

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

No. CCCCXCIX.

(429)

**PAPERS**

RELATING TO THE

**REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT**

OF THE

**KACHA DEHS IN THE KANDHKOT AND KASHMOR  
TALUKAS**

OF THE

**UPPER SIND FRONTIER  
DISTRICT.**

Price—Re. 0-7-9 .

**KARACHI:**

Printed at the Commissioner's Printing Press.

**1918.**

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## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

From

MENGHRAJ H. KALVANI, Esquire, B.A.,  
Deputy Collector, Kandhkot.

To

THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,  
Kashmor, 7/10th February 1918.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my proposals for the revision of assessment rates for the kacha dehs in the Kandhkot and Kashmor talukas of the Upper Sind Frontier district, in pursuance of paragraph 19 of Commissioner's letter No. 1535, dated the 1st June last, to the address of Government and paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 8286, dated the 9th July last. In view of the homogeneity of the kacha tracts, I am submitting one report for both the talukas.

2. The proposals relate to the 15 dehs situated in the Kandhkot taluka and the 26 in Kashmor, mentioned in Appendix I, situated on the exposed side of the Kashmor bund with the river running through some of them, with the exception of a very small area near Kashmor enclosed within loop bunds.

The area and population of the tracts is as under:—

Taluka.	Area of the kacha tract.	Population.	DENSITY OF POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE.	
			Kacha tract.	Protected tract.
Kandhkot	73.83 Sq. miles.	8,014	109.28	94.47
Kashmor	258.15 Sq. miles.	26,295	101.86	74.92

A map illustrative of the position of the dehs under settlement and of the changing course of the river Indus, is submitted as Appendix II.

The soil is alluvial, and where it is not entirely sandy and therefore uncultivable, it is more or less loamy suitable chiefly for wheat and matar crops.

The kacha area is healthy in the winter season when the cold is more intense than in the protected parts. The hot weather is muggy, and malarial fevers prevail with the subsidence of the floods. The average rainfall is meagre but helpful when opportune.

3. There is no village of any importance to serve as a market for agricultural products, or even populated by so many as 500 souls. The grain dealers or their agents, who usually visit the tract, use the grand water-way of the Indus for conveying their purchases to Sukkur. This mode of conveyance is decidedly far more convenient and economical than the one provided by the recently constructed Jacobabad-Kashmor Railway. The average transport cost by boat to Sukkur is Re. 0-3-6 per maund, including cartage from grain-yards to the river bank and from boats to godowns at Sukkur and charges connected with the hiring and filling of gunny bags.

4. There are no metalled roads in the tracts or in the talukas for the matter of that. There are only kacha roads, portions of some of which have been washed away.

5. There are none. The number of old fashioned wooden oil-presses is 21.

6. Rabi cultivation, which yields the main crops, depends on overflow and soakage not only from the river direct but also from its old abandoned beds which flow during the inundation season and are called 'wahurs.' Juari and bajri are raised on small patches of high-lying land, not liable to annual submersion, by means of Persian wheels put up on the banks of 'wahurs,' 'dhands' and 'dhoras' (natural hollows and depressions), while cotton thrives on sub-soil moisture.

Patches of excellent wheat cultivation, raised on water lodging in dhands and dhoras in the cold weather and maturing in their richness the 'irrigated rabi' crops in paka dehs, are also met with.

The Kashmir bund, while directly benefitting the inland areas and serving other important purposes outside the district, is indirectly helpful to kacha lands also by maintaining water at a higher level in its vicinity and thus flooding a larger area than would otherwise be possible.

It will appear from appendix III that cultivation on wells is insignificant, and that there is a satisfactory decrease in the Kashmir taluka in the number of disused wells for drinking.

7. The current rates are being levied ever since the year 1894-95.

History of the current settlement. Collections, remissions and arrears are shown in Appendix IV. There have never been unauthorised arrears of land revenue in the kacha tract of the Kandhkot taluka. The figures of remissions given pertain to dehs Khairwah, Kundhar Pako, Draho, and Ghoraghat Kacho which were paka dehs till last year and suffered from chronic deficiency of water-supply. Unauthorised arrears were due either in these dehs or from the Manager, Incumbered Estates in Sind.

In the Kashmir taluka too the amount of unauthorised arrears shown against each of the last ten years is by no means considerable. Mr. Smyth's observation that 'the collection of land revenue in a prosperous district is a matter of administrative discipline' is well illustrated by the fact that unauthorised arrears in 1915-16 and 1916-17 were all due from the Manager, Incumbered Estates.

The following statements showing the coercive processes issued speak for themselves:—

Year.	SECTION 152, LAND REVENUE CODE. NOTICES.			SECTION 148, LAND REVENUE CODE.			SECTION 144, LAND REVENUE CODE.		
	Cases.	Amount in arrears.	Notice fee.	Cases.	Arrears.	Fine imposed.	Cases.	Amount of arrears for which	
								Forfeiture was made.	Sale was held.
<b>KANDHKOT.</b>									
1907-08	10	194 12	4 4	8	106 2	2 0	...	...	...
1908-09	24	7,342 9	11 4	1	428 5	2 0	...	...	...
1909-10	18	8,421 9	7 12	3	13 10	1 0	...	...	...
1910-11	26	5,862 0	6 12	6	1,503 10	16 8	...	...	...
1911-12	22	4,835 5	9 4	11	469 15	9 2	...	...	...
1912-13	12	2,813 15	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
1913-14	13	168 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1914-15	18	307 0	7 4	1	368 12	0 9	...	...	...
1915-16	18	2,027 6	4 4	9	167 5	8 4	...	...	...
1916-17	6	815 5	3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	183	20,977 13	67 8	38	3,947 11	40 6	...	...	...
Average for the tract	16	2,697 12	6 12	3	304 12	4 1	...	...	...
<b>KASHMIR.</b>									
1907-08	163	20,767 7	76 4	19	7,186 2	112 6	1	29 5	29 5
1908-09	179	16,265 9	77 0	33	8,188 5	96 7	1	503 12	503 12
1909-10	174	17,370 12	177 4	160	8,495 1	145 0	...	...	...
1910-11	215	19,304 1	98 12	70	13,491 3	199 0	1	82 7	82 7
1911-12	110	6,661 8	43 0	68	5,842 4	71 4	3	166 5	166 5
1912-13	223	10,475 13	62 0	...	...	...	3	397 7	397 7
1913-14	233	12,278 15	65 0	20	303 2	7 0	3	877 10	877 10
1914-15	163	17,490 6	69 6	20	281 8	12 8	...	...	...
1915-16	187	11,870 4	70 0	163	15,920 8	233 0	...	...	...
1916-17	199	13,243 9	83 0	34	1,032 6	14 4	...	...	...
Total	1,964	1,47,648 7	673 12	565	61,280 5	691 12	10	1,586 12	1,191 9
Average for the tract	185	14,764 14	67 6	57	6,126 1	80 3	10	158 11	119 3

No land was forfeited or sold for failure to pay the land revenue demand. In the Kandhkot taluka no case of even distraint or sale of moveable property occurred. The figures are an eloquent testimony of the comparative ease with which Government dues are recovered.

Arable area. 8. In kacha dehs the extent of arable area varies every year with the action of the river.

The following table will give some idea of the distribution of the kacha area last year, as compared with 1905-06 when the last settlement but one was introduced :—

Year.	Total area of the tract.	Under forests.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Eroded after survey.	Cultivated.
<b>KANDHKOT.</b>						
1905-06 ...	46,886	4,473	13,473	9,857	19,084	7,613
1916-17 ...	46,932	3,327	8,229	6,695	23,181	10,894
<b>KASHMOR.</b>						
1905-06 ...	165,164	23,060	62,257	49,622	30,225	26,176
1916-17 ...	165,216	16,183	54,415	33,161	61,567	34,881

The increase of 46 and 52 acres in the total areas is due to differences between survey and bigoti measurements.

Erosion has occurred under all heads, *viz.*, 'forests,' 'occupied' and 'unoccupied' areas. On an average 788 and 2,854 acres were eroded every year in Kandhkot and Kashmir respectively. Erosions result in accretions somewhere and pieces of land found arable are given out on yearly or 5-yearly tenure according as the danger of submersion or erosion by the river is near or remote.

The extent of annual cultivation depends on the nature of the inundation and the quantity of silt or sand that the river leaves behind. While the maximum area under cultivation was reached, in the Kandhkot taluka in 1916-17 and in Kashmir in 1914-15, amounting to 10,894 and 42,964 acres, respectively, and the year 1911-12 proved to be the worst when only 4,326 and 18,179 acres, respectively, could be cultivated, taking the average of the last 12 years the area annually cultivated in the Kandhkot and Kashmir kachas is 7,824 and 31,978 acres, respectively.

9. Appendix V shows the area cultivated with the principal crops during the last 5 years. The average cultivation figures for this quinquennium compared with those for the 1898-99 to 1902-03 period are as follows :—

Kind of crop.	KANDHKOT.		KASHMOR.	
	1898-99 to 1902-03	1912-13 to 1916-17	1898-99 to 1902-03	1912-13 to 1916-17
<b>KHARIF.</b>				
Juar and bajri ...	332	792	2,527	2,713
Grain other sorts ...	452	349	567	1,508
Pulses ...	166	6	592	89
Cotton ...	199	239	735	441
Miscellaneous ...	14	...	28	14
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>1,386</b>	<b>4,449</b>	<b>4,765</b>

Kind of crop.	KANDHKOT.		KASHMOR.	
	1898-99 to 1902-03.	1912-13 to 1916-17.	1898-99 to 1902-03.	1912-13 to 1916-17.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat ... ..	4,576	5,171	13,333	18,542
Barley ... ..	41	41	100	90
Pulses ... ..	2,380	1,319	3,433	4,191
Oilseeds ... ..	687	177	1,611	1,111
Miscellaneous ... ..	52	19	274	251
Total ... ..	7,736	6,727	18,751	24,194
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	8,899	8,113	23,200	28,959

It will appear that the area under juar and bajri has doubled in the Kandhkot tract and the increase in Kashmir is more than 7 per cent. Wheat cultivation has expanded by 13 and 39 per cent. respectively. 'Grain other sorts' consists chiefly of simko, and rabi pulses include mostly matar. Variation in the area, under pulses is accounted for by the ever changing nature of the soil owing to the action of the river.

Varieties of the wheat crop, raised in the tracts, are 'thori' and 'hojri,' and of juar 'bagdar' and 'savro.' No record of crop experiments is available, but from personal enquiries the average outturn of wheat and matar appears to be 30 and 20 kisas per acre respectively, and of the remaining crops about the same as in the protected parts.

Methods of cultivation continue to be the same. Simko seed is scattered broadcast, on a new kacha forming on the river bank while it is still in a condition of liquid mud, by haris swimming on upturned ordinary earthen jars. For want of sufficient loam the seed does not sometimes so much as germinate, but when the crop thrives it is considered a good augury for a matar crop being raised there later and ultimately wheat. Seed of rabi crops is scattered broadcast when the inundated land cracks from dryage, or does not get sufficiently dry for ploughing in the sowing season. In other cases the land is ploughed. Wheat is mostly drilled. Gram is little sown on account of the unsuitability of soil.

No new staples have been introduced.

The adverse effect of cold winds and frost is in a large measure counteracted by the extra moisture available in the soil. Cloudy weather in January and February without rain induces blight.

Prices.

10. Prices are the same as pointed out at pages 138 and 155 of Mr. Chainrai Bulchand's settlement report.

I however give below averages for two quinquenniums showing how substantial the increase has been after the current assessment rates were sanctioned an increase in which there is hardly reason to anticipate a fall in the near future :—

Kind of grain.	AVERAGE PRICE PER MAUND.					
	1894-95 to 1898-99.			1912-13 to 1916-17.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Juar ... ..	1	13	0	3	5	0
Wheat ... ..	2	10	0	4	6	0
Matar ... ..	1	8	0	2	2	0
Sariah ... ..	3	3	0	5	0	0
Jambho ... ..	2	8	0	4	1	0

The disparity between the Kandhkot and Kashmir prices is more apparent than real. The prices usually recorded are those prevailing at the taluka headquarters. The difference has been non-existent in the case of kacha tracts owing to practically equal facilities and costs of conveyance.

11. It will appear from Appendices VI to VIII that there have been no transactions whatsoever in the Kandhkot tract during the last 5 years. Those recorded in the preceding quinquennium stand in the name of five zamindars of little consequence and afford no adequate data for forming an estimate of values. The sale of 530 acres in the year 1909-10 was evidently a fictitious one, having been transacted by a Sundrani zamindar in favour of his sons from one wife as against those from another.

In the Kashmir taluka transfers of land and other transactions mostly take place in the dehs containing petty holders. It would not be safe to generalize in the matter of values on the basis of the figures given, circumstances underlying each transaction being as a rule different. At the same time it is clear that the averages compare favourably with those for the 1894-1902 period as under :—

	1894-1902.			1907-1917.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Sale rate ... ..	7	13	11	20	11	10
Sub-letting rate...	1	5	8	2	8	10
Mortgage rate ... ..	3	8	11	4	5	4

It will appear that the sale value has increased nearly two times and a half.

12. The 'danai' system prevails throughout the Kandhkot kacha tract and dehs Bhanar, Shahgarh Kacho, Gublo, Sundrani, and Lakhan, and in parts of dehs Makhan Belo, Khahi Kacho, Miani, Jhangal Dhuo, Gihalpur and Bindo Abdul Satar Shah of the Kashmir taluka. Zamindars have their holdings cultivated by haris (tenants-at-will). The hari provides seed and bullocks, incurs all expenses connected with the rendering of land fit for cultivation, enjoys all produce and pays his zamindar cash rent according to the kind of crop raised. The rates are more or less fixed and are regulated not by the quality of soil or the richness of the crop raised, but by the influence and power each zamindar wields. They are as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Wheat ... .. between	6	6	0	and	8	1	0
Matar, sariah, jambho and gram	5	2	0	„	6	10	0
Juar and bajri ... ..	6	0	0	„	7	1	0
Cotton ... ..	6	0	0	„	7	8	0
Simko ... ..	1	8	0	„	2	8	0

The maximum rates on wheat and cotton are charged by Khan Bahadur Sardar Sunder Khan, Sundrani, who is by far the largest land-holder in the tract. The simko rate is mostly Rs. 2-2. Only one zamindar levies Rs. 2-8. The hari possesses no hereditary rights as does his neighbour in the Sukkur district, but being equally anxious to retain his bit of land, acquiesces

in a small increase in the rate imposed on him from time to time. The average increase in cash rents levied by zamindars after the kacha rates were last sanctioned by Government, is as under :—

			Rs.	a.	p.
•• Kharif and peshras	...	...	1	2	0
Wheat ...	...	...	1	8	0
Other rabi crops	...	...	1	0	0
Simko ...	...	...	1	2	0

In the rest of the Kashmir kacha dehs, the cultivator provides seed and bullocks and receives from the zamindar a share of the produce as his wages. In the case of kharif and peshras crops and wheat the zamindar takes one-third of the produce, while the other rabi crops are equally divided. It is known as the 'batai' system.

The relations between zamindars and haris are amicable. It is only when once in a decade or so a zamindar threatens to supersede the 'danai' in favour of the 'batai' system that the hari feels somewhat agitated. But the matter is easily settled by his agreeing to an increase in the cash-rent.

13. Appendix IX shows the agricultural stock in the tracts. It will appear that there has been an increase in plough and milch cattle to the following extent :—

Condition of the cultivating classes.		Plough cattle.	Milch cattle.
Kandhkot ...	...	6.98 per cent.	22.71 per cent.
Kashmor ...	...	8.66 „	19.88 „

The milch cattle yield butter which is sold in the form of ghee, principally in the Kashmir tract, to the extent of about 125 maunds in a good year.

Though there are only 28 khatedars in the Kandhkot tract, the bulk of the cultivable area is held by six Sundrani zamindars who by themselves pay nine-tenths of the land revenue leviable. The most important among them is Khan Bahadur Sardar Sunder Khan, Sundrani, who contributes three-fifths and enjoys a net profit of not less than Rs. 25,000 from cash rents in a year like 1916-17.

In the Kashmir tract, lands in 14 out of 26 dehs are almost entirely held by large land-holders who, with the exception of an improvident Badani youth and a tactless old Shar, are all more or less well-to-do, and are not in the habit of mortgaging or selling their lands.

That during the last decade whereas land valued at Rs. 19,947 passed into the hands of Hindus the agriculturists were in a position to purchase from Hindus and those of their own class land to the extent of Rs. 17,448 and Rs. 27,588, respectively, and that the leases taken up by them, compared with the leases held by non-agriculturists, were double in value, are facts demonstrative of the prosperity of the agriculturists in the tract as a whole. Where the 'danai' system prevails, the zamindar is naturally more ease-loving. As a rule it is the bania who guarantees the payment of his dan by going shares with the hari at the customary 'batai' rates.

The hari with his better credit and greater facilities for pasturage looks happier than his brother in the protected areas, although where cash rent is levied he cannot aspire to be a peasant proprietor in a legal sense and wishes his zamindar were not so relentless in the recovery of 'dan' from him irrespective of the nature of the season. I looked into 100 cases and found 82 haris practically free from debt, and the rest owed the bania amounts ranging between Rs. 20 and Rs. 375 or an average Rs. 113 per head.



*Details of khatas in 1916-17.*

Kacha tract.	Under 100 acres.		100-500 acres.		500-1,000 acres.		1,000-2,000 acres.		2,000-5,000 acres.	
	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.
Kandhkot	2	29	3	11	5	5	...	5	...	1
Kashmor	55	3.6	6	42	...	11	...	5	...	1

The two Hindus in the Kandhkot tract hold between themselves less than 20 acres. In the Kashmor tract the number of the khatas of Hindus holding 100-500 acres was 6 and of Mahomedans 7, 2 and none under the last three headings respectively, in the year 1905-06.

14. As the quality of soil and its suitability for a particular crop in kacha dehs ever changes with the fitful course and the favourable or unfavourable action of the river, and other circumstances such as proximity to markets and character of water-supply are practically identical throughout the tracts, I propose no groups.

Rates.

15. The current rates, viz:—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Kharif and peshras	...	...	2	12	0
Wheat and barley	...	...	3	0	0
Other rabi crops:—					
Ploughed	...	...	2	12	0
Unploughed	...	...	1	8	0
Simko	...	...	0	8	0

were last sanctioned under Government Resolution No. 8134, dated the 6th November 1893, and sanction to the garden rate of Rs. 3 was communicated in the Commissioner in Sind's No. 120, dated the 12th January 1896. The unprotected area now under settlement formed part of the Kashmor taluka then. The present taluka Kandhkot came into existence in August 1900.

The following considerations may, among others, equally applicable to paka dehs, I believe, be safely taken as guiding principles in the fixing of kacha rates:—

- (a) that kacha lands being exposed to the action of the river, the suitability of soil in a deh for any particular crops is not a constant factor;
- (b) that cultivation in kachas is far easier and less expensive than that depending on artificial irrigation though the outturn is no way inferior, and that therefore the loss to cultivators when the crops fail is proportionately smaller;
- (c) that there is no expenditure on boundary marks, that no loss is incurred on portions remaining uncultivated as in paka dehs, and that the Fallow Rules do not apply;
- (d) that, broadly speaking, the quality of soil is in no way inferior to that in a first group paka deh where a similar crop is grown; and
- (e) that the irrigational facilities available are directly provided by the river and not at Government cost.

In view of these considerations and others mentioned below, I would propose the following rates :—

			Rs.	a.	p.
(a) Kharif and peshras	...	...	3	0	0
(b) Wheat and barley	...	...	3	6	0
(c) Other rabi crops—					
Ploughed	...	...	3	0	0
Unploughed	...	...	2	0	0
(d) Simko	...	...	0	10	0
(e) Garden (kharif and rabi)	...	...	3	0	0 (same as now).

(a) Juar and cotton are the main crops under this heading. The marked contrast in prices and the increase in 'dan' levied by the zamindar would at first sight suggest that a still higher rate might be imposed, specially in view of the fact that a rate of Rs. 3 has been levied for a very long time past in the neighbouring talukas of Ghotki and Ubauro as also in almost every other taluka in the province where there are kachas. I have however been influenced in making my proposal by the consideration that the average area under juar in the tract is not considerable, that it is a lift cultivation, that most of the produce is locally consumed, and that the cultivation of cotton where possible should not be discouraged by too pronounced an increase.

(b) The proposed increase of six annas in the wheat and barley rate is based on the following considerations :—

- (1) more than 50 per cent. increase has taken place in the price prevailing at the time the rate of Rs. 3 was fixed ;
- (2) an average increase of Rs. 1-8 in cash rents is levied by the zamindar ; and
- (3) wheat straw has acquired a value which it never possessed a few years back. Although the sale of 'boosa' on a large scale will cease with the military demand, I do not think that even afterwards an acre grown with wheat will fail to bring in annas twelve extra in place of Rs. 2 and more it does now.

The area under barley is negligible, being on an average 44 acres in the whole tract.

(c) Under 'other rabi crops' about 90 per cent of cultivation is of matar, 7 per cent of sariah and jambo, and 3 per cent gram, etc. Matar is much prized by cattle-owners and not unoften patches of standing crops are sold at a rate varying from five annas to a rupee per ghunta. Though in view of this fact and of the rise in prices and cash rents, an increase of more than four annas in the 'ploughed' rate would not certainly be too high, I have been guided in making my recommendation by the consideration that the grain is after all a comparatively cheap one and likely to remain such.

From close personal enquiries I am satisfied that the proportion of outturn from ploughed and unploughed area is 3 : 2. I consider it therefore only reasonable that the rate be enhanced from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2 in the case of the latter, specially in view of the fact that it involves less cost and labour.

(d) Until 1879 simko was not assessed at all, then four annas were charged per acre, and in 1880 the rate was raised to eight annas. Even though the rate is such an old one, I propose an increase of two annas only on the following grounds :—

The crop is mostly cut green and given as fodder to cattle. The hari acquiesces in the zamindar's exorbitant demand of cash

rent not for its intrinsic value, but because he thinks that he will acquire thereby a lien to cultivate the recently formed river bank which may turn out to be fit for mataf cultivation later. When husked a maund of simko yields only 10 seers of grain, and is a stand by to the poorer people when the juar and bajri crops fail as they have done in the current year. Even then it is regarded as hard to digest. No bania stocks it for sale and it is never exported. Moreover the rate levied on a fodder crop raised on canal water with greater facility is twelve annas, and the simko rate levied in the neighbouring talukas of the Sukkur district is also eight annas only. There is no fear of a low rate unduly stimulating simko cultivation, as was indeed at one time apprehended, because no other crop is possible at the time a newly formed bank is sown with simko, and as a matter of fact the same area is cultivated with a rabi crop in the course of the year whenever it is found suitable.

- (e) As the garden rate affects an inconsiderable portion of the total cultivated area, being on an average only 12 acres in Kandhkot and 130 acres in Kashmir, and as the cultivation of fruit and vegetables needs encouragement, I leave the rate as it is.

16. Appendix X gives dehwar cultivation on the average of the last five years, and Appendix XI shows the financial results of the proposed rates as compared with the existing rates on the basis of this average. According to the average cultivation of the last quinquennium, my proposals will result in an increase of Rs. 3,261 and Rs. 9,660 or 12.23 and 12.10 per cent. in the case of Kandhkot and Kashmir, respectively. The increase is, I submit, quite fair and moderate and will appear warranted not only in view of the general economic conditions of the areas affected, but also having due regard to the remarkable rise in prices and the fact that Government will in no case be thereby claiming more than one-fourth, the increase in cash rents levied by zamindars after the assessment rates were last fixed.

17. I recommend 19 years as the term of guarantee, so that the period may synchronize with that fixed in the case of the protected areas.

General remarks.

A notification in vernacular, showing the existing and proposed rates per acre and the grounds on which the latter are based, and inviting objections, has been forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier.

Eleven appendices form accompaniments to the report.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedint servant,

M. H. KALVANI,

Deputy Collector, Kandhkot.

Through,

THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, UPPER SIND FRONTIER.

## APPENDIX I.

List of villages under proposed kacha Irrigational Settlement in the Upper Sind Frontier district :—

No.	Name of deh.	No.	Name of deh.
	<b>KANDHKOT.</b>		<b>KASHMOR.</b>
1	Khairwah.	1	Bhanar.
2	Draho.	2	Shahgarh Kacho.
3	Kundhar.	3	Sundrani.
4	Ghoraghat.	4	Lakhan.
5	Bilhini.	5	Gublo.
6	Keti.	6	Jalal Sud.
7	Dari.	7	Badani Kacho.
8	Wahidpur.	8	Makhan Belo.
9	Bakshpur.	9	Khahi Kacho.
10	Gulabpur.	10	Miani.
11	Khambhri.	11	Belo Gublo.
12	Faridabad.	12	Jhangal Dhuo.
13	Jafferabad Kacho.	13	Bindo Abdul Satar Shah.
14	Haibat Kacho.	14	Gondak Kosh.
15	Jangin.	15	Gihalpur.
		16	Gandher.
		17	Nurpur Kacho.
		18	Bahaduranpur Kacho.
		19	Khoski Kacho.
		20	Masuwalo.
		21	Kashmor Kacho.
		22	Khewali.
		23	Domewali.
		24	Mithri.
		25	Kubhar.
		26	Bindo Murad.

M. H. KALVANI,  
Deputy Collector, Kandhkot.

## APPENDIX III.

Statement showing wells in the Kandhkot and Kashmir talukas for the years 1907-08 to 1916-17.

Year.	No. of villages.	NO. OF WELLS USED FOR DRINKING.		NO. OF WELLS USED FOR IRRIGATION.		Total.	AREA OF CULTIVATION UNDER WELLS ALONE OR AIDED BY WELLS.			
		In use.	Disused.	In use.	Disused.		On wells alone.	Aided by wells.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
<b>KANDHKOT.</b>							A.	g.	A.	g.
1907-08	8	2	...	32	...	34	45	3	8	15
1908-09	8	2	...	32	...	34	5	30	19	30
1909-10	6	5	...	23	...	28	16	13	32	30
1910-11	9	6	...	22	...	28	15	30	14	13
1911-12	8	4	...	23	...	27	7	5	14	15
1912-13	8	1	...	22	...	23	13	11	13	6
1913-14	10	1	...	24	...	25	7	26	24	36
1914-15	11	1	...	30	...	31	18	37	0	29
1915-16	10	2	...	29	...	31	20	38	9	16
1916-17	10	2	...	27	1	30	47	31	0	10
<b>KASHMOR.</b>										
1907-08	14	27	46	25	...	98	40	1	1	30
1908-09	15	21	52	24	...	97	10	12	26	15
1909-10	14	18	54	19	...	91	45	30	1	23
1910-11	15	21	42	29	...	92	45	23	...	...
1911-12	17	21	27	47	...	95	284	24	...	...
1912-13	15	43	...	56	...	104	273	24	...	...
1913-14	16	66	...	39	...	105	183	39	...	...
1914-15	14	77	5	21	...	103	29	20	10	23
1915-16	13	37	16	44	...	97	292	7	...	...
1916-17	14	33	26	42	...	101	98	15	...	...

M. H. KALVANI,  
Deputy Collector, Kandhkot.

## APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing demands and realisations in Kandhkot and Kashmir talukas for the years 1907-08 to 1916-17.

Year.	Gross demand.	Remission.	Revenue for collect.on.	ARREARS.	
				Authorised.	Unauthorised.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
<b>KANDHKOT.</b>					
1907-08 ...	24,320 9	21 13	24,298 12	...	02 9
1908-09 ...	22,877 15	674 11	22,203 4	...	1 12
1909-10 ...	27,014 12	198 0	26,818 12	...	0 15
1910-11 ...	29,162 2	548 3	28,613 15	2,537 9	1,582 0
1911-12 ...	19,27 15	2,509 10	16,788 5	...	322 11
1912-13 ...	23,644 10	...	23,644 10	396 13	046 10
1913-14 ...	26,229 4	138 8	26,090 12	...	398 10
1914-15 ...	29,690 5	...	29,690 5	...	74 2
1915-16 ...	23,186 2	106 4	22,076 14	...	22 0
1916-17 ...	29,199 3	554 4	28,644 15	772 12	...
Total ...	2,60,822 13	4,752 5	2,55,870 8	3,707 2	2,441 5
Average ...	26,062 4	475 4	25,597 0	370 11	244 2
<b>KASHMOR.</b>					
1907-08 ...	1,07,505 0	179 4	1,07,325 12	...	1,768 8
1908-09 ...	1,14,552 12	83 7	1,14,469 5	...	496 4
1909-10 ...	1,05,700 8	...	1,05,700 8	...	474 9
1910-11 ...	1,07,971 7	41 13	1,07,929 10	...	1,143 5
1911-12 ...	50,903 2	97 13	50,805 5	...	23 11
1912-13 ...	54,491 8	205 14	54,285 5	192 4	485 11
1913-14 ...	70,120 9	122 5	69,998 4	...	673 8
1914-15 ...	1,21,786 11	24 13	1,21,761 14	...	7 2
1915-16 ...	59,557 2	8 1	59,549 1	...	237 10
1916-17 ...	93,122 0	72 14	93,049 2	33 12	243 3
Total ...	8,85,710 6	886 4	8,84,874 2	226 0	5,543 7
Average ...	88,571 1	83 10	88,487 7	23 10	554 6

M. H. KALVANI,  
Deputy Collector, Kandhkot.

## APPENDIX V.

Statement of crops in Kandhkot and Kashmir talukas (average of the last 5 years) from 1912-13 to 1916-17.

Kind of crop.	YEARLY CULTIVATED AREA.					Total.	Average.	Percentage.
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.			
<b>TALUKA KANDHKOT.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>	
<i>Kharif.</i>								
Juar	684	901	653	689	903	3,617	733	6.91
Bajri	30	30	30	34	33	344	39	0.88
Grains, other sorts	238	348	104	37	323	1,745	349	4.36
Pulses	9	17	2	...	...	38	8	0.07
Cotton	376	399	316	109	195	1,195	239	3.05
Total Kharif crops	1,346	1,780	1,036	916	2,013	6,929	1,398	17.06
<i>Rabi.</i>								
Juar	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
Wheat	8,695	4,990	5,459	4,345	6,785	26,355	5,171	63.74
Barley	38	37	41	39	39	204	41	0.51
Pulses	1,030	1,354	1,673	1,011	1,639	6,508	1,319	16.26
Garden produce	17	19	6	29	11	89	14	0.17
Tobacco	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Spices	...	7	10	3	7	38	5	0.06
Jambha	23	30	115	146	180	493	99	1.23
Sarlah (rapeseed)	29	163	67	31	109	391	78	0.96
Total Rabi crops	4,915	6,100	8,169	5,610	8,993	33,666	6,737	82.93
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>6,261</b>	<b>7,880</b>	<b>9,205</b>	<b>6,526</b>	<b>10,994</b>	<b>40,595</b>	<b>8,135</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>TALUKA KASHMIR.</b>								
<i>Kharif.</i>								
Juar	2,319	2,420	1,011	899	2,458	9,100	1,829	6.39
Bajri	1,085	723	676	953	1,079	4,466	903	3.08
Grain, other sorts	941	459	1,234	1,747	2,368	7,541	1,508	6.21
Pulses	142	60	110	24	73	446	89	0.31
Garden produce	1	1	4	1	1	6	1	...
Spices	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
Sugarcane	...	1	1	1	...	3	1	...
Til (sesamum)	11	13	1	...	6	33	7	0.02
Cotton	1,015	613	62	123	190	2,307	441	1.52
Sarlah tur	...	...	...	3	19	29	6	0.02
Total Kharif crops	5,369	4,528	3,096	3,749	7,097	23,826	4,765	10.45
<i>Rabi.</i>								
Wheat	10,171	14,698	22,108	14,063	21,767	92,799	18,548	64.03
Barley	59	138	123	37	57	406	99	0.34
Pulses	3,535	4,148	5,430	3,053	4,793	20,967	4,191	14.45
Grain, other sorts	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
Garden produce	193	109	33	110	134	635	127	0.44
Tobacco	1	1	...	1	1	4	1	...
Spices	38	100	166	103	164	614	123	0.43
Jambha	192	609	1,299	1,063	731	3,973	795	2.75
Sarlah (rapeseed)	239	414	650	99	177	1,679	316	1.08
Total Rabi crops	14,466	20,378	30,399	18,699	27,794	120,971	24,194	89.55
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>19,995</b>	<b>24,799</b>	<b>42,934</b>	<b>25,225</b>	<b>34,891</b>	<b>144,738</b>	<b>32,989</b>	<b>100.0</b>

M. H. KALVANI,  
Deputy Collector, Kandhkot.

## APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing sales in the Kandhkot and Kashmir talukas.

Year.	Class.	No. of cases.	Area.	Sum for which sold.	Sale rate per acre.	Total assessment.	Average.
<b>KANDHKOT.</b>							
			A. G.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1907-08	A.—By agriculturists to non-agriculturists	1	18 0	140 0 0	10 12 6	80 14 0	2 6 0
	B.—By non-agriculturists to agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C.—Between agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	D.—Between non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
1908-09	A.—By agriculturists to non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	B.—By non-agriculturists to agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C.—Between agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	D.—Between non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
1909-10	A.—By agriculturists to non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	B.—By non-agriculturists to agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C.—Between agriculturists	4	590 0	5,000 0 0	9 6 11	1,258 12 0	2 6 0
	D.—Between non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
1910-11	A.—By agriculturists to non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	B.—By non-agriculturists to agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C.—Between agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	D.—Between non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
1911-12	A.—By agriculturists to non-agriculturists	1	18 20	800 0 0	22 4 7	82 1 0	2 6 0
	B.—By non-agriculturists to agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C.—Between agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	D.—Between non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
1912-13	A.—By agriculturists to non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	B.—By non-agriculturists to agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C.—Between agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	D.—Between non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
1913-14	A.—By agriculturists to non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	B.—By non-agriculturists to agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C.—Between agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	D.—Between non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
1914-15	A.—By agriculturists to non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	B.—By non-agriculturists to agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C.—Between agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	D.—Between non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
1915-16	A.—By agriculturists to non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	B.—By non-agriculturists to agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C.—Between agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	D.—Between non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
1916-17	A.—By agriculturists to non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	B.—By non-agriculturists to agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C.—Between agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	D.—Between non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<b>Total Kandhkot taluka</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>556 20</b>	<b>5,440 0 0</b>	<b>9 12 5</b>	<b>1,821 11 0</b>	<b>2 6 0</b>
<b>KASHMIR.</b>							
1907-08	A.—By agriculturists to non-agriculturists	6	244 8½	2,221 0 0	9 1 6	584 4 0	2 8 0
	B.—By non-agriculturists to agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C.—Between agriculturists	1	153 15	4,000 0 0	26 1 3	835 8 0	2 8 0
	D.—Between non-agriculturists	1	77 15	500 0 0	6 7 5	168 0 0	2 8 0
1908-09	A.—By agriculturists to non-agriculturists	6	130 15½	1,952 9 6	14 15 7	258 1 0	2 8 0
	B.—By non-agriculturists to agriculturists	1	13 35	1,000 0 0	72 1 2	80 6 0	2 8 0
	C.—Between agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	D.—Between non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
1909-10	A.—By agriculturists to non-agriculturists	2	7 20	662 8 0	68 5 4	16 7 0	2 8 0
	B.—By non-agriculturists to agriculturists	2	48 17	3,384 8 0	69 14 3	105 15 0	2 8 0
	C.—Between agriculturists	2	9 14½	182 9 0	14 3 4	20 8 0	2 8 0
	D.—Between non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
1910-11	A.—By agriculturists to non-agriculturists	2	16 36	996 0 0	58 14 11	87 0 0	2 8 0
	B.—By non-agriculturists to agriculturists	6	98 27½	1,653 12 0	42 11 11	84 11 0	2 8 0
	C.—Between agriculturists	6	141 6½	2,716 0 0	19 3 9	308 15 0	2 8 0
	D.—Between non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
1911-12	A.—By agriculturists to non-agriculturists	14	136 32	3,787 0 0	27 5 1	299 4 0	2 8 0
	B.—By non-agriculturists to agriculturists	5	76 2½	5,325 0 0	70 0 1	166 7 0	2 8 0
	C.—Between agriculturists	16	82 29½	3,499 12 5	42 2 4	181 9 0	2 8 0
	D.—Between non-agriculturists	6	442 17½	2,615 12 0	6 5 11	967 18 0	2 8 0
1912-13	A.—By agriculturists to non-agriculturists	9	174 11½	3,058 5 0	17 8 9	381 4 0	2 8 0
	B.—By non-agriculturists to agriculturists	1	5 80	432 9 0	75 2 1	12 9 0	2 8 0
	C.—Between agriculturists	9	401 32½	4,052 7 0	151 2 3	879 0 0	2 8 0
	D.—Between non-agriculturists	1	84 27½	946 0 0	27 4 4	75 15 0	2 8 0





Year.	Class.	No. of cases.	Number of acres sub-let.	Sum for which sub-let.	Rate per acre.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.
<b>KANDHKOT—contd.</b>							
1916-17	A.—By agriculturists to non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	B.—By non-agriculturists to agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C.—Between agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	D.—Between non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Kandhkot taluka		8	1,742 20	3,000 0 0	1 11 7	4,138 7 0	2 6 0
<b>KASHMOR.</b>							
1907-08	A.—By agriculturists to non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	B.—By non-agriculturists to agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C.—Between agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	D.—Between non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
1908-09	A.—By agriculturists to non-agriculturists	1	70 0	80 0 0	1 2 2	158 2 0	2 3 0
	B.—By non-agriculturists to agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C.—Between agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	D.—Between non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
1909-10	A.—By agriculturists to non-agriculturists	1	62 20	600 0 0	9 9 7	186 11 0	2 9 0
	B.—By non-agriculturists to agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C.—Between agriculturists	2	547 18	1,600 0 0	2 14 9	1,197 10 0	2 3 0
	D.—Between non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
1910-11	A.—By agriculturists to non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	B.—By non-agriculturists to agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C.—Between agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	D.—Between non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
1911-12	A.—By agriculturists to non-agriculturists	1	42 22½	150 0 0	3 12 0	98 2 0	2 3 0
	B.—By non-agriculturists to agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C.—Between agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	D.—Between non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
1912-13	A.—By agriculturists to non-agriculturists	1	8 12	20 0 0	2 6 6	18 2 0	2 3 0
	B.—By non-agriculturists to agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C.—Between agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	D.—Between non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
1913-14	A.—By agriculturists to non-agriculturists	2	300 0	450 0 0	1 6 0	656 4 0	2 3 0
	B.—By non-agriculturists to agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C.—Between agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	D.—Between non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
1914-15	A.—By agriculturists to non-agriculturists	2	147 0	735 0 0	5 0 0	321 9 0	2 3 0
	B.—By non-agriculturists to agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C.—Between agriculturists	1	25 0	200 0 0	8 0 0	54 11 0	2 3 0
	D.—Between non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
1915-16	A.—By agriculturists to non-agriculturists	1	74 9	111 0 0	1 7 11	162 8 0	2 3 0
	B.—By non-agriculturists to agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C.—Between agriculturists	2	41 20	240 0 0	5 12 6	90 13 0	2 3 0
	D.—Between non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
1916-17	A.—By agriculturists to non-agriculturists	2	76 5	171 0 0	2 11 4	166 8 0	2 3 0
	B.—By non-agriculturists to agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C.—Between agriculturists	5	1,328 39½	2,600 0 0	1 15 4	2,007 3 0	2 3 0
	D.—Between non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Kashmir taluka		21	2,723 26	6,937 0 0	2 8 10	5,958 1 0	2 3 0

M. H. KALVANI,  
Deputy Collector, Kandhkot.

## APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing mortgages in the Kandhkot and Kashmir talukas.

Year.	Class.	No. of cases.	Area.	Sum for which mortgaged.	Rate per acre.	Total assessment.	Average.
			A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>KANDHKOT.</b>							
1907-08	A.—By agriculturists to non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	B.—By non-agriculturists to agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C.—Between agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	D.—Between non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
1908-09	A.—By agriculturists to non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	B.—By non-agriculturists to agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C.—Between agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	D.—Between non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
1909-10	A.—By agriculturists to non-agriculturists	1	850 0	5,000 0 0	14 4 7	831 4 0	2 6 0
	B.—By non-agriculturists to agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C.—Between agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	D.—Between non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
1910-11	A.—By agriculturists to non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	B.—By non-agriculturists to agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C.—Between agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	D.—Between non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
1911-12	A.—By agriculturists to non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	B.—By non-agriculturists to agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C.—Between agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	D.—Between non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
1912-13	A.—By agriculturists to non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	B.—By non-agriculturists to agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C.—Between agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	D.—Between non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
1913-14	A.—By agriculturists to non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	B.—By non-agriculturists to agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C.—Between agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	D.—Between non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
1914-15	A.—By agriculturists to non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	B.—By non-agriculturists to agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C.—Between agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	D.—Between non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
1915-16	A.—By agriculturists to non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	B.—By non-agriculturists to agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C.—Between agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	D.—Between non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
1916-17	A.—By agriculturists to non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	B.—By non-agriculturists to agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C.—Between agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	D.—Between non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total Kandhkot taluka</b>		1	850 0	5,000 0 0	14 4 7	831 4 0	2 6 0
<b>KASHMIR.</b>							
1907-08	A.—By agriculturists to non-agriculturists	5	1,438 10	8,260 0 0	2 6 11	8,146 3 0	2 8 0
	B.—By non-agriculturists to agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C.—Between agriculturists	1	76 10	400 0 0	5 3 11	166 13 0	2 8 0
	D.—Between non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
1908-09	A.—By agriculturists to non-agriculturists	5	1,248 9	1,483 0 0	1 10 8	2,730 8 0	2 3 0
	B.—By non-agriculturists to agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C.—Between agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	D.—Between non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
1909-10	A.—By agriculturists to non-agriculturists	8	25 12	1,265 0 0	50 0 0	55 6 0	2 3 0
	B.—By non-agriculturists to agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C.—Between agriculturists	2	68 10	400 0 0	5 13 5	149 5 0	2 3 0
	D.—Between non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
1910-11	A.—By agriculturists to non-agriculturists	1	75 0	770 0 0	10 4 3	164 1 0	2 3 0
	B.—By non-agriculturists to agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C.—Between agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	D.—Between non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
1911-12	A.—By agriculturists to non-agriculturists	8	32 30 1/2	2,850 0 0	7 7 1	837 13 0	2 3 0
	B.—By non-agriculturists to agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C.—Between agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	D.—Between non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...

Year	Class.	No. of cases.	Area.	Sum for which mortgaged.	Rate per acre.	Total assessment	Average rate per acre
	KASHMOR—contd.		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.
1912-13	A.—By agriculturists to non-agriculturists	7	361 33	2,173 0 0	6 0 0	791 8 0	2 3
	B.—By non-agriculturists to agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C.—Between agriculturists	2	32 25	600 0 0	18 6 3	71 6 0	2 3
	D.—Between non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
1913-14	A.—By agriculturists to non-agriculturists	6	119 0	2,613 0 0	21 15 4	260 5 0	2 3
	B.—By non-agriculturists to agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C.—Between agriculturists	3	43 30	565 0 0	11 9 5	106 10 0	2 3
	D.—Between non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
1914-15	A.—By agriculturists to non-agriculturists	2	19 37½	200 0 0	10 3 6	43 10 0	2 3
	B.—By non-agriculturists to agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C.—Between agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	D.—Between non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
1915-16	A.—By agriculturists to non-agriculturists	6	377 20	1,800 0 0	5 7 8	815 13 0	2 3
	B.—By non-agriculturists to agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C.—Between agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	D.—Between non-agriculturists	2	36 17	550 0 0	15 1 7	79 11 0	2 3
1916-17	A.—By agriculturists to non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	B.—By non-agriculturists to agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C.—Between agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	D.—Between non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Kashmor taluka	53	4,310 13	18,674 0 0	4 5 4	9,428 13 0	2 3

M. H. KALVANI,  
Deputy Collector, Kandhkot.

## APPENDIX IX.

Statement of agricultural stock in the Kandhkot and Kashmir talukas of the Upper Sind Frontier district.

FLOCK CATTLE.	BULLS FOR BREED- ING PUR- POSES ONLY.			OXEN AND HE- BUFFALOES USED FOR OTHER PURPOSES.		MILCH CATTLE.		YOUNG STOCK.		Total of columns 1 to 10.	HORSES.	PONIES.	MULES.	DONKEYS.	SHEEP.	GOATS.	CAMELS.	PLOWERS.		CARTS.		
	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull-buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffaloe calves.									Small.	Large.	Riding carts.	Carts used for carrying loads.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
<b>KANDHKOT.</b>																						
1905.																						
1,289	...	...	19	2	...	...	1,162	543	489	161	3,854	364	38	1	75	406	1,270	25	519	...	...	149
1915.																						
1,379	...	...	7	1	...	...	1,273	818	551	240	4,279	161	5	...	55	1,102	1,598	12	640	...	...	182
<b>KASHMOR.</b>																						
1905.																						
6,100	...	...	2	9	8	...	5,374	1,754	2,059	480	14,062	634	65	2	200	5,129	7,299	20	2,542	203	23	508
1915.																						
6,435	...	...	21	10	2	...	5,310	2,595	2,006	644	16,043	443	31	1	279	6,092	4,106	6	2,131	...	...	729

M. H. KALVANI,  
Deputy Collector, Kandhkot.

## APPENDIX

Statement showing cultivation in unsurveyed land in Kandhkot and

No.	Name of dch.	Period.	Area.	Rate per acre.	Assessment.	Increase and decrease.	Increase and decrease per cent.	Sinko 8 annas per acre.	
								Area.	Assessment.
	TALUKA KANDEKOT.		A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.			A. g.	Rs. a.
1	Khairwah ...	1916-17 ... Dubari ...	86 9 ...	3 0 ...	258 6 ...	...	...	...	...
2	Draho ...	1916-17 ... Dubari ...	1,286 35 6 3	3 6 3 4	3,016 15 18 11	...	...	319 7	189 3
3	Kandhar ...	1916-17 ... Dubari ...	657 37 7 30	3 0 1 12	1,932 3 18 12	...	...	198 23	98 6
4	Ghoraghat Kacho ...	1916-17 ... Dubari ...	207 15 4 26	3 0 0 5	617 2 1 6	...	...	...	...
5	Bilholi ...	1912-13 to 1916-17. Dubari ...	694 14 7 5	2 12 1 3	1,938 4 8 6	...	...	25 33	13 0
6	Koti ...	1912-13 to 1916-17. Dubari ...	1,661 27 2 4	2 14 0 5	4,670 2 1 1	...	...	44 12	23 2
7	Dari ...	1912-13 to 1916-17. Dubari ...	550 27 0 4	2 14 0 10	1,568 11 0 1	...	...	28 32	11 15
8	Wahidpur ...	1912-13 to 1916-17. Dubari ...	1,278 32 2 19	2 12 1 1	3,478 0 2 10	...	...	41 1	20 9
9	Bakhsapur ...	1912-13 to 1916-17. Dubari ...	912 11 2 8	2 12 0 4	2,501 15 0 9	...	...	11 4	5 8
10	Gulabpur ...	1912-13 to 1916-17. Dubari ...	599 33 6 4	2 12 0 7	1,602 12 2 12	...	...	5 29	2 12
11	Khambhari ...	1912-13 to 1916-17. Dubari ...	14 29 ...	1 12 ...	26 8 ...	...	...	2 24	1 5
12	Faridabad ...	1912-13 to 1916-17. Dubari ...	785 6 4 7	2 15 0 3	2,284 13 0 11	...	...	0 8	0 2
13	Jaffarabad Kacho ...	1912-13 to 1916-17. Dubari ...	645 10 13 15	2 9 0 15	1,643 0 13 1	...	...	78 31	39 6
14	Haibat Kacho ...	1912-13 to 1916-17. Dubari ...	272 9 2 29	2 12 0 5	745 12 0 13	...	...	4 23	2 4
15	Jangin ...	1912-13 to 1916-17. Dubari ...	256 33 1 12	2 12 1 0	727 8 1 5	...	...	5 9	2 9
	TOTAL KANDEKOT TALUKA.		9,888 1 81 15	2 11 1 0	26,636 15 60 2	...	...	769 1	1,379 7

Kashmir talukas on an average of five years from 1912-13 to 1916-17.

DETAILS OF COLUMNS 4 AND 6.											Remarks.
Kharif and pechras crops Rs. 2-12 per acre.		Land sown with wheat and barley. Rs. 3.		Land unploughed Rs. 1-8.		Ploughed, sown with other crops Rs. 2-12.		Kharif and rabi gardens Rs. 3 per acre.			
Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.		
A. G.	Rs. a.	A. G.	Rs. a.	A. G.	Rs. a.	A. G.	Rs. a.	A. G.	Rs. a.		
...	...	86 0	257 18	...	...	0 8	0 9	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	801 10	2,408 13	3 0	4 8	163 13	449 13	0 5	0 6		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	803 36	911 10	88 13	133 9	68 35	169 10	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	190 30	572 4	...	...	16 35	44 14	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
17 34	40 1	541 11	1,634 1	18 31	29 8	29 31	210 8	0 20	3 3		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
78 38	216 12	1,411 3	4,238 6	6 35	10 5	137 21	378 5	3 4	0 4		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
48 28	129 7	407 0	1,400 15	7 7	10 12	5 16	24 14	0 24	1 12		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
54 6	148 15	778 13	2,334 15	110 4	185 2	262 27	894 14	0 21	1 9		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
413 21	1,138 3	326 37	985 15	53 3	79 2	103 17	286 8	1 30	5 11		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
29 29	101 13	317 24	852 11	24 38	37 6	150 15	413 9	1 18	4 6		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	6 20	9 12	5 25	15 7	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
240 12	690 15	501 39	1,505 6	0 11	0 6	29 32	109 11	2 21	0 5		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
55 0	161 4	303 27	911 7	24 38	37 5	163 21	502 4	0 5	0 6		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
59 7	102 11	114 11	262 7	16 35	25 5	76 32	211 8	0 21	1 9		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1 31	4 14	171 3	512 4	8 13	12 8	70 22	194 2	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1,037 10	2,822 15	6,312 7	18,921 0	969 6	552 10	1,303 20	3,624 9	11 37	25 6		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

These dehs were transferred from the protected tract last year.

No.	Name of delh.	Period.	Area.	Rate per acre.	Assessment.	Increase and decrease.	Increase and decrease per cent.	Simko 2 areas per acre.	
								Area.	Assessment.
	<b>TALUKA KASHMOR.</b>		<b>A. a.</b>	<b>Rs. a.</b>	<b>Rs. a.</b>			<b>A. a.</b>	<b>Rs. a.</b>
1	Bhandar ...	1912-13 to 1916-17.	2,199 31	2 11	2,929 19	...	...	100 26	50 4
		Dubari ...	6 25	0 2	0 18	...	...	...	...
2	Kachho Shabgarh ...	1912-13 to 1916-17.	637 11	2 12	1,734 0	...	...	25 6	16 2
		Dubari ...	4 30	0 6	1 12	...	...	...	...
3	Sundrani ...	1912-13 to 1916-17.	2,466 8	2 13	2,879 8	...	...	54 38	27 7
		Dubari ...	30 10	0 14	26 8	...	...	...	...
4	Lakhan ...	1912-13 to 1916-17.	1,343 0	2 15	2,757 4	...	...	40 29	20 8
		Dubari ...	20 5	0 6	7 4	...	...	...	...
5	Gubio ...	1912-13 to 1916-17.	1,939 15	2 12	2,375 9	...	...	39 2	19 10
		Dubari ...	5 18	0 10	2 9	...	...	...	...
6	Jalal Sud ...	1912-13 to 1916-17.	741 2	2 14	2,150 7	...	...	...	...
		Dubari ...	0 21	0 4	0 2	...	...	...	...
7	Badani Kachho ...	1912-13 to 1916-17.	401 11	2 12	1,108 6	...	...	...	...
		Dubari ...	5 16	...	0 1	...	...	...	...
8	Makhan Beld ...	1912-13 to 1916-17.	2,071 35	2 15	2,072 12	...	...	...	...
		Dubari ...	27 10	0 7	11 5	...	...	...	...
9	Khahi Kachho ...	1912-13 to 1916-17.	2,189 39	2 11	2,919 1	...	...	165 36	82 15
		Dubari ...	7 10	0 5	2 6	...	...	...	...
10	Miani ...	1912-13 to 1916-17.	2,763 11	2 13	3,019 7	...	...	147 22	73 12
		Dubari ...	13 39	0 11	13 0	...	...	...	...
11	Belo Gubio... ..	1912-13 to 1916-17.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dubari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Jhangal Dhoo ...	1912-13 to 1916-17.	293 26	2 11	798 9	...	...	7 21	2 12
		Dubari ...	2 25	1 2	2 14	...	...	...	...
13	Bindo Abdal Sater Shah ...	1912-13 to 1916-17.	965 6	2 12	1,209 0	...	...	117 36	59 8
		Dubari ...	8 17	1 2	9 4	...	...	...	...
14	Gondak Kosh ...	1912-13 to 1916-17.	1,505 29	2 12	4,187 12	...	...	74 20	27 4
		Dubari ...	18 10	1 2	20 11	...	...	...	...
15	Gihalpur ...	1912-13 to 1916-17.	1,491 17	2 8	2,092 15	...	...	215 2	106 16
		Dubari ...	60 19	1 5	79 12	...	...	...	...
16	Gandher ...	1912-13 to 1916-17.	1,485 21	2 15	4,225 5	...	...	2 6	1 1
		Dubari ...	19 15	0 1	6 13	...	...	...	...
17	Narpur Kachho ...	1912-13 to 1916-17.	674 28	2 14	1,900 14	...	...	...	...
		Dubari ...	0 6	0 7	0 1	...	...	...	...
18	Bahaduranpur Kachho ...	1912-13 to 1916-17.	1,107 6	2 15	2,253 4	...	...	...	...
		Dubari ...	9 27	0 2	0 2	...	...	...	...





No.	Name of deh.	Period.	Area.	Rate per acre.	Assessment.	Increase and decrease.	Increase and decrease per cent.	Simko 8 annas per acre.	
								Area.	Assessment.
			A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.			A. g.	Rs. a.
19	Khaski Kacho ...	1912-13 to 1916-17.	11 15	3 0	34 2	...	...	...	...
	Dubari ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Masuwalo ...	1912-13 to 1916-17.	1,011 8	3 12	2,856 8	...	...	20 10	14 12
	Dubari ...		9 30	0 11	6 9	...	...	...	...
21	Kashmor Kacho ...	1912-13 to 1916-17.	461 17	2 12	1,311 5	...	...	22 21	16 7
	Dubari ...		12 24	1 2	14 4	...	...	...	...
22	Khwali ...	1912-13 to 1916-17.	96 10	2 8	228 2	...	...	14 27	7 10
	Dubari ...		2 2	1 12	3 0	...	...	...	...
23	Domewali ...	1912-13 to 1916-17.	241 13	3 4	563 11	...	...	02 18	21 12
	Dubari ...		2 12	1 5	4 3	...	...	...	...
24	Mithri ...	1912-13 to 1916-17.	232 10	1 2	262 0	...	...	120 26	00 6
	Dubari ...		2 2	1 6	12 0	...	...	...	...
25	Kubhar ...	1912-13 to 1916-17.	241 13	2 8	248 5	...	...	45 4	22 0
	Dubari ...		12 14	1 0	12 2	...	...	...	...
26	Bindo Murad ...	1912-13 to 1916-17.	509 2	2 1	1,040 2	...	...	170 4	25 11
	Dubari ...		24 27	1 11	42 5	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL KASHMOR TALUKA.	...	12,959 0	2 12	79,529 9	...	...	1,507 11	754 0
		...	311 27	0 14	275 14	...	...	...	...

DETAILS OF COLUMNS 4 AND 5.										Remarks.
Kharif and rabi crops Rs. 2-12 per acre.		Land sown with wheat and barley Rs. 3.		Land unploughed Rs. 1-6.		Ploughed, sown with other crops Rs. 2-12.		Kharif and rabi gardens Rs. 3 per acre.		
Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	
A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	
...	...	11 15	56 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27 36	104 2	787 24	2,343 2	45 26	69 13	95 27	261 13	14 28	44 0	
27 6	94 8	305 7	918 6	12 7	19 4	63 8	250 8	12 3	26 3	
...	...	48 9	120 4	15 21	29 10	19 4	62 9	0 15	1 2	
16 20	46 11	123 6	368 8	18 21	29 2	26 2	93 13	2 26	6 11	
6 12	0 24	21 26	64 14	61 30	77 15	25 29	70 7	...	...	
26 24	108 14	166 26	493 16	24 26	27 6	63 9	174 0	3 25	11 9	
6 7	17 6	220 20	691 11	20 27	40 0	65 9	234 7	0 18	1 6	
3,156 17.	8,942 14	18,641 8	55,623 6	1,119 14	1,679 6	4,206 13	11,941 1	129 20	368 5	

M. H. KALVANI,  
Deputy Collector, Kandhkot.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the results of the proposed rates as compared with the basis of the average cultivation of the last

Serial No.	Dist.	SIRSI,			KRAPEE AND POKHRAI CROPS,			WHEAT AND BARLEY,			LAND EMPLOYED IN RABL			
		Area.	Rate per acre.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate per acre.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate per acre.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate per acre.	Assessment.	
														A.
<b>KANDHKOT TALUKA.</b>														
1	Khairwah	Present	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Proposed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Dabo	Do.	319	0 8	160	...	...	...	601	3 0	2,403	3	1 8	6
		Do.	319	0 10	100	...	...	...	601	3 6	2,704	3	2 0	8
3	Kundher	Do.	197	0 0	00	...	...	...	306	3 0	912	60	1 8	120
		Do.	197	0 10	123	...	...	...	304	3 6	1,096	60	2 0	170
4	Ghoraghat Kacho	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	191	3 0	573	...	...	...
		Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	191	3 6	686	...	...	...
5	Bihni	Do.	26	0 8	19	19	3 12	60	641	3 0	1,923	19	1 8	30
		Do.	26	0 10	16	18	3 0	64	646	3 6	1,936	19	2 0	30
6	Keti	Do.	68	0 8	29	70	3 12	215	1,411	3 0	4,233	7	1 8	21
		Do.	68	0 10	26	70	3 0	234	1,411	3 6	4,780	7	2 0	24
7	Darl	Do.	24	0 8	13	47	3 12	137	467	3 0	1,401	7	1 8	19
		Do.	24	0 10	15	47	3 0	141	467	3 6	1,470	7	2 0	14
8	Wahidpur	Do.	41	0 8	21	54	3 12	163	778	3 0	2,334	111	1 8	167
		Do.	41	0 10	20	54	3 0	163	778	3 6	2,826	111	2 0	203
9	Bakhsapur	Do.	11	0 8	3	416	3 12	1,130	320	3 0	997	53	1 8	90
		Do.	21	0 10	7	416	3 0	1,342	320	3 6	1,110	53	2 0	106
10	Gulabpur	Do.	6	0 8	3	70	3 12	163	318	3 0	954	26	1 8	37
		Do.	6	0 10	4	70	3 0	210	318	3 6	1,073	26	2 0	60
11	Khambrat	Do.	3	0 8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1 8	0
		Do.	3	0 10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2 0	12
12	Faridabad	Do.	...	...	...	240	3 12	680	803	3 0	1,506	...	...	...
		Do.	...	...	...	240	3 0	720	803	3 6	1,804	...	...	...
13	Jafforabad Kacho	Do.	70	0 8	40	66	3 12	181	306	3 0	912	25	1 8	30
		Do.	70	0 10	40	66	3 0	164	306	3 6	1,030	25	2 0	30
14	Halbat Kacho	Do.	4	0 8	2	60	3 12	162	116	3 0	342	17	1 8	20
		Do.	4	0 10	3	60	3 0	177	116	3 6	386	17	2 0	24
15	Jangin	Do.	5	0 8	3	3	3 12	5	171	3 0	513	0	1 8	13
		Do.	5	0 10	3	3	3 0	6	171	3 6	577	0	2 0	16
	Total Kandhkot taluka.	Do.	720	0 8	300	1,037	3 12	2,682	6,267	3 0	18,951	300	1 8	364
		Do.	720	0 10	474	1,037	3 0	3,111	6,267	3 6	21,230	300	2 0	720
	Dabhari for the whole taluka.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand total Kandhkot taluka.	Do.	720	0 8	300	1,037	3 12	2,683	6,267	3 0	19,081	300	1 8	364
		Do.	720	0 10	474	1,037	3 0	3,111	6,267	3 6	21,230	300	2 0	720

XI.

existing rates in each kacha deh of the Kandhkot and Kashmir talukas on the 5 years of the settlement 1912-13 to 1916-17.

PLOWED IN EARLY			GARDENS.			TOTAL.		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Average assessment.
Area.	Rate per acre.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate per acre.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.					
A.	Rs. a.	Rs.	A.	Rs. a.	Rs.	A.	Rs.					Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	...	86	258	33	...	12'40	...	2 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	86	290					2 6
104	2 12	651	...	...	...	1,227	3,017	386	5	18'78	...	2 6
104	3 0	623	...	...	...	1,227	3,401					2 10
99	2 12	190	...	...	...	652	1,352	300	...	15'02	...	2 0
99	3 0	207	...	...	...	652	1,652					2 5
16	2 12	44	...	...	...	207	617	76	...	12'32	...	3 0
16	3 0	48	...	...	...	207	683					3 6
80	2 12	329	1	3 0	3	644	1,986	241	...	12'45	...	2 12
80	3 0	340	1	3 0	3	634	2,177					2 2
138	2 12	378	2	3 0	9	1,622	4,970	591	...	12'14	...	2 14
138	3 0	414	2	3 0	9	1,622	5,461					2 4
5	2 12	12	1	3 0	3	551	1,669	165	...	12'43	...	2 14
5	3 0	15	1	3 0	3	551	1,704					2 2
228	2 12	808	...	...	...	1,277	3,476	439	...	12'63	...	2 12
228	3 0	879	...	...	...	1,277	3,915					2 1
108	2 12	261	2	3 0	6	912	2,602	278	...	11'11	...	2 12
103	3 0	309	2	3 0	6	912	2,780					2 1
120	2 12	418	1	3 0	3	570	1,608	167	...	11'07	...	2 12
150	3 0	418	1	3 0	3	570	1,700					2 2
6	2 12	17	...	...	...	15	27	5	...	19'62	...	1 12
8	3 0	18	...	...	...	15	32					2 2
40	2 12	110	2	3 0	9	796	2,226	268	...	11'29	...	2 12
40	3 0	120	2	3 0	9	795	2,643					2 4
162	2 12	501	...	...	...	645	1,642	194	...	11'31	...	2 9
162	3 0	546	...	...	...	645	1,826					2 12
77	2 12	211	1	3 0	3	272	746	86	...	11'53	...	2 12
77	3 0	231	1	3 0	3	272	622					2 1
71	2 12	195	...	...	...	257	727	88	...	12'10	...	2 12
71	3 0	218	...	...	...	257	815					2 2
1,294	2 12	3,834	12	3 0	36	9,899	29,607	2,254	...	12'22	...	2 11
1,294	3 0	4,162	12	3 0	36	9,899	29,661					2 9
...	...	...	...	...	...	61	60	7	...	11'07	...	1 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	61	67					1 2
1,294	2 12	3,834	12	3 0	36	9,949	29,667	2,261	...	12'22	...	2 11
1,294	3 0	4,162	12	3 0	36	9,949	29,729					2 9

Serial No.	Doh.	SIMKO.			KHEARIF AND PESHKAR CROPS.			WHEAT AND BARLEY.			LAND DEVELOPED IN RAIL.			
		Area.	Rate per acre.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate per acre.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate per acre.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate per acre.	Assessment.	
<b>KASHMOR TALUKA.</b>														
1	Banar ...	Present	100	0 8	80	312	3 12	836	1,336	3 0	4,006	190	1 8	256
		Proposed	100	0 10	63	313	3 0	639	1,336	3 8	4,806	190	2 0	360
2	Shahgarh Kacho ...	Do.	29	0 8	14	66	2 12	184	423	3 0	1,266	97	1 8	66
		Do.	29	0 10	18	66	3 0	189	423	3 8	1,686	97	2 0	114
3	Sundrani	Do.	55	0 8	27	523	2 12	1,425	2,176	3 0	6,626	134	1 8	103
		Do.	55	0 10	34	523	3 0	1,636	2,176	3 8	7,344	134	2 0	366
4	Lekhan	Do.	41	0 8	21	291	2 12	600	735	3 0	2,306	30	1 8	66
		Do.	41	0 10	26	291	3 0	673	735	3 8	2,461	30	2 0	90
5	Gublo ...	Do.	39	0 8	30	453	2 12	1,346	929	3 0	2,787	94	1 8	126
		Do.	39	0 10	34	453	3 0	1,359	929	3 8	3,135	94	2 0	169
6	Jajal Sud	Do.	...	...	...	240	2 12	660	447	3 0	1,341	...	...	...
		Do.	...	...	...	240	3 0	720	447	3 8	1,609	...	...	...
7	Badani Kacho	Do.	...	...	...	27	2 12	74	167	3 0	471	23	1 8	46
		Do.	...	...	...	27	3 0	81	167	3 8	480	23	2 0	64
8	Makhan Belo	Do.	...	...	...	390	2 12	798	1,639	3 0	4,614	9	1 8	13
		Do.	...	...	...	390	3 0	870	1,639	3 8	5,191	9	2 0	18
9	Khahi Kacho	Do.	186	0 8	86	113	2 12	311	1,801	3 0	4,806	71	1 8	107
		Do.	186	0 10	116	113	3 0	339	1,801	3 8	5,407	71	2 0	143
10	Miani ...	Do.	147	0 8	79	316	2 12	669	2,671	3 0	6,913	96	1 8	148
		Do.	147	0 10	92	316	3 0	648	2,671	3 8	6,990	96	2 0	190
11	Belo Gublo	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Jhangal Dhulo	Do.	7	0 8	4	5	2 12	14	102	3 0	306	15	1 8	23
		Do.	7	0 10	4	5	3 0	15	102	3 8	344	15	2 0	30
13	Bigo Abdul Satar Buh.	Do.	118	0 8	59	12	2 12	39	328	3 0	994	26	1 8	42
		Do.	118	0 10	74	12	3 0	36	328	3 8	1,107	26	2 0	66
14	Gondak Kosh	Do.	74	0 8	37	123	2 12	336	1,064	3 0	2,163	42	1 8	63
		Do.	74	0 10	46	123	3 0	369	1,064	3 8	2,657	42	2 0	84
16	Gihalpur	Do.	213	0 8	106	62	2 12	171	800	3 0	2,400	102	1 8	163
		Do.	213	0 10	133	62	3 0	186	800	3 8	2,700	102	2 0	204
18	Gandher	Do.	3	0 8	1	357	2 12	663	1,026	3 0	3,078	10	1 8	16
		Do.	3	0 10	2	357	3 0	1,071	1,026	3 8	3,463	10	2 0	20
17	Nurpur Kacho	Do.	...	...	...	2	2 12	6	466	3 0	1,398	9	1 8	13
		Do.	...	...	...	2	3 0	6	466	3 8	1,673	9	2 0	16
18	Bahadranpur Kacho	Do.	...	...	...	47	2 12	129	932	3 0	2,796	21	1 8	31
		Do.	...	...	...	47	3 0	141	932	3 8	3,146	21	2 0	41
19	Khoaki Kacho	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3 0	33	...	...	...
		Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3 8	37	...	...	...
20	Maruwaia	Do.	29	0 8	14	38	2 12	104	788	3 0	2,364	46	1 8	69
		Do.	29	0 10	18	38	3 0	116	788	3 8	2,659	46	2 0	91
21	Kashmor Kacho	Do.	38	0 8	16	27	2 12	74	306	3 0	918	12	1 8	16
		Do.	38	0 10	21	27	3 0	81	306	3 8	1,029	12	2 0	24
22	Khehwali	Do.	15	0 8	8	...	...	...	46	3 0	138	15	1 8	23
		Do.	15	0 10	10	...	...	...	46	3 8	166	15	2 0	30

PLOWED IN LAND			GARDENS.			TOTAL.		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Average assessment.
Area.	Rate per acre.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate per acre.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.					
A.	Rs. a.	Rs.	A.	Rs. a.	Rs.	A.	Rs.					
355	3 12	977	8	3 0	18	2,199	5,921	750	..	12'05	...	2 11 3 1
355	3 0	1,065	8	3 0	18	2,199	6,621					
34	3 12	94	...	...	...	638	1,734	227	...	15'00	...	2 12 3 1
34	3 0	102	...	...	...	638	1,661					
598	3 12	1,645	17	3 0	51	3,490	9,879	1,168	...	11'80	...	2 13 3 8
598	3 0	1,794	17	3 0	51	3,490	11,045					
241	3 12	653	8	3 0	24	1,346	3,738	429	...	11'42	...	2 13 3 2
241	3 0	723	8	3 0	24	1,346	4,187					
426	3 12	1,169	9	3 0	27	1,940	5,378	810	...	11'45	...	2 12 3 1
426	3 0	1,378	9	3 0	27	1,940	5,991					
53	3 12	146	1	3 0	3	741	2,150	241	...	11'21	...	2 14 3 4
53	3 0	159	1	3 0	3	741	2,391					
183	2 12	501	3	3 0	9	401	1,108	127	...	11'51	...	2 12 3 0
183	3 0	540	3	3 0	9	401	1,230					
228	3 12	627	7	3 0	21	2,072	6,073	711	...	11'71	...	2 12 3 4
228	3 0	694	7	3 0	21	2,072	6,784					
213	3 12	580	5	3 0	15	2,190	5,918	740	...	12'50	...	2 11 3 1
213	3 0	629	5	3 0	15	2,190	6,658					
320	2 12	881	14	3 0	42	3,763	10,620	1,305	...	12'26	...	2 13 3 3
320	3 0	950	14	3 0	42	3,763	11,922					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
164	2 12	440	1	3 0	3	294	799	89	...	11'14	...	2 11 3 0
164	3 0	493	1	3 0	3	294	868					
178	3 12	469	1	3 0	3	665	1,609	201	...	12'49	...	2 7 2 12
178	3 0	534	1	3 0	3	665	1,810					
205	2 12	554	8	3 0	24	1,506	4,188	507	...	12'11	...	2 12 3 2
205	3 0	615	8	3 0	24	1,506	4,695					
313	3 12	880	1	3 0	3	1,491	3,693	472	...	12'78	...	2 8 2 12
313	3 0	939	1	3 0	3	1,491	4,165					
85	3 12	224	5	3 0	15	1,486	4,324	501	...	11'63	...	2 15 3 4
85	3 0	255	5	3 0	15	1,486	4,826					
197	2 12	542	1	3 0	3	675	1,981	220	...	11'73	...	2 14 3 4
197	3 0	591	1	3 0	3	675	2,191					
99	2 12	272	8	3 0	24	1,107	3,283	395	...	12'17	...	2 15 3 5
99	3 0	297	8	3 0	24	1,107	3,649					
...	...	...	...	...	...	11	38	4	...	12'12	...	3 0 3 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	11	37					
95	3 12	261	15	3 0	45	1,011	2,857	258	...	12'40	...	2 13 3 3
95	3 0	285	15	3 0	45	1,011	3,213					
92	2 12	253	12	3 0	36	481	1,312	185	...	11'81	...	2 12 3 1
92	3 0	276	12	3 0	36	481	1,497					
19	2 12	63	1	3 0	3	66	224	31	...	12'34	...	2 5 2 11
19	3 0	67	1	3 0	3	66	255					

Serial No.	Deh.	SIRKO.			KHEARI AND PESHRAS CROPS.			WHEAT AND BARLEY.			LAND EMPLOYED IN RABLI.			
		Acre.	Rate per acre.	Assessment.	Acre.	Rate per acre.	Assessment.	Acre.	Rate per acre.	Assessment.	Acre.	Rate per acre.	Assessment.	
<b>KASHMOR TALUKA—contd.</b>														
23	Doomswall	Present	64	0 8	28	17	2 12	47	128	8 0	388	19	1 8	28
		Proposed	64	0 10	40	17	8 0	51	123	8 8	416	19	8 0	38
24	Mithri	Do.	120	0 8	70	...	...	...	23	8 0	86	62	1 8	78
		Do.	120	0 10	87	...	...	...	23	8 8	74	62	2 0	104
25	Kubbar	Do.	45	0 8	23	30	2 12	107	165	8 0	495	25	1 8	37
		Do.	45	0 10	28	30	8 0	117	165	8 8	557	25	8 0	81
26	Bindo Mural	Do.	170	0 8	85	6	2 12	17	221	8 0	683	27	1 8	41
		Do.	170	0 10	108	6	8 0	18	221	8 8	746	27	8 0	54
Total Kashmir taluka.		Do.	1,507	0 8	763	3,256	2 12	8,954	18,641	8 0	55,923	1,119	1 8	1,679
		Do.	1,507	0 10	942	3,256	8 0	9,786	18,641	8 8	62,913	1,119	8 0	2,238
Dubari		Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total Kashmir taluka.		Do.	1,507	0 8	763	3,256	2 12	8,954	18,641	8 0	55,923	1,119	1 8	1,679
		Do.	1,507	0 10	942	3,256	8 0	9,786	18,641	8 8	62,913	1,119	8 0	2,238



PLOWED IN EARL.			GARDENS.			TOTAL.		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Average assessment.
Area.	Rate per acre.	Assessment.	Area.	Rate per acre.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.					
A.	Rs. a.	Rs.	A.	Rs. a.	Rs.	A.	Rs.					
36	2 12	99	3	2 0	9	263	594	77	...	13'18	...	{ 2 4 2 8
36	2 0	108	3	2 0	9	263	661					
25	2 12	66	...	...	...	238	263	57	...	20'14	...	{ 1 3 1 7
25	2 0	75	...	...	...	238	340					
63	2 12	174	4	2 0	12	341	648	105	...	12'38	...	{ 2 8 2 13
63	2 0	189	4	2 0	12	341	663					
85	2 12	334	...	...	...	509	1,040	159	...	13'36	...	{ 2 1 2 5
85	2 0	265	...	...	...	509	1,179					
4,306	2 12	11,941	130	2 0	390	28,959	79,540	9,629	...	12'11	...	{ 2 12 2 1
4,306	2 0	12,918	130	2 0	390	28,959	89,169					
...	...	...	...	...	...	312	276	31	...	11'23	...	{ 0 14 1 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	312	307					
4,306	2 12	11,941	180	2 0	600	29,271	79,811	9,680	...	12'10	...	{ 2 12 2 1
4,306	2 0	12,918	180	2 0	600	29,271	89,478					

M. H. KALVANI,  
Deputy Collector, Kandhkot.

No. 1059 of 1918.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

From

J. W. SMYTH, Esquire, I.C.S.,

Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier.

To

THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

Jacobabad, 26th March 1918.

SIR,

With reference to paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 8286 of 9th July 1917, I have the honour to submit herewith the proposals prepared by Mr. Menghraj Hardasmal Kalvani, Deputy Collector, Kandhkot, for the revision of the settlement in the kacha areas of the Kandhkot and Kashmor talukas. The circumstances under which this settlement is now being made are set forth in paragraphs 15 to 19 of your letter No. 1535 of 1st June 1917 to the address of Government.

2. Mr. Menghraj has prepared one report for the two talukas and rightly so in my opinion as the whole tract is homogeneous and the division into two talukas only dates from 1901. Previously to that time all the kachas were in Kashmor taluka. The report is an exhaustive one and contains an interesting account of the tract and I have little to add to it. I have recently toured through the country and have thus had an opportunity of testing Mr. Menghraj's conclusions at first hand, besides discussing them with him.

3. That the tract is a prosperous one is evidenced by the facts that the land revenue is collected without difficulty, that remissions very small and the arrears unimportant. The figures given by Mr. Menghraj in paragraph 10 of his report show that the prices realized for grain have steadily gone up, whilst paragraph 11 proves that the sale value of land has increased. In fact the 'kachas' have shared to the full in the prosperity which was shown in the settlement reports to be enjoyed by the protected areas of Kashmor and Kandhkot. It has only to be added that the crops of the kachas are just as good if not better than those in the dehs of the first group of the taluka to which they belong, and that the rabi crops in the Kandhkot kachas are probably a little better than those of Kashmor. There has therefore been every justification for considering the revision of the rates.

4. The rates now in force are the standardized rates for the Province, i.e.,—

				Rs.	a.	p.
Kharif and peshras	...	...	...	2	12	0
Gardens	...	...	...	3	0	0
Wheat and barley	...	...	...	3	0	0
Other rabi crops—						
Ploughed	...	...	...	2	12	0
Unploughed	...	...	...	1	8	0
Simko	...	...	...	0	8	0

and have with the exception of the garden rate been in force for the last 25 years. There are two tenures on which the land is held, 'danai' and 'batai.' The figures given in paragraph 12 of the report show what the zamindars'

profits are from the former system: it should however be emphasized that it is the zamindar who pays the Government assessment. In regard to 'batai,' Mr. Menghraj informs me that he was not able to secure trustworthy figures, but the most significant point is that the zamindars would prefer to substitute the batai for the danai system, thereby confessing that the profits from the former exceed those from the latter. The haris in the tracts where danai prevails have not the same status as the maurosi haris of the Rohri division just across the river, but they have so consolidated their position that, even though agreeing to an increase in the cash rent, they have hitherto resisted all attempts to replace danai by batai. It may therefore be accepted as correct that the profits to the zamindar from batai are at least as great as from danai. Mr. Menghraj has shown in paragraph 12 that the average increase in these profits for the last 25 years has been—

				Rs.	a.	p.
Kharif and peshras	...	...	...	1	2	0
Wheat	...	...	...	1	8	0
Other rabi crops	...	...	...	1	0	0
Simko	...	...	...	1	2	0

5. We can therefore approach the question of enhancing the rates with confidence. Mr. Menghraj has proposed one group only for both talukas and the following rates:—

				Rs.	a.	p.
Kharif and peshras	...	...	...	3	0	0
Gardens	...	...	...	3	0	0
Wheat and barley	...	...	...	3	6	0
Other rabi crops—						
Ploughed	...	...	...	3	0	0
Unploughed	...	...	...	2	0	0
Simko	...	...	...	0	10	0

6. Considering the nature of the country, it would be almost impossible to devise more groups than one. The river changes its course yearly, and thus deals with the whole country impartially, and as the soil everywhere is subject to the same influence, its quality does not vary very considerably. The river also has a way of destroying the face of the country side, and when land reappears, it cannot always be said with certainty to what deh or even taluka it now belongs. On every ground I recommend the proposal for one group in the two talukas for adoption.

7. In view of the fact that this is the first occasion on which the kacha rates are being revised, no comparison can be usefully instituted with the rates proposed at any other recent settlement. The only point of any importance that emerges is that in the last settlements of Ratodero, Larkana, Dadu and Sehwan talukas, the distinction between wheat and barley and other rabi crops was abolished, on the ground that it was opposed to the principles of an irrigational settlement. I venture however to think that a 'kacha' settlement must be based more upon a consideration of the nature of the ground than upon the irrigational conditions, in regard to which it may be pointed out that Government is not so intimately concerned, since it neither provides any canal water, nor earmarks any part of the land revenue for 'canals.' In these kachas the crop grown depends entirely on the quality of the soil. If the soil is new, i.e., in a state of liquid mud, simko is the only possible crop: it may be regarded as a kharif crop. The soil later hardens, and may be fit for the plough or not. If it is not, a rabi seed is scattered broadcast, probably matar, sariah or jambho. As soon as the land becomes fit for the plough, it is ploughed, and wheat or barley is sown. In the case of tracts, which have for a long time escaped the river, it may be possible to grow kharif crops, such as juari or cotton, by lifting water from some old abandoned course of the river, and either by such means or

by means of well water a garden may be irrigated. It will thus be seen that for every phase of the ground's development, practically only one class of crop is possible, and that that crop is not primarily determined by the question of water. It therefore seems a perfectly reasonable arrangement to assess the rates mainly according to the class of crop grown.

8. I have discussed the proposed rates with Mr. Menghraj and accept them in toto. The reasons which he has given in paragraph 15 of his report are convincing and it will be seen that the extra rates will not absorb more than one quarter of the increase in the cash rents which the zamindars have been securing since the rates were last fixed. I submit that Government is reasonably entitled to share in the zamindars' prosperity to this extent.

9. In accordance with the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 8914 of 14th September 1916, a copy of the report has been deposited in the taluka offices, the necessary notifications showing the existing and the proposed rates and the reasons for the latter have been published and objections have been invited. Some petitions have already been received and are submitted herewith. The substance of them and the Deputy Collector's comments thereon are appended. I do not consider that any argument has been put forward which would justify any amendment of the proposed rates. The Deputy Collector has been able to answer every objection made. The latest date within which objections may be lodged is April 17th. It is improbable that any more petitions will be sent in, but a report on the subject will be submitted as soon as this date has expired.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. W. SMYTH,

Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier.

No. REV. 603 OF 1918.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND,

Government House, Karachi, 1st July 1918.

From

THE HON'BLE MR. H. S. LAWRENCE, C.S.I., I.C.S.,

Commissioner in Sind.

To

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE FREEMAN FREEMAN-THOMAS

BARON WILLINGDON OF RATTON, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.,

Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

MY LORD,

With reference to paragraph 2 of Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8286, dated the 9th July 1917, I have the honour to submit the papers noted in the margin regarding the revision of rates in the unprotected kacha dehs of the Kandhkot and Kashmir talukas of the Upper Sind Frontier district.

(1) Letter No. 204, dated the 7/10th February 1918, from the Deputy Collector, Kandhkot, with accompaniments.

(2) Letter No. 1059, dated the 26th March 1918, from the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier.

2. The desirability of the revision of kacha rates along with the pakka rates was explained in paragraphs 15 to 17 of the Commissioner's letter No. 1535, dated the 1/4th June 1917. The proposals were formulated by Mr. Menghraj H. Kalvani, Deputy Collector in charge of the division.

3. The whole tract is homogeneous, being originally comprised in the Kashmir taluka, before its division into two talukas in 1901. The soil is alluvial in character and the cultivation depends for its irrigation on the overflow of the river combined with the seepage from it, or on water raised by wheels from dhands and wahurs. The kacha tracts in both the talukas are served by common markets and modes of transport. The gradual rise in the cultivated area, notwithstanding the fact that a large area was eroded between the years 1905-06 and 1916-17, the increase in the sale price of land, the prompt realization of land revenue, the insignificant amount of remissions and the smallness of unauthorized arrears are facts clearly indicating the substantial prosperity of the tract.

*Grouping.*

4. Mr. Kalvani proposes one group for all dehs and Mr. Smyth strongly supports him on the following grounds :—

- (i) that the soil every where is subject to the same influences ;
- (ii) that its quality does not vary sufficiently to allow of classification ; and
- (iii) that other circumstances such as proximity to markets and character of water-supply are practically identical throughout the tracts.

The proposal has my full concurrence and may be accepted.

*Rates.*

5. The Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, has given convincing reasons for the rates proposed by the Deputy Collector and I recommend that the revised rates may be accepted in toto. If regard be had only to the extraordinary rise of prices detailed in paragraph 10 of the report, it would seem the enhancement in the rates was wholly inadequate. It represents however one fourth of the average increase in cash rents levied by the samindar. It must also be remembered that the tract is an unprotected one and that while a poor inundation may mean poor crops, a good inundation may mean very considerable damage to property. I am not therefore prepared to recommend at present an enhancement in the rates fully commensurate with the rise in prices.

No increase has been proposed in the garden rate which affects only a small portion of the cultivated area.

The proposals involve an increase of Rs. 3,261 and Rs. 9,660 or 12·23 and 12·1 per cent. in the case of Kandhkot and Kashmir talukas, respectively.

6. I agree with the Deputy Commissioner that the revised settlement of the unprotected tracts should be guaranteed for 19 years, so as to synchronize with the period fixed in the case of the protected areas.

7. Thirteen petitions of objections with three statements embodying an extract of the petitions and the Deputy Collector's remarks thereon are appended. I am in agreement with the opinion expressed in paragraph 9 of the Deputy Commissioner's letter that none of the arguments put forward justify any amendment of the proposed rates.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your most obedient servant,

H. S. LAWRENCE,

Commissioner in Sind.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

Sind.

Revision of assessment rates for the kacha dehs in the Kandhkot and Kashmir talukas of the Upper Sind Frontier district.

## GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION NO. 7902.

Bombay Castle, 31st July 1918.

Letter from the Commissioner in Sind, No. Rev.-503, dated 1st July 1918—Submitting, with his remarks, the papers specified below\* regarding the revision of assessment rates for the kacha dehs in the Kandhkot and Kashmir talukas of the Upper Sind Frontier district.

\*Letter from the Deputy Collector, Kandhkot, No. 204, dated 7/10th February 1918. Letter from the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, No. 1059, dated 26th March 1918.

RESOLUTION.—The proposals made by the Commissioner in Sind are sanctioned. The following rates have been sanctioned by Government:—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Kharif and peshtras ...	...	...	3	0	0
Wheat and barley ...	...	...	3	6	0
Other rabi crops—					
Ploughed ...	...	...	3	0	0
Unploughed ...	...	...	2	0	0
Simko ...	...	...	0	10	0
Gardens ...	...	...	3	0	0

2. The revised rates should be introduced during the current year 1917-18, levied from the year 1918-19 and guaranteed for a period of 19 years.

3. The petitions of objections do not disclose any grounds which would lead Government to modify the orders now passed.

A. F. L. BRAYNE,  
Under Secretary to Government.

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