,958	50,170	-2,471
III	33	5.8	27,787	1,10,535	III	28	5.0	27,724	1,11,841	-2,362
IV	49	5.0	35,206	1,40,215	IV	34	4.8	35,200	1,27,246	-3,785
III	5	5.8	4,647	18,887						
IV	15	5.0	18,000	51,481						
			17,647	70,268	V	20	4.0	17,624	60,755	-1,887
Total	102	...	103,325	4,81,232	Total	102	...	103,269	4,10,173	-10,054

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Village.	By Former Survey.				By Revision Survey.			
		Maximum rate.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Maximum rate.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
		Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
3	Pungám ... ..	6 8	41	275	6 11 4	8 0	41	853	8 9 9
4	Haripura ... ..	6 0	70	728	10 6 5	8 0	181	1,226	9 9 9
7	Divi ... ..	6 8	61	365	5 15 9	8 0	72	447	6 8 4
11	Chápára ... ..	6 8	72	300	4 2 8	8 0	65	799	12 4 8
12	Sámor ... ..	8 0	65	812	12 7 11	8 0	18	179	9 15 1
13	Mándwa Bujrag ... ..	6 8	18	118	6 8 10	8 0	429	3,957	9 8 7
		8 0	392	2,681	9 6 3	8 0	14	125	8 14 10
46	Jitáli ... ..	6 8	37	234	6 5 2	6 0	17	137	8 0 11
		6 0	9	80	8 14 8	6 0	32	207	6 7 6
79	Awádar ... ..	5 8	6	20	4 0 0	6 0	12	98	7 12 0
		6 0	7	64	9 2 3	6 0	82	7523	9 0 10
80	Piprod ... ..	5 0	10	40	4 0 0	6 0	82	207	6 7 6
82	Shengpur ... ..	6 0	32	213	6 10 6	6 0	12	98	7 12 0
		6 0	12	97	8 1 4	6 0	12	98	7 12 0
	Total ...		597	5,875	9 10 8		831	7,523	9 0 10
			244	1,352	5 8 8				
			831	7,027	8 7 4				

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

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

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

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

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

Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey,  
Gujarát.

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

No. 18 of 1900.

Surat, 19th January 1900.

Forwarded to the Collector of Broach with compliments.

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

APPENDIX A.

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

Year.	Early Rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante-Monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 31st October).		Late Rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.		REMARKS.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1888 ... ..	0.23	1	...	...	10.25	15	4.03	6	0.62	1	15.13	23	Rainfall much below average. Kharif rain favourable in the beginning but scanty at end of July. August rain beneficial and prospects generally improved. September-October rain was almost absent and all crops suffered. The cyclonic storms in November were, however, most opportune and gave relief. Season fair on the whole.
1889 ... ..	0.05	...	0.88	2	23.96	28	5.90	11	...	...	30.79	41	Fall below average. Sowing rain sufficient. August rain favourable though slightly injurious to young bājri and cotton which had to be resown in places. September rain deficient for rice. October rain good for standing kharif as well as for rabi cultivation. Season on the whole very good and cotton yielded a bumper crop.
1890 ... ..	...	...	1.51	1	25.84	30	5.85	10	...	...	33.00	41	Rain below average. Sowing rain seasonable and sufficient. July rain, though light, fell at seasonable intervals. August rain beneficial to standing crops though insufficient for rice, especially in Ankleshwar. Rain in September very useful for kharif crops and for rabi sowings. Very little rain fell subsequently and rabi crops suffered from want of moisture. Kharif outturn fair. Season on the whole fair.
1891 ... ..	...	...	...	...	48.10	24	13.49	14	...	...	61.59	38	Rainfall above average. Sowing rain favourable. Cyclonic rain at end of July injurious necessitating resowing in places. The break that followed was valuable for resowing and for growth of crops. September rain seasonable and useful. No rain fell afterwards. Season favourable on the whole.
1892 ... ..	...	...	0.17	1	19.78	25	17.15	20	1.00	1	38.08	47	Fall upto average. Sowing rain useful. August rain being seasonably relieved by short breaks at intervals, proved very beneficial to standing crops. Rain in September slightly excessive for crops ready for harvest. Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi was carried on favourably during October. On the whole season good.
1893 ... ..	0.11	...	0.26	1	36.98	30	5.98	10	0.98	3	44.31	44	Rain exceeded the average. Sowing rain too heavy. Break following too short and on it supervened another burst of heavy rain. After a useful break a seasonable fall came late in August. September fall light but useful. Rabi crops were favoured by the light rains of October and November, but standing kharif would have done better without it. Rabi crops suffered from cloudy weather in February and March.
1894 ... ..	0.11	1	...	...	34.81	32	15.49	17	8.82	4	59.23	54	Rainfall far above average. Sowing rain sufficient. July rain very heavy, destroying seedlings and necessitating resowing. Break in August favourable, but the heavy rain of September injured cotton and jowāri. October rain again very heavy, necessitating resowings which were done in November. The season, though irregular, was not bad.
1895 ... ..	...	...	...	...	23.37	35	4.60	12	1.08	1	29.05	48	Fall much below average. Sowing rain timely and sufficient. August rain beneficial to kharif as well for rabi preparations. Conditions changed in September, the fall being very insufficient for all crops, specially rice and rabi sowing. Normal rain of October, though too late for rice, was useful for other kharif crops and rabi seedlings. No rain afterwards.
1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	53.60	38	4.55	8	0.25	1	58.40	47	Rain far exceeded the average. Sowing rain sufficient but the extraordinary heavy fall of July rotted cotton and other crops and all tillage operations were at a standstill. The break in the second half of August was very useful to standing kharif crops and for resowings of cotton and til. September rain very deficient for resown crops and for rabi sowings. No rain in October and kharif crops suffered. Light showers of November and December were beneficial to rabi crops.
1897 ... ..	...	...	...	...	28.27	29	15.54	26	...	...	38.81	55	Rain above average. Sowing rain insufficient in the beginning. Retarded sowings were made in July. Falls of August and September good and crops flourished. October rain also seasonable and useful. No rain afterwards and rabi crops suffered. Heavy showers in February did some good.
Average ...	0.05	...	0.28	1	29.97	29	9.26	13	1.28	1	40.84	44	



APPENDIX B.

Details of Cultivation and Crops in the Government Villages of the Anklashwar 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.		Alienated.		Total.		Villages.	Area in Acres.	Percentage of column 9 on the Gross Area.	Area cultivated.				Area uncultivated.				Jowari.	Bajri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Cereals Grains.	Others.	Total.	Tur.	Gram.
	Number.	Area in Acres.	Number.	Area in Acres.	Number.	Area in Acres.				Cropped (net).		Fallow.	Total.	Available for Cultiva- tion.	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
Anklash- war.	Average ... ..		102	184,158	..	..	102	184,188	100	814	116,185	20,635	137,134	6,404	..	40,560	47,054	32,950	1,168	2,770	15,140	591	4	52,835	2,540	173
	Percentages of crops on gross area crop- ped (column 27) ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27.80	1.00	2.37	13.04	0.51	..	46.71	2.18	0.23

Taluka.	CROPS—continued.																												
	Pulses—continued.				Orchard and Garden Produce.				Drugs and Narcotics.			Condiments and Spices.	Sugarcane.	Oil-seeds.						Dyes.	Fibres.			Miscellaneous.	Gross Area cropped.	Deduct Area twice cropped.	Remainder Net Area cropped.		
	Mug and Udid.	Moth and Kulith.	Others.	Total.	Vegetables.	Green Fodder.	Fruit-trees.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.			Sesamo.	Linnseed.	Castor-oil Seed.	Safflower Seed.	Others.	Total.		Cotton.	Others.	Total.						
																												Acres.	Acres.
1	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
Anklash- war.	Average ... ..		271	64	2,653	5,150	220	3	123	345	943	..	943	88	2,861	..	134	..	..	8,045	..	54,380	..	19	117,065	565	..	..	..
	Percentages of crops on gross area crop- ped (column 53) ..		0.23	0.05	2.27	4.26	0.19	..	0.11	0.30	0.80	..	0.80	0.09	0.06	2.46	..	..	..	0.16	..	..	46.46	..	46.46	0.02	100	..	..

## APPENDIX D.

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

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.									NON-AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.				
Having Interest in Land.					Labourers.				Total Agricultural Population.	Crafts.	Unskilled Labour.	Others.	Total Non-agricultural Population.
Land Occupants not cultivating.	Land Occupants cultivating.	Tenants and Shareers cultivating.	Others.	Total.	Farm Servants.	Field-labourers and Crop-watchers.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1.35	15.48	6.29	6.12	29.19	5.30	15.46	20.76	49.95	9.56	19.21	21.28	50.05	

## APPENDIX E.

*Details of Population according to Religion and Education.*

Sex.	As per Village Census.	Percentage on Total Population able to read, or learning.	RELIGION.						
			Hindu Castes.			Musalman Sects.	Christians.	Parsis.	Others.
			Kumbia.	Kolia.	Others.				
Males	81,800	51.4	2,437	4,098	19,493	5,864	1	408	...
Females	81,275	3.7	2,354	4,031	18,908	5,557	...	425	...
Total	63,075	27.6	4,791	8,129	38,400	10,921	1	833	...

## APPENDIX F.

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

Number of Villages.	Taluka.	CATTLE.											Ploughs.		Carts.					
		For Plough.		For Breeding.		For other Purposes.		Milk Cattle.		Young Stock.		Small.	Large (i. e. of over 3 cattle).	For Pansagara.	For Produce and Goods.	Cropped Land per Pair of Plough Cattle.				
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Ball-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
102	Ankleshwar.	10,543	10	32	15	837	11	5,219	5,868	6,980	3,963	38,107	827	6,328	4,825	7,323	...	867	3,968	13.8
	1897-98.	13,661	...	20	28	641	...	4,774	5,353	6,367	4,163	34,920	633	5,747	5,399	5,572	...	802	3,621	15.6

APPENDIX G.

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

Number of Villages.	Shops.	Oil-presses.	LOOMS.		COTTON SAW-GINS.		Births.	Deaths.	Vaccination.	Liquor-shops.	Tálim-khánda.	Dharam-shálas.	TEMPLES.	
			Cotton.	Woollen.	Hand Gins.	Steam Gins.							Hindu.	Musalmán.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
102	276	106	52	...	...	8	1893-94 ... 2,932 1894-95 ... 2,628 1895-96 ... 2,926 1896-97 ... 3,008 1897-98 ... 2,591 Total ... 14,087 Average ... 2,817	1893-94 ... 3,265 1894-95 ... 2,632 1895-96 ... 2,742 1896-97 ... 2,299 1897-98 ... 2,077 ... 13,015 ... 2,608	1893-94 ... 1,891 1894-95 ... 1,939 1895-96 ... 1,908 1896-97 ... 1,912 1897-98 ... 1,715 ... 9,365 ... 1,878	36	2	16	158	58

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APPENDIX H.

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

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

APPENDIX I.

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

Number of Village.	District.	Total Numbers cultivated by Occupants or Inámárá.		Total Numbers cultivated by Occupants or Inámárá in partnership with others.		Total Numbers cultivated by Sub-tenants on Money-rent.		Total Numbers cultivated by Sub-tenants for Produce of Grain-rent.		Waste Numbers.	Parampok Numbers.	Total Number.		
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.			Government.	Inám.	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			13	14	
102	Ankleshwar ...	Number ...	18,480	6,916	813	84	1,873	2,565	602	222	1,495	1,088	23,851	9,787
		Percentages ...	77	71	1	1	8	26	3	2	6	5	100	100

APPENDIX J.

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

Number of Villages.	Talukas.	WELLS, BUDKIS AND THE LINKS.								TANKS.								OTHER SOURCES.								Remarks.
		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings, but not for Irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for Irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for Irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for Irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-rep. ir.	Other causes.	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
10	Ankleshwar ...	1891-92 ...	178	2	376	7	604	26	62	6	...	80	...	71	5	280	...	9	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	8
		1896-97 ...	186	6	437	17	447	27	94	12	...	100	...	44	4	254	12	2	...	...	...	3	...	81	...	8

## APPENDIX K.

*An Abstract Statement showing Ordinary Sales.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which Land is sold.	Number of Cases.	Total Acres sold.	Total Assessment.	Average Rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total Sum for which sold.	Average Rate per Acre for which sold.	Average Number of times the Survey Assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Class I.— 1 to 10 times ...	42	Acres. 147.3	Rs. a. p. 616 11 0	Rs. a. p. 4 8 1	Rs. a. p. 4,815 8 0	Rs. a. p. 29 5 7	6.99
" II.— 11 to 25 "	57	177.3	1,167 13 4	6 8 10	22,989 10 9	129 8 9	19.77
" III.— 26 to 50 "		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" IV.— 51 to 100 "	1	0.1	0 2 0	5 0 0	19 0 0	760 0 0	152
" V.— 101 to 250 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	100	324.6	1,774 10 4	5 1 7	27,274 2 9	84 2 8	15.37

APPENDIX K<sup>(1)</sup>.*An Abstract Statement showing Sales by Decree of Court in the Government Villages of the Ankleshwar Taluka of the Broach Collectorate.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which Land is sold.	Number of Cases.	Total Acres sold.	Total Assessment.	Average Rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total Sum for which sold.	Average Rate per Acre for which sold.	Average Number of times the Survey Assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Class I.— 1 to 10 times ...	67	Acres. 358.20	Rs. a. p. 1,506 6 0	Rs. a. p. 4 3 8	Rs. a. p. 6,194 0 0	Rs. a. p. 17 4 5	4.11
" II.— 11 to 25 "	18	95.12	467 13 6	4 15 2	6,718 12 0	70 7 8	14.45
" III.— 26 to 50 "	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" IV.— 51 to 100 "		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" V.— 101 to 250 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	85	453.32	1,974 8 6	4 5 7	12,910 12 0	28 7 2	6.58

## APPENDIX L.

*An Abstract Statement showing Simple Mortgages.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which Land is sold.	Number of Cases.	Total Acres Mortgaged.	Total Assessment.	Average Rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total Sum for which Mortgaged.	Average Rate per Acre for which Mortgaged.	Average Number of times the Survey Assessment for which Mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Class I.— 1 to 10 times ...	62	Acres. 268.4	Rs. a. 1,654 2	Rs. a. p. 4 7 1	Rs. a. p. 9,889 8 0	Rs. a. p. 26 11 8	5.87
" II.— 11 to 25 "	26	89.27	392 0	4 5 11	5,330 8 0	59 7 0	18.59
" III.— 26 to 50 "	4	11.15	50 8	4 7 0	1,587 0 0	185 1 11	30.43
" IV.— 51 to 100 "	2	1.18	6 8	4 7 8	354 0 0	244 2 2	54.46
" V.— 101 to 150 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	94	470.24	2,108 2	4 7 6	17,061 0 0	35 4 0	8.11

APPENDIX L<sup>(a)</sup>.*An Abstract Statement showing Mortgages with Possession.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which Land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total Acres mortgaged.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per Acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I.— 1 to 10 times ...	64	804.25	1,218 8 0	4 0 0	7,845 12 0	25 12 0	6.43
„ II.— 11 to 25 „ ...	27	145.0	679 1 0	3 15 10	9,008 0 0	62 1 6	15.54
„ III.— 26 to 50 „ ...	9	19.25	61 14 0	3 2 5	1,827 0 0	93 1 6	29.52
„ IV.— 51 to 100 „ ...	}	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ V.— 101 to 150 „ ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	100	489.10	1,869 7 0	3 14 5	18,675 12 0	39 12 9	10.06

## APPENDIX M.

*An Abstract Statement showing Sub-lettings.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which Land is sub-let.	Number of cases.	Total Acres sub-let.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total sum for which sub-let.	Average rate per Acre for which sub-let.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sub-let.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I.— 1 to 5 times ...	67	897 24	1,753 11 0	4 4 0	3,894	9 12 8	2.30
„ II.— 6 to 10 „ ...	2	4 4	14 15 0	3 8 2	128	80 1 11	8.56
„ III.— 11 to 25 „ ...	}	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ IV.— 26 to 50 „ ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ V.— above 50 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	69	401 28	1,768 0 0	4 6 5	4,022	10 0 2	2.27

## APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Ankleshwar Taluka from 1866-67 to 1897-99.

Years	Lbs. of 39 Tolas per Rupee.							Remarks.
	Wheat.	Rice in husk.	Rice (cleaned).	Tur.	Jowar.	Bajri.	Uncleaned Cotton.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1866-67 ...	32	58½	22½	29	58½	40		
1867-68 ...	31½	53½	23½	28½	51	35½		
1868-69 ...	30½	45	24	30½	49½	33½		
1869-70 ...	30½	53½	24½	30	53½	42½		
1870-71 ...	29	51	24½	30½	21½	37½		
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>30½</b>	<b>54½</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>29½</b>	<b>45½</b>	<b>37½</b>		
1871-72 ...	28½	53½	24½	32	45½	40		
1872-73 ...	28½	53½	24½	30½	44	37½		
1873-74 ...	30½	58½	25½	30½	42½	42½		
1874-75 ...	30½	45½	25½	47½	40	40		
1875-76 ...	25½	45½	22½	49½	40	40		
1876-77 ...	26	35½	20	25½	30½	30½		
1877-78 ...	18½	22½	17½	20½	21½	20		
1878-79 ...	15½	33½	17½	20	21½	20		
1879-80 ...	18½	37½	24½	37½	33½	29		
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>24½</b>	<b>42½</b>	<b>22½</b>	<b>32½</b>	<b>35½</b>	<b>33½</b>		
1880-81 ...	32	58½	24½	42½	58½	45½		
1881-82 ...	33½	49½	26½	32	45½	35½		
1882-83 ...	24½	53½	26½	42½	35½	30½		
1883-84 ...	26½	42½	24½	45½	37½	32		
1884-85 ...	37½	40	21½	37½	40	45½		
1885-86 ...	30½	40	24½	40	40	32		
1886-87 ...	22½	40	24½	35½	42½	33		
1887-88 ...	24½	42½	24½	33½	34½	29		
1888-89 ...	22½	33½	25½	24½	32	27½		
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>28½</b>	<b>43½</b>	<b>24½</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>40½</b>	<b>34½</b>		
1889-90 ...	22½	45½	25½	30½	37½	33½		
1890-91 ...	27½	42½	22½	45½	44	34½		
1891-92 ...	19½	45½	25½	34½	31	33		
1892-93 ...	20½	45½	20	35½	36	32	16	
1893-94 ...	29	37½	20½	38½	37½	29½	11½	
1894-95 ...	30½	49½	22½	32	37½	25½	12½	
1895-96 ...	29	42½	25	35½	37½	31	12½	
1896-97 ...	15½	32	18½	22½	22½	17½	12½	
1897-98 ...	14½	36	19½	25½	30½	27½	16	
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>23½</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>22½</b>	<b>33½</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>29½</b>		

APPENDIX O.

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

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

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land, the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inam).			Total land—Government Occupied, Unoccupied and Inam.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.
	Occupied aera.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for Collection.	Aera.	Full assessment.	Realization from auction sale of grazing.	Aera.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, etc.	Total of columns 8 and 11.	Full assessment—Total of columns 9 and 12.	Grand total for collections—Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.			
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1866-67	100,045	Rs. 3,33,604	Rs. 44	Rs. 44	Rs. 44	Rs. 3,33,600	4,920	19,548	464	83,377	1,18,238	45,402	139,349	5,21,475	4,20,516	...	...	...
1867-68	100,270	3,91,722	...	...	...	3,91,322	4,880	19,391	861	83,327	1,11,179	38,548	136,457	5,21,791	4,30,631	...	...	...
1868-69	96,342	3,72,746	...	...	...	3,72,746	3,458	29,792	937	83,700	1,19,388	48,834	135,500	5,21,936	4,23,247	...	...	...
1869-70	96,525	3,73,373	...	...	...	3,73,373	6,347	29,469	1,418	83,719	1,19,439	48,937	132,591	5,22,209	4,23,657	...	...	...
1870-71	97,902	3,73,173	...	...	...	3,73,173	7,028	31,041	1,369	83,697	1,19,378	48,968	138,637	5,22,592	4,22,509	...	...	...
Average	96,217	3,78,621	9	...	9	3,78,612	6,734	26,854	966	83,564	1,17,524	46,142	136,615	5,22,999	4,25,711	...	...	...
1871-72	99,648	4,32,341	74,579	...	54,679	3,57,762	6,342	25,021	1,318	85,592	1,53,837	62,016	143,532	6,11,309	4,21,036	...	...	...
1872-73	100,336	4,23,173	27	...	27	4,23,146	8,884	24,775	1,470	86,565	1,53,719	61,973	144,785	6,08,661	4,65,590	...	...	...
1873-74	99,957	4,27,523	506	...	506	4,27,017	7,242	17,789	1,366	85,611	1,53,942	62,064	142,810	5,99,317	4,90,523	...	...	...
1874-75	99,890	4,27,049	654	...	654	4,26,395	6,020	17,204	1,263	85,621	1,54,843	62,126	141,441	6,00,156	4,89,804	...	...	...
1875-76	99,622	4,26,535	498	...	498	4,26,037	6,023	17,524	1,492	85,608	1,55,770	62,024	141,451	6,00,209	4,89,909	...	...	...
1876-77	99,849	4,26,917	461	...	461	4,26,456	5,994	17,508	1,504	85,592	1,55,736	61,981	141,435	6,00,159	4,89,921	...	...	...
1877-78	100,122	4,27,374	335	...	335	4,27,039	5,940	17,396	622	85,622	1,55,609	61,849	141,624	6,00,221	4,89,920	...	...	...
1878-79	99,996	4,27,200	345	...	345	4,26,855	6,059	17,437	1,122	85,604	1,55,677	61,834	141,629	6,00,374	4,89,981	...	...	...
1879-80	99,447	4,26,409	326	...	326	4,26,083	6,630	19,428	4,418	85,592	1,55,691	61,751	141,659	6,00,426	4,90,622	...	...	...
Average	99,826	4,27,107	3,701	...	3,701	4,26,406	6,794	19,673	1,632	85,528	1,55,065	61,961	142,226	6,01,765	4,81,999	...	...	...
1880-81	99,629	4,22,371	1,283	...	1,283	4,21,088	7,536	22,991	1,421	85,420	1,55,008	61,397	141,645	6,00,365	4,88,906	...	...	...
1881-82	99,732	4,18,327	817	...	817	4,18,010	8,584	23,851	1,489	85,299	1,54,513	61,038	141,614	6,00,191	4,89,535	...	...	...
1882-83	99,019	4,12,064	974	...	974	4,11,090	10,691	24,987	1,706	84,916	1,53,975	59,967	141,625	5,99,956	4,73,992	...	...	...
1883-84	95,223	4,09,476	423	...	423	4,09,053	11,622	22,377	1,806	84,698	1,52,065	59,326	141,612	5,99,917	4,70,184	...	...	...
1884-85	95,797	4,11,260	378	...	378	4,10,882	11,220	26,968	1,553	84,559	1,51,581	58,995	141,590	5,99,809	4,71,460	...	...	...
1885-86	97,040	4,15,669	499	...	499	4,15,070	10,042	23,939	1,794	84,479	1,51,297	58,854	141,590	5,99,775	4,75,718	...	...	...
1886-87	97,923	4,19,397	441	...	441	4,18,956	9,004	26,006	1,722	84,455	1,51,208	58,954	141,522	5,99,801	4,79,519	...	...	...
1887-88	99,393	4,24,514	463	...	463	4,24,051	8,003	24,063	1,244	84,480	1,51,198	58,820	141,526	5,99,872	4,84,225	...	...	...
1888-89	99,754	4,25,042	463	...	463	4,24,579	7,645	22,512	1,307	84,457	1,51,180	58,823	141,566	5,99,934	4,85,909	...	...	...
Average	97,513	4,17,727	627	...	627	4,17,100	9,390	29,977	1,520	84,749	1,52,822	59,554	141,649	5,99,946	4,76,224	...	...	...
1889-90	100,026	4,27,024	386	...	386	4,26,638	7,374	21,752	1,228	84,429	1,51,154	58,898	141,520	5,99,971	4,86,066	...	...	...
1890-91	100,683	4,29,429	422	...	422	4,29,006	6,719	19,344	1,215	84,418	1,51,107	58,787	141,519	5,99,879	4,86,996	...	...	...
1891-92	100,750	4,29,631	465	...	465	4,29,166	6,391	19,082	1,300	84,413	1,51,103	58,796	141,529	5,99,842	4,89,341	...	...	...
1892-93	101,069	4,30,392	646	...	646	4,30,222	6,146	18,182	1,305	84,417	1,51,106	58,796	141,523	6,00,174	4,90,339	...	...	...
1893-94	101,755	4,32,917	627	...	627	4,31,730	5,585	16,817	1,112	84,418	1,51,109	58,798	141,752	6,00,543	4,91,625	...	...	...
1894-95	101,725	4,32,708	699	...	699	4,31,704	5,636	16,934	1,273	84,416	1,51,112	58,794	141,629	6,00,749	4,91,776	...	...	...
1895-96	101,722	4,32,704	927	...	927	4,31,717	5,606	16,962	1,145	84,419	1,51,111	58,798	141,806	6,00,802	4,91,660	...	...	...
1896-97	101,474	4,31,614	1,028	...	1,028	4,30,586	5,822	17,956	1,223	84,411	1,51,078	58,729	141,772	6,00,542	4,90,540	...	...	...
1897-98	101,326	4,31,222	1,200	...	1,200	4,30,022	6,022	18,209	1,221	84,409	1,51,071	58,726	141,759	6,00,512	4,90,198	...	...	...
Average	101,126	4,30,872	722	...	722	4,30,021	6,161	18,340	1,250	84,422	1,51,106	58,792	141,761	6,00,312	4,90,122	...	...	...



Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMER SURVEY.													
			Maximum Rates.		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatta.			Total.		
			Dry-crop and Rice.	Bhatta and Bhattat.	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
<b>Group I</b>			Rs. a.	Rs. s.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
*1	Ankleshwar ...	I	6 8	8 0	1,008	4,374	4 3 10	23	237	10 4 10	B 4 73	5 4 y 578	7 12 7	1,104	5,064	4 9 8
2	Pánod ...	I	6 8	...	330	1,675	4 12 8	5	88	7 9 7	...	...	...	336	1,618	5 12 2
3	Pungám ...	I	6 8	...	623	3,343	5 5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	623	3,318	5 5 10
4	Haripurá ...	I	6 8	8 0	985	4,454	6 8 0	...	...	...	70	728	10 6 5	755	5,182	6 12 10
5	Diwa Rajput Páti ...	I	6 8	8 0	1,106	6,193	5 9 7	2	11	5 8 0	B 4 303	5 4 y 2,398	7 9 8	1,410	3,200	6 0 3
6	Diwa Hora Páti ...	I	6 8	8 0	1,161	7,032	6 0 11	1	6	6 0 0	B 4 283	5 4 y 2,193	7 12 6	1,444	9,220	6 0 3
*7	Divi ...	I	6 8	8 0	243	1,113	4 8 5	18	163	9 0 0	B 4 150	5 4 y 1,285	6 1 4	423	3,500	6 0 10
8	Choráti ...	I	6 8	8 0	291	1,181	6 2 11	102	960	9 11 2	B 4 19	5 4 y 151	6 14 4	313	3,301	7 6 0
9	Survái ...	I	6 8	...	455	2,577	5 10 7	20	220	11 0 0	...	...	...	476	2,997	5 14 8
10	Anáda ...	I	6 8	...	1,161	6,887	5 14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,161	6,887	5 14 8
*11	Chhápara ...	I	6 8	8 0	76	590	7 12 3	...	...	...	65	613	12 7 11	141	1,402	6 12 3
*12	Sámar ...	I	6 8	...	966	3,639	5 6 1	14	119	8 3 0	...	...	...	980	3,701	5 7 1
*13	Mándwa Bujrag ...	I	6 8	8 0	513	3,804	7 6 8	...	...	...	362	3,081	9 6 3	905	7,485	5 4 4
<b>Total of Group I</b>			...	...	8,281	46,536	5 20 8	485	3,752	9 20 1	B 4 157	5 4 y 6,231	9 25 6	10,768	60,668	5 2 2
<b>Group II</b>																
14	Gadhhol ...	I	6 8	...	1,060	4,105	3 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,060	4,105	3 14 0
15	Piráman ...	II	6 8	...	2,053	7,472	3 10 3	27	262	9 11 3	...	...	...	2,079	7,724	3 11 3
16	Boridra ...	II	6 0	...	1,151	5,528	4 15 10	5	41	8 2 2	...	...	...	1,116	5,683	5 0 1
17	Nágal ...	II	6 0	...	790	3,775	4 11 7	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	800	3,775	4 11 3
18	Sajod ...	II	6 0	...	3,667	15,780	4 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,667	15,780	5 2 6
19	Hánsot ...	II	6 0	...	269	1,505	5 9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	269	1,505	6 9 6
20	Pánéli ...	II	6 0	...	1,544	11,243	3 6 8	42	432	10 4 7	...	...	...	2,835	11,074	4 8 3
<b>Total of Group II</b>			...	...	10,893	49,410	4 8 7	75	736	9 13 0	...	...	...	10,967	50,146	4 9 3
<b>Group III</b>																
*21	Páedi Ambheta ...	III	5 8	...	348	1,285	3 11 1	5	21	6 8 2	...	...	...	343	1,316	3 11 6
22	Telod ...	III	5 8	...	597	2,765	4 10 1	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	598	2,767	4 10 0
*23	Asta ...	III	5 8	...	1,196	5,672	4 11 8	1	9	9 0 0	...	...	...	1,199	5,681	4 11 10
*24	Mángrol ...	III	5 8	...	535	2,433	4 8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	535	2,433	4 8 11
*25	Utráj ...	III	5 8	...	608	2,683	4 8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	608	2,683	4 8 10

on Government Occupied Land.

By Revision Survey.															Percentage Increase or Decrease.	Name of Village.	Number.
Minimum Rates.		Dry-crop.			Hos.			Bhatia.			Total.						
Dry-crop and Bha.	Bhatia.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
<i>Group I.</i>																	
8 0	...	1,066	5,089	4 11 8	{ N. 10 O. 20	88 9 12 10 304 10 7 9	...	...	...	...	1,105	5,441	4 14 9	+7.02	Ankleshwar ...	1*	
6 0	...	833	1,708	5 3 10	{ N. 1 O. 2	6 6 0 0 18 6 8 0	...	...	...	...	833	1,727	5 3 0	+6.87	Pánod ...	2	
6 0	8 0	582	3,410	5 13 9	...	...	...	41	853	8 9 9	623	3,763	6 0 8	+12.56	Fungám ...	3	
6 0	8 0	622	3,792	6 1 5	...	...	...	131	1,220	9 5 9	754	5,018	6 10 6	-3.16	Haripara ...	4	
0 0	...	1,407	8,964	6 5 11	{ N. ... O. 2	21 10 8 0	...	...	...	...	1,409	8,935	6 6 0	+5.71	Diwa Rajput Páti ...	5	
6 0	...	1,442	9,888	6 6 2	{ N. ... O. 1	5 5 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,443	9,391	6 6 2	+1.74	Diwa Hora Páti ...	6	
6 0	8 0	324	1,989	6 2 8	{ N. 8 O. 18	54 6 12 0 171 9 8 0	72	447	6 8 4	422	2,661	6 4 11	+3.95	Divi ...	7		
6 0	...	106	1,164	5 18 0	{ N. 14 O. 102	133 9 8 0 1,031 10 1 9	...	...	...	...	312	3,329	7 7 5	+1.17	Choráel ...	8	
6 0	...	451	2,120	4 11 3	{ N. 4 O. 19	39 8 4 0 205 10 12 8	...	...	...	...	474	2,369	4 15 7	-15.70	Survádi ...	9	
0 0	...	1,134	6,140	5 6 6	{ N. 27 O. ...	216 8 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,161	6,269	5 7 7	-7.44	Andáda ...	10	
6 0	8 0	76	630	7 1 1	...	...	...	65	799	12 4 6	131	1,329	9 6 10	-5.21	Chhápara ...	11*	
6 0	8 0	642	3,165	4 14 8	{ N. 6 O. 14	46 7 10 8 121 8 10 8	18	179	9 15 1	630	3,301	5 2 5	-5.40	Sámar ...	12*		
6 0	8 0	473	-3,316	7 0 2	{ N. 4 O. ...	30 7 8 0	439	3,957	9 3 7	906	7,303	8 1 0	-2.43	Mándwa Bujrag ...	13*		
...	...	8,746	30,713	5 12 9	{ N. 74 O. 187	616 8 5 2 1,371 10 0 1	756	6,961	9 3 4	9,769	60,161	6 2 7	+0.15	Total of Group I.			
<i>Group II.</i>																	
8 8	...	1,049	4,650	4 6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,049	4,650	4 6 11	+13.28	Gadkhol ...	14	
5 8	...	2,052	8,527	4 2 6	{ N. ... O. 26	259 9 15 5	...	...	...	...	2,078	8,786	4 3 9	+13.60	Piráman ...	15	
5 8	...	1,114	5,092	4 9 2	{ N. ... O. 1	6 8 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,115	5,100	4 9 2	-8.66	Boridra ...	16	
5 8	...	799	3,573	4 7 7	{ N. ... O. 1	1 1 0 0	...	...	...	...	800	3,574	4 7 6	-5.35	Nágal ...	17	
5 8	...	3,048	14,940	4 14 5	{ N. 4 O. ...	25 7 0 0	...	...	...	...	3,052	14,968	4 14 6	-5.06	Bajod ...	18	
5 8	...	276	1,368	4 14 9	{ N. 2 O. ...	10 5 0 0	...	...	...	...	278	1,369	4 14 9	-9.10	Hánsot ...	19	
5 8	...	2,524	11,274	4 7 2	{ N. 10 O. 42	75 7 9 7 374 9 14 6	...	...	...	...	2,528	11,284	4 8 6	+0.43	Páncli ...	20	
...	...	10,972	49,414	4 8 8	{ N. 16 O. 70	114 7 2 0 642 9 2 9	...	...	...	...	10,958	50,170	4 9 3	+0.95	Total of Group II.		
<i>Group III.</i>																	
8 0	...	347	1,291	3 11 6	{ N. 1 O. 5	3 3 0 0 22 6 6 5	...	...	...	...	353	1,295	3 12 1	+0.76	Páodi Ambhata ...	21	
6 0	...	603	2,675	4 7 0	{ N. 1 O. 1	3 3 0 0 1 1 0 0	...	...	...	...	605	2,679	4 6 10	-3.18	Telod ...	22	
5 0	...	1,107	5,821	4 9 10	{ N. 1 O. 1	7 7 0 0 9 9 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,109	5,827	4 9 11	-2.53	Asta ...	23*	
5 0	...	531	2,194	4 2 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	531	2,194	4 2 1	-10.01	Mángrol ...	24*	
5 0	...	602	2,654	4 5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	602	2,654	4 5 9	-0.08	Utráí ...	25	

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	BY FORMER SURVEY.														
			Maximum Rates.		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhātha.			Total.			
			Dry-crop and Rice.	Bhātha and Bagāth.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
	<i>Group III—continued.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
26	Ganpatpura ...	III	5 8	...	82	228	4 6 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	228	4 6 2	
27	Mandwa Matled ...	III	5 8	.....	607	2,660	4 0 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	607	2,660	4 0 8	
28	Mātiēd... ..	III	5 8	.....	933	3,634	3 15 2	3	27	9 0 0	...	...	...	936	3,711	3 15 2	
29	Mothia ... ..	III	5 8	.....	727	2,567	3 8 6	8	55	6 14 0	...	...	...	735	2,622	3 9 1	
30	Shera ... ..	III	5 8	.....	919	4,104	4 7 5	24	241	10 0 9	...	...	...	943	4,345	4 9 3	
31	Dīgas ... ..	III	5 8	.....	1,125	5,061	4 5 0	14	148	10 8 5	...	...	...	1,139	5,204	4 9 1	
32	Sarhān ... ..	III	5 8	.....	1,036	4,483	4 2 1	82	466	7 8 3	...	...	...	1,118	4,949	4 5 2	
33	Kāhānwā ... ..	III	5 8	.....	245	963	4 0 10	4	25	6 4 0	...	...	...	249	1,018	4 1 4	
34	Karmāli ... ..	III	5 8	.....	512	1,973	3 13 8	6	43	7 2 8	...	...	...	518	2,016	3 14 3	
35	Ravidra ... ..	III	5 8	.....	1,764	5,307	4 8 11	43	406	9 7 1	...	...	...	1,807	5,713	4 11 6	
36	Umarbār ... ..	III	5 8	.....	209	723	3 7 4	3	12	6 0 0	...	...	...	211	735	3 7 9	
37	Saphipura ... ..	III	5 8	.....	604	2,012	3 15 10	27	212	6 1 2	...	...	...	631	2,220	4 2 2	
38	Umarwāra ... ..	III	5 8	.....	3,366	11,668	3 9 3	44	342	7 12 4	...	...	...	3,410	12,080	3 10 2	
39	Kāpodra ... ..	III	5 8	.....	382	1,254	3 4 6	46	401	8 11 6	...	...	...	428	1,655	3 12 10	
40	Sanjāli... ..	III	5 8	.....	698	2,875	4 1 11	30	263	8 11 9	...	...	...	728	3,137	4 4 11	
41	Khārad ... ..	III	5 8	.....	2,170	7,969	3 10 11	39	368	9 7 0	...	...	...	2,500	8,367	3 12 6	
42	Bākrōl ... ..	III	5 8	.....	980	3,047	3 4 5	19	177	9 5 1	...	...	...	999	3,224	3 6 4	
43	Bhādi ... ..	III	5 8	.....	1,462	5,651	3 12 10	28	298	10 7 5	...	...	...	1,490	5,944	3 12 10	
44	Kosamdi ... ..	III	5 8	.....	2,526	8,874	3 8 0	46	456	9 14 7	...	...	...	2,572	9,330	3 9 10	
45	Bhadkodra ... ..	III	5 8	.....	1,185	4,620	4 1 1	48	375	7 12 0	...	...	...	1,233	5,195	4 2 5	
46	Jitāli ... ..	III	5 8	6 0 0	2,156	7,075	3 4 6	90	809	8 12 10	9	80	8 14 3	2,254	7,964	3 8 6	
47	Sārangpur ... ..	III	5 8	.....	789	2,963	3 12 1	12	96	8 0 0	...	...	...	801	3,059	3 12 1	
48	Motāli ... ..	III	5 8	.....	234	959	3 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	234	959	3 6 0	
	Total of Group III ...	...	...	.....	27,126	1,05,198	3 14 1	602	5,257	8 11 9	9	80	8 14 3	27,727	1,10,555	3 15 6	
	<i>Group IV.</i>																
49	Kalam ... ..	IV	5 0	.....	741	3,180	4 4 8	1	4	4 0 0	...	...	...	742	3,184	4 4 8	
50	Alwa ... ..	IV	5 0	.....	734	3,875	4 9 7	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	735	3,877	4 9 7	
51	Bāen ... ..	IV	5 0	.....	1,056	4,325	4 1 6	4	31	7 12 0	...	...	...	1,060	4,356	4 1 9	
52	Bādodra ... ..	IV	5 0	.....	682	2,990	4 8 3	26	201	7 12 11	...	...	...	688	3,192	4 10 3	
53	Wāsmōli ... ..	IV	5 0	.....	334	1,600	4 2 8	4	25	6 4 0	...	...	...	338	1,625	4 3 0	
54	Ambheta ... ..	IV	5 0	.....	828	5,256	3 14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	828	5,256	3 14 11	
55	Katpor... ..	IV	5 0	.....	3,021	11,558	3 12 5	162	1,235	7 14 10	...	...	...	3,213	12,764	3 15 7	

Q—continued.

By Revision Survey.															Percentage Increase or Decrease	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatia.			Total.						
Dry-crop and Rice.	Bhatia.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group III—continued.		
5 0	...	52	154	2 15 5	...	...	.....	...	...	...	52	154	2 15 5	-32.46	Ganpatpura ... ..	26	
5 0	...	510	2,014	4 0 2	{ N. ... 1 O. ... 1	...	.....	...	...	...	511	2,052	4 0 3	+0.10	Māndwa Mātlid ... ..	27	
5 0	...	634	2,856	4 3 1	{ N. ... 2 O. ... 2	...	.....	...	...	...	636	2,870	4 3 2	+4.28	Mātlid ... ..	28	
5 0	...	726	2,715	3 11 10	{ N. ... 6 O. ... 6	...	.....	...	...	...	722	2,756	3 12 3	+5.11	Mothia ... ..	29	
5 0	...	911	2,840	3 15 11	{ N. ... 24 O. ... 24	...	.....	...	...	...	905	2,859	4 2 0	-11.19	Sbera ... ..	30	
5 0	...	1,125	5,228	4 12 4	{ N. ... 14 O. ... 14	...	.....	...	...	...	1,123	5,248	4 11 2	+2.77	Digas ... ..	31	
5 0	...	1,081	5,229	4 12 5	{ N. ... 8 O. ... 50	...	.....	...	...	...	1,142	5,741	5 0 0	+15.29	Sarthān ... ..	32	
5 0	...	249	1,107	4 7 2	...	...	.....	...	...	...	249	1,107	4 7 2	+3.71	Kāhānwa ... ..	33	
5 0	...	511	2,023	4 0 7	{ N. ... 4 O. ... 2	...	.....	...	...	...	517	2,114	4 1 5	+4.56	Karmāli ... ..	34	
5 0	...	1,157	4,512	4 2 7	{ N. ... 8 O. ... 40	...	.....	...	...	...	1,205	5,222	4 5 5	-3.49	Bavdra ... ..	35	
5 0	...	209	690	3 2 5	{ N. ... 3 O. ... 3	...	.....	...	...	...	211	671	3 2 11	-6.71	Umarbār ... ..	36	
5 0	...	505	1,949	3 12 7	{ N. ... 25 O. ... 25	...	.....	...	...	...	501	2,163	4 1 4	-2.78	Saphipura ... ..	37	
5 0	...	2,200	12,027	3 15 11	{ N. ... 5 O. ... 44	...	.....	...	...	...	2,209	12,479	4 1 2	+12.04	Umarwira ... ..	38	
5 0	...	284	1,512	3 6 11	{ N. ... 1 O. ... 43	...	.....	...	...	...	422	1,625	3 15 4	+2.42	Kapodra ... ..	39	
5 0	...	635	2,302	4 2 7	{ N. ... 3 O. ... 20	...	.....	...	...	...	728	2,124	4 6 0	+1.50	Saonjāli ... ..	40	
5 0	...	2,170	8,234	3 12 10	{ N. ... 4 O. ... 27	...	.....	...	...	...	2,211	8,554	3 14 0	+2.42	Khāráli ... ..	41	
5 0	...	928	3,523	3 14 6	{ N. ... 1 O. ... 20	...	.....	...	...	...	949	3,606	4 0 2	+18.05	Bākról ... ..	42	
5 0	...	1,401	5,044	3 7 2	{ N. ... 2 O. ... 27	...	.....	...	...	...	1,400	5,291	3 8 10	-10.99	Bhādi ... ..	43	
5 0	...	2,529	9,227	3 10 10	{ N. ... 1 O. ... 44	...	.....	...	...	...	2,524	9,780	3 12 7	+4.52	Kosamdi ... ..	44	
5 0	...	1,125	4,292	3 11 4	{ N. ... 1 O. ... 47	...	.....	...	...	...	1,232	4,710	3 12 1	-9.24	Bhadkodra ... ..	45	
5 0	6 0 0	2,148	7,152	3 5 4	{ N. ... 4 O. ... 29	...	.....	14	125	3 14 10	2,252	8,022	3 9 0	+0.78	Jitāli ... ..	46	
5 0	...	776	2,852	3 10 11	{ N. ... 4 O. ... 12	...	.....	...	...	...	792	2,956	3 11 9	-3.27	Sārangpur ... ..	47	
5 0	...	254	891	3 2 2	...	...	.....	...	...	...	284	891	3 2 2	-7.09	Motāli ... ..	48	
...	...	27,086	1,06,152	3 15 0	{ N. ... 49 O. ... 575	...	.....	14	125	3 14 10	27,724	1,11,842	4 0 7	+1.18	Total of Group III.		
Group IV.																	
4 8	...	741	2,062	4 2 2	{ N. ... 1 O. ... 1	...	.....	...	...	...	742	2,071	4 2 2	-2.55	Kalam ... ..	49	
4 8	...	722	2,522	3 12 11	{ N. ... 1 O. ... 1	...	.....	...	...	...	722	2,524	3 12 10	-18.02	Alva ... ..	50	
4 8	...	1,000	2,905	3 10 11	{ N. ... 4 O. ... 40	...	.....	...	...	...	1,004	2,945	3 11 4	-2.44	Sān ... ..	51	
4 8	...	671	2,647	3 12 1	{ N. ... 16 O. ... 16	...	.....	...	...	...	657	2,761	4 0 4	-12.52	Bādotā ... ..	52	
4 8	...	220	1,281	3 9 5	{ N. ... 1 O. ... 2	...	.....	...	...	...	200	1,409	3 9 10	-12.26	Wānmoll ... ..	53	
4 8	...	628	2,229	3 10 6	{ N. ... 1 O. ... 1	...	.....	...	...	...	629	2,020	3 10 6	-7.00	Ambheta ... ..	54	
4 8	...	2,052	10,211	3 8 6	{ N. ... 1 O. ... 142	...	.....	...	...	...	2,201	11,262	3 8 4	-11.77	Katpor ... ..	55	

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FOWNA SURVEY.													
			Maximum Rates.		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatha.			Total.		
			Dry-crop and Rice.	Bhatha and Bagayat.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	<i>Group IV—contd.</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.
56	Wamlehwar ...	IV	5 0	.....	723	3,034	4 5 2	21	174	8 4 7	...	...	...	723	3,008	4 7 0
57	Kantijai ...	IV	5 0	.....	917	2,409	3 11 7	64	432	8 12 0	...	...	...	981	2,930	3 15 9
58	Samli ...	IV	5 0	.....	639	2,406	3 12 3	37	269	7 0 0	...	...	...	676	2,605	3 13 1
59	Jeipor ...	IV	5 0	.....	551	1,938	3 8 7	25	174	6 15 4	...	...	...	576	2,132	3 10 11
60	Ankalwa ...	IV	5 0	.....	976	3,674	3 15 6	63	645	9 10 5	...	...	...	1,039	4,619	4 4 1
61	Dhamrad ...	IV	5 0	.....	1,589	5,189	4 0 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,280	5,169	4 0 5
62	Wadhwan ...	IV	5 0	.....	1,319	5,271	3 15 11	21	161	8 9 11	...	...	...	1,340	5,452	4 1 1
63	Dantrai ...	IV	5 0	.....	861	3,036	4 3 7	39	208	7 10 3	...	...	...	900	3,244	4 5 11
64	Chhiodra ...	IV	5 0	.....	701	2,955	4 3 5	3	18	6 0 0	...	...	...	704	2,973	4 3 7
65	Boholav ...	IV	5 0	.....	775	3,682	4 11 0	11	85	7 11 8	...	...	...	786	3,717	4 11 8
66	Malanpur ...	IV	5 0	.....	1,007	4,036	4 0 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,007	4,066	4 0 7
67	Alhadra ...	IV	5 0	.....	532	2,244	4 3 6	9	75	8 7 1	...	...	...	541	2,320	4 4 7
68	Bafota ...	IV	5 0	.....	1,560	6,076	3 14 0	3	13	6 8 0	...	...	...	1,571	6,089	3 14 0
69	Ilav ...	IV	5 0	.....	2,378	9,018	3 14 8	79	676	7 4 8	...	...	...	2,387	9,594	4 0 4
70	Shahol ...	IV	5 0	.....	900	3,627	4 0 7	31	239	7 11 4	...	...	...	931	3,906	4 3 5
71	Asarm ...	IV	5 0	.....	972	4,144	4 4 3	13	125	9 9 10	...	...	...	985	4,269	4 5 4
72	Obha ...	IV	5 0	.....	1,830	8,112	4 3 3	14	106	7 9 3	...	...	...	1,844	8,218	4 3 6
73	Sanev Khurd ...	IV	5 0	.....	1,034	4,409	4 6 4	33	219	6 10 2	...	...	...	1,067	4,718	4 7 5
74	Riema ...	IV	5 0	.....	579	2,215	3 13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	579	2,215	3 13 3
75	Waner ...	IV	5 0	.....	1,587	6,120	3 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,587	6,120	3 13 8
76	Amratpura ...	IV	5 0	.....	502	1,102	2 12 8	2	13	6 8 0	...	...	...	504	1,415	2 12 11
77	Uchali ...	IV	5 0	.....	696	3,108	3 0 6	9	75	8 5 4	...	...	...	706	3,183	3 1 7
78	Karalvel ...	IV	5 0	.....	1,250	4,226	3 7 0	8	20	6 10 8	...	...	...	1,258	4,315	3 7 1
79	Awadar ...	IV	5 0	6 0	733	2,343	3 3 2	20	147	7 5 7	7	64	0 2 3	760	2,564	3 5 9
80	Piprod ...	IV	5 0	6 0	432	1,452	3 6 6	4	36	9 9 0	32	213	6 10 6	468	1,701	3 10 2
81	Pardi Mukha ...	IV	5 0	...	384	1,160	3 0 4	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	385	1,162	3 0 3
82	Shengpur ...	IV	5 0	6 0	1,753	5,967	3 6 6	105	970	9 3 5	12	97	8 1 4	1,971	7,034	3 12 2
	<b>Total of Group IV.</b>	...	...	.....	<b>34,357</b>	<b>1,33,588</b>	<b>3 14 3</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>6,253</b>	<b>7 13 4</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>7 5 4</b>	<b>35,206</b>	<b>1,40,315</b>	<b>3 15 9</b>
	<i>Group V.</i>															
83	Hajst ...	III	5 8	.....	787	3,166	4 0 4	44	244	7 13 1	...	...	...	831	3,510	4 3 7
84	Teiwa ...	III	5 8	.....	680	2,656	4 3 2	10	87	8 11 2	...	...	...	690	2,643	4 4 3
85	Piludra ...	III	5 8	.....	1,032	4,057	3 14 11	12	71	5 14 8	...	...	...	1,044	4,128	3 15 3

Q—continued.

BY REVISION SURVEY.															Percentage Increase or Decrease.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhātha.			Total.						
Dry-crop and Bhātha.	Bhātha.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group IV—contd.		
4 8	...	690	2,612	3 11 9	{ N. 2 O. 18	9 65	4 8 0 6 9 10	...	...	...	714	2,707	3 12 9	-15-62	Wamleshwar	56°	
4 8	...	912	2,482	2 10 8	{ N. 13 O. 62	41 290	2 2 6 6 4 9	...	...	...	987	2,854	2 14 3	-2-59	Kantīājāl	57	
4 8	...	681	2,088	2 4 10	{ N. 9 O. 36	43 223	4 10 8 6 8 1	...	...	...	676	2,349	2 7 7	-11-90	Samli	58°	
4 8	...	555	1,930	2 7 9	{ N. ... O. 25	...	7 0 8	...	...	...	580	2,106	2 10 1	-1-22	Jetpor	59	
4 8	...	976	3,538	2 9 11	{ N. 1 O. 61	1 428	1 0 0 7 0 8	...	...	...	1,028	3,962	2 12 1	-10-34	Ankalwa	60	
4 8	...	1,227	4,676	2 10 2	{ N. 2 O. ...	11 ...	5 8 0	...	...	...	1,289	4,687	2 10 2	-9-67	Dhamrād	61	
4 8	...	1,322	4,664	2 8 5	{ N. ... O. 21	...	7 6 10	...	...	...	1,344	4,820	2 9 5	-11-59	Wadhwan	62	
4 8	...	661	2,321	2 12 11	{ N. 1 O. 35	1 285	1 0 0 7 8 0	...	...	...	900	3,617	4 0 4	-6-06	Danrād	63	
4 8	...	704	2,782	2 15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	704	2,782	2 15 2	-6-28	Chhliodra	64	
4 8	...	776	2,028	2 15 7	{ N. ... O. 20	...	8 1 7	...	...	...	786	2,164	4 0 5	-14-88	Boholāv	65°	
4 8	...	1,008	3,600	2 9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,008	3,600	2 9 2	-11-46	Mālanpor	66	
4 8	...	522	2,105	2 15 4	{ N. 1 O. 8	1 69	1 0 0 8 10 0	...	...	...	541	2,175	4 0 4	-6-25	Allādra	67°	
4 8	...	1,562	5,421	2 7 4	{ N. 1 O. 2	1 10	1 0 0 6 0 0	...	...	...	1,571	5,422	2 7 4	-10-79	Bāiota	68°	
4 8	...	2,224	6,221	2 8 9	{ N. ... O. 76	...	7 1 1	...	...	...	2,410	8,818	2 10 7	-8-09	Ilāv	69	
4 8	...	901	2,460	2 12 5	{ N. 1 O. 31	4 201	4 0 0 8 7 9	...	...	...	922	3,665	2 14 10	-5-20	Shāhol	70°	
4 8	...	972	2,728	2 12 6	{ N. ... O. 12	...	7 1 2	...	...	...	985	3,522	2 14 2	-10-22	Asāra	71	
4 8	...	1,022	7,222	2 12 10	{ N. 1 O. 12	8 86	2 0 0 6 9 10	...	...	...	1,042	7,422	2 12 2	-9-64	Obha	72°	
4 8	...	1,025	4,112	4 0 2	{ N. ... O. 22	...	7 0 0	...	...	...	1,067	4,327	4 1 9	-9-08	Suner Khurd	73	
4 8	...	522	1,962	2 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	522	1,962	2 6 0	-11-28	Rāma	74	
4 8	...	1,527	5,520	2 8 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,527	5,520	2 8 1	-9-15	Waner	75°	
4 8	...	504	1,459	2 14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	504	1,459	2 14 4	-2-11	Amratpura	76	
4 8	...	676	1,722	2 10 6	{ N. ... O. 7	...	5 11 5	...	...	...	622	1,826	2 11 0	-15-89	Uchālī	77°	
4 8	...	1,246	4,170	2 8 8	{ N. ... O. 2	...	5 0 0	...	...	...	1,246	4,174	2 8 9	-2-90	Karālval	78	
4 8	6 0	717	2,020	2 12 4	{ N. 2 O. 20	12 162	4 0 0 7 1 7	17	127	8 0 11	757	2,321	2 1 1	-9-12	Awādar	79	
4 8	6 0	624	1,422	2 4 5	{ N. 1 O. 6	7 22	7 0 0 8 0 0	22	107	6 7 6	471	1,666	2 8 8	-1-94	Piprod	80	
4 8	...	281	1,142	2 15 2	{ N. ... O. 1	...	2 0 0	...	...	...	285	1,147	2 15 2	-1-22	Pārdī Mpkha	81	
4 8	6 0	1,727	5,422	2 1 11	{ N. 9 O. 102	47 865	5 2 7 8 6 4	12	83	7 12 0	1,871	6,427	2 7 2	-8-20	Shengpur	82	
4 8	...	24,220	1,21,261	2 8 6	{ N. 48 O. 752	190 2,262	2 15 4 7 2 2	61	427	7 2 7	25,200	1,27,246	2 9 10	-9-25	Total of Group IV.		
Group V.																	
4 0	...	772	2,700	2 7 6	{ N. ... O. 42	...	2 7 2	...	...	...	620	2,071	2 10 0	-15-26	Hajāt	83	
4 0	...	676	2,522	2 12 0	{ N. 2 O. 9	12 27	4 5 4 6 5 4	...	...	...	622	2,205	2 12 7	-11-42	Talwa	84	
4 0	...	1,024	3,614	2 6 5	{ N. ... O. 11	...	6 2 9	...	...	...	1,042	3,422	2 6 11	-11-22	Pūdra	85	

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By Formanji Survey.													
			Maximum Rates.		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhātha.			Total.		
			Dry-crop Bhātha.	Bhātha and Bāgyat.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	<i>Group V— continued.</i>		Rs. a.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
86	Adol ... ..	III	5 8	.....	1,001	3,891	3 11 0	36	319	8 13 9	...	...	...	1,037	4,010	3 13 20
87	Aloj ... ..	III	5 8	.....	1,031	4,037	4 0 1	24	169	7 0 8	...	...	...	1,046	4,356	4 1 3
88	Motwān ... ..	IV	5 0	.....	690	2,693	4 3 1	13	104	8 0 0	...	...	...	708	2,997	4 4 4
89	Bohāi ... ..	IV	5 0	.....	1,007	4,165	4 2 2	3	55	6 14 0	...	...	...	1,015	4,320	4 2 9
90	Pārdi Edris ... ..	IV	5 0	.....	842	3,148	3 11 10	25	185	7 6 5	...	...	...	867	3,333	3 13 2
91	Kathodra ... ..	IV	5 0	.....	680	2,673	3 14 11	30	258	8 9 7	...	...	...	710	2,931	4 2
92	Adādra ... ..	IV	5 0	.....	671	2,393	3 9 1	5	44	6 12 10	...	...	...	676	2,437	3 9
93	Ghōlādra ... ..	IV	5 0	.....	672	2,191	3 4 2	23	167	7 4 2	...	...	...	695	2,358	3 6
94	Pandwāi ... ..	IV	5 0	.....	451	1,454	3 6 0	3	21	10 8 0	...	...	...	453	1,475	3 6
95	Amod ... ..	IV	5 0	.....	406	1,400	3 7 2	16	120	6 3 0	...	...	...	423	1,520	3 10
96	Kharsch ... ..	IV	5 0	.....	631	2,030	3 3 8	36	274	7 3 4	...	...	...	669	2,319	3 7
97	Pānjroll ... ..	IV	5 0	.....	653	2,339	3 8 12.	2	16	8 0 0	...	...	...	660	2,345	3 9
98	Dungra ... ..	IV	5 0	.....	512	2,004	3 9 3	12	89	8 0 0	...	...	...	523	2,092	3 10
99	Bhisodra ... ..	IV	5 0	.....	1,063	3,453	4 5 3	57	523	9 3 9	...	...	...	1,010	3,975	4 7
100	Kudādra ... ..	IV	5 0	.....	653	2,441	3 11 10	13	119	9 2 8	...	...	...	666	2,560	3 13
101	Parwat ... ..	IV	5 0	.....	1,002	3,303	3 12 10	39	321	8 3 8	...	...	...	1,041	4,129	3 15
*102	Bunav Kāla ... ..	IV	5 0	.....	1,519	5,460	4 2 4	51	359	7 0 8	...	...	...	1,510	5,819	4 3
	Total of Group V...	...	...	.....	17,189	66,615	3 14 0	459	3,553	7 15 4	...	...	...	17,617	70,293	3 15 9
	Grand Total ... ..	...	...	.....	97,784	4,01,399	4 1 3	2,119	17,681	8 5 6	687 B 4 885	5,675 g 4 y a t 0,477	9 10 8 7 12 1	101,323	4,31,332	4 4 1

Explanation:—

O.—old rice.

N.—new rice.

\* Bhāgdāri Villages.

Q—concluded.

BY REVISION SURVEY.															Percentage Increase or Decrease.	Name of Village.	No.
Maximum Rates.		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhātha.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Bhātha.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
Rs. a.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
4 0	..	1,002	3,613	3 9 6	{ N. 1 O. 33	5 234	5 0 0 7 1 5	..	..	..	1,035	3,353	3 11 7	-8'94	Adol	86	
4 0	..	1,018	3,309	3 2 5	{ N. 2 O. 24	9 157	4 8 0 6 8 8	..	..	..	1,044	3,375	3 3 9	-20'70	Aloj	87	
4 0	..	687	2,455	3 9 2	{ N. 4 O. 12	38 34	5 12 0 6 7 5	..	..	..	704	2,522	3 10 3	-14'51	Motwān	88	
4 0	..	1,005	3,405	3 6 8	{ N. 1 O. 9	6 41	6 0 0 4 8 11	..	..	..	1,015	2,453	3 6 5	-18'18	Bohid	89	
4 0	..	680	2,708	3 4 9	{ N. 1 O. 25	3 178	2 0 0 7 0 0	..	..	..	665	2,043	3 6 5	-11'70	Pārdi Edris	90	
4 0	..	679	3,099	3 1 5	{ N. 1 O. 30	7 234	7 0 0 7 12 10	..	..	..	710	2,940	3 4 7	-20'16	Kathodra	91	
4 0	..	671	2,143	3 2 1	{ N. ... O. 6	40	6 20 8	..	..	..	677	2,122	3 3 7	-10'42	Adādra	92	
4 0	..	683	2,271	3 6 6	{ N. 3 O. 20	15 140	5 0 0 7 0 0	..	..	..	691	2,426	3 8 2	+2'88	Ghodādra	93	
4 0	..	427	1,455	3 6 6	{ N. 3 O. 2	13 19	4 5 4 9 8 0	..	..	..	432	1,437	3 7 1	+0'81	Pāndwāl	94	
4 0	..	410	1,262	3 1 3	{ N. ... O. 18	68	6 12 4	..	..	..	425	1,350	3 3 1	-11'78	Amod	95	
4 0	..	629	1,951	3 15 4	{ N. 3 O. 28	0 245	4 8 0 6 7 2	..	..	..	659	2,108	3 3 5	-8'74	Kharach	96	
4 0	..	650	2,062	3 2 1	{ N. ... O. 2	11	5 8 0	..	..	..	661	2,073	3 2 2	-11'97	Pānjrol	97	
4 0	..	613	2,542	3 3 1	{ N. ... O. 11	84	7 10 2	..	..	..	623	2,526	3 3 1	-12'22	Dangra	98	
4 0	..	1,955	6,944	3 8 10	{ N. ... O. 51	220	7 0 12	..	..	..	2,006	7,804	3 10 3	-18'62	Shisodra	99	
4 0	..	652	2,188	3 4 6	{ N. 1 O. 12	1 93	1 0 0 7 12 0	..	..	..	665	2,232	3 5 8	-12'81	Kudādra	100	
4 0	..	1,092	3,584	3 6 2	{ N. ... O. 39	284	7 6 4	..	..	..	1,041	3,078	3 5 6	-10'92	Parwat	101	
4 0	..	1,565	5,307	3 6 3	{ N. 2 O. 42	9 236	4 8 0 6 12 7	..	..	..	1,609	5,601	3 7 8	-17'86	Sunay Kāla	102*	
..	..	1,719	57,689	3 5 9	{ N. 24 O. 432	113 2,974	4 10 8 6 14 2	..	..	..	17,624	60,755	3 7 2	-12'54	Total of Group V.		
..	..	96,211	326,080	3 14 10	{ N. 211 O. 2,016	1,229 15,682	6 5 6 7 12 6	321	7,523	9 0 10	101,269	4,10,178	4 0 10	-4'88	Grand Total.		



APPENDIX Q<sup>(1)</sup>.

Showing Area of Villages for Settlement with Details.

Number.	Name of Village.	Former Táluka.	BY FORMER SURVEY.					BY REVISION 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.			
						Area.	Assessment.				Area.	Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<b>Group I.</b>			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		
1	Ankleshwar ...	Ankleshwar.	2,448	485	1,104	69	318	2,448	523	1,105	41	163	10,692	
2	Pánod ...		397	29	335	12	43	396	28	388	14	54	...	
3	Pungam ...		900	118	623	26	81	900	118	623	26	103	585	
4	Haripura ...		940	122	755	28	168	1,037	226	754	22	124	264	
5	Diva Rajput Páti ...		1,729	178	1,410	1	6	1,729	174	1,409	1	5	1,409	
6	Diva Hora Páti ...		1,757	148	1,444	1	3	1,757	149	1,443	1	4	1,953	
7	Divi ...		809	79	423	6	39	808	50	422	6	28	649	
8	Chorási ...		427	10	312	...	...	427	10	312	...	...	...	
9	Eurvádí ...		848	117	475	8	66	846	117	474	8	56	407	
10	Andáda ...		2,018	508	1,161	13	65	2,022	518	1,161	10	85	1,240	
11	Chhápra ...		399	131	141	46	128	398	130	141	46	148	375	
12	Sámar ...		1,077	166	680	48	102	1,125	196	680	48	58	542	
13	Mándva Bujrag ...		1,489	328	905	...	...	1,523	361	906	...	...	2,005	
Total of Group I ...			15,238	2,414	9,768	258	1,013	15,416	2,624	9,768	323	507	20,141	
<b>Group II.</b>														
14	Gadkhol ...	Ankleshwar	1,571	141	1,060	2	4	1,573	157	1,049	2	5	384	
15	Pírámán ...		2,585	179	2,079	3	9	2,585	177	2,078	5	14	369	
16	Boridra ...		1,488	120	1,116	76	317	1,487	122	1,115	74	288	569	
17	Nágál ...		1,154	112	800	...	...	1,154	112	800	...	...	476	
18	Sajod ...		4,136	438	3,057	74	263	4,137	441	3,053	77	236	1,935	
19	Hansot ...		3,136	2,752	269	15	57	3,137	2,754	278	5	17	4,436	
20	Pánoli ...		3,300	257	2,586	8	12	3,299	258	2,585	8	11	1,370	
Total of Group II ...			17,320	3,999	10,967	173	663	17,322	4,031	10,957	166	521	9,479	
<b>Group III.</b>														
21	Paedi Ambhota ...	Ankleshwar	1,196	635	383	19	39	1,576	1,133	353	1	2	262	
22	Telod ...		865	12	598	8	33	868	16	604	1	2	...	
23	Asta ...		1,923	54	1,199	...	...	1,923	94	1,199	...	...	472	
24	Mángrol ...		901	58	535	...	...	901	61	531	...	...	398	
25	Utrag ...		1,472	457	608	68	82	1,472	458	609	67	71	209	
26	Ganpatpura ...		2,665	1,320	52	779	2,907	2,668	1,320	52	779	1,213	89	
27	Mándva Mátied ...		1,704	759	107	164	629	1,704	868	511	57	159	296	
28	Mátied ...		2,011	355	936	206	770	2,012	428	930	133	507	525	
29	Mothia ...		1,436	143	735	1	6	1,440	149	732	2	4	363	
30	Shera ...		1,861	331	943	178	677	1,858	333	935	181	577	342	
31	Digas ...		2,146	113	1,139	...	...	2,147	114	1,139	...	...	536	
32	Sarshán ...		2,014	127	1,148	90	330	2,017	129	1,148	91	421	572	
33	Káhanva ...		462	19	249	3	12	462	19	249	2	11	72	
34	Karmáli ...		612	22	518	1	2	610	22	517	1	3	232	
35	Ravidra ...		1,675	154	1,207	21	35	1,676	167	1,205	11	32	565	
36	Umarbár ...		244	15	211	...	...	244	15	211	...	...	...	
37	Saphipura ...		693	28	531	...	...	694	28	530	1	4	56	
38	Umarwáda ...		3,377	216	3,310	5	14	3,381	221	3,309	5	19	1,044	
39	Kapodra ...		727	100	428	29	91	727	100	428	29	89	640	
40	Sanjahlí ...		965	69	728	9	26	966	69	728	9	28	534	
41	Khárod ...		2,301	193	2,209	108	269	2,301	193	2,211	106	276	1,204	
42	Bakrol ...		1,323	159	949	38	93	1,323	159	949	38	109	373	
43	Bhadi ...		1,955	182	1,490	16	51	1,956	182	1,490	17	44	825	
44	Kosandi ...		3,333	254	2,582	49	143	3,335	254	2,584	46	127	1,201	
45	Bhadkpdra ...		1,743	179	1,233	3	5	1,744	180	1,233	3	7	419	
46	Jitáli ...		3,267	358	2,254	19	43	3,267	357	2,253	20	55	1,358	
47	Barangpur ...		1,360	133	801	34	96	1,358	150	792	33	93	453	
48	Motáli ...		437	111	284	4	12	437	111	284	4	12	293	
Total of Group III ...			46,388	7,096	27,737	1,361	6,425	46,385	7,335	27,723	1,637	3,865	13,333	

APPENDIX Q<sup>(1)</sup>—continued.

Sl. No.	Name of Village.	Former Táluka.	By FORMER SURVEY.					By REVISION SURVEY.					Population.	Remarks.
			Gross area, including Inám.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government Assessed Land.			Gross area, including Inám.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government Assessed Land.				
					Occupied.	Unoccupied waste.				Occupied.	Unoccupied waste.			
						Area.	Assessment.				Area.	Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<b>Group IV.</b>			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		
49	Kalam ...		1,104	69	742	...	...	1,104	69	742	...	...	224	
50	Alwa ...		988	41	735	18	47	988	44	733	18	43	167	
51	Sáon ...		2,644	489	1,060	1	3	2,645	486	1,064	1	3	681	
52	Bádodra ...		1,143	843	668	16	42	1,143	844	687	16	41	352	
53	Wánanoll ...		696	235	888	7	31	698	240	390	2	7	145	
54	Ambhetá ...		2,967	1,220	828	123	532	2,969	1,332	829	11	37	638	
55	Katpor ...		13,338	8,887	3,213	566	1,329	13,326	9,351	3,201	104	211	1,381	
56	Wamleshwar ...		2,897	1,462	723	94	368	2,895	1,547	714	16	31	397	
57	Kantájál ...		6,411	5,262	981	102	242	6,412	5,268	987	73	91	644	
58	Samli ...		1,246	413	676	5	18	1,247	419	676	...	...	561	
59	Jetpor ...		983	288	579	...	...	983	287	580	...	...	159	
60	Ankalvá ...		2,672	1,442	1,039	58	134	2,673	1,444	1,038	52	156	314	
61	Dhamrád ...		2,572	596	1,289	224	594	2,573	601	1,289	220	526	541	
62	Wadhwan ...		1,659	140	1,340	...	...	1,660	136	1,345	...	...	381	
63	Dantrái ...		1,299	243	900	60	184	1,300	249	900	56	157	206	
64	Chhitodrá ...		1,205	359	704	7	17	1,205	361	704	5	11	834	
65	Boholáv ...	Ankleshwar	1,045	70	786	19	66	1,044	69	786	19	59	813	
66	Málanpor ...		1,264	128	1,007	22	42	1,266	129	1,008	22	38	252	
67	Aládra ...		909	50	541	8	8	908	49	541	2	8	286	
68	Balota ...		3,254	1,313	1,571	44	125	3,254	1,317	1,571	40	84	619	
69	Ilav ...		3,510	606	2,387	31	69	3,512	584	2,410	30	65	2,086	
70	Sháhel ...		1,292	196	931	4	14	1,297	199	933	4	14	488	
71	Asráá ...		1,384	116	985	97	285	1,384	115	985	97	265	423	
72	Obhá ...		2,453	211	1,944	91	273	2,452	209	1,943	94	242	884	
73	Sunevkhurád ...		1,831	101	1,057	1	1	1,825	196	1,057	1	1	766	
74	Raemá ...		1,666	564	579	...	...	1,666	560	582	...	...	890	
75	Wáner ...		2,818	192	1,537	...	...	2,822	198	1,587	...	...	700	
76	Amratpura ...		571	16	504	34	51	571	16	504	34	53	113	
77	Ucháli ...		1,117	238	705	18	36	1,121	267	683	12	25	889	
78	Karálvel ...		1,778	230	1,253	216	597	1,779	235	1,249	216	622	504	
79	Avádar ...		1,164	134	760	124	368	1,214	192	757	120	298	391	
80	Píprád ...		637	63	468	73	226	688	64	471	70	165	163	
81	Párdi Mukha ...		525	83	385	42	87	525	35	385	40	72	211	
82	Shengpur ...		3,344	360	1,871	641	1,623	3,344	360	1,871	641	1,510	1,314	
Total of Group IV.			73,285	26,108	35,206	2,731	7,452	73,841	26,887	35,201	2,011	4,835	17,357	
<b>Group V.</b>														
83	Háját ...		1,351	109	831	...	...	1,352	119	820	3	10	329	
84	Telwa ...		933	42	690	22	91	935	51	688	19	71	195	
85	Píldra ...		1,661	101	1,044	109	355	1,659	108	1,045	107	301	352	
86	Adol ...		2,411	181	1,037	87	223	2,411	189	1,036	85	216	607	
87	Aloj ...		1,399	98	1,045	16	45	1,401	99	1,044	18	39	396	
88	Motwán ...		1,061	59	703	18	60	1,062	58	704	18	59	242	
89	Robíd ...		1,537	124	1,015	15	35	1,537	126	1,015	13	22	519	
90	Párdi Edris ...		1,832	132	867	65	193	1,834	136	865	65	177	446	
91	Kathodra ...		1,280	142	710	...	...	1,280	146	710	...	...	282	
92	Adádra ...		911	62	676	1	1	911	61	677	1	1	240	
93	Ghodádra ...	Ankleshwar	1,620	218	692	57	141	1,619	223	691	56	147	483	
94	Pandwái ...		971	62	433	1	2	970	62	432	1	2	261	
95	A'mod ...		722	51	423	8	11	723	51	423	8	10	187	
96	Kharach ...		1,805	125	669	499	1,072	1,804	125	669	498	988	619	
97	Pánjroll ...		1,487	237	660	16	57	1,487	236	661	16	46	576	
98	Dungra ...		968	43	823	...	...	953	43	823	...	...	197	
99	Shisodra ...		3,605	232	2,010	60	255	3,603	236	2,006	59	211	826	
100	Endádra ...		1,173	95	666	...	...	1,173	96	665	...	...	273	
101	Parvat ...		1,876	139	1,041	...	...	1,877	140	1,041	...	...	432	
102	Sunev Kala ...		2,959	109	1,610	38	116	2,959	109	1,610	38	91	668	
Total of Group V.			31,551	2,411	17,647	1,012	2,657	31,554	2,460	17,625	1,005	2,382	8,077	
Grand Total ...			188,782	42,023	101,325	6,025	13,209	184,518	45,817	101,269	5,042	12,410	68,387	

APPENDIX Q<sup>(2)</sup>.

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

Number.	Name of Village.	SUBSOIL WATER ASSESSMENT.											Percentage increase or decrease as per Appendix Q, Column 82.
		Original well Kasar.	Dry-crop.		New rice.		Old rice.		Bháttha.		Total.		
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
1	Aukleshwar ... ..	23*	71	90	8	11	14	26	...	...	93	127	+7.02
3	Pungam ... ..	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+12.56
5	Diwa Rajput Páti ... ..	43*	465	463	...	...	...	...	...	...	465	463	+5.71
6	Diwa Hora Páti ... ..	23*	460	418	...	...	...	...	...	...	460	413	+1.72
7	Divi ... ..	...	141	142	...	...	17	16	...	...	158	159	+3.95
8	Chorási ... ..	23*	78	44	14	15	69	60	...	...	156	119	+1.17
9	Survadi ... ..	28	82	43	3	3	...	...	...	...	85	46	-15.70
10	Andáda ... ..	64	87	24	27	21	...	...	...	...	64	46	-7.44
11	Chhápra ... ..	27	18	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	16	-5.21
12	Sámor ... ..	6	68	37	4	3	...	...	...	...	72	40	-5.40
13	Mándwa Bujrag ... ..	150	341	261	4	3	...	...	...	...	345	264	-2.43
15	Piráman ... ..	17	16	9	...	...	7	5	...	...	23	14	+13.60
19	Hánsot ... ..	8	7	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	9	4	-9.10
25	Utráj ... ..	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-0.08
47	SÁrangpur ... ..	23	23	8	3	1	2	1	...	...	28	10	-3.37
55	Katpur ... ..	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-11.77
69	Iláv ... ..	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-8.09
72	Obha ... ..	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-9.64
75	Wáner ... ..	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-9.15
92	Adádra ... ..	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-10.42
	Total ... ..	534	1,802	1,553	62	58	109	108	...	...	1,973	1,719	--

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

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

From

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

To

THE COMMISSIONER,  
Northern Division.

Poona, 29th March 1901.

SIR,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8. In a petition received from the village of Umarwada in January 1899, it is stated that since the 1st Survey cotton has fallen from Rs. 150—200 per bhar to Rs. 60—85. This is of course exaggerated, but the estimate bears a certain similarity to that made by Colonel Prescott in paragraph 85 of his report on the original settlement: "The average was ..... for 1861—1872, Rs. 113½ a bhar. Dare we assume that the average of the next 30 years will be Rs. 70 per bhar?" This shows that the original settlement was not based on war prices, but on an estimate of what the prices might be expected to become. The average for the preceding 60 years was taken to be Rs. 59 the bhar, and for the following 30 years Rs. 70 per bhar, and it was urged that a rise of 18 per cent. was thus justified. Figures for Ankleshvar are limited to the last 10 years (1888—98), during which the average price per bhar was about Rs. 74. The corresponding average for the Broach Taluka during the same period was Rs. 84, and from figures obtained by Mr. Mehta, and appended to the Broach Settlement Report, it appears that the average price for the 10 years 1878—1888 was Rs. 87 and for the 10 years preceding Rs. 89. The lowest price in the 30 years is Rs. 70 in 1894-95 according to the price register, and Rs. 66 in 1897-98 according to Mr. Mehta's figures. In Appendix N to the present report 16 lbs. the rupee or Rs. 59.60 the bhar is given as the Ankleshvar price both in 1892-93 and in 1897-98. Thus the price has touched the price which Colonel Prescott took as the average for the 60 years preceding the settlement (see paragraph 70 of the original settlement report) and which is little more than half the price prevailing in the years preceding the original settlement. The argument for the 18 per cent. increase cannot be maintained, and an 18 per cent. decrease at the present time would not be unreasonable. Further, although Colonel Prescott anticipated a considerable fall in the price of cotton, he was no doubt encouraged by the prevailing high prices and the consequent prosperity of the taluka to propose increases in assessments known to be already high. In paragraph 75, after enumerating the various causes of prosperity, he pleads for a moderate increase, and expresses the opinion that the survey assessment of Gujarát has already been brought up to highest safe limit. If this were so, that limit must, under the present adverse circumstances, be considerably exceeded. And there is reason to fear that cotton, on which the prosperity of the taluka has depended, will continue to decline in price. The *Times of India* of 13th February last, in discussing this question, observed: "Shipments to Lancashire have almost reached a vanishing point and there are indications that the trade with the Continent is undergoing a corresponding decline, for various reasons not altogether unconnected with the deterioration in the quality of what are still called 'Surats', but are really Surats and much else." There is also reason to fear that the soil is deteriorating from over-production of cotton and that the crop is no longer as profitable as it once was.

9. Some instructive experiments on cotton crops in the Broach Taluka were conducted by Mr. Mollison in 1897-98, the results of which are discussed at pages 12—14 of the compilation. In five experiments, the value of the outturn per acre ranged from Rs. 18-3 to Rs. 30-9-8 and averaged Rs. 25-0-4. The assessment, which exceeded Rs. 5 in each case, averaged Rs. 5-6, and the incidence ranged from 17.76 to 25.81 per cent. and averaged 22.12. The villages bear the same rate as those of the Ankleshvar first group. In each field rice was subordinate to the cotton. The rice was not teted, but was assumed to produce sufficient to pay the assessment. "It has to be remembered, however, that the practice of fallowing is common in the district and that on an average perhaps one-fourth of the holding of a good cultivator is fallowed every year." The value of the subordinate rice may be considered a set off against \* \* \* \* the practice of fallowing."

10. In Ankleshvar the practice of growing rice subordinate to cotton does not prevail. Cotton is grown alone on 46.46 per cent. of the cropped area. One experiment by Mr. Painter in 1896-97 gave an outturn of Rs. 23-4-5 the acre and incidence of assessment 21.77 per cent. This appears to be the only recent experiment on cotton in the taluka. Mr. Starmont in 1871 estimated the value of the outturn at Rs. 37 the acre with cotton at Rs. 112 the bhar (paragraph 72 of the original settlement report. It should be noted that Rs. 7 cannot cover both rent and cost of cultivation). At Rs. 70 the bhar the outturn would be worth Rs. 23 the acre, which agrees with Mr. Painter's experiment and does not differ much from Mr. Mollison's results. Except in the first group the land in Ankleshvar is inferior to Broach and the practice of fallowing is curtailed by the necessity of raising money. Taking the outturn at Rs. 24 the acre the assessment should not as a rule exceed Rs. 4.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

19. In the second group it is surprising to find that Gadkhol, which has been removed by Mr. Mehta from the first group, as explained in his 34th paragraph, shows an increase of over 18 per cent., although the dry-crop rate is reduced by a whole rupee, the

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. P. SYMONDS,

Survey Commissioner and Director,  
Land Records and Agriculture.

No. 1753 of 1901.

FROM

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

To

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

*Broach, 30th April 1901.*

SIR,

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

8. Mr. Symonds recommends a decrease of Re. 0-8-0 in the dry-crop rate, of Re. 0-4-0 in the rice rates for the first group so as to allow a reduction of 7 per cent. for the whole group. For the second group he proposes a decrease of Re. 0-8-0 in the dry-crop rates and an equal decrease for rice, which would bring the total reduction in the group to 14 per cent. For the remaining three groups also he proposes similar reduction in the rates, which are calculated to effect a reduction of 10, 11 and 12½ per cent., respectively, for the three lowest classes in addition to that already proposed by Mr. Mehta. The total decrease thus proposed amounts to Rs. 71,839 or 16.6 per cent. in the total assessment. This reduction would afford substantial relief, and considering the present condition of the taluka, could appear to be absolutely needed. The few modifications I would beg to suggest would be mainly in the direction of a more equitable distribution of the relief that is to be afforded by the proposed reduction. For this purpose I would suggest some change in the arrangement of the groups and a slightly larger apportionment of the relief to the three higher groups. For the purpose it will be necessary to examine the several groups in more detail. Before doing it, however, it may be observed that it would be desirable that the grouping so far as possible be in strict conformity with the assessment paying capacity of the villages. Thus only those villages which bear the same assessment or nearly equal assessment with a difference of about annas 8 should appear under the same group and that group should cover all such villages and be confined to them alone. This would appear to be necessary when reduction is to be allowed by the group. Under the existing and proposed groups, however, lands bearing assessment of Rs. 4 or more would appear to be grouped with those bearing assessment of Rs. 3 or even less and in some cases lower groups would appear to include lands assessed at a higher rate than some of those in higher groups. This so far as possible may, I think, be avoided by re-arranging the groups on the lines I have suggested, if the same be not too late at this stage.

9. The average assessment of the first group according to the proposed revision comes to Rs. 6-2-7, which would appear to be higher than that for the first group of the Broach Taluka, consisting of the 6 pattis, which enjoy special advantage by their close proximity to the city. The lands composing the first group of the Ankleshvar Taluka, do not enjoy the same advantage as those of the first group of the Broach Taluka and are not more productive than the lands included in the second group of the Broach Taluka. The examination of the results of crop experiments, made by Mr. Symonds in his remarks on the Ankleshvar and Broach Settlements, would show that even for a favourable crop in superior land assessed over Rs. 5 the average yield would come to Rs. 24 to 28, and the assessment, according to the accepted proportion of ½ produce, should not on such lands exceed Rs. 4. The limit would appear to be far exceeded in the existing rates for the villages in the first group, and its further increase was not certainly justified. As a matter of fact, however, the assessment has been raised in 7 out of the 13 villages included in this group. The only substantial reduction would appear to be in the case of Survadi, the amount of which is reduced by 15.7 per cent. It was desirable that the other villages, which closely adjoin and enjoy nearly the same advantages, should have been also equally fortunate. The rates would appear to be particularly heavy in case of those villages where they exceed Rs. 6 more especially in the case of Chorasi, Mandwa and Chapra, in the case of which they exceed Rs. 7, 8 and 9. It is true the rates include those for Bagayat and Bhata lands along with dry crop, but those for dry crop alone in the case of Mandwa and Chapra would appear to be over Rs. 7. The reduction of Re. 0-8-0 for dry and Re. 0-4-0 for rice proposed by Mr. Symonds would not, I think, give adequate relief to this group, and I would submit that the dry crop rate be reduced by Re. 0-12-0 and the Bagayat and rice rates by Re. 0-8-0 each. The villagers of Chapra have long complained of pressure of heavy assessment on their lands and have applied to be allowed to resign their Bhag, but withdrew it on realizing that they would have to forfeit their houses, which stood in part of Bhagland. In group No. 2 the increase in Gadkol and Piraman would appear to be not justified, considering the poor condition of the two villages. The increases proposed in the case of villages of group III appear to me also alike not defensible. The villages of Mandwa-Matied, and Matied, like Ganpatpura, suffered by the overflowing of their lands,

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

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

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

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

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

No. 3553 of 1901.

Camp Tithal, 6th May 1901.

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

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

No. 1165 of 1901.

From

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

To

THE COMMISSIONER, N. D.

Camp Viramgam, 14th May 1901.

SIR,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,

E. MACONCHIE,  
Acting Collector.

## Report as to the condition of the Ankleshvar Taluka and Ha'sot Mahál in 1899-1900.

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

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

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

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

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

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

						Rs. a. p.
1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	.....
1893-94	...	...	...	...	...	266 5 0
1894-95	...	...	...	...	...	146 4 6
1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	1,958 7 10
1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	4,316 4 5
1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	9,498 13 11
1898-99	...	...	...	...	...	14,630 13 6
1899-1900	...	...	...	...	...	3,19,502 2 5

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

Year.	Decrease in Government occupied area.		Alienated area.
	Acres.		Acres.
1895-96	...	8	Nil.
1897-97	...	318	8
1897-98	...	149	2
1898-99	...	417	.....
1899-1900	...	2,628	252

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

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

Year.	LAND RELINQUISHED OR FORFEITED.		LAND TAKEN UP.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
1895-96	21 8	75 14	84 8	110 0
1896-97	49 13	135 12	18 5	46 10
1897-98	105 8	295 8	33 14	103 5
1898-99	103 34	355 12	103 11	277 4
1899-1900	475 80	1,798 8	126 0	544 8

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

	Area.	Assessment.
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.
A'mod	59 7	197 3 0
Dangra	86 33	338 4 0
Kharach	206 8	678 10 0

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

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

Year.			Government occupied.	Alienated.
			Rs.	Rs.
1895-96	...	...	Nil.	Nil.
1896-97	...	...	1,080	8
1897-98	...	...	882	.....
1898-99	...	...	1,519	4
1899-1900	...	...	10,750	770

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

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

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

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

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

10. In 1895 the rainfall was as under :—

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

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

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

11. The rainfall of 1896 was as follows:—

Táluka.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.
Anklesvar ... ..	7.72	42.70	3.92	2.78	.....
Hásot ... ..	5.56	30.27	3.25	0.48	.....

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

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

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

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

12. In 1897 the rainfall was as follows:—

Táluka.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.
Anklesvar ... ..	1.31	18.42	10.82	5.81	2.39
Hásot ... ..	1.76	13.19	11.49	6.12	1.56

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

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



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

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

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

13. In 1893 the rainfall was as under:—

Taluka.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.
Anklesvar ... ..	10.20	18.23	1.81	6.68	Nil.
Hansasot ... ..	5.59	17.47	1.97	6.18	"

No crop experiments were reported for the season 1898-99, and the only comments on the season are contained in the Deputy Collector's annual report, of which an extract is appended. This shows that in spite of energetic measures to deal with contumacy, Rs. 30,784 were outstanding on the 1st July.

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

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

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

	Lbs. per rupee, 1872.	Lbs. per rupee average for 10 years ending 1897-98.
Cotton ... ..	13½	13½
Wheat ... ..	29	23½
Jowar ... ..	35½	35

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

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

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

Year.	Crop.	Character of Season.	Price. Lbs. per Rupee.	Percentage of Price above or below average for the decade.	Revenue out- standing at end of revenue year.	Net Relinquish- ments.					
						Government occupied.	Alien- ated.				
					Rs. a. p.	A. g.	A. g.				
1894-95 ...	Cotton ... Wheat ... Jowār ...	Decidedly un- favourable.	12½ 80½ 87½	+5·5 -30·1 -7·1	146 4 6	Nil	Nil				
1895-96 ...	Cotton ... Wheat ... Jowār ...		Moderately good.	12½ 29 87½				+9·2 -24·7 -7·1	1,953 7 10	3 0	Nil
1896-97 ...	Cotton ... Wheat ... Jowār ...		Rather unfavour- able.	12½ 15½ 22				+9·2 +33·5 +85·0	4,816 4 5	303 0	8 0
1897-98 ...	Cotton ... Wheat ... Jowār ...	Not bad except for cotton.	16 14½ 80½	-18·5 +34·5 +13·7	9,486 13 11	149 0	2 0				
1898-99 ...	Cotton ... Wheat ... Jowār ...		Unfavourable ...	17½ 27½ 49½				-29·6 -19·3 -40·7	14,630 13 6	417 0	Nil
1899-1900 ...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	2,628 0	252 0				

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

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

acres and 15 gunthas, assessed at Rs. 734-15-0. He let it for Rs. 1,075-14-0 and recovered all but Rs. 51. In 1897-98 he had 207 acres, having relinquished 16 as the land did not pay; he had to pay Rs. 689 and let the land for Rs. 979; he recovered only Rs. 668 or Rs. 23 less than the assessment. He gave up 4 acres that year. The next year, 1898-99, he had to pay Rs. 678-8-0. He let the land for Rs. 959, and recovered Rs. 200 only. He then relinquished all but 88 acres assessed at Rs. 272. He let this in 1899-1900, but recovered nothing. In the six years ending 1899-1900 he had to pay Rs. 4,502 assessment and got Rs. 4,479 rent, that is he lost Rs. 23 on the whole period. Only the last three years were really bad ones however. In Sámor he had in 1893-94 73 acres and 30 gunthas, assessed at Rs. 508; this was rented for Rs. 784, all of which except Rs. 10-8-0 was recovered. In 1898-99 the rent was Rs. 812, but only Rs. 549 was recovered. In 1899-1900 the rent was Rs. 752, but only Rs. 296 was recovered. In Anklesvar he has 165 acres of bhág land, assessed at Rs. 848. He realized over Rs. 1,100 rent down to 1898-99 when he only got Rs. 892 and in 1899-1900 he recovered only Rs. 811. On 125 acres of other land in Anklesvar assessed at about Rs. 558, he realized between Rs. 888 and Rs. 739 down to 1898-99, when he only recovered Rs. 588. In 1899-1900 he recovered Rs. 237 only. These figures show that his land was let in ordinary seasons at about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times the assessment, and that there was no real difficulty about recoveries till 1898-99.

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

					Rs.	a.	p.
1896-97	amounting to	...	...	...	...	88	0 0
1897-98	do.	...	...	...	...	182	14 0
1898-99	do.	...	...	...	...	817	7 0
1899-1900	do.	...	...	...	...	2,021	0 0

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

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

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

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

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

#### Waner.

Year.	Area.	Assessment.	Rent.	Recoveries.	Arrears.
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1896-97	59 0	199 12 5	436 0 0	372 14 0	63 2 0
1897-98	59 0	199 12 5	421 0 0	234 8 0	287 8 0
1898-99	59 0	199 12 5	365 0 0	188 14 5	176 1 7
1899-1900	59 0	199 12 5	257 14 0	<i>Nil</i>	257 14 0

#### Dhamrad.

1896-97	63 31	237 1 2	804 10 1	259 5 6	105 4 7
1897-98	63 31	237 1 2	408 15 8	350 0 0	58 15 3
1898-99	63 31	237 1 2	357 8 9	228 12 4	128 7 8
1899-1900	63 31	237 1 2	331 12 6	0 6 0	331 6 6

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

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

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

20. According to his figures 48·7 per cent. of the cropped area was then under cotton, 26·7 per cent. under jowár and 15·2 per cent. under wheat. These proportions have remained practically unaltered, whilst the prices at which Colonel Prescott calculated the value of the gross outturn have, as has already been shown, varied on the average very slightly. If Colonel Prescott's calculations were, to use his own words, "at all reliable," the incidence of the assessment on the gross produce must have altered very little unless the average outturn has fallen off. But there can be little doubt that he put the average produce at a very moderate figure. He estimated the average outturn of seed-cotton at 8 maunds per acre, of jowár at 21 maunds, and of wheat at 10 maunds. In the tables showing the estimated average yield per acre of the principal crops, based on crop experiments made during the five years ending 1896-97, the yield per acre of the crops in Broach is given as follows—Cotton (cleaned) lbs. 130. This would give 390 lbs. of uncleaned cotton or 9¼ maunds. Jowár lbs. 1,160 kharif and lbs. 1,020 rabi, or 29 maunds and 25½ maunds, respectively. Wheat lbs. 600 or 15 maunds. Mr. Mollison's five experiments on jowár made in Anklesvar in 1897-98 gave outturns varying from 11¼ maunds to 23 maunds. His five wheat experiments in Hánsot gave yields of from 6½ to 22 maunds. Considering the capriciousness of the seasons in this taluka, Colonel Prescott's estimates seem to me to be fair, but if there was any error it was, I think, on the side of moderation.

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

March 1901.

E. MACONCHIE,  
Assistant Collector.

No. 4075 of 1901.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.  
Camp Tithal, 21st May 1901.

Submitted to Government.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

Revision settlement of the Anklesvar  
Táluka of the Broach District.

No. 8093.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th November 1901.

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

Letter\* from the Assistant Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey, No. 81, dated 11th December 1899.

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

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

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

**RESOLUTION.**—These papers contain proposals of the Assistant Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey, Mr. P. R. Mehta, for the revision settlement of the Anklesvar Táluka, together with reviews by the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, the Collector of Broach and the Commissioner, N. D., and a note by Mr. E. Maconochie, who also has fully reviewed the economic and agricultural condition of the táluka in recent years in the report called for in Government Resolution No. 3457, dated 9th October 1900, Famine Department. After a careful perusal of these papers, including Mr. Maconochie's special report, the Governor in Council has come to the conclusion that a temporary measure of relief from the existing burden of assessment should be given at once for the reasons and in the manner stated below.

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

\* Printed as accompaniments to this Resolution.

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

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

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

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

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

P. J. MEAD,  
Under Secretary to Government.

To

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

No. A.—4233, dated 16th July 1904.

To—The Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Sir,

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

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

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

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

I have, &c.,

H. S. LAWRENCE,

Director, Land Records and Agriculture.

No. 1557, dated 30th May 1904.

To—The Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

Sir,

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

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

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

*Anklesvar.*

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

*Hánsot.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. In Government Resolution No. 8093, dated the 19th November 1901, it is stated that re-classification is not to be made until some definite conclusion is arrived at as to the temporary or permanent deterioration alleged to have taken place in the soil. The Irrigation Commission was requested to investigate this question, but so far as I know it did not do so, and such a detail hardly came within its scope. My own conclusions are that there is no question of deterioration except where the land has become salt, and that this deterioration will outlast the present generation which is permanency enough for survey purposes. But the salt land is but a fraction of the area of the group; 4,075 acres out of 31,538 or about one-eighth. As regards the flooding and water-logging which affects 4,890 acres or about one-sixth of the area, the people mostly imputed it to various causes coming into operation since the survey of 1872, and as I cannot find the slightest reference to the phenomenon in Colonel Prescott's report or the correspondence on it, I am forced to conclude that it must be a growing evil due to some such causes as were suggested by the Honourable Mr. Lely. So far as nature is concerned, it may be taken without further inquiry to be permanent, so far as survey purposes are concerned; but there is of course no reason why art should not step in and cure or mitigate it by drainage. This will ultimately have to be done, for no matter how low the assessment is reduced, the people will go on crying out for it to be done. It would of course be better policy to drain the tract without further lowering the assessment than to lower the assessment and then make the drains.

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

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

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

Name of village.	Total area.		Total assessment (old survey).			Total assessment (revision survey).			Percentage of decrease.
	A.	G.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
<i>Anklesvar.</i>									
1. Haját	1,850	21	5,245	2	0	3,374	2	0	26
2. Adol	2,412	10	8,588	15	0	7,188	10	0	15
3. Telva	935	3	3,781	10	0	2,941	8	0	22
4. Motván	1,061	0	4,371	0	0	3,256	0	0	25
5. Piludra	1,652	54	6,224	7	0	4,570	12	0	26
6. A'lonj	1,399	5	5,459	14	0	3,598	0	0	34
7. Párdi Edris	1,838	0	6,688	12	0	4,888	10	0	27
8. Siandra	2,603	12	15,232	6	0	10,282	2	0	33
9. Adádra	910	5	3,121	4	0	2,385	12	0	23
<i>Hansasot.</i>									
10. Rohid	1,536	30	4,596	2	0	3,479	7	0	24
11. Kudadra	1,178	1	2,957	14	0	2,408	2	0	19
12. Kathodra	1,280	2	4,157	7	0	3,002	14	0	28
13. Ghodádra	1,619	13	3,301	2	0	2,996	5	0	10
14. Pandváí	970	38	2,546	14	6	2,347	10	6	8
15. A'mod	723	0	2,023	0	11	1,638	14	11	19
16. Kharach	1,884	19	3,317	4	0	2,767	10	0	17
17. Pánjrolí	1,487	8	3,578	13	0	2,974	1	0	17
18. Dunga	958	5	3,091	13	0	2,566	12	0	17
19. Parvat	1,376	18	5,579	7	0	4,412	14	0	21
20. Suneokala	2,900	6	10,329	12	0	8,115	0	0	21

A. C. LOGAN,  
Collector of Broach.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

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

No. 6049.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th August 1904.

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

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

G. F. KEATINGE,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

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

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

Revision settlement of the Anklesvar Táluka  
of the Broach District.

No. 939.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th January 1907.

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

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

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

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

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

G. MONTEATH,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,  
The Collector of Broach (also by telegram No. 828, dated 25th January 1907),  
The Director of Land Records,  
The Director of Agriculture,  
The Accountant General,  
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.

No. 1500, dated 4th October 1906.

To—The Director of Land Records.

Sir,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I have, &c.,

J. E. C. JUKES,

Superintendent, Land Records and  
Registration, N. D.

No. 382, dated 26th January 1907.

To—The Director of Land Records.

Sir,

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

7. Remarks on Mr. Jukes' report:—

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

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

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

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

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

*Paragraph 6.*—It is possible though unlikely that the area water-logged by the monsoon (17") of 1905 was 500 acres, but there is no doubt that the area liable to be and actually water-logged in an ordinary monsoon is much greater and really amounts to a greater part of the area given in the statement. The effect of a liability to be swept by running water is as described by Mr. Jukes: in bad cases there is not much of the upper layer left and the field looks as if you could sweep it clean very so on with a broom and reach the hard under layer which is not broken up by the plough in which the plant has a struggle to thrive; in areas swept over by a rush of water the seed has to be sown twice and often thrice, the last sowing may be at the end of August or when the rush of water that carries away the seed has ceased: thus cotton, the most paying crop of all, does badly in such land which is more suited for jwar, though of course the rayat has to let the field take its rotation of cotton and trust to chance. With the exception of Kharach and Panjroli, where the flooded areas are on the Kim, and in Dungra, Amod and Pandvai, where the flood water comes from Utiadra, the rest of the lands are overswept by running water which drains into a big tributary of the Vand in Godadra and Adadra or into the Vand River itself: the water spreads rather in one sheet up against the big band of the Sisodra Tank and heaping up there comes back again and similarly spreads from Sisodra village to the bank of the Parwat Tank heaping up there and coming back again. Almost all the land of Kudadra is swept over by flood water, and my proposals for reduction practically agree with Mr. Jukes; in Gudadra which is on a very troublesome tributary of the Vand, sufficient reduction has not been given, nor in Pandwai, over which much flood water comes from Utiadra in a heavy monsoon, and this is because Mr. Jukes and his classers saw the land after a monsoon of 17" when there were no crops on it, and I have seen it after a rainfall of 45" and the crops after they had been a growing for 2½ months in the middle of the season.

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

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

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

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

\* Not printed.

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

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

(1) *Sisodra*.—About half the culturable area is held on the new tenure and four-fifths of this (1,228 acres) has been forfeited for arrears since the famine, while 250 acres were resigned before the famine probably because the owners could not cultivate them with success and pay the assessment. The cultivators are a much indebted and rather thriftless set of Kolis and indifferent Bhils who do not do their best or get the best work out of the Bhil day labourers: this may have nothing to do with the incidence of the assessment, but it makes the revenue all the harder to collect and forfeitures in bad years are again likely to occur. The letting value of the land is low and in water-logged, over-flooded and Khar fields the number is often let for the assessment only. With a heavy monsoon the area sown with cotton, the most paying crop, has been less by 300 acres, and wheat, lang and juwar have been substituted and in a heavy monsoon a good deal of land this year—500 acres—remains uncultivated because the constant rain does not admit of ploughing it in time and the area of the village is so large and the workers, rather few in proportion, that if rain is scarce in October (4 cents, 1906) land dries up and cannot be ploughed and sown, whilst the cultivators being thriftless have not so many cattle or such command of labour as in better villages. It is likely also that some of the Kolis have more land than they can manage to cultivate thoroughly. An additional reduction of Rs. 36-10-0 is proposed in the Bolan area because the water-logging is excessive in these numbers; the crop this year is poor and the best crop which the land, proposed for further reduction, will give indifferent as the notes on each number will indicate. The average rate for Bolan works out at Rs. 3-8-0 per acre. A good deal of the water-logged land here this year is uncultivated because it dried up soon and whilst cultivators were working at other lands they had not sufficient resources to cultivate all of it. In a light monsoon most of this would have been cultivated. An additional reduction of Rs. 16-8-0 with a resulting average of Rs. 2-3-0 per acre is proposed for the Khar in Sisodra as the crops in the Khar are poor because a copious monsoon has brought up the salt more than usual and October rain has been scanty. A supplementary list\* has been made for Sisodra which shows that there is Khar in 164 acres in addition. There is no doubt of the Khar here as it is indicated by the state of the crops which are poor and all the visible signs of Khar are there such as Damro grass, salt in the soil, plants withering and drying up here and there with bare patches in the fields where nothing is growing

\* Not printed.

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

(ii) *Sunev Kala (Bhagdari village)*.—Until the Bhags are dissolved the poorer lands cannot be resigned; hence full consideration must be given to Bolan, Dhowan and Khar areas. The general reduction on revision has been Rs. 3,760, but water-logged, over-flooded and Khar areas are here again specially dealt with. The village has suffered a good deal this year from the heavy downpours with insufficient breaks; the area of cotton is less by 200 acres and the juwar and wheat have been much retarded by heavy rain. Much of the cotton has been sown three times. Where the land has been forfeited it is "Gamatia" or rayatwari land. Of the area of 500 (496 acres) in Sunev Kala which suffers from excess of water, that liable to water-logging is about 250 acres and the actual extent of water-logging is indicated in the notes against each number. The area liable to be swept over by flood water (Dhowan) is 250 acres and the actual flooded area is given in the notes. Both these vary yearly: an additional reduction of Rs. 22-12-0 is proposed which may be sanctioned. The average assessment works out at Rs. 2-6-0 per acre. There is a large strip of Khar land stretching from the Parvat boundary to the village site, about 1,200 yards in width. In some of it the Khar is very bad and has dried up much of the cotton which will hardly give one maund per acre: it is only in the numbers with much Khar where the crop is really quite poor that substantial further reductions have been proposed. You cannot lay down an arbitrary rule that so many Bhag annas (say, 3) only may be deducted and no more: the state of the crop is the best indication of the degree of Khar and when it is as bad as the annewari of some of these crops indicates you must allow for it fully. Where the Khar is bad the number is generally let for the assessment only. The damage by Khar is permanent and greater than the evil from water-logging and over-flooding. The additional reduction (Rs. 180) as proposed is required and then the average assessment per acre is Re. 2 which is not unfair in proportion to the average assessment in the Bolan and Dhowan area at Rs. 2-6-0 per acre. The damage done to cotton, wheat and juwar by Khar in Sunev Kala is serious.

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

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

(v) *Kharach*.—313 acres are held on the new tenure of land, resigned 200 acres and forfeited for arrears 113 acres. Some 456 acres are still resigned and waste because of Khar in the land. Dhowan area, 116 acres and 11 gunthas; proposed total reduction Rs. 42-8-0 + 12-8-0 = Rs. 54, giving an average assessment of Rs. 2 per acre. This over-flooding is considerable and comes from the Kim river and the land has also Khar; most of it has been forfeited and is held on the new tenure. The Khar area is 104 acres and 12 gunthas and the proposed reduction of Rs. 80-12-0 + Re. 1-4-0 = Rs. 32 gives an average assessment of Rs. 2-3-0 per acre. The crops are fair: and the Khar in the cultivated lands is not so serious as elsewhere: much of this area is held on the new tenure.

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

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

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

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

(ix) *Piludra*.—Bhil and Koli village. Culturable area acres 1,550. More than half of this land, 849 acres, is held on the new tenure 124 acres resigned and the rest, acres 725, forfeited for arrears. There are two drains in this village which give some help, but only the lands just on the drains get benefit. Cotton was sown once, but proving a failure wheat and juwar were largely substituted and there are 250 acres less of cotton this year and the cotton is poor on account of heavy rain and low lying land: 210 acres are still waste. The area over-flooded (Dhowan) is about 65 acres and the water-logged area 102 acres in the former the land is chiefly under grass; much of the water-logged area has poor crops. The total proposed reduction, Rs. 38-14-0 + 69-8-0 = Rs. 106-6-0, giving an average assessment per acre of Rs. 2-4-0. Khar area 313 acres; proposed reduction, Rs. 94-8-0 + 164-8-0 = Rs. 259, gives an average assessment of Rs. 1-12-0 per acre. The land has much Khar and the crops are poor, so the additional reduction is required. Much of the land has been resigned and forfeited before and is now held on the new tenure. This year it will be hard to get in the last Rs. 500 of the revenue.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

11. With reference to Mr. Logan's report No. 1557 of the 30th May 1904, which is an accompaniment to Government Resolution No. 6049 of 9th August 1904, I would venture to point out that his inspection, which was not a very detailed one, took place in the hot weather of 1904 after we had had a rainfall of 14 inches and 86 cents in Ankleshwar. With regard to paragraphs 5 and 6 the total water-logged and over-flooded area in his report is 4,890 acres for the taluka and mahal and the Khar area for both is 3,072 acres, which nearly correspond to the 3,042 acres of this report (Appendix\* A). Paragraph 7—the drainage channel gives but little relief to Adol or to Telva either, as most of the present water-logged areas are at a distance from the channel. Piludra has 167 acres and Alonj 268 acres water-logged. The classers have found a salt area of only 27 acres in Alonj and the old assessment on the combined areas of Khar (27 acres 20 gunthas) and water-logged land (268 acres 28 gunthas), total 291 acres 8 gunthas, in Alonj is Rs. 1,169; new assessment Rs. 757; reduction Rs. 412; Alonj no doubt requires the further reductions proposed. In Telva the water-logged area is not large, but the Khar area has much salt in it and is at least 344 acres: there are still 106 acres culturable waste in Telva unoccupied and the taking up of land there has caused a good deal of loss to two occupants, one of whom abandoned his land altogether. There are 210 acres culturable waste in Piludra still unoccupied and some 18 acres in Alonj where the people suffer much in a normal monsoon from water-logging and complained with reason of their hard luck this year: although land is taken up in Pardhi Idris still the cotton in Bolan suffers: people take up their old forfeited lands because their livelihood is agriculture only and they do not want to become mere day-labourers. In Sivodra the water-logged area is about 800 acres which is  $\frac{1}{4}$  or 25 per cent. of the culturable area of 3,331 acres; there are 33 acres waste and 500 acres are unsown this year because of too heavy rain which did not permit of time to cultivate before the land dried up. In Rohid the classers found 250 acres swept over by a rush of water which is far more serious than water-logging. In Kathodra an area of some 400 acres (396 acres 12 gunthas) suffers from excess of water and 300 acres of these are swept over by a rush of water, whilst some 96 acres are water-logged and the drainage channels have doubtless aggravated the evil since the old survey. In Sunev Kala the water-logged area is 500 acres. In Kudadra, Ghodadra, Pandwai, Amod, Kharach and Panjroli the over-flooded areas are 848, 607, 202, 66, 116 and 140, respectively (total 1,979), and exceed this estimate of 1,279 acres by 700 acres. In Pandwai the Dhowan area is 200 acres, whereas in Kudadra and Ghodadra it is extensive. The water-logged area in Parwat is about 18 acres, but the area swept over with water is 150 acres. As for Parwat Khar it has been shown that the Survey Department took no thought of Khar at all and it is probable that salt efflorescence has been there at and before the survey of 1872. In Sunev Kala the water-logged area is about 250 acres and the area swept over by flood water 250 acres and although the Adol-Hajat channel comes into the Vand at Pardi Idris six miles away, it causes a great overflow of water on the Sunev Kala fields. Floods can never benefit crops and where they cause a rush of water the deterioration increases from year to year and a heavy monsoon does much harm by Bolan and Dhowan; it is only with a light monsoon if some 20" that such areas do their best. They are even then about half as fertile as average land in those villages, especially the soil which is swept over by rain water. Dungra has 140 acres of land swept over by a rush of water which causes a poor yield of crops in normal times. *Paragraph 9.*—There is no question whatsoever that land must of necessity and does deteriorate by water-logging and much more so by a sweep of water over it; with the first defect the cotton or juwar has to be sown three times and at the last in the end of August; it loses  $2\frac{1}{2}$  months of the benefit of the monsoon and much of the good of the soil has been taken out by rank weeds and fertilising agents soaked through; no manure can then be put on the field and much of water-logged land gives half the yield in a monsoon of 20" to that of average land, whilst in a heavy monsoon the damage done is great, in a normal monsoon the crop is poor. The deterioration by Dhowan is worse and continues because more surface soil is washed away year by year and a thinner upper layer left; in some fields the cultivators sweep up the upper layer and heap it up against the cotton plants. It is doubtful if art can cure water-logging and flooding, but in any case to do it thoroughly the expense would be enormous and could never pay, whilst small drains may well prove to be futile and the two acres of Bolan and Dhowan may be increasing. It could not pay to drain the tract; the areas are in each village so scattered and the whole area, some 5,400 acres, is but of the size of one large village. It is in these very 19 villages that reductions of Rs. 8,660 in 5,400 acres of water-logged,



flooded and salt land have given some relief and a further reduction of Rs. 5,054 is needed. The price of cotton is still fairly high at Rs. 100 a bhar, but cotton does badly in all these areas and its quality is inferior. In Sisodra we have 500 acres, Parwat 82 acres, Adol 89 acres, resigned before the famine: Kharach 474 acres, Telwa 27 acres, resigned before the famine and 79 forfeited after the famine: Padwai 12 acres, Alonj 12 acres, Pardi Idris 30 acres, Amod 4 acres, Kudadra 97 acres, 2 resigned before the famine and 85 forfeited since the famine, Panjroli 14 acres, or 1,370 acres in all of culturable land which are not cultivated this year although price of cotton is high on account of Bilan, Dhowan and Khar, and of this some 870 are waste for some time and are likely so to continue for the above defects.

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

Reduction on revision survey in Government lands exclusive of inám land.

			Rs.
<i>Diwa Vohra Pati</i>	...	...	790
<i>Diwa Rajput Pati</i>	...	...	966
<i>Mandva Bujrag</i>	...	...	624
<i>Sajod</i>	...	...	2,699

Rs. 5,079

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

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

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

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

I have, etc.,

H. W. J. BAGNELL,

Collector of Broach.

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

To—The Commissioner, Northern Division, Ahmedabad.

Sir,

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

The re-classification was directed by Government Resolution No. 8093 of November 19th, 1901. Subsequently doubts arose as to the exact area in which it was to be carried out and it was laid down in Government Resolution No. 6049, dated August 9th, 1904, that it should be confined to 19 villages in Group V.

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

	Villages.	Area of Survey Numbers affected.	Present assessment.	Reduced assessment.	Difference.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Areas suffering from water logging and flooding.	19	5,484	14,605	12,697	1,908
Areas suffering from salt ...	16	2,878	8,056	7,026	1,030
Total ...		8,362	22,661	19,723	2,938

The net reduction in the assessment will thus be Rs. 2,938. The total assessment of the survey numbers affected in these villages according to the original survey was Rs. 32,358; this was reduced by the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 8093, dated November 19th, 1901, to Rs. 23,700 and will now be further reduced to Rs. 19,723. The total reduction in the burden of the assessment will thus be 40 per cent.

4. Mr. Jukes has been carefully over the area inspecting all the survey numbers which the Revenue Department considered to have deteriorated as well as those pointed out by the villagers. His examination was made in March and April which are the best months for studying the effects of salt efflorescence and his conclusions were checked by a second examination carried out by Mr. Mohanlal Ishwardas, an experienced Head Surveyor, after heavy rains in August. Every effort therefore seems to have been made to ensure a correct decision.

5. Mr. Jukes' proposals were on receipt forwarded by my *locum tenens* Mr. Enthoven to the Collector for opinion. The Collector has returned them with a letter of 25 closely written sheets in which he criticizes Mr. Jukes' scheme and recommends that additional remissions to the extent of Rs. 673-11 for water-logging and Rs. 1,403 for salt should be granted.

6. It is for consideration now whether Mr. Jukes' or Mr. Bagnell's proposals should be accepted. I should have been glad to settle the point by personal examination, but I have not the time at my disposal; and I am compelled to ask you to forward the papers to Government for orders, as they are.

7. My own view is that the matter is a technical one pure and simple and therefore one for decision by a survey expert only; further that there was no reason to consult the Collector on the subject.

8. However as the Collector has been at pains to write at length on the subject, I will endeavour to make a reply. The first thing to bear in mind is that the Survey Department examined all the land which the Revenue Department showed them. If, as Mr. Bagnell states in paragraph 6 and elsewhere, lands were not examined which ought to have been examined, the Collector and his subordinates are the only persons to blame. In the second place, it is necessary to define very clearly the factor of which the Survey Department are to take cognizance in *classifying* the land. The Survey Department cannot consider, as the Collector considers, the tenure of the land, that is whether it is Bhagdari or rayatwari, nor the area resigned, nor the character or comparative intelligence of the population, nor the number of the inhabitants; nor the price of the produce, nor the rate of sub-letting. What the Survey Department do is to examine the quality of the soil, its depth, colour, freedom from faults of various kinds, ability to retain moisture and so forth. It is quite true that it will depend on the ability and experience of the classing establishment whether this examination is satisfactorily performed; but given the skill and experience, it is I think generally admitted that the final estimate of the productive power of the soil formed by the Survey Department has been always wonderfully accurate.

9. Now what the Collector asks is that Government should accept his estimate of the fertility of the soil based on an empirical examination of the crops, plus numerous miscellaneous factors such as population, prices, area under cultivation, letting value in preference to that framed by the technical department. I leave it for Government to decide which should be accepted. The conditions of the current year, during which the Collector has made his examination, were, he admits, abnormal and the admission, I would submit, largely detracts from the value of his opinion.

10. With regard to Mr. Jukes' suggestion that the remission on account of the damage done by "dhowan" and "bolan" should be declared to be "temporary" in view of a big drainage scheme being eventually carried out, I venture to think that this should be adopted. It is very unlikely that drainage will be undertaken, but, if it is, it may save trouble, if the deductions from the standard assessment due to the lack of it are already ascertainable from the records.

I have, etc.,  
G. S. CURTIS,  
Director, Land Records.

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No. 1271, dated 20th March 1907.

Submitted to Government.

2. The Commissioner agrees with the Director throughout.
3. The special reduction may for the present be sanctioned for a period of five years.

R. M. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner, N. D.

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*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

Broach.

Reclassification of certain villages in the  
Ankleshwar Taluka.

No. 5855.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th June 1907.

Letter from the Director of Land Records, No. 857, dated 12th March 1907.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 1271, dated 20th March 1907.

RESOLUTION.—After careful consideration, the Governor in Council is of opinion that the conclusions of the Superintendent of Land Records and Registration, supported as they are by the Director of Land Records and the Commissioner, N. D., should be accepted. Had the inspection been limited to the survey numbers selected by the Revenue Department there might be room for doubt; but the villagers were given opportunities of pointing out additional numbers, which were also inspected and classified. It may be taken as pretty certain that the villagers drew attention to all lands which merited examination. As to the extent and degree of the "faults", the estimate of the technical experts, confirmed by an extensive test taken by the Superintendent of Land Records and Registration, must be accepted. The Superintendent was careful to make allowance for the special characteristics of the season in which and the time of year at which the classification and test inspection were made, and checked his results by a special inspection made during the heavy rains of 1906 by an exceptionally able and experienced surveyor. The Collector made his inspection at the close of an exceptionally unfavourable monsoon, and based his recommendations principally on the state of the crops grown in such abnormal conditions. Government fully appreciate the pains he has taken, but cannot regard his conclusions as entitled to greater weight than those of the experts of the Survey Department. The villages have already received a handsome reduction of assessment, and the additional reductions proposed by Mr. Jukes are without doubt sufficient to obviate all risk of over-assessment.

2. The reductions being reductions of classification will not be subject to change when the revision settlement proposals, which entail no alterations of classification, come up for consideration. The reductions for "dhowan" and "bolan" are therefore sanctioned for five years. Those for "khar" may be made permanent unless the Director of Land Records should be of opinion that they also can be remedied within a reasonable period.

3. The Director of Agriculture should be requested to have this tract examined, in consultation with the Executive Engineer and to report whether any scheme of drainage or other measure can be recommended for the improvement of the lands in question. He is at

liberty to make arrangements for an experiment, at moderate cost, if he thinks it would lead to definite conclusions as to the utility or the reverse of a comprehensive scheme.

R. P. BARROW,  
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,  
The Collector of Broach (with the statements and maps received with his letter),  
The Director of Land Records (with two statements of "bolán" and "dhowán" and "khár" received with Mr. Jukes' letter),  
The Director of Agriculture and of Co-operative Credit Societies,  
The Accountant General,  
The Superintending Engineer, N. D.,  
The Financial Department of the Secretariat,  
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.

No. 2056, dated 24th June 1907.

To—The Commissioner, N. D.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to Government Resolution No. 939, dated January 28th, 1907, and my No. 386, dated January 31st, 1907, to the address of the Collector of Broach, copy of which is attached for ready reference, on the subject of the revision settlement of the Ankleshvar Taluka.

2. To the latter letter the Collector of Broach has forwarded the annexed reply. As you will see from the remarks in the Collector's paragraph 18, the financial effect of his proposals had to be worked out in this office, and there has in consequence been some delay. I should have preferred also to have been able to prepare a map, which would show the grouping proposed by the Collector, but the matter is somewhat urgent, and I therefore forward the papers without further waiting.

3. In my letter above referred to I suggested to the Collector that it might be advisable to continue the present rates for a further period of five years. The Collector has found himself unable to accept this suggestion, and has formulated certain proposals of his own which, I understand him to recommend, should be treated as the basis of a settlement for thirty years.

4. It will be convenient if I show at once what the approximate effect of these proposals will be. The attached statement shows by groups the revenue—

- (i) according to the settlement of 1871,
- (ii) according to the orders of 1901,
- (iii) according to Mr. Bagnell's present proposals,

with the differences *plus* and *minus* between them.

Proposed group.	Assessment by the original settlement of 1871.	Interim assessment as levied at present.	Assessment by Mr. Bagnell's proposals as worked out in the Central Record Office.	Difference between columns 2 and 3.	Difference between columns 2 and 4.	Difference between columns 3 and 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I ...	79,942	71,690	87,778	— 8,252	+ 7,836	+ 16,088
II ...	1,505	1,324	1,492	— 181	— 13	+ 168
III ...	18,743	14,563	20,255	— 4,180	+ 1,512	+ 5,692
IV ...	44,462	36,470	41,794	— 7,992	— 2,668	+ 5,324
V ...	92,491	79,073	83,750	— 13,418	— 8,741	+ 4,677
VI ...	73,293	58,145	60,140	— 15,148	— 13,153	+ 1,995
VII ...	64,299	48,641	46,054	— 15,658	— 18,245	— 2,587
VIII ...	56,497	42,925	36,929	— 13,572	— 19,568	— 5,996
	4,31,232	3,52,831	3,78,192	— 78,401	— 53,040	+ 25,361

5. It will be seen that the total assessment under the past settlement was Rs. 4,31,232. The reduced assessment under the orders of 1901 is Rs. 3,52,831, and that now proposed by Mr. Bagnell is Rs. 3,78,192.

6. A further statement is attached showing the number of villages in each group, and the rates assigned to each :—

Groups	Settlement of 1871.		Settlement of 1901.		Settlement proposed by Mr. Bagnall.	
	Number of villages.	Rates.	Number of villages.	Rates.	Number of villages.	Rates.
I	14	6.8	13	5.8	15	6.8
II	6	6.0	7	5.0	1	6.0
III	38	5.8	29	4.8	5	5.8
IV	44	5.0	33	5.8	9	5.0
V	...	...	20	3.0	23	4.8
VI	...	...	...	...	19	4.0
VII	...	...	...	...	15	3.8
VIII	...	...	...	...	15	3.0

7. Now the question is what course is to be pursued.

There seem to be three courses open to us :—

(i) To accept the Collector's recommendations as they stand, introduce his rates, and guarantee them for 30 years. In this case the present rates must be continued for one year more.

(ii) To have the settlement of the taluka examined and reported on by a special officer in the coming cold weather. This also will involve the continuance of the present rates for another year.

(iii) To continue the present rates for five years and have the revision settlement proposals prepared in 1909-10.

8. Out of these three courses I strongly recommend the adoption of the last. With all due deference to the Collector's opinion, based as it unquestionably is on an intimate knowledge of the taluka, I do not think that we can safely accept his present proposals as the basis of a 30 years' settlement. My principal reasons for this are already given in my letter to his address. In the first place the last five years have not been years of average prosperity or normal agricultural conditions and it is not right to assume that the circumstances of the villages in the south-west of the taluka are as desperate as they are made out to be. Secondly, I think that the record of rights deserves far more careful examination than the Collector has accorded to it.

The circumstances of the Ankleshvar Taluka are peculiar. In 1901, as you will remember Government were led, owing to statements in the public press and elsewhere regarding the heaviness of the assessment, to order a special inquiry into the economic and agricultural condition of the taluka. The officer deputed to conduct the inquiry, Mr. E. Maconochie, formulated certain conclusions which led Government to order a large reduction of the assessment. The question is now whether those conclusions were correct. Mr. Maconochie conducted his inquiry under considerable difficulties : he had no legal power to collect evidence or enforce the attendance of witnesses, and he was necessarily restricted as to time : it is possible, therefore, (I am sure he would be the first to admit this) that all facts were not laid before him and that the compendium of information now collected under the machinery provided by the Record of Rights Act might have led him to change or modify his views. For this reason, as I have already said, a careful examination of the record of rights with a view to test Mr. Maconochie's conclusions seems urgently called for.

Thirdly, while admitting that the Collector has devoted an immense amount of time and attention to the question of the assessment of the Ankleshvar Taluka, I venture to think that his views require careful testing on the spot before they can be accepted. In the one case in which I had occasion to make inquiries myself I found that his recommendations, which would have involved wholesale re-classification of a large area, were altogether unjustifiable and in a recent correspondence I had occasion to point out the incompatibility of his proposals with received survey principles (*vide* this office No. 857,\* dated March 12th, 1907). His attitude towards settlement questions is based on the assumption that it is necessary and possible to vary the rating of soils according to an empirical valuation of their productiveness made by himself and his subordinates, ignoring the fact that differences in fertility have already been fully allowed for in the classification. As an instance of this, I have only to refer to paragraph 11 of his present letter, in which, if I understand him rightly, he recommends the adoption of two maximum rates in a single village. To adopt proposals framed on this principle, without careful test, might lead to most undesirable anomalies.

9. Assuming, therefore, that the Collector's proposals to introduce a 30 years' settlement at once is negatived, we have to consider whether steps should be taken to prepare other formal proposals at once, viz., in 1907-08 or in 1909-10. In my humble opinion the latter year would

\* *Vide* Government Resolution No 6855, dated 13th June 1907.

be preferable. For the last two and a half years the táluka or parts of it have been in what may be described as a continual state of unrest. Circle Inspectors, Mámílatdárs, at least two Deputy Collectors and finally the Collector himself have been going round inviting complaints as to deterioration of soil and erroneousness of classification, and making proposals for reduction of the assessment, all of which have come to nothing. What is wanted now is a little peace. The reduction of assessment made by Government in 1901, viz., Rs. 78,401, was extremely liberal; it has since been further increased by the orders in Government Resolution No. 5855, dated 11th instant, and from what I saw myself (and I inspected a large area in which Mr. Bagnell had declared reductions to be absolutely necessary) there is no reason to suppose that the present rates are anywhere excessive. Let us, therefore, I would urge, give the present temporary settlement a fair chance. It is possible that by so doing we may lose some increase of assessment which might be legitimately demanded from the richer villages; but this need not be regretted. It will be far better to wait and make a really satisfactory settlement.

10. One point in the Collector's letter remains to be dealt with, viz., the assessment of Sarthan. Here I have ascertained from the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, N. D., that there has been a mistake, the assessment having been worked out on a rate of Rs. 4-8-0 instead of Rs. 4. This was evidently due to a misunderstanding of the Commissioner's (Sir F. S. P. Lely) remarks in paragraph 7 of his letter No. 4075, dated May 21st, 1901, printed at page 86 of the revision settlement papers. Instructions will be given to have the assessment correctly calculated and communicated to the revenue authorities in place of those now levied.

I have, &c.,  
G. S. CURTIS,  
Director of Land Records.

No. 386, dated 31st January 1907.

To—The Collector of Broach.

Sir,

I have the honour to reply to your No. 91, dated 7th January.

2. I think that there is great danger of two entirely different things being confused (i) the re-classification of certain villages in group V, (ii) the general revision settlement of the táluka.

3. As to (i), the question is really a technical one which might be decided entirely by officers of the Survey Department. My *locum tenens* referred the Superintendent's proposals to you for opinion, and having done so, I am bound to wait for that opinion. But I would earnestly urge you to leave the discussion of the technical questions as far as possible to the officers of Land Records Department. The main question to be answered is not, 'has a certain area faults', 'but have the faults been allowed for or not in the classification'? And this is a question which only an expert can answer.

4. As to (ii), the general revision of the táluka, I would point out that the five years for which the existing assessments were continued under the orders contained in paragraph 4 of Government Resolution No. 8093, dated 19th November 1901, expired on July 31st, 1906, and Government ought to have been moved then to accord their sanction to their continuance for at least the present year. On the fact coming to my notice a few days back I addressed Government and asked them to communicate to you their sanction by telegraph. I trust that that sanction\* has been received.

5. Meanwhile, we have to consider whether we have collected sufficient information to justify our submitting proposals to Government for the settlement of the demand for a period of 30 years. I am strongly of opinion that we have not. In the first place the last five years have not been years of general prosperity. Areas which have grown cotton have yielded large profits, areas which have been under cereals have not been so remunerative to their owners. We require further experience of years of a less abnormal character.

*Secondly*, the record of rights has only just been introduced and has not yet been properly digested. We require time to master the mass of valuable details which this contains.

*Thirdly*, the most important factor in the prosperity of the táluka is the price of cotton, which is at the present moment extremely high. Experts differ as to whether this level will continue; and it is impossible to say at present which of them is right. Five years may not settle the point; but they will, at all events, give us more information than we possess now.

Finally, I would refer to the correspondence ending with your No. 894, dated March 12th, 1906. We agreed there that the question of the assessment of certain areas would be best settled by waiting to see whether or not in normal years the area under cultivation

\* *Vide* Government Resolution No. 939, dated 28th January 1907.

contracted or not. Obviously the time which has elapsed since that agreement has not been sufficient to settle the point.

6. On these grounds I am inclined to ask Government to continue the existing assessment for a further term of five years from July 31st, 1906, to July 31st, 1911, and to suggest that a special Settlement Officer be appointed to review the condition of the taluka in 1909-10. I shall be obliged if you will favour me with your views on this suggestion.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. S. CURTIS,  
Director of Land Records.

No. 746, dated 20th February 1907.

To—The Director of Land Records, Poona.

Sir,

With reference to your No. 396 of the 31st January 1907, I have the honour to report as follows.

2. It is with entire deference to the opinion of the Commissioner expressed in his memorandum No. 575 of 8th February 1907 that I have ventured to differ after an experience of three seasons in the taluka and the mahál and on the completion of a special inquiry into the conditions of each village and a personal visit to each in November and December last. It seemed to me essential to have at least some alternative proposals of my own if I disagreed, and they will be found below.

3. With regard to your paragraph 2 there has been no confusion of (i) re-classification of certain villages in group V and (ii) general revision settlement of the taluka. The report on group V is quite distinct in itself and I merely pointed out at the end of it in view of my proposals for additional reductions in group V that there were rich villages in group I which if restored to the maximum rates of Colonel Prescott's Survey (former survey) would make up for the additional revenue to be remitted in group V.

4. Your paragraph 3.—I was bound to go and see the lands and to give my opinion as the facts appeared to me. I have visited these survey numbers in group V under different conditions of a rainfall of some 44 inches in 1906 as compared to about 14 inches in 1904 and 17 inches in 1905, after which two dry seasons the lands were classed by the Land Records Department and Mr. Jukes has pointed out this very difficulty in paragraph 5 of his\* No. 1500 of 4th October 1906. In such a bad waterlogged area it was hardly possible to allow for all the faults after a rainfall of 17 inches which could have been conceded in the classification had the same numbers been seen with the crops on them after a fall of 44 inches. I had no desire to find fault with Mr. Jukes' classification. I merely pointed out what seemed to me to be needed when the conditions were so entirely different and much nearer to the normal fall of 41 inches.

5. Your paragraph 5.—I think on the whole we are now in a position to submit some proposals which would secure a larger demand from the more well-to-do villages and a smaller assessment from the poorer ones. This re-adjustment could be tried from 1st August 1907 for five years and we would be in a better position then to see how such a settlement was suited to the taluka.

6. Although we had a rat year in 1902 and 14 inches in 1904 and 17 inches in 1905, yet the rainfall in 1903 was normal with a high price of cotton and the rains in 1906 have been abundant and the price of cotton is good, above Rs. 100 per bhár (Rs. 110). With these varying conditions the villages in group I have done well and from the information I collected at the Jamábandi in November and December last which is correct enough to rely upon, I find that in group I (Revision Survey) out of a gross area including inám of 15,416 acres only 1,599 acres are mortgaged, 893 acres have been forfeited and restored on the new tenure—and this chiefly on account of contumacy and not because the occupants could not pay and retain their land on the old tenure—199 acres have been resigned and 115 acres are still uncultivated, having been forfeited for arrears. The former maximum rate of Rs. 6-8-0 could well be restored in these villages which I do not think have deteriorated under this rate of the former survey.

7. I would bring to your notice the following facts in some of the separate villages of group I.

*Ankleshvar*.—138 acres resigned as well as 20 acres forfeited have all been taken up for cultivation. *Panod*.—27 acres forfeited are now being cultivated. The increase of about Rs. 200 in Government land in Pungám is not levied under Government Resolution No. 8093, dated 19th November 1901. A very small area of 24 acres is waste; there are no forfeitures or arrears since the famine. Since the former survey Government has built a long bund in Pungám which protects a large area from flooding from the Amla Khadi. Rice is

\* Vide Government Resolution No. 5865, dated 17th June 1907.

grown with the cotton though it has been reported that such is not the custom in the Ankleshvar Táluka; the profits from palm leaves are from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 4,000 a year in this fine village with its fine crops.

*Haripura.*—The Sajodra Bráhmíns and Rajputs of Sajod pay seven-eighth of the assessment. The former are the most skilled and well-to-do cultivators of the táluka and they have acquired most of the land in Haripura and live close by at Sajod. The flood from the Narbudda leaves a rich silt and renews the lands every year. With three floods in the Narbudda (1906) only 100 acres were resown, but the second sowing of wheat and jowár has given and always gives splendid crops in the resulting silt. The Bet has 136 acres which brings in a rent of Rs. 12 per acre with good profits to the Machhi and Bhil tenants. All the forfeited area (61 acres) has been taken up and there are no arrears since 1901-02 in any year.

*Diwa Vohora Pati.*—Though sometimes flooded in parts to excess by the Narbudda, it has fine later crops of wheat and jowár and tur in the resulting silt and in the following year if the flood is not so high very fine cotton is grown as the silt renews the land. In this village and Diwa Rajput Pati, which are practically one village, the income from palm leaves is from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 10,000 a year according to the price of the leaves for which there is a great demand outside the táluka: and some Rs. 1,000 a year is derived for tapping rent from these trees. This village also gets silt from the Narbudda. Andada gets silt from the Narbudda in most of its area and has an income of Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,000 from its tád leaves. 58 acres forfeited have all been taken up. Although the bhágs were broken in Chapra and the land made khálsa there are only 50 acres of culturable waste not taken up. The Narbudda spreads its silt over most of this village of well-to-do pátidárs. Samor in the same way is favoured by the Narbudda and is held largely by well-to-do Banias. Mandwa Buzrug is perhaps the richest village of the group as it grows tobacco in 200 acres. All its land benefits from the silt of the Narbudda: it has a rich bet of 250 acres which sells for Rs. 20 to Rs. 22 an acre every year. There is a revenue of Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 6,000 a year from the mango trees and of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 a year from its palm leaves, and it sends much produce by boat to Broach for disposal including much hariali grass from its bets which fetches a high price per head-load. No land has ever been forfeited here nor have there been any arrears. It is owned by the richest sávkárs in Broach.

Although Gadkhol is a Bhil and Talabda Koli village yet two-thirds of it is owned by well-to-do Kachias and Kunbis of Ankleshvar. All the land (70 acres), forfeited after the famine, has been taken up: it has fine crops of cotton with several gins at its doors and one-third of the population earns permanent wages on the B. B. & C. I. Railway. It did well in the group I to which it should be restored. In group II we have a fine village in Sajod: half the village gets silt from the Narbudda and even if wheat and jowár have occasionally to be sown in some 100 acres where cotton has been flooded out the crops are very fertile as the silt renews the land: cotton here is most abundant in soil yearly refertilised as the floods come in quietly and deposit a rich mud. These Sajodras have acquired some 400 acres from the Kolis and have bought lands, 125 acres in Kahanwa, 50 acres in Matied., 400 acres in Haripura and 50 acres in Nagal and scattered lands as far away as Raima. The yield of cotton is from 9 to 10 maunds an acre: in Sajodra marriages they pay Rs. 2,000 for the bride. The village could well come into group I of the former survey with a Rs. 6-8-0 maximum rate.

8. There are the following villages in which the maximum rates of the former survey might well be restored:—

*Hánsot (group II).*—It is the head-quarters of the Mahál and does much business with all the Mahál villages. All the well-to-do sávkárs live here, and land sells at Rs. 150 an acre. The reduction on revision is small (about Rs. 200); there are never any arrears. There is a ginning factory in the town itself where cotton can be ginned at a short distance from the fields. Only 1 acre is forfeited.

*Telod (group III).*—No land forfeited or resigned. It is as good as Asta which is the best village of the Mahál. The khátedárs are well-to-do Kolis and Musalmáns of Hánsot. Land is sold at Rs. 150 an acre. In Asta (group III) no land is resigned or forfeited: a bhágdári village of which the six bhágs are owned by Sajodra Bráhmíns who are well off and most excellent cultivators; hardly any arrears after the famine. In Mangrol (group III) no land is resigned or forfeited and arrears both before and after the famine were insignificant. A well-to-do Sajodra Bráhmín bhágdári village. Utraj (group III), close to the Hánsot gin, is never in arrears and has no land forfeited or resigned, owned by Sajodra Bráhmíns and is a well-to-do village. Digus (III) is a fair village never in arrears. Alwa, a village like Asta which is never in arrears: a Bhágdári village of Sajodra Bráhmíns with only 13 acres waste and a sale rate of about Rs. 75 an acre. Bolav, with no land forfeited or held on new tenure with 19 acres waste and never in arrears. Málánpore, a well-to-do Sajodra Bráhmín village with only 24 acres on the new tenure, restored to the old occupants: a sale rate of Rs. 63 per acre and never in arrears. Anidra with no land resigned or forfeited or held on the new tenure and a sale rate of about Rs. 68 per acre; never in arrears. Raima, a village like Asta, with no arrears and no waste land and 4 acres only forfeited.

9. I would therefore restore the maximum rates of the former survey in the above-named villages as a tentative measure rather than lose the increased revenue, as these villages did well under those rates and are well-to-do. It was in the extreme eastern villages of group III, former survey, and the rest of the group with the exceptions above mentioned



(omitting Sarthan) and in groups IV and V as pointed out by Mr. Maconochie (paragraph 24, page 81, of the accompaniments to Government Resolution No. 8093, dated 19th November 1901) that the rates of the former survey were not suited and this portion of the taluka did not do well under the old settlement.

10. On Mr. Maconochie's (page 83, paragraph 25, and page 71) suggestion Sarthan was placed in the IV group. Both Messrs. Symonds, Pánse and the Commissioner agreed that it required a reduction from a maximum rate of Rs. 5-8-0 (former survey) to Rs. 4, yet we find that there is an actual increase in Sarthan (though this is not levied at present) by the revision survey of some 300 rupees on the Government lands. I visited Sarthan in March 1906 after a monsoon of 17 inches when there were no crops on the ground and as the assessment had been raised I assumed it was justified and was not inclined to listen to complaints of water-logging and considered that the poor condition of the Mahomadans was due to their indolent cultivation as compared with that of the Dheda. I again visited Sarthan this year after a rainfall of 44 inches and with the crops on the ground and went through each field. There is no doubt that most of the village suffers from water-logging and the greater part of the crops is in consequence poor—about annas 6—as may be seen from the notes I made on each number. Before the famine 130 acres were resigned and since 120 acres are forfeited of which 98 acres remain khálsa and uncultivated. Much cotton has to be sown three times and the crop in the end is poor. The Dheds are better off than the Mussalmáns and their lands have less water-logging; they are more diligent cultivators and live on less. I think Sarthan is badly off and the drain which has been made to take off the flood water helps very little. The explanation of the actual increase in Sarthan is reported by the Superintendent, Land Records, to be due to the application of the revision distance from village scale; although four revenue officers have intended that there should be a substantial reduction in Sarthan it has not been effected and I would deprecate delay for another five years to carry out these suggestions. As a reduction from Rs. 5-8-0 to Rs. 4 has not lowered the assessment, I would propose a maximum rate of Rs. 3 with the present distance from village scale. I forward herewith an Appendix A\* with my notes on each number in Sarthan.

11. With regard to group V, out of a total gross area including inám of 31,554 acres there are some 1,138 acres mortgaged, 3,434 acres are held on the new tenure having been forfeited for arrears, 590 acres are resigned and 237 acres remain uncultivated having been forfeited for arrears and not again taken up. Mr. Symonds in his paragraph 22 (page 65, Revision Settlement papers) at first proposed that the maximum rate of this group should be Rs. 3, or Re. 1 below Mr. Mehta's rate of Rs. 4 because Mr. Mehta thought that the rate in the group should be lowered 25 per cent. The Commissioner (Sir F. Lely)—page 86, paragraph 9, Revision Settlement papers—recommended a rate of Rs. 3 without noticing that Mr. Symonds in the second part of his paragraph 22 considered on the whole that Rs. 3-8-0 was a sufficient rate for this group. It seems, however, that Sir F. Lely was of the deliberate opinion that Rs. 3 was the proper rate for group V, for he says that "it is demanded by present conditions which are desperate. They are not the result of mistakes of the people but of irresistible natural forces." There is no doubt that the villages of group V except Panjroli, Kharach, Hajat, Rohid, Motwan and Párdi Idris are poor villages and being low lying suffer from excess of water. Sir F. Lely had been Assistant Collector in this district and Collector of Surat for some time where he knew well water-logged villages in the Olpád Taluka in which reductions were given on revision survey. With all respect to his opinion and his great experience, their condition is not exactly desperate, but it is disheartening except in Panjroli, Kharach, Rohid, Motwan and Párdi Idris. The rate should be Rs. 3 in this group except in those survey numbers which are not included in the lists accompanying Superintendent, Land Records, Northern Division's No. 1500 of 4th October 1906.

12. Taking these villages of group V in their order, I would point out that—

Telwa has 88 acres on the new tenure and 106 acres uncultivated of which 79 are forfeited and waste and 27 acres have been resigned. In a heavy monsoon, cotton is sown, mostly three times and is poor, being mostly late cotton (see Mr. Mollison's remark, page 75, of accompaniments to Government Resolution No. 8093, dated 19th November 1901).

Piladra has 849 acres on the new tenure of which 124 acres were resigned and 725 acres forfeited. There are some 200 acres still waste.

Adol has 125 acres mortgaged, 410 acres on the new tenure and 89 acres resigned, because the land is water-logged and much of the cotton is late, having to be sown three times.

Alonj suffers from water-logging and much of the cotton is sown thrice in a heavy monsoon and being late cotton gives a poor yield. 470 acres forfeited have been taken up again.

Kathodra has 175 acres mortgaged, 250 acres on the new tenure and a selling value of about Rs. 27 per acre.

Adadra has a considerable area (250 acres this year) uncultivated when there is excess of rain.

Ghodadra is a poor village much washed over with flood water; always in arrears although the Vohrahs are energetic cultivators.

Pandvai is a poor village like Parvat where excess of water impoverishes the crop.

A'mod is a similar village with 114 acres on the new tenure, 39 acres still forfeited and not taken up as the land is poor.

Dungra is a much indebted village like Pandvai with 106 acres on the new tenure and 79 acres mortgaged.

Sisodra has 1,478 acres on the new tenure. 1,228 acres have been forfeited and 250 acres resigned : it suffers generally from water-logging, so that much cotton is late having to be sown two or three times, and 500 acres were left unsown this year.

Kudadra has 320 acres held on the new tenure, 97 acres still waste, 85 having been forfeited and 12 resigned ; a poor village which was always in arrears.

Parvat is said to be the poorest village of the Mahál where the land lets for the assessment.

Sunev Kalla suffers from khár and excess of water and half the cotton is late and has to be sown some three times.

13. Group IV was all recommended for a rate of Rs. 3-8-0 by Messrs. Lely and Maconochie. Of these Dhamrad, Ankalwa, Jetpore, Katpore, Samli, Kantiazal, Waghwan, Balota and Dantrai are poor villages and always in arrears. Ankalwa, Jetpore, Katpore, Samli and Kantiazal are chiefly wheat villages and grow either jowári or bájri for home consumption. If there is a copious monsoon and rain in October the wheat does well, but except Dhamrad they have no cotton to fall back on. Cotton seems to yield both with a poor monsoon and a heavy rainfall if the land is not water-logged. I would propose a reduction in these nine villages from Rs. 4 to Rs. 3-8-0 as the maximum rate. Taking the villages in detail we find that—

14. Dhamrad has 278 acres old waste ; as the land is poor, 42 acres are still waste. Much of the area has salt dust blown over it and requires much rain to wash out the salt. Ankalwa has 36 acres forfeited still waste and 92 acres old waste : it requires heavy and late rains to mature the wheat : it has salt dust blown over most of the village and is always in arrears. Jetpore suffers from the salt dust too and depends on its wheat crop. Samli has its people much indebted, is always in arrears and dependent chiefly on wheat with 178 acres mortgaged. Kantiazal has 118 acres resigned, 95 mortgaged and 65 forfeited. It is a poor village much in debt. Katpore has 269 acres resigned, 159 acres forfeited and waste and 20 acres on the new tenure. It is always in arrears and was in arrears before the famine. It has only 20 acres cotton : wheat does well only with heavy and late rains. In 1904 much revenue was remitted. Waghwan has 210 acres mortgaged, 157 waste, because land is poor, of which 40 acres were resigned three years ago because of the salt dust blown over it. It is a poor village where cotton is poor : it keeps in arrears and the land generally fetches the assessment only as rent. In Dantrai the people are much indebted ; salt dust is blown over from the mouth of the Vand. Balota has 47 acres resigned and 52 acres forfeited and uncultivated, because the land is poor ; the south-west portion has salt dust blown over it and the village is always in arrears.

15. *Your paragraph 5.*—It would not take long to digest the details which are required from the record of rights. The chief facts for each village to be gathered from the record are (a) the total number of acres mortgaged, (b) the area held on the new tenure, (c) the average value of land per acre, (d) the letting rate per acre, (e) the amount of land resigned, (f) the area forfeited and still uncultivated, (g) the rate at which land is mortgaged per acre, (h) the culturable waste still uncultivated. My office collected these details whilst doing the Jamábandi of the táluca this year and the results are I think fairly accurate. It is difficult to fix a general sale rate of in a village or a letting rate as lands differ in fertility. The letting rate in the lower groups IV and V is often for the assessment or a rupee an acre above the assessment. The price of cotton varies so much that it is impossible to take such a varying item into consideration : the prices here depend on the American crops and the fluctuations and manipulations of the American market and no expert can make any reliable prophecy about cotton from one year to another. The only way to secure a profit to Government from the high price in any year would be to add, say, an anna to each rupee of assessment of land under cotton if the price exceeded, say, Rs. 120 a Bhar at the time of the instalments in March and April. This would hardly work in practice and we should be content that when prices are high the suspensions of previous years 9 if any, and tagávi can be more easily recovered and the rayat has something to fall back on when the season though poor brings no suspensions with it.

16 I think that it would be well to appoint a special officer in 1911-12 to review the táluca : he would need do so after a normal monsoon and it would be better that he should have some two or three years' experience of this sub-division in which the condition varies so much each year.

17. To sum up my proposals, I would ask that the present rates should continue for one year from 31st July 1906 and that from the 1st August 1907 the following grouping and maximum rates should be temporarily introduced for five years until 1912.

*Group I, maximum rate Rs. 6-8-0.*

1. Ankleshwar.	6. Diva Vohara Páti.	11. Chhapra.
2. Pánod.	7. Divi.	12. Samor.
3. Pungám.	8. Chorási.	13. Mandva Buzrug.
4. Haripura.	9. Surwádi.	14. Gadkhol.
5. Diwa Rajput Páti.	10. Andada.	18. Sajod.

*Group II, rate Rs. 6.*

19. Hásot.

*Group III, rate Rs. 5-8-0.*

22. Telod.	24. Mangrol.	31. Digus.
23. Asta.	25. Utraj.	

*Group IV, rate Rs. 5.*

15. Piráman.	20. Pánoli.	66. Malanpur.
16. Boidra.	50. Alwa.	67. Aliadra.
17. Nagal.	65. Bolav.	74. Raima.

*Group V, rate Rs. 4-8-0.*

21. Pardi Ambheta.	38. Umerwáda.	46. Jitali.
26. Ganpatpura.	39. Kapodra.	47. Sarangpore.
29. Mothia.	40. Sanjali.	48. Motali.
30. Shera.	41. Kharod.	51. Sayan.
34. Karmáli.	42. Bakrol.	52. Badodra.
35. Ravidra.	43. Bhadi.	53. Vansnoli.
36. Umerbar.	44. Kosamdi.	54. Ambheta.
37. Safipura.	45. Bhadkodra.	

*Group VI, rate Rs. 4.*

27. Mándva Matied.	70. Sahol.	77. Uohhali.
28. Matied.	71. Asarma.	78. Kararwell.
33. Kahanwa.	72. Obha.	79. Awadar.
49. Kalam.	73. Sunev Khurd.	80. Piprod.
56. Vameshwar.	75. Varner.	81. Párdi Mukha.
64. Chhilodra.	76. Amarat Pura.	82. Shangpore.
69. Ilav.		

*Group VII, rate Rs. 3-8-0.*

55. Katpore.	61. Dhamrad.	88. Motwan.
57. Kantiazal.	62. Waghwan.	89. Rohid.
58. Samli.	63. Dantrai.	90. Párdi Idris.
59. Jetpore.	68. Balota.	96. Karach.
60. Ankalwa.	83. Hazat.	97. Panjroli.

*Group VIII, rate Rs. 3.*

4. Telya.	92. Adadra.	99. Sisodra.
85. Piludra.	93. Godadra.	100. Kudadra.
86. Adol.	94. Pandvai.	101. Parvat.
87. Alonj.	95. A'mod.	102. Sunev Kalla.
91. Kathodra.	98. Dungara.	32. Sarthan.

18. The groups in all cases are not very compact, but owing to the varying conditions of their villages this cannot be helped.

From the 102 villages in Appendix Q I have proposed increases in numbers 1 to 13 of group I; in Nos. 14, 18 and 19, group II; in Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25 and 31 of group III; in Nos. 50, 65, 66, 67, 74 of group IV, making 26 villages in all: and I have suggested decreases in No. 32, group III; Nos. 55, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63 and 68, group IV; and Nos. 84, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 98, 99, 100, 101 and 102, group V, or a total of 24 villages. Thus in 50 villages altogether have changes been suggested. It may be that the increases in the one set will balance the decreases in the other including the decreases proposed in my report\* No. 382, dated 26th January 1907, and the total figure for the settlement of the taluka may remain the same as now. It would not take very long for the Superintendent, Land Records, N. D., to make the calculations.

19. I consider that these proposals are justified by the information already acquired which is collected in detail in notes on the villages of groups I to V (Appendix Q) which were made by me in November and December last. They are forwarded for each group marked as Appendices† B, C, D, E and F. If Government do not approve of my scheme they will be of use to the officer making the settlement later on as they give information about the

\* Vide Government Resolution No. 5855, dated 11th June 1907.

† Not printed.

population, the class of cultivators, the culturable occupied area with its former and present assessment, the remissions, including the remissions calculated on Inám lands, the areas resigned, held on the new tenure, forfeited and still uncultivated, the culturable areas still waste and the conditions of the village affecting its prosperity or otherwise to which a settlement officer would have to direct his attention.

20. *Last 6 lines of your paragraph 5.*—I agree that the "certain area" alluded to may be examined some time hence. The proposals of my paragraphs 13 and 14 are made on general considerations.

21. I have forwarded a copy of this report to the Commissioner, N. D.

I have, &c.,  
H. W. J. BAGNELL,  
Collector of Broach.

No. 4141, dated 12th July 1907.

Submitted to Government.

2. The Commissioner entirely concurs with Mr. Curtis.

R. M. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner, N. D.

No. 2951, dated 13th July 1907.

To—The Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to state that the period of extension of the old survey allowed by Government Resolution No. 939, dated the 28th January 1907, is coming to a close. Early orders are required for the continuance of a survey settlement in Ankleshvar Táluka to legalise the levy of the assessment.

I have, &c.,  
H. W. J. BAGNELL,  
Collector of Broach.

No. 4245, dated 16th July 1907.

Forwarded with reference to this office No. 4141, dated 12th July 1907.

R. M. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner, N. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

Broach.  
Revision settlement of the Ankleshvar  
Táluka.

No. 8471.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th August 1907.

Letter from the Director of Land Records, No. 2056, dated 24th June 1907.  
Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 4141, dated 12th July 1907.  
Letter from the Collector of Broach, No. 2951, dated 13th July 1907.  
Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 4245, dated 16th July 1907.

RESOLUTION.—In the opinion of the Governor in Council the Ankleshvar Táluka certainly needs a rest. The existing settlement should be maintained till 31st July 1913,

and the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records should be requested to submit proposals in due course for the revision being taken in hand.

M. K. NARIMAN,  
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,  
The Collector of Broach (with Appendices A to F to his letter No. 746, dated 20th February 1907),  
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,  
The Director of Agriculture,  
The Superintending Engineer, N. D.,  
The Accountant General,  
The Financial Department of the Secretariat,  
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.

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*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

Broach.

Reduction of assessment on "khar" lands in certain villages of the Ankleshvar Taluka.

No. 10601.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th October 1907.

Letter from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, No. 3200, dated 26th September 1907 :—

"With reference to paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 5855, dated 11th June 1907, I have the honour to state that the deterioration on account of 'khar' seems to me to be of a permanent nature and that therefore the reductions sanctioned in the Government Resolution for such deteriorations should be made permanent."

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 5646, dated 8th October 1907 :—

"Submitted to Government for information."

RESOLUTION.—Recorded.

M. K. NARIMAN,  
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,  
The Collector of Broach,  
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,  
The Director of Agriculture,  
The Superintending Engineer, N. D.,  
The Accountant General,  
The Financial Department of the Secretariat,  
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.

No. 3996 of 1912.

*Broach, 11th September 1912.*

From

OTTO ROTHFELD, Esquire, B.A., I. C. S.,  
Collector of Broach;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,  
Northern Division, Ahmedabad.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith the Settlement Report for Ankleshwar Táluka prepared by Mr. Denning, I. C. S.

2. It has been admitted by the various Officers who have considered the question since 1900 that the assessment fixed by the former survey for the táluka is under present conditions too heavy. In 1901 Government sanctioned certain temporary remissions in the form recommended by Mr. (now Sir Frederick) Lely. In 1907 reclassification was further made by Mr. Jukes in 19 villages, with the result that the assessment was further lowered, the decrease being at once made permanent in the case of certain classification defects and declared to be temporary in the case of other classification faults.

3. The general result of Mr. Denning's proposals is to confirm the changes already sanctioned for another period of 30 years. That is to say, he proposes that the maxima of assessment shall in practically all cases be the same as those proposed by Sir Frederick Lely and sanctioned by Government; and that all the changes in classification made by Mr. Jukes shall now be permanent. In this general proposal I entirely concur. In my opinion this measure will continue an assessment which the experience of ten years has shown to be reasonable and fair in reference both to the State and to the occupants. And this conclusion is supported not only by experience in the district but also by the figures of percentage of rent to assessment which Mr. Denning has collected.

4. In certain cases, however, the maxima of assessment will be different from those proposed by Sir Frederick Lely, the reason being that Mr. Denning has altered the grouping of certain villages. I have gone carefully through the reasons for altering the grouping with Mr. Denning in each case and am satisfied that the grouping now proposed gives the most equitable results possible. In almost every case, the villages affected by regrouping are villages in which Mr. Maconochie or Mr. Bagnell had already shown the need for changes greater than those to be secured by a mere change of maximum while they continued in the same group. Sarthan and Telva for instance are villages which certainly required further relief than could be given if they remained in group III. It appears in fact that much of Mr. Bagnell's criticism of the classification made in this táluka is not unjustified; and to rectify what inference from experience shows must have been errors in the scientific process of classification, regrouping has in some instances become necessary. For similar reasons again the maximum Bhatta assessment of Kansia has been raised as far as possible, as the classification of this rich village—owned by three or four rich sávkárs—is undoubtedly far from free of error, the errors being of a kind unduly favourable to the owners. I am of opinion, therefore, after careful scrutiny that the proposals both in respect of maxima and of grouping are reasonable, just, and advantageous to all concerned.

4. Owing to Mr. Denning's departure on leave I have not been able to check the working out of Appendix Q, notably in respect of deductions and

additions to the Kacha Akar for lands gone out of or brought under cultivation. But Mr. Denning was careful and painstaking, and it may be assumed that Appendix Q is a correct estimate of the increase and decrease—apart from distance scale—to be produced by the proposed settlement.

5. It may be added that the Census figures of 1894 and 1897 taken from Mr. Mehta's report, can hardly be assumed to be correct, while the figures for farm servants given by the Director of Agriculture are certainly glaringly incorrect.

6. I have, therefore, the honour to recommend that the proposals be submitted to Government for the favour of sanction. In my opinion Mr. Denning deserves credit for a moderate and careful investigation and conclusion of a complicated matter.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

OTTO ROTHFELD,

Collector, Broach.

Through the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,  
Bombay Presidency.

REF. NO.  $\frac{467}{S.H.}$  OF 1912.

*Camp Ankleshwar, 11th April 1913.*

From

F. G. PRATT, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,  
Settlement Commissioner and Director  
of Land Records, Poona ;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,  
Northern Division,  
Ahmedabad.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward Revision Settlement proposals for the Ankleshwar Táluka of the Broach District prepared by Mr. H. Denning, I. C. S., under the orders contained in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8471 of 27th August 1907. I also forward a letter from the Collector of Broach No. 3896 of 11th September 1912 sending on Mr. Denning's report.

2. Proposals were first framed in 1899 by Mr. P. R. Mehta but it was ordered by Government in 1901 that the introduction of a Revision Settlement should be postponed and that in the meantime the existing assessments should be reduced all round and the relief so given in the year 1901-02 has been continued up to the present day by annual remissions.

3. The táluka was discussed at great length in the papers underlying Government Resolutions Nos. 8093 of 19th November 1901, 5855 of 11th June 1907 and 8471 of 27th August 1907 and it is not necessary that I should go over all this ground again.

But the following introductory remarks are necessary before I can proceed to discuss Mr. Denning's proposals. The fact that relief has been given under a system of annual remissions ever since 1901-02 seems to have prevented Mr. Denning from realizing that the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 8093 of 19th November 1901 were in everything but name and technical formality a complete resettlement of the táluka.

For four groups assessed at Rs. 6-8, 6-0, 5-8 and 5-0 there were substituted five groups assessed at Rs. 5-8, 5-0, 4-8, 4-0 and 3-8. The new assessments were calculated out in detail for every survey number in the táluka and were embodied in the Record-of-Rights in every village and have for all practical purposes entirely superseded the old assessments. Now in formulating his proposals Mr. Denning has described their effect when compared with the old superseded assessments but he has not described their effect when compared with the assessments as they stand now.

4. In considering his proposals the practical question which arises is—How do they affect the assessments now being levied? And the answer to this question, which I will shortly give in full detail, makes it impossible for me to accept his proposals in the case of a considerable number of villages.

5. Further it must be noted that Appendix Q has been prepared in a manner which is now obsolete. The responsibility for this defect rests not on Mr. Denning but on myself and my office for the effect of the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 10380 of 27th October 1909 was not clearly brought to Mr. Denning's notice. Under those orders the new assessments in



Revision Settlement must be worked out by rule of three from the old assessments without any fresh employment of jantries and distance scales. The great advantages of this reform are that the operation is greatly simplified and cheapened a fertile source of confusion uncertainty and doubt is removed, and the Settlement Officer knows precisely what will be the effect of his assessments and how they will work out and is able to prepare an Appendix Q which is not a mere estimate liable to future variations but a final and precise document. The Collector's remarks in paragraph 4 of his review shew that he also has not noticed the orders above quoted and this is due to the fact that Ankleshwar is the first Gujarát taluka to come under revision subsequent to those orders. Mr. Denning's Appendix Q does shew roughly and approximately the effect of his proposals when compared with the assessments of the Original Settlement but as I have already remarked those assessments have been abandoned and our present working basis must be the assessments which began to be levied in 1901-02.

6. The Collector's account of Mr. Denning's proposals is in the main a correct one (*vide* paragraph 3 of his letter), namely, that their general effect is to confirm the changes already sanctioned and to retain in practically all cases the maxima of assessment approved by Sir Frederick Lely. But it is correct only with one very important reservation, namely, the 20 villages in Sir Frederick Lely's 5th Group. I write their names down here for the sake of clearness:—

			Sir Frederick Lely's rate now in force.	Rate now proposed by Mr. Denning.	Resulting percentage increase.
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
Piludra	...	...	3 8	4 8	} 28½ per cent.
Aloj	...	...			
Adol	...	...			
Hajat	...	...			
Telva.	...	...	3 8	4 0	} 14.25 per cent.
Motwan	...	...			
Rohid	...	...			
Kudadra	...	...			
Kathodra	...	...			
Pardi Edris	...	...			
Adadra	...	...			
Ghodadra	...	...			
Shisodra	...	...			
Parwat	...	...			
Pandwai	...	...			
Amod	...	...			
Kharach	...	...			
Dungra	...	...			
Panjroli	...	...			
Sunev Kala	...	...			

These considerable increases in these twenty villages the poorest and most depressed in the taluka appear to me to be out of the question. Mr. E. Macnochie wrote of them in 1901: "The present condition of these villages is wretched. The worst is Piludra which is an absolute wreck. They will all need generous treatment at the time of revision settlement." And Mr. Bagnell in 1907 was anxious to secure for them a further degree of relief than they have hitherto received.

7. The increases are of course the direct result of the proposed alteration of the grouping from group 5 where they now stand rated at Rs. 3-8 to higher groups rated at Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 4-0. This change of grouping cannot, I think, be justified by the argument put forward that the classification having been revised the villages can now go back to the old group and be rated under a higher maximum rate. The revision of the classification has resulted in a more equitable internal distribution of the burden of the assessment but this

alone would not have been sufficient. The assessment were pitched too high and relief was also needed by such regrouping as would bring down the pitch of the assessment. That policy should not now be reversed.

The evidence of all observers of these villages shews that the pitch of the assessment was too high. And their observations receive strong corroboration from the figures in Appendix M. The assessments given in Appendix M are the assessments as reduced by the orders of 1901. So far from any increase being desirable I am strongly of opinion that in these villages even further reductions are desirable and this was also the view taken by Mr. Bagnell in 1907 (*vide* paragraph 11 at page 6 of the accompaniments to Government Resolution No. 8471 of 27th August 1907).

I must mention here that I discussed this question with Mr. Rothfeld in April 1913 before he left the district on furlough and he has informed me that he accepted Mr. Denning's proposals for these villages because he thought that they would result in a percentage reduction as shown in column 32 of Mr. Denning's Appendix Q and he did not realize that the reduction was only on a comparison with the original assessments and that no comparison had been made with the existing assessments. Mr. Rothfeld now agrees with me that there should certainly be no increase in the existing assessments of these villages and he also accepts my further proposals for a further reduction.

8. In paragraph 32 of the report I find this statement "Sarthan and Telva are two wretchedly poor villages and I have therefore reduced them to the fourth group" with a maximum rate of Rs. 4. The actual effect of this operation would be to leave the Sarthan assessments unchanged (they are now on a Rs. 4 basis) and to increase the Telva assessments (now on a Rs. 3-9 basis) by over 14 per cent.

9. I accept the other minor changes in grouping proposed by Mr. Denning, namely, those which affect the following villages in the following way:—

	Original rate.	Rate as fixed in 1901.	Rate now proposed.	Remarks.
Gadkhol	6 8	5 0	5 0	No change.
Telod	5 8	4 8	5 0	+ 11 per cent.
Ambheta	5 0	4 0	4 8	+ 12½ per cent.
Wansoli				
Badodra				
Sayan				
Alwa				

10. It will be convenient if I go back and record, taking the groups in order, how far I am able to go with Mr. Denning in his proposals and at what point we part company.

*Proposed Groups I and II.*—I accept these groups and the rates proposed. The effect will be to leave the existing assessments unchanged in every village except Talod where there will be a slight increase.

*Proposed Group III.*—I accept this group and the rate proposed subject to this modification that the villages\* must be excluded and kept where they are now in group 5 as will be mentioned further on.

\* Piladra. | Adol.  
Aloj. | Hajat.

*Proposed Group IV.*—It is as regards this group that I chiefly dissent from the proposals.

The group is made up of the groups 4 and 5 which were set up in 1901 and have been in existence ever since and I have given my reasons above for thinking that they ought to be kept distinct. I have given the names of the twenty villages of group a paragraph 6 above. By common consent these

are the villages in the táluka which on account of the very unfavourable natural and physical conditions stand most in need of lenient treatment. But the figures of Appendix M shew that the pressure of the assessments even after the reductions made in 1901 is still considerable. In several villages the assessment exceeds fifty per cent. of the rent. And it was mainly for these villages that the Collector Mr. Bagnell in 1907 after prolonged and laborious examination in the field proposed a reduced rate of Rs. 3 in place of the rate of Rs. 3-8 which they now pay.

I would therefore maintain this 5th group and add to it the village of Sarthan and fix its maximum rate now at Rs. 3-1 (*i. e.*, Rs. 3-8 reduced by  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. or 2 annas per rupee).

11. I come now to deal with the proposals about Bhatha lands. Here also Mr. Denning's proposals cannot safely be followed in those cases where he has proposed new rates, because he has omitted to take into account their effect upon the assessments which are now being levied. He has also made a serious mistake in supposing that large increases have resulted from the application of the distance scale in the villages of Borbhata, Sakarpur and Sarfudin; but this point will be dealt with afterwards when I come to deal with the four villages of Kansia, Borbhata, Sarfudin and Sakarpur which were transferred to this táluka from Broach in 1901.

As regards the other villages Mr. Denning proposes to leave unchanged all except Mandva Bujrag, Chhapra and Haripura. In Mandva Bujrag for good reasons he proposes an increase from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 and to this I agree. In Chhapra and Haripura he has proposed a decrease from Rs. 8 to Rs. 6 and this is also thought necessary by the Collector and may be accepted. The rate of Rs. 8 proposed for the new bhatha land in Samor may also be accepted provisionally.

12. I say provisionally because I think that this new classification of old dry crop land as bhatha should be carefully tested before the assessments are levied. My predecessor Mr. W. P. Symonds looked with great disfavour and suspicion on these increases of bhatha classification (see for instance his remarks in the Broach Táluka Selection No. CCCCVII—New Series, page 78, paragraph 16) and my views based on what I have personally seen in various parts of Gujarát are exactly the same. In the village of Pungam I personally examined the 41 acres newly classed as Bhatha and have no hesitation in saying that they ought to have been left as they were as dry crop.

In the case of this village I have in anticipation of the approval of Government ordered the bhatha classification of the whole area to be cancelled and the whole area to be reassessed at the dry crop rate on the original classification. And in order to make sure that similar mistakes have not been made in other villages I am ordering the Superintendent of Land Records, Northern Division, to make a personal test of all the land originally dry crop which has been newly converted into bhatha land. The area will not exceed three or four hundred acres in all.

13. There remain the old Broach villages Kansia, Borebhatha, Sakarpur and Sarfudin. The following table shews the maximum rates sanctioned and proposed for these villages at various times:—

	Maximum rates of original Survey.	Rates proposed by Mr. Mehta in 1899 when the villages were in Broach.	Rates ordered by Government after the villages became part of Ankleshwar Government Memo. No. 5195 of 29th July 1902.
			Rs.
Kansia	9	9	8
Borebhatha	10	10	8
Sakarpur	10	10	8
Sarfudin	9	10	8

It will be seen from the above that by the accident of their transfer from Broach to Ankleshwar in 1902 these villages were given reductions of rates which they would not have received if they had remained in Broach. The actual result when the assessments were worked out was that there were considerable reductions in Kansia and Borebhatha while in Sakarpur and Sarfudin the assessments remained at pretty much the same level. I have satisfied myself by personal scrutiny of the Akarbands and Village Books both in Ankleshwar and in the Broach Survey Office that Mr. Denning's statement that increases resulted in Borebhatha, Sakarpur and Sarfudin is quite incorrect. By way of illustrating the confusion into which Mr. Denning has fallen it may suffice to point out that his proposed rate of Rs. 9 for Sarfudin (by way of relief) would bring about not a decrease but an increase of the existing assessments. For the existing assessments are as shewn above on a Rs. 8 basis and it is the existing assessments that he has shewn in Appendix M.

14. I now formulate my own proposals which are simple. The assessments of Borebhatha, Sakarpur and Sarfudin may very well be left as they are, *i. e.*, on the Rs. 8 basis. Reference to Appendix M will shew that this rate is under present conditions reasonable and equitable. The Kansia rate may now be raised to Rs. 10.

Under these proposals Kansia and Mandva Bujrag which have peculiar advantages of situation and derive the greatest benefits from the annual supply of flood water and fertilizing silt will be rated at Rs. 10 and the other villages in Group I will be rated at Rs. 8 except Chappra and Haripura which will come down to Rs. 6.

These proposals were personally discussed with Mr. Rothfeld before his departure on furlough and were accepted by him.

15. The only other point needing mention is that I support the Collector's proposal (paragraph 3 of his letter) that the changes in classification which were introduced temporarily in 1907 (Government Resolution No. 5855 of 11th June 1907) should now be made permanent.

16. I have attached for illustration of my proposals a new Appendix Q comparing old and new rates only and a couple of coloured maps shewing the groups and rates as left by the orders of 1901 and the groups as now proposed by me.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F. PRATT,  
Settlement Commissioner  
and Director of Land Records.

## Skeleton Appendix Q of the Ankleshwar Taluka.

Serial No.	Name of village.	By orders of 1901.			By Settlement Commissioner's proposals.		Percentage increase or decrease in dry crop and rice.	Remarks.	
		Number of group.	Maximum rate.		Maximum rate.				
			Dry crop and rice.	Bhatba.	Dry crop and rice.	Bhatba.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
<i>Group I.</i>			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.			
1	Sakarpur ...	...	...	8 0	...	8 0	} No change.	} No dry crop in these four villages.	
2	Sarphudin ...	...	...	8 0	...	8 0			
3	Borebhatba ...	...	...	8 0	...	8 0			
4	Kansia ...	...	...	8 0	...	10 0			
5	Ankleshwar ...	I	5 8	...	5 8	...			
6	Panod ...	I	5 8	...	5 8	...			
7	Pungau ...	I	5 8	8 0	5 8	Nil.			
8	Haripura ...	I	5 8	8 0	5 8	6 0			
9	Divi Rajput Pati ...	I	5 8	...	5 8	...			
10	Divi Borah Pati ...	I	5 8	...	5 8	...			
11	Divi ...	I	5 8	8 0	5 8	8 0			
12	Chorasi ...	I	5 8	...	5 8	...			
13	Survadi ...	I	5 8	...	5 8	...			
14	Andada ...	I	5 8	...	5 8	...			
15	Chhapra ...	I	5 8	8 0	5 8	6 0			
16	Samor ...	I	5 8	8 0	5 8	8 0			
17	Mandwa Buzrag ...	I	5 8	8 0	5 8	10 0			
<i>Group II.</i>									
18	Gadhkhole ...	II	5 0	...	5 0	...	} +11½ per cent.		
19	Piraman ...	II	5 0	...	5 0	...			
20	Boidra ...	II	5 0	...	5 0	...			
21	Nagal ...	II	5 0	...	5 0	...			
22	Sajod ...	II	5 0	...	5 0	...			
23	Hansot ...	II	5 0	...	5 0	...			
24	Panoli ...	II	5 0	...	5 0	...			
25	Telod ...	III	4 8	...	5 0	...			
26	Pardi Ambheta ...	III	4 8	...	4 8	...		} No change.	
27	Asta ...	III	4 8	...	4 8	...			
28	Mangrole ...	III	4 8	...	4 8	...			
29	Utaj ...	III	4 8	...	4 8	...			
30	Ganpatpura ...	III	4 8	...	4 8	...			
31	Mandwa Matied ...	III	4 8	...	4 8	...			
32	Matied ...	III	4 8	...	4 8	...			
33	Mothia ...	III	4 8	...	4 8	...			
34	Shera ...	III	4 8	...	4 8	...			
35	Digas ...	III	4 8	...	4 8	...			
36	Kahanva ...	III	4 8	...	4 8	...			
37	Karmali ...	III	4 8	...	4 8	...			
38	Ravidra ...	III	4 8	...	4 8	...			
39	Umarbar ...	III	4 8	...	4 8	...			
40	Saphipura ...	III	4 8	...	4 8	...			
41	Umarwada ...	III	4 8	...	4 8	...			
42	Kapodra ...	III	4 8	...	4 8	...			
43	Sanjali ...	III	4 8	...	4 8	...			
44	Kharod ...	III	4 8	...	4 8	...			
45	Bakroli ...	III	4 8	...	4 8	...			
46	Bhadi ...	III	4 8	...	4 8	...			
47	Kosamdi ...	III	4 8	...	4 8	...			
48	Bhadkodra ...	III	4 8	...	4 8	...			
49	Jitali ...	III	4 8	6 0	4 8	6 0			
50	Sarangpore ...	III	4 8	...	4 8	...			
51	Motali ...	III	4 8	...	4 8	...			
52	Alva ...	IV	4 0	...	4 8	...	} +12½ per cent.		
53	Fayan ...	IV	4 0	...	4 8	...			
54	Badodra ...	IV	4 0	...	4 8	...			
55	Vanenoli ...	IV	4 0	...	4 8	...			
56	Ambheta ...	IV	4 0	...	4 8	...			
57	Kalam ...	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		} No change.	
58	Kaspore ...	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...			
59	Vamleshwar ...	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...			
60	Kantiajal ...	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...			
61	Samli ...	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...			
62	Jetpore ...	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...			
63	Ankalva ...	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...			
64	Dhamrad ...	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...			
65	Vaghwan ...	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...			
66	Dantrai ...	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...			

Serial No.	Name of village.	By orders of 1901.			By Settlement Commissioner's proposals.		Percentage increase or decrease in dry crop and rice.	Remarks.
		Number of group.	Maximum rate.		Maximum rate.			
			Dry crop and rice.	Bhatha.	Dry crop and rice.	Bhatha.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<i>Group IV—continued.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
67	Chhūdra	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...	No change.	
68	Bolav	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
69	Malanpore	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
70	Anisdra	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
71	Balota	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
72	Ilav	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
73	Sahol	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
74	Aarama	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
75	Obha	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
76	Sunev Khurd	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
77	Raima	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
78	Waner	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
79	Amritpura	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
80	Uchhali	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
81	Kararvel	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
82	Avadar	IV	4 0	6 0	4 0	6 0		
83	Piprod	IV	4 0	6 0	4 0	6 0		
84	Pardi Mukha	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
85	Shengpur	IV	4 0	6 0	4 0	6 0		
	<i>Group V.</i>							
86	Sarthan	IV	4 0	...	3 0	...	-25 per cent.	
87	Hajat	V	3 8	...	3 1	...	-12½ per cent. The rate of Rs. 3-1-0 results from a decrease of annas 2 in each rupee of assessment.	
88	Telwa	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		
89	Piludra	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		
90	Adol	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		
91	Aloj	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		
92	Motwan	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		
93	Rohid	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		
94	Pardi Edrus	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		
95	Kathodra	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		
96	Adadra	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		
97	Godadra	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		
98	Pandwai	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		
99	Amod	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		
100	Kharach	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		
101	Panjroll	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		
102	Dungra	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		
103	Sisodra	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		
104	Kudadra	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		
105	Parwat	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		
106	Sunev Kala	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		

F. PRATT,  
Settlement Commissioner and  
Director of Land Records.

*Below Settlement Commissioner's No. 467-S.S., dated 11th April 1913.*

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 2009 OF 1913.

*Ahmedabad, Sháhibágh,  
W. D. No. 1,  
20th May 1913.*

Forwarded to Government.

2. Mr. Denning has made a very careful investigation and it is unfortunate that his conclusions are, to some extent, vitiated, as the Settlement Commissioner has pointed out, by his having used for comparison with his own proposed rates, not those actually in force but those fixed at the time of the original Survey. The latter were reduced in 1901 and the reduction then made has continued in force ever since. It is certain that the abatement of the original Survey demand was no more than was equitable in view of the circumstances of the taluka nor has there been any such improvement in conditions since 1901 as would warrant any increase in the assessment of the twenty villages mentioned in paragraph 6 of the Settlement Commissioner's letter. On the contrary these villages need still further relief.

3. The grouping and rates proposed by the Settlement Commissioner may be accepted. They may be summarised thus :—

*Group I.*—As proposed by Mr. Denning.

Maximum rate Rs. 5-8-0.

*Group II.*—As proposed by Mr. Denning.

Maximum rate Rs. 5-0-0.

*Group III.*—As proposed by Mr. Denning except that the villages of Piludra, Aloj, Adol and Hajat should go into Group V.

Maximum rate Rs. 4-8-0.

*Group IV.*—As proposed by Mr. Denning except that the villages of Telva, Motwan, Rohid, Kudadra, Kathodra, Pardi Edris, Adadra, Ghodadra, Shisodra, Parwat, Pandwai, Amod, Kharach, Dunga, Panjroli, Sunev Kals and Sarthan should be entered in Class V.

Maximum rate Rs. 4-0-0.

*Group V.*—The twenty-one villages removed from Mr. Denning's proposed Groups III and IV.

Maximum rate Rs. 3-1-0 for all but Sarthan where it should be Rs. 3-0-0.

4. The Commissioner concurs in the Settlement Commissioner's proposals with regard to the classification of old dry crop lands as bhatha and would ask for the approval of Government to Mr. Pratt's action in directing the cancellation of the bhatha classification in Pungam and the re-assessment of the whole area at dry crop rates.

5. With regard to the four villages of Kansia, Borebhatha, Sakarpur and Sarfudin, the rates proposed by the Settlement Commissioner, namely, Rs. 10 for Kansia and Rs. 8 for the other three may be sanctioned.

6. It has been suggested, and the suggestion is a reasonable one, that the changes in classification, which were introduced temporarily in 1907, should now be made permanent.

R. P. BARROW,  
Commissioner, N. D.

Reference No. 329-S. S. of 1913.

Poona, 7th June 1913.

From

F. G. PRATT, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,  
Settlement Commissioner and  
•Director of Land Records, Poona ;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,  
Northern Division.

SIR,

With reference to paragraph 12 of my letter Reference No. 467-S. S. of 11th April 1913, forwarding the Revision Settlement proposals of the Ankleshwar Táluka of the Broach District, I have the honour to forward, herewith, a letter No. 1115 of 28th May 1913 and its accompanying statement from the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Northern Division, showing the results of the test taken by him of jirayat lands converted into Bhatha at the revision survey in the villages of Divi, Haripura, Mandwa, Samor, and Jitali of the Ankleshwar Táluka and to recommend that the sanction of Government may be obtained to the conversion of the survey numbers shown in columns 4 and 6 of Mr. Mehta's statement into dry crop.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,

F. G. PRATT,  
Settlement Commissioner and  
Director of Land Records.

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*Below No. 329-S. S., dated 7th June 1913, from the Settlement  
Commissioner and Director of Land Records.*

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No. 2428 OF 1913.

*Ahmedabad, Sháhibágh, W. D. No. 1,  
20th June 1913.*

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Forwarded to Government in continuation of this office No. 2009, dated the 20th May 1913, with a recommendation that sanction may be accorded to the conversion of the survey numbers shown in columns 4 and 6 of the accompanying statement into dry crop.

R. P. BARROW,  
Commissioner, N. D.



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No. 1115 OF 1913.

*Camp Khaparvada, 28th May 1913.*

From

**KHÁN BAHÁDUR P. R. MEHTA,**  
Superintendent, Land Records and Registration,  
Northern Division ;

To

**THE SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER AND  
DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS,**  
Poona.

SIR,

In accordance with your letter Reference No. 329-S. S., dated the 9th instant, I have the honour to state that I have examined those lands which were classed as jirayat but which were changed to Bhatha recently. The result is shown in the accompanying statement. All the villages belong to the Ankleshwar Táluka. There is no such land in the Broach Táluka.

2. Sanction is solicited to the change of Bhatha numbers of the Original Settlement in the village of Haripura. There was a water course near these numbers at the time of the Original Settlement. It is very nearly filled up now. The land is not Bhatha now.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,

**P. R. MEHTA,**  
Superintendent, Land Records and Registration,  
Northern Division.

Statement showing the results of the Test taken by the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, N. D.  
(Accompaniment to Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, N. D.'s No. 1115 of 28th May 1913.)

Village.	Survey numbers retained as bhatha.		Survey numbers cancelled as Bhatha and to be assessed as jirayat.		Remarks.
	Survey No.	Area. ..	Survey No.	Area.	
1	2	3	4	5	C
		A. g.		A. g.	
Divi ..	153 154 155 156	17 16 16 30 15 15 12 27	157 158 159 172	0 19 6 16 0 30 2 26	The four survey numbers retained as bhatha are subject to constant floods in the monsoon. They form the former bed of the river Narmada.
		62 8		10 11	
Haripara ...	.....	.....	1 (part) 4 5 6 7 15 (part) 130 131 132 133 134 135 137 138 139 141 143	1 25 1 22 1 29 4 10 1 3 1 0 5 1 0 25 6 4 5 10 4 18 4 12 1 30 3 19 3 31 14 28 6 4	In this village there are other bhatha numbers as shown below. They are not bhatha. They were classed as bhatha at the Original Settlement, and continued as such in the revision. Orders are solicited to change these numbers from bhatha to jirayat. The whole lot of the numbers in this village are similar to the Pungam numbers which the Settlement Commissioner has ordered to be changed to jirayat:—
					Survey No. Area. Survey No. Area. A. g. A. g.
					1 4 9 23 4 13 (part) 25 12 35 2 1 18 26 1 23 3 5 3 27 7 24 16 5 26 28 1 23 17 5 24 29 2 37 18 1 3 30 3 25 19 1 18 31 4 0 20 0 38 32 2 6 21 3 24 34 1 34 22 1 39 35 2 5
					75 37
Mandwa ..	297 298 305 307	50 29 11 37 4 18 36 23	136 137 138 139 140	7 26 6 8 2 29 2 38 7 6	
		103 27			
			141 142	2 13 5 34	
				34 34	

Village.	Survey numbers retained as Bhatha.		Survey numbers cancelled as Bhatha and to be assessed as jirayat.		Remarks.
	Survey No.	Area.	Survey No.	Area.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		A. g.		A. g.	
Samor ...	.....	.....	76 77 78 79 80	2 28 7 2 3 13 1 33 6 17 <hr/> 21 13	
Jitali ...	446 (part)	0 29	448	4 38	
Avadar ...	169 (part) 177 173 (part) 168 (part) 217	3 29* 3 25* 1 33* 1 18 6 11 <hr/> 16 35			*Sub-soil annas reduced because over 20 feet which is against rules

P. R. MEHTA,  
Superintendent, Land Records and Registration,  
Northern Division.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

Broach.

Revision settlement of the Anklesvar taluka.

No. 10241.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th November 1913.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 2009, dated 20th May 1913—Submitting,

Letter from Mr. H. Denning, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer, Broach, No. 1814, dated 15th August 1912, with accompaniments.

Letter from the Collector of Broach, No. 8896, dated 11th September 1912.

Letter from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Ref. No. 467-s.s., dated 11th April 1913, with accompaniments.

with his remarks, the papers specified in the margin, containing proposals for the revision settlement of the Anklesvar taluka of the Broach district.

Letter\* from the Collector of Broach, No. 4510, dated 26th October 1912—Forwarding, with his remarks, petitions of objections received from certain villagers of the Anklesvar taluka against the proposed grouping and rates.

Memorandum\* from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Ref. No. 467-s.s., dated 30th October 1912, to the Collector of Broach.

Memorandum\* from the Collector of Broach, No. 4880, dated 19th November 1912—Submitting an English précis of the petitions of objections accompanying his letter No. 4510, dated 26th October 1912.

Memorandum\* from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Ref. No. 467-s.s., dated 24th April 1913.

Memorandum\* from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 2013, dated 20th May 1913.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 2428, dated 20th June 1913—Submitting, with his recommendation, a letter No. 329-s.s., dated 7th June 1913, from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, who forwards a letter No. 1115, dated 28th May 1913, from the Superintendent of Land Records and Registration, N. D., and recommends that sanction may be accorded to the conversion into dry crop of certain survey numbers in the villages of Divi, Haripura, Mándwa, Sámor and Jitáli of the Anklesvar taluka.

**RESOLUTION.**—The proposals made by the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records in his letter No. 467-s.s., dated 11th April 1913, are sanctioned. The maximum rate of Rs. 8 approved provisionally in paragraph 1 of Government Resolution No. 7485, dated 12th August 1913, for bhatha lands in the village of Andáda is now sanctioned finally.

2. The action reported in paragraph 12 of the Settlement Commissioner's letter No. 467-s.s., dated 11th April 1913, regarding the treatment of new bhatha lands in the village of Pungám is confirmed, and the recommendation made by the Commissioner, N. D., in his memorandum No. 2428, dated 20th June 1913, regarding the conversion of certain bhatha survey numbers into dry crop is approved.

3. The changes in classification temporarily introduced under Government Resolution No. 5855, dated 11th June 1907, should be made permanent.

4. The appended statement† shows the rates as sanctioned. The revised rates should be introduced in the current revenue year 1913-14, levied in and from the Revenue year 1914-15 and guaranteed for a period of 30 years.

5. The petitions of objections do not disclose any grounds which would lead Government to modify the orders now passed.

C. W. A. TURNER,  
Under Secretary to Government.

\* Not printed.

† Printed on page 156.

To

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

*Statement referred to in paragraph 4 of Government Resolution No. 10241,  
 dated 12th November 1913.*

Group.			Number of villages.	Dry crop and rice rates.	Remarks
I	...	...	17	Rs. a. 5 8	The bhatha rates sanctioned for certain villages are Rs. 10, 8 and 6.
II	...	...	8	5 0	
III	...	...	31	4 8	
IV	...	..	29	4 0	
V	...	..	21	3 1*	* Except for the village of Sarthan for which the rate sanctioned is Rs. 8.

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REVISED APPENDIX Q.

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Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government occupied land

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMER SETTLEMENTS.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatha.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Bhatha.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group I.</i>																	
1	Sakarpur ...	I	...	...	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	775	8,314	8 2 4	775	8,314	8 2 4
2	Sarindin ...	I	...	...	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	1,414	10 0 5	141	1,414	10 0 5
3	Baorebhatha ...	I	...	...	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,004	8,064	8 15 2	1,004	8,064	8 15 2
4	Kansia ...	I	...	...	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,071	18,542	6 14 0	1,071	18,542	6 14 0
6	Ankleswar ...	I	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	1,064	4,504	4 3 9	{ O. 80 N. 7	299 41	9 15 6 5 13 9	...	...	...	1,101	4,644	4 6 5
6	Panod ...	I	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	388	1,583	4 10 11	{ O. 3 N. 1	12 5	6 0 0 5 6 0 0	...	...	...	341	1,600	4 11 1
7	Pungam ...	I	5 8 0	...	8 0 0	589	3,177	5 6 4	...	...	...	41	379	9 3 11	680	3,556	5 10 4
8	Haripura ...	I	5 8 0	...	8 0 0	620	3,268	5 4 2	...	...	...	131	1,226	9 5 9	751	4,499	5 15 8
9	Diwa Rajput pati.	I	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	1,409	7,722	5 7 10	O. 1	3	3 0 0	...	...	...	1,410	7,735	5 7 9
10	Diwa Borah pati.	I	5 8 0	...	...	1,448	8,328	5 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,448	8,328	5 12 0
11	Divi ...	I	5 8 0	5 8 0	8 0 0	314	1,893	5 15 11	{ O. 18 N. 8	166 52	9 3 7 6 8 0	72	447	6 3 4	412	2,543	6 8 0
12	Choras ...	I	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	197	1,082	5 7 11	{ O. 99 N. 14	1,023 121	10 5 4 8 10 3	...	...	...	310	3,220	7 2 11
13	Survadi ...	I	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	358	1,809	5 0 10	{ O. 24 N. 3	227 26	9 7 4 8 10 8	...	...	...	385	2,003	6 5 8
14	Andada ...	I	5 8 0	5 8 0	8 0 0	1,124	5,618	4 14 7	{ O. 0 N. 27	217	8 0 7	13	2	6 2 0	1,151	5,737	4 15 8
15	Chhapra ...	I	5 8 0	...	8 0 0	72	432	6 11 1	...	...	...	65	648	12 15 1	187	1,325	9 10 9
16	Samor ...	I	5 8 0	5 8 0	8 0 0	573	2,624	4 9 3	{ O. 14 N. 6	115 46	8 3 5 7 2 8	21	161	8 9 11	614	2,683	4 13 3
17	Mandva Buzrag.	I	5 8 0	5 8 0	8 0 0	490	3,350	6 13 5	{ O. 14 N. 4	115 31	8 3 5 7 12 0	435	4,012	9 3 7	929	7,363	7 15 4
17	Total of Group I.	...	...	...	...	8,598	45,335	5 4 5	{ O. 193 N. 70	1,845 536	9 13 0 7 10 6	4,656	37,344	8 0 4	18,510	86,070	6 4 9
<i>Group II.</i>																	
18	Gadkhole ...	II	5 0 0	...	...	1,055	3,329	3 10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,665	3,829	3 10 1
19	Piraman ...	II	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	2,049	6,743	3 4 9	O. 27	291	8 8 11	...	...	...	2,076	6,964	3 6 10
20	Boidra ...	II	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	1,115	4,429	4 0 7	O. 13	88	6 6 2	...	...	...	1,129	4,631	4 1 0
21	Nagal ...	II	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	815	2,896	3 8 8	O. 1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	816	2,897	3 8 7
22	Sajod ...	II	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	3,036	13,081	4 4 8	N. 5	26	5 3 2	...	...	...	3,061	13,057	4 4 8
23	Hansot ...	II	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	371	1,362	4 16 10	N. 2	10	5 0 0	...	...	...	373	1,363	4 16 10
24	Panol ...	II	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	2,523	9,641	3 13 1	{ O. 41 N. 10	356 68	9 10 11 6 12 10	...	...	...	2,577	10,066	3 14 6
25	Telod ...	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	508	2,391	4 0 2	{ O. 1 N. 1	1 3	1 0 0 3 0 0	...	...	...	508	2,395	4 0 1
8	Total of Group II.	...	...	...	...	11,463	44,361	3 13 11	{ O. 83 N. 18	672 107	8 1 7 5 15 1	...	...	...	11,564	45,160	3 14 6
<i>Group III.</i>																	
26	Pardi Ambheta...	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	337	1,133	3 5 9	{ O. 4 N. 1	37 3	7 6 0 3 0 0	...	...	...	342	1,166	3 6 6
27	Asta ...	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	1,195	4,725	3 15 5	{ O. 1 N. 1	5 5	9 0 0 5 0 0	...	...	...	1,197	4,749	3 15 6
28	Mangrolo ...	III	4 8 0	...	...	531	1,986	3 11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	531	1,986	3 11 3
29	Utraj ...	III	4 8 0	...	...	615	2,278	3 12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	615	2,278	3 12 3
30	Ganputpura ...	III	4 8 0	...	...	61	139	2 4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	139	2 4 5
31	Mandva Matied	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	355	1,118	3 2 5	O. 1	7	7 0 0	...	...	...	356	1,125	3 2 7
32	Matied ...	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	804	2,563	3 8 9	O. 1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	805	2,565	3 8 9

APPENDIX Q.

in the Ankleshvar Taluka of the Broach District.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT.																	Percentage Increase	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhattha.			Total.							
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Bhattha.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group I.			
...	...	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	775 0	6,314	8 2 4	775	6,314	8 2 4	...	Sakarpur	1		
...	...	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	141 0	1,414	10 0 5	141	1,414	10 0 5	...	Sarudin	2		
...	...	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,004	8,984	8 15 2	1,004	8,984	8 15 2	...	Baorebhattha	3		
...	...	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,971	16,927	8 9 5	1,971	16,927	8 9 5	+25'00	Kansia	4		
5 8 0	5 8 0	...	1,064	4,504	4 2 9	{ O. 30 N. 7	290 41	9 15 6 5 13 9	...	...	...	1,101	4,944	4 6 5	...	Ankleshwar	5		
5 8 0	5 8 0	...	333	1,583	4 10 11	{ O. 2 N. 1	12 5	6 0 0 5 0 0	...	...	...	341	1,800	4 11 1	...	Panod	6		
5 8 0	...	...	680	3,411	5 6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	680	3,411	5 6 8	-4'08	Pungam	7		
5 8 0	...	...	751	3,895	5 5 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	751	3,895	5 5 1	-11'00	Haripura	8		
5 8 0	5 8 0	...	1,409	7,732	5 7 10	O. 1	3	8 0 0	...	...	...	1,410	7,735	5 7 9	...	Diwa Rajput pati	9		
5 8 0	...	...	1,448	8,328	5 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,443	8,325	5 12 0	...	Diwa Borah pati	10		
5 8 0	5 8 0	8 0 0	324	1,043	5 15 11	{ O. 18 N. 8	166 52	9 3 7 6 8 0	02 0	337	5 7 0	412	2,488	6 1 0	-1'96	Divi	11		
5 8 0	5 8 0	...	197	1,062	5 7 11	{ O. 99 N. 14	1,023 121	10 5 4 8 10 2	...	...	...	310	2,226	7 2 11	...	Chorasi	12		
4 8 0	5 8 0	...	589	1,809	5 0 10	{ O. 24 N. 8	227 20	9 7 4 8 10 6	...	...	...	335	2,062	5 5 8	...	Survadi	13		
5 8 0	5 8 0	8 0 0	1,124	5,518	4 14 7	{ ... N. 27	...	...	0 13	2	8 2 0	1,151	5,737	4 15 6	...	Andada	14		
5 8 0	...	8 0 0	72	462	6 11 1	...	...	...	65 0	632	9 11 7	137	1,114	9 2 1	-15'92	Chhapra	15		
5 8 0	5 8 0	...	594	2,784	4 9 4	{ O. 14 N. 6	118 43	8 3 5 7 2 8	...	...	...	614	2,582	4 11 1	-2'77	Samor	16		
5 8 0	...	10 0 0	325	3,520	6 11 3	N. 4	31	7 12 0	400 0	4,620	11 10 5	929	8,211	8 12 5	+11'06	Mandva Baurag	17		
...	...	...	6,634	46,631	5 4 5	{ O. 186 N. 70	1,845 536	6 13 0 7 10 6	4,413	39,370	8 14 3	18,516	88,582	6 8 7	+3'79	Total of Group I.	17		
...	...	...	1,055	3,829	3 10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,055	3,829	3 10 1	...	Gadkhole	18		
1 0 0	5 0 0	...	2,049	6,753	3 4 9	O. 27	331	8 8 11	...	...	...	2,076	6,984	3 5 10	...	Pirmanu	19		
0 0	5 0 0	...	1,116	4,478	4 0 2	O. 13	69	6 6 2	...	...	...	1,128	4,551	4 1 0	...	Bakra	20		
0 0	5 0 0	...	816	3,856	3 8 8	O. 1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	816	2,887	3 8 7	...	Nagal	21		
0 0	5 0 0	...	3,036	13,031	4 4 8	N. 5	28	5 3 2	...	...	...	3,041	13,057	4 4 8	...	Sajod	22		
0 0	5 0 0	...	371	1,251	4 15 10	N. 2	10	5 0 0	...	...	...	373	1,362	4 15 10	...	Hanrot	23		
0 0	5 0 0	...	2,526	9,041	3 13 1	{ O. 61 N. 10	356 68	8 10 11 6 12 10	...	...	...	2,577	10,065	3 13 6	...	Panoli	24		
0 0	5 0 0	...	596	2,057	4 7 4	{ O. 1 N. 1	1 3	1 0 0 3 0 0	...	...	...	598	2,061	4 7 2	+11'11	Telod	25		
...	...	...	11,463	44,647	3 14 4	{ O. 63 N. 13	673 107	8 1 7 6 15 1	...	...	...	11,564	45,426	3 14 10	+0'59	Total of Group II.	5		
...	...	...	337	1,132	3 5 9	{ O. 6 N. 1	30 2	7 8 0 3 0 0	...	...	...	343	1,165	3 6 6	...	Pardi Ambheta	26		
...	...	...	1,195	4,735	3 15 5	{ O. 1 N. 1	5 5	8 0 0 5 0 0	...	...	...	1,197	4,748	3 15 6	...	Asta	27		
...	...	...	631	1,966	3 11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	631	1,966	3 11 3	...	Mangrolo	28		
...	...	...	605	2,278	3 12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	605	2,278	3 12 3	...	Utraj	29		
...	...	...	61	139	3 4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	139	3 4 5	...	Ganpatpore	30		
...	...	...	365	1,113	3 2 5	O. 1	7	7 0 0	...	...	...	356	1,125	3 2 7	...	Mandva Matied	31		
...	...	...	804	2,853	3 6 9	O. 1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	803	2,855	3 6 7	...	Matied	32		



Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Group III—concluded.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
33	Motbia	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	689	2,224	3 3 8	O. 5	51	6 3 2	...	...	...	694	2,355	3 4 0
34	Shara	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	783	2,706	3 7 3	O. 24	205	8 8 8	...	...	...	807	2,910	3 9 6
35	Digas	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	1,021	4,381	4 0 3	O. 12	115	9 9 4	...	...	...	1,108	4,496	4 1 3
36	Kohanva	III	4 8 0	...	...	243	938	3 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	243	938	3 13 8
37	Karmali	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	508	1,820	3 9 7	O. 2 N. 4	13 34	6 8 0 3 8 0	...	...	...	512	1,807	3 10 4
38	Bavidra	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	1,166	4,267	3 10 5	O. 44 N. 3	339 56	7 10 11 7 0 0	...	...	...	1,218	4,661	3 13 1
39	Umarbar	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	309	590	2 13 2	O. 1	10	10 0 0	...	...	...	210	600	3 13 2
40	Saphipura	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	491	1,610	3 4 6	O. 23	160	6 13 1	...	...	...	513	1,760	3 6 13
41	Umarvada	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	8,127	10,378	3 5 1	O. 194 N. 3	899 26	4 5 2 8 10 8	...	...	...	8,324	11,243	3 6 2
42	Kapodra	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	890	1,198	3 1 1	O. 44 N. 1	352 2	8 0 0 3 0 0	...	...	...	485	1,560	3 9 0
43	Sanjali	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	696	2,666	3 13 3	O. 31 N. 3	258 15	8 5 2 5 0 0	...	...	...	730	2,938	4 0 3
44	Kharod	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	2,277	7,458	3 4 3	O. 36 N. 3	379 18	7 12 0 5 5 4	1	3	3 0 0	2,317	7,760	3 5 7
45	Bakrole	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	944	3,136	3 6 0	O. 19 N. 1	165 8	8 10 11 8 0 0	...	...	...	964	3,359	3 7 9
46	Bhadi	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	1,412	4,419	3 2 1	O. 27 N. 2	225 9	8 5 4 4 8 0	...	...	...	1,441	4,639	3 3 9
47	Kosandi	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	2,511	7,969	3 2 3	O. 44 N. 1	405 3	9 3 3 3 0 0	...	...	...	2,650	8,207	3 3 13
48	Bhadkodra	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	1,186	3,702	3 2 0	O. 47 N. 1	279 5	5 14 8 5 0 0	...	...	...	1,233	3,965	3 3 9
49	Jitali	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	2,011	5,704	2 13 5	O. 39 N. 3	669 18	7 3 3 6 0 0	14	128	3 14 10	2,117	6,505	3 1 3
50	Sarangpare	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	780	3,159	4 0 10	O. 12 N. 4	68 23	5 10 8 5 8 0	...	...	...	796	3,249	4 1 4
51	Motali	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	287	870	3 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	287	870	3 0 6
52	Alva	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	743	2,571	3 7 4	O. 1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	744	2,573	3 7 4
53	Sayan	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	1,064	3,416	3 3 10	O. 4	36	8 0 0	...	...	...	1,068	3,453	3 4 2
54	Balodra	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	674	2,230	3 6 1	O. 16	112	7 0 0	...	...	...	690	2,392	3 7 3
55	Vansoli	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	385	1,246	3 3 9	O. 3 N. 1	22 1	7 5 4 1 0 0	...	...	...	389	1,269	3 4 3
56	Ambheta	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	825	2,630	3 0 6	O. 1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	826	2,631	3 0 6
31	Total of Group III.	...	...	...	...	22,377	95,413	3 5 10	O. 635 N. 27	4,608 223	6 11 3 6 0 5	15	128	3 9 6	20,114	1,00,973	3 7 2
Group IV.																	
57	Kalam	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	742	2,730	3 10 3	O. 1	2	3 0 0	...	...	...	743	2,732	3 10 3
58	Katpore	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	2,829	3,202	2 12 5	O. 129 N. 1	729 2	6 0 1 3 0 0	...	...	...	3,018	3,973	3 15 9
59	Vamleswar	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	609	2,248	3 3 4	O. 13 N. 2	78 9	6 0 0 4 0 0	...	...	...	714	2,329	3 4 2
60	Kantijal	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	912	1,945	2 2 9	O. 50 N. 13	354 32	7 1 3 2 7 5	...	...	...	975	2,332	2 6 3

—continued.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT.															Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatia.			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Bhatia.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	689	2,224	3 3 8	O. 5	31	6 3 2	...	...	...	694	2,255	3 4 0	...	Mothia	33
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	789	2,705	3 7 3	O. 24	205	8 8 6	...	...	...	807	2,910	3 9 8	...	Shera	34
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	1,091	4,881	4 0 8	O. 13	115	9 9 4	...	...	...	1,103	4,498	4 1 3	...	Digas	35
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	243	956	3 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	243	988	3 13 8	...	Khanva	36
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	508	1,820	3 9 7	{ O. 2 N. 4	13 34	6 8 0 8 8 0	...	...	...	513	1,867	3 10 4	...	Karmali	37
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	1,100	4,257	3 10 5	{ O. 44 N. 8	338 55	7 10 11 7 0 0	...	...	...	1,218	4,661	3 13 1	...	Ravidra	38
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	309	590	2 13 2	O. 1	10	10 0 0	...	...	...	210	600	2 13 9	...	Umarbar	39
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	491	1,910	3 4 6	O. 22	150	6 13 1	...	...	...	513	1,760	3 6 11	...	Saphipura	40
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	3,127	10,578	3 5 1	{ O. 104 N. 3	630 20	4 5 2 8 10 8	...	...	...	3,324	11,243	3 6 1	...	Umarvada	41
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	300	1,180	3 1 1	{ O. 44 N. 1	332 2	8 0 0 3 0 0	...	...	...	435	1,550	3 9 0	...	Kapodra	42
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	690	2,605	3 13 3	{ O. 81 N. 3	258 15	8 5 2 5 0 0	...	...	...	730	2,938	4 0 5	...	Sanjali	43
4 8 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	2,377	7,458	3 4 5	{ O. 86 N. 3	270 16	7 12 0 5 5 4	1 0	3	3 0 0	2,317	7,756	3 5 7	...	Kharod	44
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	944	3,186	3 6 0	{ O. 19 N. 1	165 8	8 10 11 8 0 0	...	...	...	964	3,359	3 7 0	...	Bakrole	45
4 8 0	4 9 0	...	1,413	4,419	3 2 1	{ O. 27 N. 2	225 9	8 5 4 4 8 0	...	...	...	1,441	4,653	3 3 8	...	Bhadi	46
4 8 0	4 9 0	...	2,511	7,389	3 2 3	{ O. 44 N. 1	405 3	9 3 3 3 0 0	...	...	...	2,556	8,297	3 3 11	...	Kosandi	47
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	1,185	3,702	3 2 0	{ O. 47 N. 1	278 5	5 14 8 5 0 0	...	...	...	1,233	3,955	3 3 9	...	Bhadkodra	48
4 8 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	2,010	5,742	3 13 7	{ O. 89 N. 3	656 18	7 6 3 6 0 0	9 0	87	9 10 8	2,117	6,505	3 1 2	...	Jitail	49
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	790	2,159	4 0 10	{ O. 12 N. 4	63 22	5 10 8 5 8 0	...	...	...	798	3,219	4 1 4	...	Sarangpuro	50
4 9 0	...	...	387	870	3 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	387	870	3 0 6	...	Motali	51
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	743	2,502	3 14 3	O. 1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	744	2,993	3 14 3	+12 49	Alva	52
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	1,054	3,843	3 10 4	O. 4	26	9 0 0	...	...	...	1,058	3,379	3 10 3	+12 37	Sayan	53
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	674	2,585	3 12 11	O. 10	112	7 0 0	...	...	...	690	2,677	3 14 1	+11 01	Badodra	54
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	325	1,403	3 10 3	{ O. 3 N. 1	23 1	7 5 4 1 0 0	...	...	...	380	1,425	3 10 7	+12 29	Vansoli	55
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	835	2,948	3 6 6	O. 1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	836	2,947	3 6 6	+12 49	Ambheta	56
...	...	...	28,382	96,058	3 6 8	{ O. 638 N. 87	4,808 223	6 11 3 6 0 5	10 0	90	9 0 0	29,114	1,01,877	3 8 0	+ 1 50	Total of Group III.	91
<b>Group IV.</b>																	
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	743	2,720	3 10 8	O. 1	3	3 0 0	...	...	...	743	2,722	3 10 7	...	Kalam	57
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	3,680	8,379	2 13 5	{ O. 128 N. 1	759 2	6 0 1 2 0 0	...	...	...	3,018	8,973	2 15 7	...	Kalpore	58
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	699	2,243	3 3 4	{ O. 13 N. 2	78 8	6 0 0 4 0 0	...	...	...	714	2,329	3 4 2	...	Vamleshwar	59
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	912	1,946	2 3 9	{ O. 50 N. 13	354 32	7 1 3 2 7 5	...	...	...	975	2,332	2 0 3	...	Kantijal	60

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatha.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Bhatha.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group IV—continued.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
61	Saull	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	631	1,556	2 15 1	{ O. 36 N. 9	200 39	5 8 11 4 5 4	...	...	...	676	2,095	3 1 7
62	Jetpore	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	533	1,623	3 0 8	{ O. 25 N. 1	162 1	6 7 8 1 0 0	...	...	...	558	1,784	3 3 2
63	Ankajva	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	956	2,544	2 15 7	{ O. 53 N. 1	316 1	6 8 5 1 0 0	...	...	...	1,910	3,191	3 2 7
64	Dhāmrad	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	1,315	3,913	2 15 7	{ O. 0 N. 2	10	5 0 0	...	...	...	1,317	3,923	2 15 9
65	Vaghwan	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	1,182	3,756	3 2 10	{ O. 13 N. 1	93 1	7 2 6 1 0 0	...	...	...	1,195	3,649	3 3 6
66	Dastrai	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	797	2,665	3 5 6	{ O. 33 N. 1	234 1	7 1 5 1 0 0	...	...	...	831	2,900	3 7 10
67	Chhilodra	IV	4 0 0	...	...	763	2,216	3 2 5	{ O. 33 N. 1	...	...	...	...	...	708	2,216	3 2 5
68	Bolsv	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	773	2,749	3 8 6	{ O. 11 N. 1	75	6 13 1	...	...	...	789	2,821	3 9 2
69	Malamporc	IV	4 0 0	...	...	983	2,936	3 0 7	{ O. 8 N. 1	...	...	...	...	...	983	2,936	3 0 7
70	Aniadra	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	520	1,817	3 7 3	{ O. 8 N. 1	64 1	8 0 0 1 0 0	...	...	...	535	1,882	3 8 2
71	Balcta	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	1,761	4,884	2 11 8	{ O. 2 N. 20	9 44	4 3 0 1 11 1	...	...	...	1,809	4,917	2 11 6
72	Ilav	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	2,325	7,181	3 1 5	{ O. 74 N. 1	468 3	8 5 2 3 0 0	...	...	...	2,389	7,849	3 3 0
73	Sabol	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	695	2,945	3 4 8	{ O. 39 N. 1	177 3	5 14 5 3 0 0	...	...	...	928	3,125	3 6 0
74	Asrama	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	672	3,108	3 8 9	{ O. 18 N. 1	63 7	6 6 2 7 0 0	...	...	...	685	3,192	3 3 10
75	Obha	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	1,913	6,190	3 3 10	{ O. 13 N. 1	81 7	6 3 1 7 0 0	...	...	...	1,926	6,278	3 4 2
76	Sunev Khurd	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	1,099	3,429	3 6 4	{ O. 32 N. 1	183 44	5 14 0 4 14 3	...	...	...	1,011	3,617	3 7 7
77	Rahma	IV	4 0 0	...	...	552	1,689	2 14 5	{ O. 4 N. 1	...	...	...	...	...	533	1,689	2 14 5
78	Wanor	IV	4 0 0	...	...	1,635	4,820	3 0 1	{ O. 4 N. 1	...	...	...	...	...	1,606	4,820	3 0 1
79	Amritpura	IV	4 0 0	...	...	505	1,293	2 9 1	{ O. 4 N. 1	...	...	...	...	...	506	1,293	2 9 1
80	Uchhal	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	652	1,484	2 4 5	{ O. 5 N. 1	35 9	7 0 0 9 0 0	...	...	...	657	1,519	2 5 0
81	Kazarval	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	1,367	4,038	2 14 11	{ O. 3 N. 9	14 44	4 10 8 4 14 3	...	...	...	1,377	4,022	2 15 0
82	Avadar	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	815	1,968	2 5 6	{ O. 14 N. 3	97 11	6 14 10 3 10 6	27	177	6 8 11	679	2,241	2 8 10
83	Piprod	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	0 0 0	479	1,292	2 11 2	{ O. 4 N. 1	27 9	6 12 0 9 0 0	22	186	8 14 7	576	1,524	3 0 2
84	Pardi Mukha	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	384	951	2 7 10	{ O. 1 N. 1	1 44	1 0 0 4 14 3	...	...	...	356	957	2 7 9
85	Shengpur	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	1,008	4,877	2 8 11	{ O. 108 N. 9	779 44	7 9 0 4 14 3	16	145	9 0 0	2,034	5,844	2 14 0
29	Total of Group IV.	...	...	...	...	30,856	91,693	2 15 6	{ O. 086 N. 71	4,330 212	6 8 4 2 15 9	65	517	7 15 8	31,657	96,698	3 0 10
	<i>Group V.</i>																
86	Sarthan	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	1,142	4,155	3 10 3	{ O. 52 N. 8	373 40	7 2 9 5 0 0	...	...	...	1,22	4,59	3 9 10
87	Hajat	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	603	2,027	3 0 11	{ O. 36 N. 2	210 9	5 12 2 4 8 0	...	...	...	701	2,246	3 3 3
88	Telva	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	668	1,656	3 2 5	{ O. 9 N. 2	53 9	5 14 3 4 8 0	...	...	...	600	1,915	3 3 2
89	Piludra	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	1,195	3,551	2 13 4	{ O. 16 N. 1	65 5	5 8 0 5 0 0	...	...	...	1,195	3,414	2 13 9
90	Adol	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	1,120	3,467	3 1 3	{ O. 31 N. 2	198 8	6 6 9 4 0 0	...	...	...	1,153	3,671	3 2 0
91	Alaj	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	1,041	2,720	2 0 10	{ O. 24 N. 2	143 8	2 15 4 4 0 0	...	...	...	1,067	2,871	3 11 1

Q—continued.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT.															Percentage increase + or decrease.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Bhatka.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	34	35	36
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33			
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	681	1,850	2 15 1	{ O. 28 N. 9	200 20	5 8 11 4 5 4	...	...	...	676	2,095	3 1 7	...	Samli	61
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	533	1,623	3 0 8	O. 25	103	6 7 8	...	...	...	558	1,784	3 3 2	...	Jetpore	62
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	956	2,944	2 15 7	{ O. 53 N. 1	346 1	6 8 5 1 0 0	...	...	...	1,010	3,191	3 2 7	...	Ankalva	63
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	1,315	3,918	2 15 7	N. 2	10	5 0 0	...	...	...	1,317	3,928	2 15 8	...	Dhamrad	64
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	1,183	3,758	3 2 10	O. 13	93	7 2 6	...	...	...	1,185	3,849	3 3 6	...	Vaghwan	65
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	797	2,065	3 5 6	{ O. 83 N. 1	334 1	7 1 5 1 0 0	...	...	...	831	2,900	3 7 10	...	Dantral	66
4 0 0	...	...	708	2,216	3 2 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	703	2,216	3 2 5	...	Chhillodra	67
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	778	2,748	3 5 6	O. 11	76	6 13 1	...	...	...	789	2,924	3 9 3	...	Bolav	68
4 0 0	...	...	938	2,988	3 0 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	963	2,986	3 0 7	...	Mulaupore	69
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	626	1,917	3 7 3	{ O. 3 N. 1	64 1	3 0 0 1 0 0	...	...	...	635	1,883	3 8 3	...	Aniadra	70
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	1,781	4,824	2 11 8	{ O. 2 N. 23	9 44	4 8 0 1 11 1	...	...	...	1,809	4,917	2 11 6	...	Ealota	71
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	2,325	7,181	3 1 5	O. 74	468	6 5 2	...	...	...	2,390	7,649	3 3 0	...	Ilav	72
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	825	2,945	3 4 8	{ O. 30 N. 1	177 3	5 14 5 3 0 0	...	...	...	926	3,125	3 6 0	...	Sahol	73
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	973	3,109	3 3 9	O. 13	63	6 6 2	...	...	...	965	3,192	3 3 10	...	Asrama	74
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	1,913	6,199	3 3 10	{ O. 13 N. 1	81 7	6 3 1 7 0 0	...	...	...	1,926	6,275	3 4 2	...	Obha	75
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	1,009	3,429	3 6 4	O. 82	188	5 14 0	...	...	...	1,041	3,611	3 7 7	...	Sunee Khurd	76
4 0 0	...	...	583	1,689	2 14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	583	1,689	2 14 5	...	Raima	77
4 0 0	...	...	1,005	4,820	3 0 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,005	4,820	3 0 1	...	Waner	78
4 0 0	...	...	806	1,299	2 9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	806	1,299	2 9 1	...	Amritpura	79
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	612	1,481	2 4 5	O. 5	85	7 0 0	...	...	...	657	1,519	2 5 0	...	Uchhali	80
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	1,367	4,048	2 14 11	O. 3	14	4 10 8	...	...	...	1,370	4,092	3 15 0	...	Kararval	81
4 0 0	4 0 0	0 0 0	635	1,950	2 5 6	{ O. 14 N. 3	97 11	6 14 10 3 10 8	27	160	6 2 4	879	2,230	2 6 7	-0 49	Avadar	82
4 0 0	4 0 0	0 0 0	479	1,192	2 11 2	{ O. 4 N. 1	27 9	6 12 0 9 0 0	23	196	8 14 7	606	1,524	3 0 2	...	Piprod	83
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	334	959	2 7 10	O. 1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	355	957	2 7 9	...	Pardi Mukha	84
4 0 0	4 0 0	0 0 0	1,908	4,377	2 8 11	{ O. 103 N. 9	779 44	7 9 0 4 14 3	16	145	9 0 0	2,034	5,811	2 14 0	...	Shengpar	85
...	...	...	20,826	91,483	2 15 6	{ O. 665 N. 71	4,336 212	6 8 4 2 15 9	65	808	7 12 7	31,037	96,687	3 0 10	-0 01	Total of Group IV.	29
<i>Group V.</i>																	
3 0 0	3 0 0	...	1,143	3,117	2 11 8	{ O. 53 N. 8	280 30	5 6 2 3 12 0	...	...	...	1,202	3,427	2 13 7	-25 00	Sarthan	86
3 1 0	3 1 0	...	663	1,773	2 10 9	O. 26	192	5 0 10	...	...	...	701	1,965	2 12 10	-12 51	Hajat	87
3 1 0	3 1 0	...	589	1,624	2 12 1	{ O. 9 N. 2	46 6	5 1 9 4 0 0	...	...	...	600	1,679	2 12 9	-12 52	Talva	88
3 1 0	3 1 0	...	1,185	2,939	2 7 8	O. 10	48	4 12 10	...	...	...	1,185	2,937	2 9 0	-12 51	Piludra	89
3 1 0	3 1 0	...	1,126	3,034	2 11 1	{ O. 21 N. 1	174 4	5 9 10 4 0 0	...	...	...	1,153	3,213	2 23 5	-12 50	Adol	90
3 1 0	3 1 0	...	1,041	2,387	2 4 7	{ O. 24 N. 2	125 7	5 2 4 3 6 0	...	...	...	1,067	2,512	3 5 8	-12 50	Aloj	91

No.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMER SETTLEMENT.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatba.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Bhatba.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group V—concluded.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
92	Motwan	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	698	2,061	3 0 3	{ O 13 N 4	77 19	5 14 9 4 12 0	...	...	...	708	2,160	3 1 3
93	Rohid	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	943	2,945	3 0 4	{ O 8 N 1	39 5	4 14 0 5 0 0 0	...	...	...	951	2,980	3 0 7
94	Fardi Edrus	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	934	2,435	2 11 0	{ O 19 N 1	107 1	5 10 1 1 0 0 0	...	...	...	944	2,568	2 12 11
95	Kathodra	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	907	2,122	2 10 1	{ O 30 N 1	208 7	6 15 6 7 0 0 0	...	...	...	938	2,338	2 12 9
96	Adadra	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	678	1,761	2 9 7	O. 6	38	6 5 4	...	...	...	684	1,790	2 10 1
97	Godadra	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	679	1,928	2 13 6	{ O 21 N 2	121 14	5 12 2 7 0 0 0	...	...	...	702	2,061	2 12 0
98	Pandwal	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	423	1,223	2 14 3	{ O 2 N 3	17 13	8 8 0 4 5 4	...	...	...	439	1,253	2 14 10
99	Amod	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	428	1,106	2 9 4	O. 13	72	6 1 2	...	...	...	441	1,186	2 11 0
100	Kharach	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	726	1,706	2 5 7	{ O 39 N 2	231 8	5 14 9 4 0 0 0	...	...	...	787	1,915	2 8 8
101	Panjroll	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	666	1,790	2 11 0	O. 2	10	5 0 0	...	...	...	668	1,800	2 11 1
102	Dungra	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	818	2,222	2 11 6	O. 11	76	6 14 7	...	...	...	829	2,298	2 12 4
103	Sisodra	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	2,398	7,081	2 14 11	O. 53	345	6 8 2	...	...	...	2,440	7,278	3 0 2
104	Kudadra	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	671	1,908	2 13 6	{ O 13 N 1	85 1	6 8 7 1 0 0 0	...	...	...	666	1,904	2 14 7
105	Parwat	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	164	2,398	2 8 3	O. 37	240	6 7 9	...	...	...	991	2,638	2 10 7
106	Stnev Kala	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	1,672	4,439	2 10 11	{ O 42 N 1	253 5	6 2 3 5 0 0 0	...	...	...	1,716	4,752	2 12 6
21	Total of Group V.	...	...	...	...	19,216	54,631	2 12 6	{ O 473 N 29	2,074 136	6 4 7 4 10 6	...	...	...	19,718	67,770	2 14 11
106	Grand Total	...	...	...	...	98,508	3,31,423	3 5 9	{ O 2,094 N 225	14,426 1,213	6 14 4 5 6 3	4,733	37,989	8 0 4	105,568	38,50,800	3 10 4

—concluded.

By Revision Settlement.																Increase or Percentage decrease.	Name of Village.	No.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatia.			Total.						
Rice.	Bhatia.		Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
p.	Rs. s. p.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	A. g.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.		Group V— concluded.		
0	8 1 0	...	680	1,808	2 10 1	{ O. 13 N. 4	67 17	5 2 6 4 4 0	...	...	...	708	1,890	2 11 0	-12.50	Motwan	95	
1	8 1 0	...	948	2,480	2 10 4	{ O. 9 N. 1	34 4	4 4 0 4 0 0	...	...	...	961	2,528	2 10 8	-12.50	Rohid	93	
1	8 1 0	...	994	2,174	2 8 8	{ O. 19 N. 1	24 1	4 15 2 1 0 0	...	...	...	944	2,209	2 6 5	-12.50	Pardī Edrus	94	
1	8 1 0	...	807	1,857	2 4 10	{ O. 30 N. 1	183 6	6 1 7 6 0 0	...	...	...	838	2,048	2 7 1	-12.48	Kathodra	95	
1	8 1 0	...	878	1,641	2 4 4	O. 6	33	5 8 0	...	...	...	884	1,574	2 4 10	-12.51	Adadra	96	
1	8 1 0	...	870	1,485	2 7 8	{ O. 21 N. 2	106 13	5 0 9 6 0 0	...	...	...	703	1,803	2 9 1	-12.52	Godndra	97	
1	8 1 0	...	428	1,070	2 8 6	{ O. 2 N. 2	15 11	7 8 0 3 10 8	...	...	...	428	1,098	2 9 0	-12.53	Pandwai	98	
1	8 1 0	...	489	968	2 4 2	O. 13	69	5 4 11	...	...	...	441	1,087	2 5 7	-12.50	Amol	99	
1	8 1 0	...	720	1,469	2 0 11	{ O. 39 N. 2	203 7	5 2 10 3 8 0	...	...	...	757	1,702	2 3 8	-12.50	Kharash	100	
1	8 1 0	...	680	1,666	2 5 7	O. 2	9	4 8 0	...	...	...	688	1,675	2 5 9	-12.50	Fanjroli	101	
1	8 1 0	...	818	1,944	2 8 0	O. 11	67	6 1 5	...	...	...	829	2,011	2 6 10	-12.50	Dungra	102	
1	8 1 0	...	2,390	6,152	2 9 1	O. 53	308	5 11 2	...	...	...	2,440	6,454	3 10 2	-12.50	Simdra	103	
1	8 1 0	...	671	1,670	2 7 10	{ O. 13 N. 1	76 1	5 11 1 1 0 0	...	...	...	685	1,745	2 8 8	-12.50	Kudadra	104	
1	8 1 0	...	954	2,068	2 3 2	O. 37	210	5 10 10	...	...	...	981	2,308	2 5 3	-12.51	Parwat	105	
1	8 1 0	...	1,672	3,928	2 5 7	{ O. 42 N. 1	226 4	5 6 1 4 0 0	...	...	...	1,715	4,158	2 6 10	-12.50	Sanev Kala	106	
...	...	...	19,316	47,309	2 7 5	{ O. 478 N. 29	2,556 112	5 6 6 3 13 10	...	...	...	19,718	49,977	2 8 7	-12.50	Total of Group V.	21	
...	...	...	96,751	3,27,176	3 0 6	{ O. 2,094 N. 295	14,017 1,180	6 11 1 5 4 7	4,498	39,666	3 14 0	1,05,569	3,62,249	3 9 11	-0.73	Grand Total	106	

O=Old Rice.

N=New Rice.

P. R. MEHTA,  
Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, N. D.