

Revision Survey Settlement of the Village Druvi Khol Jalsh

SIS

163

24-10-

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

glare

*District by collector
office*

No. CCCCXVIII.—NEW SERIES.

Registered no 226

gab

Running no 87

~~Duplicate~~

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

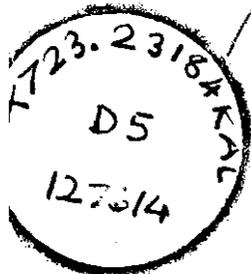
REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT

OF THE

KALOL TALUKA

OF THE

PANCH MAHALS COLLECTORATE.



Bombay:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1905.

[Indian Price—Rs. 1-8-0.]

[English Price—2s. 6d.]

OFFICIAL AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF INDIAN
OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

In England.

E. A. Arnold, 37, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C., London.
Constable & Co., 2, Whitehall Gardens, S.W., London.
P. S. King & Son, 2 & 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W., London.
Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Charing Cross Road, W.C.,
London.
B. Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, W., London.
Williams & Norgate, Oxford.
Deighton Bell & Co., Cambridge.

On the Continent.

Friedlander & Sohn, 11, Carlstrasse, Berlin.
Otto Harrassowitz, Leipzig.
Karl W. Hiersemann, Leipzig.
Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague.

In India.

Higginbotham & Co. and V. Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Madras.
Thacker, Spink & Co., and W. Newman & Co., Calcutta.
S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.
Thacker & Co. (Ld.), A. J. Combridge & Co., and Curator,
Government Central Book Depot, Bombay.
D. B. Taraporevala (Ld.), Sons & Co., Bombay.
Sunder Pandurang, Bookseller, etc., Bombay.

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No. CCCCXVIII.—NEW SERIES.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT

OF THE

KALOL TALUKA

OF THE

PANCH MAHALS COLLECTORATE.

Bombay:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1904.

No R/5909 of 1905.

Copy forwarded to the District
Deputy Collector S. D. Ahmednagar.

Ahmednagar

20-X-5

21

By order

J. K. J. J. J.

Head clerk to the
collector

X723.23184KAL

D5

127614

**INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE REVISION
SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF THE KALOL TALUKA OF THE
PANCH MAHALS COLLECTORATE.**

	Paras.	Pages.	APPENDICES—continued.	Paras.	Pages.
Letter No. 503, dated 13th June 1900, from the Deputy Superintendent, Gujarat Revenue Survey, to the Collector of the Panch Mahals, submitting proposals for the revision settlement of the Kalol Taluka of the Panch Mahals Collectorate ...	...	1-56			
CONTENTS.					
Introduction	1	...	Appendix E.—Population according to religion and education. ...	...	14
Original settlement	2	...	" F.—Agricultural stock ... ..	...	ib.
Constitution of the taluka	3	...	" G.—Shops, looms, temples, &c. and average births, deaths, &c. ... ..	...	15
Revision measurement	4	...	" H.—Schools together with the average attendance. ... ..	...	ib.
Revision classification	5	...	" I.—Government occupied and Inam lands ... ..	...	16
Area at original and revision surveys	6	...	" J.—Wells, budkis, tanks, and other sources of water-supply ... ..	...	ib.
Position and boundaries	7	...	" K.—Ordinary sales ... ..	...	17
Physical aspect	8	...	" K(1).—Sales under Court Decree ... ..	...	ib.
Forest areas	9	...	" L.—Simple mortgages ... ..	...	ib.
Communications	10	...	" L(1).—Mortgages with possession ... ..	...	18
Rainfall and climate	11	...	" M.—Sub-lettings ... ..	...	ib.
Details of cultivation	12	...	" N.—Prices ... ..	...	19
Details of population	13	...	Appendices O, O(1) and O(2).—Revenue History ... ..	...	20-22
Markets	14	...	Appendix Q.—Effect of revision settlement proposals on Government occupied land ... ..	...	24-27
Population and resources	15	...	" Q(1).—Area of villages for settlement with details. ... ..	...	28-29
Live Stock	16	...	" Q(2).—Comparative statement showing amount of old well Kasar and new sub-soil water assessment ... ..	...	30
Ploughs and carts	17	...	" R.—Correspondence relating to the original survey settlement of the taluka ... ..	...	31-56
Shops, looms, births and deaths	18	...	Letter No. S. 398, dated 15th March 1901, from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, to the Commissioner, N. D., forwarding the Revision Settlement proposals with his remarks together with a note by Mr. H. D. Kendall, L.C.S., ... ..	...	57-63
Schools	19	...	Letter No. 8668, dated 23rd September 1902, from the Collector of the Panch Mahals, to the Commissioner, N. D., submitting the report with his remarks ... ..	...	64-65
Land cultivated by occupants	20	...	Letter No. 8741, dated 26th September 1902, from the Collector of the Panch Mahals, to the Commissioner, N. D., submitting his report with regard to the Mehvasi villages ... ..	...	66-69
Assessed and unassessed waste in Mehvasi villages	21	...	Memorandum No. 9104, dated 14th October 1902, from the Commissioner, N. D., forwarding the above correspondence to Government for orders ... ..	...	70-71
Wells and tanks	22	...	Government Resolution No. 1319, dated 24th February 1903, passing orders on the above correspondence. ... ..	...	72-73
Sales	23-24	...	Revised Appendix Q ... ..	...	74-77
Mortgages	26-26	...			
Sub-lettings	27	...			
Prices	28	...			
Revenue History	29	...			
Compulsory processes	30	...			
Crop experiments	31	...			
General remarks	32	...			
Grouping	33	...			
Rating	34	...			
Effect of the proposed rates on Government villages	35-37	...			
Effect of the proposed rates on Mehvasi villages	38-41	...			
Abstract of the result of the proposed rates	42	...			
Sub-soil water	43	...			
Ordinary Jirayat Dhekudiat	44	...			
Vadas or homestead lands	45	...			
Treatment of new rice at future revision	46	...			
Trees	47	...			
Guarantee	48	...			
APPENDICES.					
Appendix A.—Rainfall ... ..	...	12			
" B.—Details of cultivation and crops ... ..	...	13			
" D.—Population according to occupation by percentages ... ..	...	14			

No. 503 of 1900.

From

W. S. COLE, ESQUIRE,
Deputy Superintendent,
Gujarát Revenue Survey;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF THE PANCH MAHA'LS.

Poona, 13th June 1900.

SIR,

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

2. The original survey settlement was experimentally introduced from the year 1870-71, and subsequently confirmed under the sanction of Government Resolution No. 1259, dated the 18th March 1872, for the full term of thirty years, which will expire on the 31st of July next.

3. At the commencement of the lease, the taluka consisted of 68 villages; of which, 58 for the purpose of settlement, were treated as Khálsa; 9 were Inám; and one Talukdári. Of the Khálsa villages, 21 were, under the authority of the marginally noted Government Resolutions, considered as Mehvási from the year 1887, and handed over to Mehvás Patels, who recover from occupants the survey assessment, paying a quit-rent to Government on the revenue yield, which is subject to revision when new rates are sanctioned for the taluka.

No territorial changes have taken place during the settlement. This report therefore deals with 37 Government villages, and the 21 held under Mehvás tenure, of which the quit-rent payable per rupee of revenue demand will be fixed by the Collector of the District when the revised survey rates are introduced.

4. Revision measurement was carried out on the partial system.

Revision measurement.

It included—

- (I) The separation of clubbed occupancies.
- (II) Measurement of new rice areas.
- (III) The breaking up of large waste cultivable numbers.
- (IV) Miscellaneous measurements necessary to bring the survey record up to date.

5. The revision classification also was on the partial system. Owing however to the destruction to some extent, of the original survey record, it was necessary to re-examine all dry-crop numbers of which the anna values could not be deduced. Rice lands also, were reclassified both for soil and water, where the original record did not exist. The treatment of Government and Mehvási villages, both as regards revision measurement and classification, was the same, except, that under the rules for the settlement of Talukdári Estates—*vide* the marginally noted Government Resolution,—Mehvás lands were not classed for sub-soil water advantages.

No. 4580, dated 27th June 1889.

6. 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 operation.	DIFFERENCE IN AREA BETWEEN ORIGINAL AND REVISION SURVEY.						
			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.
<i>In Government Villages.</i>									
By Original Survey ...	12,690	19	15	3	1	...	...	...	...
By Revision Survey ...	12,778		19						
Pöt Numbers ...	2,586								
<i>In Mehods Villages.</i>									
By Original Survey ...	8,824	30	25	2	1	...	...	1	1
By Revision Survey ...	8,570		30						
Pöt Numbers ...	1,531								

In the subjoined table the areas of the original and revision surveys are compared :—

			Total.	Unarable waste.	Remaining arable
			1	2	3
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
By Original Survey ...	...	...	86,092	29,462	56,630
By Revision Survey ...	...	...	85,832	11,166	74,666
		Increase ...	.....	.....	18,036
		Decrease ...	260	18,296	.....

The difference of 260 acres in the total acreage is chiefly due to errors discovered at revision in the areas of large waste numbers in the village of Alwa. These mistakes have now been rectified, and the correct areas entered in the revision papers.

Details of arable land are given below :—

GOVERNMENT VILLAGES.								
By Former Survey.					By Revision Survey.			
Government.		Alienated.	Total.	Government.		Alienated.	Total.	
Occupied.	Waste.			Occupied.	Waste.			
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Dry-crop ...	13,922	2,584	10,528	27,028	12,271	6,078	11,857	20,706
Rice ...	2,537	118	1,594	4,249	2,475	46	1,578	4,099
Garden ...	918	6	1,688	2,607	1,690	...	829	2,519
					New rice.			
					1 D		27 D	28 D
Kharab ...	...	8,648	69	9,717	...	5,896	69	5,965
Total ...	17,377	12,856	13,868	43,601*	17,437	12,020	13,870	43,327

* This 43,601 acres does not include the 1,448 acres of Navāgām and Hanmantla, which are under Reserved Forest.

	MEHVÁ'S VILLAGES.							
	By Former Survey.				By Revision Survey.			
	Mehvá's.		Alienated.	Total.	Occupied.	Waste.	Alienated.	Total.
	Occupied.	Waste.						
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Dry-crop	9,391	2,589	3,578	15,558	10,416	18,736	3,583	32,735
Rice	2,200	188	800	3,188	2,390	42	797	3,129
Garden	146	3	246	395	1,180	17	243	1,440
Kharáb ... ..	...	3,605 F 18,268	34	3,605 F 18,302	...	3,724	34	3,758
Total	11,737	24,658	4,658	41,048	13,886	22,519	4,657	41,062

The difference of 274 acres in the total acreage of Government and Mehvá's villages is due to errors in calculation which have now been corrected. In Government occupied dry-crop, the decrease of 651 acres; and in garden of 918 acres; is owing to the conversion of these lands to new rice. Sixty-two acres of old rice have at the same time been transferred to dry-crop.

The increase in dry-crop waste, is explained by the fact, that large areas formerly entered as kharáb, have now been classed as cultivable.

A considerable area of waste land in Mehvá's villages has been brought under cultivation; and the large increase in dry-crop waste, is owing to the inclusion of forest in the arable area, most of which was, at the original survey, considered as kharáb.

7. Kálol lies about 25 miles north-west of Baroda. It is bounded on the north by the Godhra Táluka; on the east by the Devgad Báriya State; on the south by Hálol; and on the west by territories of His Highness the Gáekwár of Baroda and the Rewa Kántha State. Of compact form but for the existence of five isolated villages which lie beyond its main limits; the táluka has a mean length of 20 miles east and west, and a breadth of about 10 miles from north to south. The total area is 134 square miles; and by the Imperial Census of 1891, the population numbered 40,695 souls.

8. In the 7th paragraph of his original report, Mr. Beyts refers to the general appearance of the táluka as being much finer than most parts of the Kaira Collectorate; he also states "No district in Gujarát, as a whole, gives a better idea of being long inhabited by an industrious people." The following description of the physical features of the sub-division is found in the Gazetteer of the Panch Maháls:—"Open to the west, and with some slightly rising ground and patches of brushwood to the east, Kálol is a rich well-wooded plain, its fields fenced by high hedges and rows of brab palms, and its villages as comfortable and well built as those of Kaira." The chief rivers are the Goma, the Karád, and the Mesri. Rising in the Báriya highlands and flowing westward to the Mahi, they are alike in becoming dangerous torrents during the rains, and in losing their flow of water shortly after the commencement of the fair season. Tanks are numerous; but, as a rule, they are shallow, and unsuited for irrigational purposes.

9. The forest area is large, namely, 33.73 square miles. Government reserved forest to the extent of 15,868 acres is found in 15 Khálsa villages. Of that area, 1,443 acres are contributed by Navágam and Hanmatia which are entirely forest. In eleven Mehvási villages 5,720 acres are reserved. There is no protected forest in the táluka.

10. The existing internal communications are sufficient for all requirements, and no improvements in them have been carried out during the settlement. A good road from Godhra to Baroda,—bridged, except at the crossing of the Goma river, intersects the sub-division passing through the head-quarter town, Kálol. On this road,

numerous cart tracks passable at all seasons from village to village converge. By the opening of the Baroda-Godhra chord line at present under construction as a famine relief work, the taluka will be placed in direct communication with its chief markets. It will also greatly benefit by the facilities for the export of surplus produce to all parts of the country offered by the Bombay Baroda system. The map accompanying this report shows the alignment of the new railway. There will be stations in the villages of Kálol and Vejalpur.

11. Appendix A contains the rainfall statistics for 10 years ending with 1897. The average annual rainfall during the period is registered as 38·83 inches. Of the seasons, seven have been classed as fair or fairly good, one as good, and two unfavourable. Although fluctuations in the annual rainfall are observable; the kharif rains, on the whole, may be considered to have been seasonable and sufficient. The climate of Kálol, owing to the more open nature of the country, is less malarious after the rains, and more temperate and congenial during the hot months than that of the adjoining taluka of Godhra. It is said, indeed, to equal the charotar districts of Nadiád, Borsad and Anand, the most fertile and favourably situated tract as regards climate and rainfall in the province.

12. The following extract from Appendix B shows the average percentage areas under different crops from the years 1893-94 to 1897-98 :—

Cereals—					
Bájri	...	...	...	...	35·71
Paddy	...	...	...	...	23·88
Jowári	...	...	...	...	1·11
Wheat	...	...	...	...	0·48
Coarse grains	...	...	...	...	26·19
Others	...	...	...	...	0·41
				Total ...	87·78
Pulses—					
Mug and udid	...	...	...	...	2·88
Tur	...	...	...	...	2·41
Gram	...	...	...	...	1·45
Other pulses	...	...	...	...	3·68
				Total ...	10·32
Orchard and garden produce—					
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	0·25
Green fodder	...	...	...	...	0·12
				Total ...	0·37
Oil seeds—					
Castor-oil seed	...	...	...	...	0·44
Sesame	...	...	...	...	0·33
				Total ...	0·77
Fibres—					
Cotton	...	...	...	...	0·09
Others	...	...	...	...	0·28
				Total ...	0·37
Drugs and Narcotics—					
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	0·11
Condiments and Spices—					
Sugarcane	...	...	...	...	0·28
				Total ...	100·00

Among the cereals bájri occupies the largest area; next come the coarse grains kodra, bavto, and banti, Rice holds a not unimportant position; but except in the village of Malao, where Kamod, Sukhvel, Jirásal and superior

varieties are grown, the rice lands mostly yield Sutarsál or other inferior kinds of rice. Pulses cover 10·32 per cent. of the total cultivated area. Túr, mag, math, with kodra and báyto, are mostly consumed locally; rice and bájri are exported. The percentages of cereals and pulses in the táluka under report—but for the larger area under rice, compare with similar returns furnished for the adjacent táluka of Anand, where cereals cover 79·48, and pulses 12·02 per cent. of the total cropped area. In the 19th paragraph of the original settlement report, attached as Appendix R, will be found an interesting account of the various methods of cultivation practised in the sub-division.

13. From Appendix D it appears that only 55 per cent. of the population is agricultural, as compared with 70 in Anand and 65 in Nadiád. Of the number, 29·7 per cent. have interest in land; 26·00 per cent. are farm labourers.

The strength of the chief cultivating castes is as shown in the marginal statement. A comparison of these figures with those given in Appendix B of Mr. Beyts' report would have little value, because there is reason to doubt the accuracy of the latter, and in some instances the castes have not been separately enumerated.

It appears, however, that Dharálas, Rájputs, and Mohomedans have increased; while the Pátidárs, although they show no actual decrease, have remained almost stationary.

14. No weekly fairs are held in the táluka. The local markets are Kálol, Vejálpur, Malao, Jantrál, Dehlol, Kánod, Pingli and Aradra. Of these, the two first named only, have any noteworthy trade. Surplus produce from Kálol is exported both to Godhra and Baroda. Vejálpur has a considerable population of wealthy sávkárs, who besides their large local connection, do business with Godhra and adjoining Native States. Rice in husk, oil seeds, bájri and the various pulses, timber for building purposes and fuel, are the chief articles of export.

15. The following comparison of population and resources indicates the progress made by the táluka in twenty-seven years of the lease:—

	Original figures for the year 1870-71.	Revision figures for the year 1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.
	1	2	3	4	5
Population	32,510	40,695	8,185	...	+ 25·18
Wells	421	723	302	...	+ 71·73
Agricultural cattle	10,071	13,151	3,080	...	+ 30·58
Cows, buffaloes and their young	33,324	22,399	9,075	...	+ 68·11
Horses and ponies	316	330	14	...	+ 4·43
Sheep and goats	1,797	3,151	1,354	...	+ 75·35
Ploughs	4,561	6,323	1,762	...	+ 38·63
Carts	1,672	1,931	259	...	+ 15·49

The figures of population in columns 1 and 2 taken, the former from the original report, the latter from the village census of 1897-98, show a substantial percentage increase; and although hardly to be accepted as altogether accurate, they are sufficiently reliable to indicate that considerable progress has been made.

By Imperial census combined figures for the táluka and the petty sub-division of Hálol only are available.

They are as under:—

Year of Imperial Census.	Population.	Percentage increase.	Density per square mile.
1872	66,431	...	168
1881	76,522	15·20	194
1891	87,851	14·81	222

Here also, an increase, though not so great as that according to these village census, is to be noted.

16. Appendix F gives details of agricultural stock. These figures, however, after the present disastrous season are of no value. The mortality amongst the cattle of Gujarat, owing to the failure of last rains, and the prevailing scarcity of fodder, has been unprecedented. Kálol has suffered heavily. Milch cows, buffaloes and young stock have almost totally disappeared; and although every effort is being made by means of cattle camps; the sale at reduced rates of grass imported by Government; and takávi advances for the purpose of sinking temporary wells to irrigate crops of quickly growing fodder; it is certain, a few only of the best and strongest plough oxen can survive. Horses and ponies are not numerous. They are owned chiefly by Thákurs and the Hindu trading classes. The increase in the number of sheep and goats, although it has little bearing on the prosperity of the táluka, is satisfactory.

17. Ploughs have increased by 38·63 per cent. carts 15·49 per cent. There is now one plough on the average to 16 acres of the cultivated area.

18. Appendix G contains the usual information regarding shops, looms, births, deaths, &c. There are three hand looms for the manufacture of coarse cloth and 79 oil presses of the usual village pattern to express oil for local consumption.

The excess of births over deaths during the last five years is in accordance with the increase shown by the figures of population.

19. Appendix H furnishes details of the progress of education in the táluka. The number of Local Board schools for boys is 20 and for girls 3; the average attendance being 35·1 and 13·1 per cent. respectively. Besides the above, there are three boys' schools, supported by the Kálol Municipality, where the average attendance is 61·1 per cent., and one girls' school with an attendance of 31·9 per cent. The total number of boys under instruction at the various schools amounts to 4·24 per cent. of the male population of the táluka, and the girls to 0·36 per cent. of the female population. These figures cannot be considered very satisfactory. It must, however, be remembered that the bulk of the population consists of Dharálas, who avail themselves but slowly of educational advantages.

20. In Appendix I will be found the proportion of Government occupied and Inám numbers and land held under Mehvási tenure cultivated by occupants and sub-tenants. There are 7,126 Government and 5,646 Inám survey numbers in Khálsa villages; while the Mehvási villages contain 6,292 numbers of Mehvás tenure, and 2,284 held as Inám by the Mehvásdárs from Government. Of the total of these numbers, 73 per cent. are cultivated by the occupants or Inámdárs themselves, and 2 per cent. and 14 per cent. in partnership with others or by sub-tenants. There are in Government villages 1,311 waste numbers, of which, 766 are assessed, and 544 unassessed.

21. The subject of waste lands in these villages requires to be dealt with somewhat in detail. In the 3rd paragraph of Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2826, dated the 7th May 1889, referring to the Kálol Mehvás lands it is stated — "The Pátels should be restricted in their demands on all occupants now holding from Government and on future occupants of waste to the survey assessment. The Pátels have a lien over the assessed waste on the above conditions, but Government will obtain the control of the whole forest area."

By the leases now in force, all assessed waste areas are held free of jama or quit-rent for the term of the current settlement; and it rests with Government whether, on the introduction of revised survey rates, these lands are to be again granted on the same terms, or a certain percentage of jama is to be recovered from the Mehvásdárs.

When the 21 villages were handed over in 1887-88, they contained 6,385 acres of assessed waste ; there are now 1,501 acres, divided into 466 survey numbers. The unassessed waste is found in 15 numbers ; the total area being 855 acres. An area of 16,439 acres from both assessed and unassessed waste survey numbers in Mehvás villages has been included in Government forests.

22. In the 15th paragraph of Mr. Beyts' report the wells in existence at the commencement of the settlement are shown to have been 421.

Wells and tanks.

That number however included both permanent and temporary wells. There are now 615 permanent and 108 temporary wells in the táluka. Of these, 302 and 61 are for irrigation ; 237 and 40 for drinking purposes and watering cattle ; and 76 and 7 are in disuse. Water of good quality is found at easy depths throughout the sub-division.

Appendix J furnishes the usual information regarding wells, tanks and other sources of supply. The number of kaoha tanks for irrigation is 2, while tanks for miscellaneous use number 189. The area of old rice in Khálsa villages is 2,475 acres, of which 220 acres are irrigated ; and of the new rice area (1,690 acres) 12½ acres receive a tank supply. No irrigated rice lands are found in the Mehvás villages.

23. Appendix K gives an abstract of 100 cases of ordinary sales of land obtained from the Registration Department. The figures are satisfactory. It will be seen, in 64 cases the sums realised were on the average 27·72 times, and in 28 cases 63·31 times the Government assessment.

Sales.

24. In Appendix K⁽¹⁾ will be found recorded six cases of sales by order of the Civil Courts. Here the average price obtained amounted to 21·75 times the assessment.

25. Appendix L furnishes 33 cases of simple mortgage. In five cases the amount of the mortgage exceeded the Government assessment 3·87 times ; in 15 cases 18·32 times ; in 11, 36·48 ; and in 2, 77·30 ; the average being 19·94 on the whole.

Mortgages.

26. Appendix L⁽¹⁾ contains information regarding 100 cases of mortgage with possession. The average price per acre of the mortgaged land ranges from Rs. 16 to 103, and the sum for which the land was mortgaged, from 8·62, to 59·60 times the assessment.

27. Eighty-five cases of sub-letting are given in Appendix M. In 77 of these cases, the rent obtained was 2·89 times the survey assessment ; in 7, 7·23 times ; and in 1, 17·37. On the total number of cases the average rental amounts to 3·23 times the Government demand.

Sub-lettings.

28. In Statement N will be found the prices of bájri, wheat, paddy, kodra, báyto and gram for 5 years before the settlement, and 28 years of the current lease. Examining the figures of the periods into which the years of settlement have been divided, a tendency towards the same general rise in prices, noted in tálukas previously brought under revision, will be observed. The returns, however, for the final settlement period being incomplete, no satisfactory comparison of averages can be made.

Prices.

29. The revenue history is contained in three Appendices ; O, O¹ and O². Statistics for five years preceding the introduction of survey rates, together with the history of 37 Government villages and of the 21 Mehvási villages which remained Khálsa till the year 1887-88, are furnished in the first of these statements. The next two, give separately the revenue history from that year, to 1897-98, for Government villages, and those now held under Mehvás tenure.

Revenue History.

Throughout the lease, the figures of occupied area and collections have remained very steady, and some increase in the latter years under both heads is observable. The large decreases in the areas recorded as assessed unoccupied

waste have been fully explained in the columns of remarks. Except in the first year of settlement, when considerable abatements of revenue were, as is usual, granted, the remissions and unrecovered outstanding balances are small, and of no account.

30. The extent to which it has been necessary to resort to compulsory process for the collection of the revenue in the last three years is shown in the subjoined statement :—

Year,	Number of villages,	Number of notices,	Number of distraint cases.
1895-96 ...	35	334	1
1896-97 ...	22	89	2
1897-98 ...	35	379	...

The increase in the number of notices served in the years 1895-96 and 1897-98 is said to be due to the season's variations. On the whole the revenue has been collected punctually and without difficulty.

31. No record of any crop experiments carried out in this taluka is to be found in the published returns.

32. Owing to the approaching close of the Gujarát Survey in October next, and the desirability of completing, by survey agency before that date, revision reports on all talukas of which the original settlements will shortly expire; it has been necessary to undertake the inspection of Kálol for the preparation of this report under most unfavourable circumstances, at a time when the district is suffering from acute famine due, to the almost total failure of last season's rains.

The question of revision rates has, therefore, received my very careful consideration; and, in view of the marked fertility of the taluka, added to the fact that it has enjoyed under the current lease to the commencement of the present disastrous year a period of great prosperity with exceptionally lenient rating; I am of opinion—provided within the next few years—favourable recovery be made, that some enhancement of revenue may reasonably be looked for. As a result of the famine and loss of plough cattle an immediate contraction in occupied area will most probably take place. It would therefore be advisable before revised rates are introduced, to ascertain the condition of the taluka by a comparison of the revenue history in years preceding 1899-1900, with those immediately following.

33. The important subject of grouping must now be considered. Under the current lease, the villages of the taluka have been divided into five classes, according to their general quality, and position with regard to markets and lines of communication. This grouping fits in well with present conditions, and but little change is necessary.

In place of the five groups; for the purpose of revision settlement, I now propose four classes as under.

In the original grouping, Kasbo Kálol by itself constitutes the 1st group; whatever reason then existed for this arrangement is no longer apparent. I therefore form my 1st group of Kálol; the 22 original 2nd class villages surrounding it; and the isolated 2nd group village of Vejalpur. These are the best villages in the taluka.

The 2nd group contains the 18 villages now forming the 3rd group, which are all of medium character and position.

In the 3rd group have been placed 8 villages towards the eastern boundary at present constituting the 4th group. They have larger areas under forest, and are inferior both as regards soil and climate to villages in the first two groups.

The 4th and last group contains the 8 villages in the east of the taluka requiring the lowest assessment, which were formerly placed in the 5th group.

34. To the four groups I propose to apply the following maximum rates.

Group.	Dry-crop.	Rice and garden		Dhekudiat water.
		Soil.	Water.	
Villages.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
I. 24	2 12	4 0	4 0	4 0
II. 18	2 4	3 4	3 4	...
III. 8	1 8	2 8	2 8	...
IV. 8	1 4	2 0	2 0	...

The original rates were as shown in the subjoined statement :—

Group.	Dry-crop.	Rice and garden		Dhekudiat water.	
		Soil.	Water.		
			From		To
Villages.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
I. 1	3 0	3 0	8 0		...
II. 23	2 8	2 8	9 0	5 0	6 0
III. 17	2 0	2 0	6 0	4 0	...
IV. 9	1 8	1 8	7 0	5 0	...
V. 8	1 4	1 4	6 0	4 0	...

Briefly stated, the above proposals amount to a four anna increase on dry-crop in the first two groups, the lower groups remaining unchanged. Rice, soil and water-rates according to the system now usually adopted have been equalised.

Government villages.

35. Of the 23 Government villages contained in group I, 14 have percentage increases above 20 per cent. In Jeli No. 12+33·84, Sama (15)+30·81, Bhadroli Bujrag (18)+52·47, Katol (20)+58·45, Vejalpur (23)+48·17, the increase is due to a rise of four annas in the dry-crop maximum rate; the conversion of dry-crop into new rice; the re-classification of old rice, and the application at original survey of reducing distance scales. In Samaldevi also, No. 11,+62·14, the increase is due to the above reasons, and an addition of 57 acres to the cultivated area.

Anidra (2), Jetpur (3), Derol (13) and Boru (19) have percentage increases of 40·43, 26·65, 21·01 and 44·92, respectively, owing to the raising of the maximum rate, and the re-classification of old rice. Alwa, No. 5, and Kandach, No. 8, have percentage increase of 45·08 and 45·83, respectively. This enhancement can be traced to the increased rate, the revision of the old rice classification and the conversion of dry-crop into new rice. In Tarvada, No. 4, and Jadka, No. 17, the percentages of +24·47 and +35·26, respectively, are due to the application of original reducing scales and increase in maximum rate.

36. In this group, 4 of the 8 Government villages show increases exceeding 20 per cent.

Second Group.

That of +28.35 in Satamna (27) and of +50.35 in Karada (30), is owing to the application of reducing distance scales; the conversion of dry-crop into new rice; reclassification of old rice; the addition of 14 and 56 acres, respectively, to cultivated area, and the raising of the dry-crop maximum rate.

In Sansoli (28)+22.82 and Ambála (29)+33.77, the enhancement is due to similar reasons except increase in occupied area. A reducing distance scale also was applied to the latter village only.

37. This group contains four Government villages, of which one, Gusar, No. 32, +29.16, has an increase exceeding 20 per cent. due to reclassification, the conversion of dry-crop into new rice, and the application of a reducing scale at the original survey.

Third group.

Mehvás Villages.

38. One Mehvás village only in this class has an increase over 20 per cent. That is Vintoj, No. (1)+35.04, where an increase of 37 acres in the cultivated area; the reclassification of old rice; the conversion of dry-crop, and the enhancement of the maximum rate; are the reasons for increase.

First group.

Second group.

39. Of the 11 Mehvás villages in this group, 5 show increases exceeding 20 per cent.

In Bhadroli Khurd (3)+75.85, Pingli (4)+38.91 and Bhelidra (7)+34.21, increase is due to the rise in the maximum dry-crop rate, as well as the conversion of dry-crop to new rice; the reclassification of old rice; and reducing scales. The occupied areas of the two first named villages also have increased by 129 acres and 110 acres, respectively. In Naran Paginu Muwaru, No. 5, the increase of +28.63 per cent., and in Kanod, No. 10, of 36.70; is on account of the expansion in cultivated area of 66 and 218 acres, respectively; the rise in maximum rate; the conversion of dry-crop into new rice, and the reclassification of old rice.

40. There are four Mehvás villages in this group, of which one, Paruna No. 15+47.78, has an increase exceeding 20 per cent. This increase is entirely due to an addition of 175 acres to the cultivated area, and to the conversion of dry-crop into new rice.

Third group.

Fourth group.

41. Of the six Mehvás villages in this class, 5 show percentage increases exceeding 20 per cent.

Káhánpur, No. 16, and Chalali, No. 20, have percentages of +48.71, and +21.19, respectively. This is chiefly owing to the increase in cultivation of 326 and 247 acres. The conversion of dry-crop, and the reclassification of old rice, also add somewhat to the enhancement. In Gangapura (17)+189.06, Rohin (18)+64.36 and Karoli (19)+61.15; the spread of cultivation, the effect of heavy reducing scales,—and in the last named village the enlargement of the rice area, all contribute towards the increase.

Application of the proposed rates.

42. The following abstract of Appendix Q shows the result of the application of the proposed rates to Government-occupied and Mehvás lands of the táluka:—

Class.	Number of villages.	Dry-crop maximum rates.	BY FORMER SURVEY.		BY REVISION SURVEY.		Percentage increase or decrease.
			Government occupied and Mehvás lands.				
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	
I	23	2 12	11,830	27,252	11,946	33,008	+21.12 G
	1	...	190	254	227	343	+35.04 M
II	8	2 4	3,791	6,849	3,920	8,412	+23.11 G
	10	...	7,039	12,900	7,755	16,325	+26.55 M
III	4	1 8	1,558	1,793	1,571	2,077	+15.84 G
	4	...	2,115	2,603	2,458	3,045	+16.98 M
IV	2	1 4	...	...	...	...	... G
	6	...	2,393	2,392	3,446	3,501	+46.36 M
Total of Khálsa villages	...	...	17,179	35,894	17,487	43,517	+21.24 G
Total of Mehvás villages	...	...	11,737	18,149	13,886	23,214	+27.91 M

As will be seen, the total result is an increase of 258 acres and Rs. 7,623 in Government land, and of 2,149 acres and Rs. 5,065 in land held under Mehvás tenure.

43. Appendix Q^s furnishes the usual details with regard to sub-soil water classification and the well kasar of the original survey.
- Sub-soil water.
44. A total area of 37 acres 33 gunthas of ordinary dhekudiat is found in one Government village. Of this, 1 acre 4 gunthas only is Government occupied land, the remainder being alienated. To this Government land, it is proposed to apply the rice soil rate of the group and a special water-rate of Rs. 4. By these rates the assessment at present levied remains unchanged. There is no bhátha land in any Government or Mehvás village of the táluka.
- Ordinary Jiráyat dhekudiat.
45. At the time of original survey there were 34 acres of váda land. The area now is 80 acres. In Vejalpur and Kálol, homestead lands up to 10 gunthas, and in other villages of one acre in extent are granted under the current lease free of assessment. Government have been pleased to continue such concessions in the case of tálukas previously brought under revised settlement, and I therefore recommend, that the same privilege be extended to Kálol.
- Vádas or homestead lands.
46. All new rice at the next revision survey should be treated in the manner sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 887 of the 23rd February 1889, and assessed at the maximum dry-crop rate of the group to which it belongs.
- Treatment of new rice at future revision.
47. The usual reservation to Government of teak, sandal wood and black wood trees will be declared at the time of announcing the rates.
- Trees.
48. If the proposed rates are approved, I beg to recommend that they be guaranteed for a period of 80 years, beginning with the year of their actual levy.
- Guarantee.

I have the honour to be,
 Sir,
 Your most obedient Servant,
 W. SCOTT COLE,
 Deputy Superintendent,
 Gujárať Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Kálol, District Panch Maháls, 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 21st October).		Late rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1888	0.65	2	...	...	8.17	22	12.16	12	0.91	1	21.89	37	
1889	0.10	1	3.17	4	20.89	32	11.50	12	...	...	35.66	49	
1890	...	...	1.04	1	23.80	36	2.94	9	...	...	27.78	46	
1891	...	...	...	...	24.89	22	12.59	15	...	...	37.43	37	
1892	0.06	...	0.03	...	18.45	24	29.90	20	0.02	...	48.46	44	
1893	0.60	1	0.57	3	33.55	33	14.61	16	1.71	4	51.04	57	
1894	...	...	...	...	38.37	36	18.53	17	5.95	4	62.85	57	
1895	0.12	...	...	...	30.30	34	2.57	5	1.87	4	34.86	43	
1896	...	...	...	...	31.94	43	7.68	11	0.78	3	40.40	57	
1897	0.01	...	...	...	15.84	26	12.53	17	...	...	27.88	43	
Average	0.15	...	0.48	1	24.57	31	12.50	13	1.13	2	38.83	47	

APPENDIX B.

Details of Cultivation and Crops.

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.	Coarse Grains.	Others.	Total.	Tur.	Grain.
	Number.	Area in Acres.	Number.	Area in Acres.	Number.	Area in Acres.				Cropped (net).		Fallow.	Total.	Available for Cultivation.	Not available for Cultivation.		Total.									
										Irrigated.	Not Irrigated.				Forest.	Others.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Average. Kálol.	58	86,089	...	...	58	86,089	58	86,089	100	536	46,367	631	47,534	5,488	21,588	11,479	38,555	520	16,751	11,201	224	12,285	194	41,175	1,120	681
	Percentages		on the gross area		cropped		(Column	52)	1.11	35.71	23.88	0.48	26.19	0.41	87.78	2.41	1.45

CROPS—continued.

Taluka.	Pulses—contd.				Orchard and Garden Produce.				Drugs and Narcotics.				Oil-seeds.						Fibres.								
	Mug and Udid.	Moth and Kulith.	Others.	Total.	Vegetables.	Green Fodder.	Fruit-trees.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.	Condiments and Spices.	Sugarcane.	Sesame.	Linseed.	Castor-oil Seed.	Safflower Seed.	Others.	Total.	Dyes.	Cotton.	Others.	Total.	Miscellaneous.	Gross Area cropped.	Deduct Area twice cropped.	Remainder Net Area cropped.
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
Average. Kálol.	1,329	1,402	284	4,625	120	60	...	180	54	...	54	...	234	156	...	204	...	...	362	...	41	132	178	...	46,903	...	46,903
	2.83	2.98	0.65	10.32	0.25	0.12	...	0.37	0.11	...	0.11	...	0.28	0.33	...	0.44	...	...	0.77	...	0.09	0.28	0.37	...	100	...	100

APPENDIX D.

Detail of Population according to Occupation by Percentages.

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.									NON-AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.				
Having Interest in Land.					Labourers.				Total, agricultural Population.	Crafts.	Unskilled labour.	Others.	Total, non agricultural population.
Land occupants not cultivating.	Land occupants cultivating.	Tenants and sharers cultivating.	Others.	Total.	Farm servants.	Field labourers and crop-watchers.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1.79	13.24	9.66	4.38	29.07	6.66	19.34	26.00	55.07	4.69	17.85	22.30	44.03	

APPENDIX E.

Detail of Population according to Religion and Education.

Sex.	As per imperial or village Census.	Percentage on total population able to read or learning.	RELIGION.								
			Hindu Castes.			Musalmán Sects.			Christians.	Páris.	Others.
			Dharalás.	Patidárs.	Others.	Siptí.	Ganchí.	Others.			
Males ...	20,889	17.30	11,788	772	7,411	399	418	101	...	...	...
Females ...	19,806	0.14	12,411	674	5,802	372	407	140	...	...	...
Total ...	40,695	8.94	24,199	1,446	13,213	771	825	241	...	...	...

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural Stock.

Number of Villages.	Taluka.	CATTLE.											Horses and ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	PLOUGHS.		CARRS.	Cropped land per year of Plough CARRS.	
		For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk cattle.		Young stock.		Small.				Large (i.e. of over 3 oxen).	For paim-gers.			For iron and goods.
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo calves.										Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
59	Kálol.	12,004	4	22	20	24	9	6,254	2,880	7,076	2,979	25,650	230	4	2,147	6,222	...	64	1,007	10

APPENDIX G.

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

Number of Villages.	Shops.	Oil-presses.	LOOMS.		COTTON SAWGINS.		Births.	Deaths.	Vaccination.	Liquor-shops.	Tālim-khānās.	Dharm-shālas.	TEMPLES.	
			Cotton.	Woollen.	Hand gins.	Steam gins.							Hindu.	Musalmán.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
58	296	79	3	...	7	...	1893-94 ... 1,176 1894-95 ... 1,307 1895-96 ... 1,416 1896-97 ... 1,484 1897-98 ... 1,537 Total ... 6,920 Average ... 1,384	1893-94 ... 1,149 1894-95 ... 974 1895-96 ... 1,416 1896-97 ... 994 1897-98 ... 1,276 ... 5,809 ... 1,162	1893-94 ... 210 1894-95 ... 253 1895-96 ... 628 1896-97 ... 1,341 1897-98 ... 1,229 ... 3,656 ... 731	8	...	5	59	10

APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools together with their average Attendance.

Number of Villages.	District.	LOCAL BOARD SCHOOLS.				MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.				PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				Remarks.
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		
		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.	Number of School.	Average Attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
58	Kālol ...	...	20	35.1	3	13.1	3	61.1	1	31.9	...	...	...	...

12

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the proportion of Government occupied and Inám Lands cultivated by Occupants and Sub-tenants.

Number of Villages.	District.	Total numbers cultivated by occupants or Inámdárs.		Total numbers cultivated by occupants or Inámdárs in partnership with others.		Total numbers cultivated by sub-tenants on money rent.		Total numbers cultivated by sub-tenants for produce of grain rent.		Waste numbers.	Parampok numbers.	Total number.	
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.			Government.	Inám.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
37	Kálol. { Khálsa	5,244	3,557	98	31	399	1,946	74	112	766	545	7,126	5,646
21		{ Mehvási	4,690	2,050	302	61	231	161	64	12	626	379	6,293	2,284
	Total	9,934	5,607	400	92	630	2,107	138	124	1,392	924	13,418	7,980
	Percentages	47	26	1½	½	8	10	½	½	6½	4½	63	37

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing Wells, Budkis, Tanks, and other Sources of Water-supply.

Number of Villages.	Táinkas.	WELLS, BUDKIS AND THE LIKE								TANKS								OTHER SOURCES								RE-MARKS.
		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
58	Kálol	302	61	100	40	77	...	76	7	...	2	...	...	...	188	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	108	1	...	...

APPENDIX K.

Showing ordinary sales.

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sold.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I — 1 to 10 times...	6	21 32	53 8 0	2 7 3	404 8 0	18 8 10	7.55
„ II — 11 to 25 „ ...	64	15 16	395 12 0	1 12 3	12,056 12 0	49 0 1	27.72
„ III — 26 to 50 „ ...		28	63 30	120 3 0	1 14 1	7,609 14 0	119 5 11	63.31
„ IV — 51 to 100 „ ...	2	2 11	4 6 0	1 14 9	564 6 0	248 1 2	129
„ V — 101 to 250 „ ...							
Total ...	100	303 9	573 13 0	1 7 8	20,635 8 0	67 15 6	35.96

APPENDIX K⁽¹⁾.

Showing sales under Court Decrees.

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sold.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I — 1 to 10 times.	1	6 21	8 8 0	1 4 10	43 0 0	7 8 0	5.76
„ II — 11 to 25 „ ...	1	1 18	5 0 0	3 7 1	65 0 0	44 13 2	13.00
„ III — 26 to 50 „ ...	3	8 1	16 14 0	2 1 7	495 0 0	61 10 10	29.33
„ IV — 51 to 100 „ ...	1	1 31	1 9 0	0 14 1	80 0 0	45 1 1	51.2
„ V — 101 to 250 „ ...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
Total ...	6	17 31	31 15 0	1 12 8	681 0 0	38 12 5	21.75

APPENDIX L.

Showing simple mortgages.

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres mortgaged.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I — 1 to 10 times.	5	49 3	86 2 0	1 12 0	333 12 0	6 12 9	3.87
„ II — 11 to 25 „ ...	15	58 20	132 14 0	2 4 4	2,435 2 0	41 10 0	18.32
„ III — 26 to 50 „ ...	11	54 16	81 0 0	1 7 9	2,955 8 0	54 5 3	36.48
„ IV — 51 to 100 „ ...	2	3 24	4 8 0	1 4 0	347 14 0	96 3 2	77.30
„ V — 101 to 150 „ ...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
Total ...	33	165 23	304 8 0	1 13 5	6,072 4 0	36 10 9	19.94

APPENDIX L⁽¹⁾.*Showing Mortgages with Possession.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres mortgaged.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times.	3	12 32	24 0 0	1 14 0	206 15 0	16 2 8	8.62
„ II— 11 to 25 „ ...	24	76 11	195 3 0	2 8 11	3,326 2 0	43 9 8	17.06
„ III— 26 to 50 „ ...	56	149 8	283 1 0	1 14 4	10,846 3 0	69 5 6	36.57
„ IV— 51 to 100 „ ...	17	36 10	62 0 0	1 11 4	3,759 0 0	103 11 1	59.60
„ V— 101 to 150 „ ...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
Total ...	100	274 21	564 4 0	2 0 10	17,638 4 0	64 4 0	31.30

APPENDIX M.

An Abstract Statement showing sub-lettings.

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sub-let.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sub-let.	Average rate per acre for which sub-let.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which sub-let.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 5 times...	77	248 4	410 12 0	1 10 5	1,189 6 9	4 12 8	2.89
„ II— 6 to 10 „ ...	7	9 18	20 9 0	2 2 9	148 7 7	15 11 4	7.23
„ III— 11 to 25 „ ...	1	1 35	4 0 0	2 2 1	69 9 0	37 1 5	17.37
„ IV— 26 to 50 „ ...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
„ V— above 50 „ ...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
Total ...	85	259 17	435 5 0	1 10 10	1,407 7 4	5 6 9	3.23

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the Prices prevalent.

Years.	LBS. OF 39 TOLAS PER RUPEE.						REMARKS.
	Bajri.	Wheat.	Rice in husk.	Kodra.	Bavto.	Gram.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1865-66	45	21	31	100	57	31	
1866-67	36	19	31	96	49	28	
1867-68	32	18	37	95	45	30	
1868-69	34	16	35	74	31	30	
1869-70	28	19	48	96	32	32	
Total	175	93	182	461	214	151	
Average	35	19	36	92	42	30	
1870-71	29	16	42	64	42	32	
1871-72	38	19	47	64	48	28	
1872-73	47	19	70	96	62	30	
1873-74	50	22	63	96	62	38	
1874-75	50	24	55	96	55	32	
1875-76	50	29	56	75	48	46	
1876-77	37	25	54	56	45	37	
1877-78	20	18	20	32	24	22	
1878-79	18	22	32	46	24	21	
1879-80	17	13	25	76	18	19	
Total	356	207	464	701	428	305	
Average	36	21	46	70	43	30	
1880-81	40	18	45	95	62	45	
1881-82	51	24	64	95	63	52	
1882-83	38	21	64	95	63	52	
1883-84	32	20	53	95	45	40	
1884-85	40	24	40	90	40	42	
1885-86	39	27	45	77	42	49	
1886-87	32	20	54	77	42	40	
1887-88	32	18	54	77	42	31	
1888-89	29	19	42	51	37	29	
1889-90	38	21	42	64	...	28	
Total	371	215	503	816	436	408	
Average	37	21	50	82	44	41	
1890-91	41	21	44	91	...	34	
1891-92	36	18	38	71	...	29	
1892-93	36	19	40	71	...	26	
1893-94	34	19	40	71	...	36	
1894-95	34	20	40	53	...	47	
1895-96	34	22	44	67	...	46	
1896-97	29	18	...	59	...	27	
1897-98	21	16	...	38	...	20	
Total	265	153	246	521	...	265	
Average	33	19	31	65	...	33	

APPENDIX O.

Revenue Statement for 58 Khalsa Villages into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1870-71.

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

Years	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY INAM.			TOTAL LAND—GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INAM.			Balance Outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realisation from Auction Sales of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 9, and 11.	Full Assessment Total of columns 3, 9, and 12.	Grand Total for Columns—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
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1866-66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,077	10	...	...
1866-67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,699	44	6	...
1867-68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,616	...	...	...
1868-69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,851	5	20	...
1869-70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,519	...	...	...
Average	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,572	12	5	...
1870-71	30,354	54,617	...	15,534	15,534	39,283	24,705	17,310	39	18,046	34,376	8,843	76,107	1,06,508	48,154	4,637	18,534	...
1871-72	26,799	51,168	...	...	...	51,168	27,771	20,319	392	18,898	37,129	7,107	75,468	1,06,616	58,767	62	...	...
1872-73	29,001	53,557	...	509	509	52,048	28,123	22,010	355	18,338	35,517	7,469	75,492	1,10,084	59,894	...	509	...
1873-74	28,901	51,841	...	922	922	50,919	24,308	19,333	303	18,574	40,183	10,195	71,788	1,11,257	61,417	...	922	...
1874-75	28,716	51,323	...	266	266	51,057	28,539	21,802	299	18,579	31,557	11,199	75,834	1,04,692	63,556	...	266	...
1875-76	26,630	50,915	...	112	112	50,803	28,629	22,212	304	18,554	31,532	11,159	75,913	1,04,659	62,306	...	112	...
1876-77	28,308	50,719	...	140	140	50,579	28,708	23,211	365	18,543	31,532	11,142	75,559	1,04,563	62,080	...	140	...
1877-78	27,398	50,129	...	80	80	50,049	29,648	22,888	48	18,544	31,490	11,131	75,560	1,04,513	61,228	4,468	80	...
1878-79	27,300	50,135	...	129	129	50,006	29,727	22,898	259	18,533	31,481	11,130	75,560	1,04,514	61,295	1,823	129	...
1879-80	27,406	50,261	...	97	97	50,164	29,671	22,825	246	18,530	31,476	11,129	75,407	1,04,562	61,539	162	97	...
Average	28,478	51,386	...	1,778	1,778	49,608	27,983	21,381	360	18,614	33,629	10,061	75,075	1,04,398	62,929	661	236	...
1880-81	26,699	49,921	...	153	153	49,768	29,059	22,429	245	18,528	31,473	11,127	74,436	1,03,823	61,140	...	153	...
1881-82	26,929	49,946	...	110	110	49,836	28,029	21,522	267	18,529	31,468	11,131	73,486	1,02,936	61,234	...	110	...
1882-83	27,069	50,106	...	94	94	50,014	28,701	22,866	288	18,514	31,468	11,120	69,284	94,442	61,420	...	94	...
1883-84	27,429	50,577	...	66	66	50,511	28,938	22,061	298	18,480	31,423	11,091	69,925	94,081	61,900	...	66	...
1884-85	27,727	51,004	...	61	61	50,943	28,744	21,762	207	18,451	31,414	11,088	69,922	94,129	62,318	3	61	...
1885-86	28,018	51,263	...	35	35	51,228	28,455	21,815	276	18,449	31,383	11,093	69,923	94,051	62,997	42	35	...
1886-87	28,126	51,497	...	115	115	51,372	28,346	21,320	282	18,436	31,367	11,084	69,920	94,064	62,738	...	115	...
1887-88	28,247	51,614	...	22	22	51,592	28,303	21,131	282	18,422	31,355	11,073	69,922	94,100	62,266	3	22	...
Average	27,555	50,762	...	64	64	50,698	28,099	21,291	290	18,475	31,418	11,102	69,729	94,461	62,080	6	64	...

* The remission was due to the introduction of the new Survey rates.
 † The outstanding balance was due to the year being one of scarcity.
 ‡ Except the amount shown as outstanding in the succeeding year the sum was recovered.
 § The decrease here observable is due to an area of assessed land having been transferred to the head of unassessed by order of the Collector.
 ¶ The decrease in the waste area is due to land having been transferred to the head of unassessed by order of the then Survey Superintendent.

APPENDIX O⁽¹⁾.

Revenue Statement for 37 Khālsa Villages into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1870-71.

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

A 420-6

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (I.M.A.'S).			TOTAL LAND GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND I.M.A.'S.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from Auction-sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment. Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for collections. Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.			
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1888-89 ...	16,518	34,617	...	25	25	34,592	5,913	5,979	150	13,805	24,292	9,106	36,234	64,888	43,848	...	25	
1889-90 ...	16,605	34,641	...	19	19	34,622	5,824	5,840	155	13,805	24,407	9,106	36,234	64,888	43,888	...	19	
1890-91 ...	16,774	34,866	...	15	15	34,851	2,514	3,076	154	13,805	24,407	9,106	35,123	62,349	44,111	...	15	
1891-92 ...	16,833	34,937	...	15	15	34,922	2,558	3,089	156	13,805	24,404	9,106	33,196	62,430	44,184	...	15	
1892-93 ...	17,001	35,110	...	15	15	35,095	2,385	2,911	177	13,804	24,402	9,106	33,190	62,423	44,378	...	15	
1893-94 ...	17,082	35,328	...	22	22	35,306	2,302	2,877	185	13,804	24,402	9,106	33,188	62,407	44,598	...	22	
1894-95 ...	17,232	35,455	...	18	18	35,437	2,145	2,502	191	13,804	24,402	9,106	33,181	62,359	44,733	...	18	
1895-96 ...	17,341	35,556	...	19	19	35,537	2,083	2,447	189	13,804	24,401	9,106	33,228	62,404	44,883	5	18	
1896-97 ...	17,303	35,492	...	24	24	35,468	2,130	2,487	193	13,799	24,401	9,109	33,232	62,380	44,770	...	25	
1897-98 ...	17,359	35,584	...	60	60	35,524	2,722	3,096	205	13,799	24,401	9,109	33,880	63,081	44,837	...	60	
Average ...	17,005	35,159	...	23	23	35,135	3,061	3,410	175	13,803	24,392	9,107	33,869	62,961	44,417	...	23	

APPENDIX O⁽²⁾.

Revenue Statement for 21 Mehwāshi Villages, situated in the Kālol Tāluka of the Panch Mahāls Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1870-71.

[These villages were treated as Khālsa up to the year 1887-88 when they were handed over to Mehwās Patels.]

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.					UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED AREALS GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (I.M.A.).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND I.M.A.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.	
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from auction-sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment, Total of Columns 9, 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
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1888-89 ...	14,479	11,235	...	...	...	11,235	3,641	2,473	...	4,636	15,510	1,977	22,755	29,218	13,212	...	...
1889-90 ...	14,480	11,115	...	...	...	11,115	3,642	2,473	...	4,634	15,631	1,977	22,755	29,219	13,092	...	...
1890-91 ...	14,485	11,117	...	...	...	11,117	...	...	...	4,635	15,632	1,978	19,120	26,749	13,095	...	...
1891-92 ...	14,645	11,122	...	...	...	11,122	...	...	...	4,634	15,765	1,978	19,279	26,907	13,100	...	...
1892-93 ...	14,852	11,134	...	...	...	11,134	...	...	...	4,629	15,879	1,978	19,451	27,013	13,112	...	...
1893-94 ...	14,848	11,132	...	...	...	11,132	...	...	...	4,627	15,877	1,977	19,475	27,009	13,109	...	...
1894-95 ...	14,849	11,134	...	...	...	11,134	...	...	...	4,628	15,875	1,977	19,475	27,009	13,111	...	...
1895-96 ...	14,849	11,134	...	...	...	11,134	...	...	...	4,628	15,875	1,977	19,475	27,009	13,111	...	...
1896-97 ...	14,848	11,132	...	...	...	11,132	...	...	...	4,625	15,873	1,977	19,478	27,005	13,109	...	...
1897-98 ...	15,080	11,139	...	...	...	11,139	...	...	...	4,626	16,039	1,977	19,706	27,178	13,116	...	...
Average ...	14,741	11,139	...	...	...	11,139	728	495	...	4,630	15,798	1,977	20,099	27,432	13,116	...	...

APPENDIX Q.

Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	BY FORMER SURVEY.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Well water assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group I.</i>			Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Kalol ...	I	8 0	3 0 S. 5 0 W.	...	520	1,266	2 6 11	26	131	5 1 8	57	149	164	613	1,710	2 13 4
2	Anidra ...			2 8 S. 7 0 W.	...	180	254	1 8 1	8	28	3 6 9	...	...	...	177	393	1 9 6
3	Jetpur ...			2 8 S. 7 0 W.	...	466	755	1 9 11	23	69	3 15 3	33	96	13	520	923	1 13 4
4	Tarvada ...			2 8 S. 7 0 W.	...	199	336	1 15 0	10	40	4 0 6	15	33	36	224	403	2 3 4
5	Aluwa ...			2 8 S. 7 0 W.	...	1,350	1,863	1 6 1	93	361	3 14 2	6	11	10	1,419	2,254	1 8 11
6	Maloo ...			3 8 S. 9 0 W.	...	502	872	1 11 10	373	2,548	6 13 4	173	401	551	1,046	4,372	4 2 8
7	Utredia ...			2 8 S. 7 0 W.	...	262	487	1 13 9	...	...	...	5	30	...	267	507	1 14 5
8	Kandach Wanto ...			2 8 S. 5 0 W.	...	1	68	2 3 1	20	76	3 11 7	...	...	...	61	144	2 12 10
9	Delol ...			2 8 S. 7 0 W.	...	1,306	2,789	2 2 2	338	1,032	4 5 5	138	304	345	1,677	4,470	2 10 8
10	Khandewal ...			2 8 S. 6 0 W.	...	150	299	1 15 10	99	250	3 10 5	31	65	78	350	692	2 11 3
11	Samalderi ...			2 8 S. 7 0 W.	...	262	461	1 12 2	42	171	4 0 6	4	8	15	308	655	2 2 0
12	Jeli ...	II	2 8	2 8 S. 5 0 W.	...	369	632	1 11 5	46	151	3 2 6	...	...	...	417	789	1 14 1
13	Derol ...			2 8 S. 7 0 W.	...	598	1,193	1 15 11	57	228	4 0 1	120	270	241	791	1,932	2 7 7
14	Kanetia ...			2 8 S. 7 0 W.	...	176	376	2 2 4	16	62	3 14 2	...	...	...	192	410	2 4 8
15	Sama ...			2 8 S. 6 0 W.	...	507	783	1 8 9	133	453	3 11 3	37	77	164	607	1,477	2 2 5
16	Jantral ...			2 8 S. 7 0 W.	...	280	437	1 9 0	55	118	3 6 0	111	208	282	426	1,040	2 7 1
17	Jadka ...			2 8 S. 7 0 W.	...	187	301	1 9 8	...	...	...	6	8	3	192	312	1 10 0
18	Bhadrol Bujrag ...			2 8 S. 4 0 W.	...	470	735	1 9 0	56	308	3 11 0	19	31	22	545	998	1 13 2
19	Boru ...			2 8 S. 7 0 W.	...	211	384	1 13 2	18	69	3 11 9	23	40	19	252	512	2 0 7
20	Katol ...			2 8 S. 7 0 W.	...	278	430	1 8 9	40	158	3 15 0	13	24	21	331	633	1 14 7
21	Palasa ...			2 8 S. 7 0 W.	...	94	142	1 8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	142	1 8 3
22	Nevaria ...			2 8 S. 7 0 W.	...	211	360	1 11 2	62	265	4 4 4	...	...	...	273	635	2 4 8
23	Vejalpur ...			2 8 S. 7 0 W.	...	817	1,059	1 4 9	231	646	2 12 9	39	51	100	1,086	1,855	1 11 4
Total of Group I			...	...	...	9,415	16,824	1 11 9	1,597	7,084	4 7 5	828	1,761	2,073	11,630	27,353	2 4 10
<i>Group II.</i>																	
24	Charadnugri ...			6 0 S. 0 W.	...	103	124	1 3 2	38	124	3 4 9	...	...	...	141	248	1 12 2
25	Khadki ...			2 0 S. 8 0 W.	...	464	710	1 8 6	179	633	3 8 7	28	49	116	671	1,116	2 3 11
26	Nesda ...			2 0 S. 5 0 W.	...	306	416	1 5 9	124	316	3 6 1	8	13	16	438	801	1 15 5
27	Satmana ...	III	2 0	3 0 S. 6 0 W.	...	595	855	1 7 0	71	342	3 6 1	...	...	...	666	1,097	1 10 4
28	Sansoli ...			2 0 S. 6 0 W.	...	616	955	1 8 9	71	301	2 13 6	28	49	44	715	1,219	1 11 11
29	Ambala ...			3 0 S. 5 0 W.	...	197	293	2 7 9	5	16	3 9 10	...	...	...	212	391	1 8 4

Government Occupied Land.

By Revision Survey.																Percentage Increase or Decrease.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			New rice.			Old rice.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice soil and water.	Bhatta.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group I.		
			588	1,484	2 10 7	21	78	3 9 2	24	134	5 7 11	602	1,691	2 12 11	-1'11	Kalol ...	1	
			170	349	2 0 10	3	4	2 12 3	9	43	5 2 9	180	398	2 2 2	+4'43	Andra ...	2	
			499	1,029	2 1 8	9	23	2 10 1	23	117	5 3 4	521	1,169	2 4 0	+36'65	Jetpur ...	3	
			210	566	2 11 0	4	11	3 1 0	10	54	5 6 5	224	631	2 13 1	+27'47	Tarvada ...	4	
			934	1,778	1 14 5	445	1,050	2 5 9	91	444	4 13 6	1,470	3,270	2 3 7	+45'68	Aluwa ...	5	
			569	1,899	2 7 4	109	294	2 11 2	372 D. 1	2,392 4	8 2 3	1,051	3,979	3 12 7	-9'00	Malso ...	6	
			258	635	2 1 2	6	15	2 6 2	5	21	4 9 7	269	571	2 2 0	+12'62	Utredia ...	7	
			20	58	2 15 3	11	37	2 5 5	20	115	5 10 11	51	210	4 1 6	+45'83	Kandach Wanto ...	8	
			1,372	3,025	2 10 3	79	233	2 15 0	234	1,133	4 13 8	1,695	4,991	2 15 5	+11'66	Delol... ..	9	
			174	461	2 10 2	7	19	2 12 1	57	228	4 4 6	249	799	3 1 5	+11'12	Khandewal... ..	10	
			302	790	2 9 10	29	62	3 1 0	48	210	4 15 3	305	1,092	2 12 7	+62'12	Samaldevi ...	11	
2 12	6 0	...	891	649	2 3 4	78	206	2 10 0	48	20	4 2 8	417	1,048	2 6 3	+33'24	Jeli	12	
			681	1,941	2 13 6	46	129	3 0 7	57	268	4 11 11	781	2,338	2 15 11	+21'01	Derol	13	
			167	435	2 5 2	7	19	2 10 0	16	59	3 10 9	210	513	2 7 0	+16'59	Kanetia	14	
			511	1,229	2 6 6	34	83	2 7 7	121	620	5 1 2	606	1,932	2 14 5	+20'21	Sama	15	
			376	898	2 6 3	16	50	2 1 3	34	159	5 8 2	426	1,137	2 10 8	+9'33	Jantral	16	
			102	422	2 3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	423	2 3 1	+25'26	Jadka	17
			456	1,143	2 3 1	25	73	2 15 9	56	202	5 5 11	537	1,518	2 13 3	+52'41	Bhadrol Bujrag ...	18	
			213	535	2 10 2	29	99	3 6 6	18	106	5 13 8	250	742	2 15 6	+44'02	Boru	19	
			291	742	2 2 10	12	55	3 1 2	39	206	5 4 2	348	1,003	2 14 1	+58'45	Katol	20	
			94	192	1 11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	192	2 1 7	+14'08	Palasa	21
			309	413	1 15 7	8	24	2 10 6	60	277	4 10 6	274	704	2 9 1	+12'64	Nevaria	22	
			726	1,415	1 15 2	240	300	2 2 3	212	1,025	4 12 1	1,024	2,780	2 9 8	+49'17	Vejalpur	23	
...	...	...	9,274	22,050	2 6 1	1,107	2,850	2 9 2	1,565	8,168	5 2 11	11,946	33,008	+2 12 2	+21'12	Total of Group I ...	
			82	122	1 7 10	22	22	1 7 6	37	122	3 10 11	141	202	2 1 0	+17'74	Charadungri ...	24	
			523	1,023	1 15 2	15	23	2 3 5	178	698	3 14 5	716	1,761	2 7 4	+16'77	Khadki	25	
2 4	2 4	...	328	544	1 10 6	2	2	1 12 3	122	409	3 5 7	483	946	2 1 11	+11'04	Needa	26	
			998	927	1 13 1	111	204	1 12 4	71	277	3 15 1	660	1,408	2 1 2	+22'24	Gilmans	27	
			524	992	1 12 2	122	222	2 2 2	69	254	3 10 11	715	1,534	2 2 2	+22'22	Sansoli	28	
			184	285	1 15 10	12	22	3 5 2	4	19	2 1 4	201	412	2 0 11	+23'77	Ambafa	29	

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMER SURVEY.															
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Well water assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Group II—continued.																		
30	Karada	III	2 0	2 0 S. 5 0 W.	...	492	587	1 1 8	108	313	2 14 8	...	...	...	600	860	1 6 8
31	Kharsalia			2 0 S. 5 0 W.	...	270	383	1 6 8	77	289	3 12 8	11	18	38	358	729	2 0 8	
Total of Group II ... ..			...	...	...	3,043	4,273	1 6 6	973	2,334	2 5 1	75	129	214	3,791	6,449	1 12 11
Group III.																		
32	Ghusar	IV	1 8	1 8 S. 5 0 W.	...	651	490	0 12 1	86	261	3 0 7	...	...	...	737	751	1 0 4
33	Chimnapura ... ..				...	206	171	0 13 4	127	308	2 8 8	7	8	19	339	505	1 7 8
34	Kalantra ... ..				...	167	127	0 12 2	30	68	2 1 7	6	7	5	208	302	0 16 0
35	Nandarkha ... ..				...	233	268	1 0 8	34	84	2 8 0	...	...	...	377	327	1 3 6
Total of Group III ... ..			...	...	...	1,208	1,041	0 18 2	277	718	2 9 2	18	15	24	1,888	1,793	1 2 6
Group IV.																		
36	Nawagam			Forest.	Forest.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Hanmantia			Forest.	Forest.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ... ..			...	...	...	13,734	21,646	1 9 2	2,537	10,080	3 15 3	618	1,905	2,311	17,179	36,694	2 1 5
Group I.																		
1	Vintoj	II	2 8	2 8 S. 7 0 W.	...	188	245	1 4 11	2	8	3 9 10	...	...	...	100	254	1 5 5
Group II.																		
2	Bedia	III	2 0	2 0 S. 6 0 W.	...	948	995	1 0 10	640	2,388	3 9 2	8	8	17	1,584	3,378	2 1 2	
3	Bhadrol Khurd			2 0 S. 5 0 W.	...	386	380	0 11 10	88	215	2 7 1	...	...	...	476	501	1 0 19
4	Pingli			2 0 S. 4 0 W.	...	913	1,206	1 5 2	422	1,189	3 14 2	19	31	15	1,344	2,439	1 12 9	
5	Naran Pagnu Muwariu			2 0 S. 6 0 W.	...	61	92	1 2 2	14	48	3 1 3	36	66	49	112	255	2 4 5	
6	Ambalana Nawaru			2 0 S. 5 0 W.	...	80	154	1 14 8	2	5	1 12 8	19	36	48	101	288	2 5 8	
7	Eholidra			2 0 S. 5 0 W.	...	241	350	1 7 8	9	30	3 2 5	...	...	...	259	380	1 8 4
8	Mokal			2 0 S. 5 0 W.	...	347	540	1 8 5	6	17	3 0 10	24	40	82	377	649	1 11 7	
9	Bodidra			2 0 S. 6 0 W.	...	509	786	1 8 9	145	548	3 11 11	3	4	4	657	1,387	2 0 7	
10	Kanod			2 0 S. 6 0 W.	...	600	1,026	1 6 6	245	854	3 7 9	...	...	...	1,045	1,880	1 12 9
11	Viasda			2 0 S. 7 0 W.	...	969	1,505	1 8 10	91	343	3 12 9	25	40	24	1,083	1,918	1 12 2	
Total of Group II	5,256	6,941	1 5 2	1,653	6,532	3 5 7	130	224	302	7,039	12,900	1 12 4
Group III.																		
12	Dhukhinu Jann Muwariu	IV	1 8	1 8 S. 7 0 W.	...	568	449	0 12 8	99	308	3 7 9	...	...	...	667	787	1 2 2
13	Adadra			1 8 S. 7 0 W.	...	762	698	0 14 7	176	686	3 5 2	10	13	22	948	1,314	1 6 2	
14	Fausi			1 8 S. 7 0 W.	...	181	129	0 15 9	1	3	2 12 2	...	...	...	132	122	1 0 0
15	Paruna			1 8 S. 5 0 W.	...	351	353	1 0 1	17	47	3 12 11	...	...	...	366	400	1 1 5
Total of Group III	1,812	1,624	0 14 4	293	944	3 3 7	10	13	22	2,115	2,603	1 3 8
Group IV.																		
16	Kahanpur	V	1 4	1 4 S. 4 0 W.	...	692	551	0 15 2	21	46	2 4 0	4	4	7	617	620	1 0 1	
17	Gajapura	70	62	0 14 2	1	2	1 12 7	71	64	0 14 5
18	Mohin	185	93	0 8 1	47	109	2 5 1	232	207	0 12 11
19	Karoli	754	579	0 12 3	14	31	2 2 9	768	610	0 12 8
20	Chalali ... ..				...	391	380	0 10 2	189	511	3 0 5	1	1	2	561	774	1 6 1
21	Richia	143	115	0 12 10	144	122	0 12 7
Total of Group IV ... ..			...	...	...	2,125	1,670	0 12 6	252	701	2 12 6	6	6	15	2,363	2,902	1 0 0
Grand Total ... ..			...	...	...	9,291	10,481	1 1 1 0	2,290	7,135	3 4 2	146	244	239	11,737	19,140	1 8 9

Note.—The comparison in the Q Statement for the Melvasi villages is between the year (in which the villages were handed over to the Melvasidars) and 1897-98.

Q—continued.

By Revision Survey.															Percentage Increase or Decrease.	Name of Village.	Number.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			New rice.			Old rice.			Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Dry-crop.	Rice soil and water	Bhatha.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
<table border="1"> <tr> <td rowspan="3">} 2 4</td> <td rowspan="3">3 4</td> <td rowspan="3">...</td> <td>470</td> <td>738</td> <td>1 9 2</td> <td>64</td> <td>159</td> <td>1 14 1</td> <td>102</td> <td>231</td> <td>2 11 6</td> <td>656</td> <td>1,278</td> <td>1 15 2</td> <td>+5 38</td> <td>Karada ...</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>259</td> <td>448</td> <td>1 11 10</td> <td>26</td> <td>50</td> <td>2 0 5</td> <td>76</td> <td>293</td> <td>2 14 0</td> <td>359</td> <td>791</td> <td>2 3 4</td> <td>+8 65</td> <td>Kharasalla ...</td> <td>31</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2,867</td> <td>8,169</td> <td>1 12 10</td> <td>398</td> <td>797</td> <td>2 0 5</td> <td>669</td> <td>2,448</td> <td>2 11 9</td> <td>3,920</td> <td>8,452</td> <td>2 2 5</td> <td>+23 11</td> <td>Total of Group II...</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>															} 2 4	3 4	...	470	738	1 9 2	64	159	1 14 1	102	231	2 11 6	656	1,278	1 15 2	+5 38	Karada ...	30	259	448	1 11 10	26	50	2 0 5	76	293	2 14 0	359	791	2 3 4	+8 65	Kharasalla ...	31	2,867	8,169	1 12 10	398	797	2 0 5	669	2,448	2 11 9	3,920	8,452	2 2 5	+23 11	Total of Group II...		<table border="1"> <tr> <td rowspan="4">} 1 2</td> <td rowspan="4">2 8</td> <td rowspan="4">...</td> <td>583</td> <td>618</td> <td>1 1 0</td> <td>75</td> <td>94</td> <td>1 4 1</td> <td>84</td> <td>258</td> <td>3 1 2</td> <td>743</td> <td>970</td> <td>1 4 11</td> <td>+29 16</td> <td>Ghusar ...</td> <td>32</td> </tr> <tr> <td>166</td> <td>149</td> <td>0 14 6</td> <td>50</td> <td>52</td> <td>1 0 9</td> <td>125</td> <td>314</td> <td>2 2 0</td> <td>340</td> <td>515</td> <td>1 8 3</td> <td>+2 38</td> <td>Chlmanapura ...</td> <td>33</td> </tr> <tr> <td>173</td> <td>164</td> <td>0 15 1</td> <td>28</td> <td>29</td> <td>1 2 7</td> <td>8</td> <td>22</td> <td>2 12 6</td> <td>206</td> <td>215</td> <td>1 0 8</td> <td>+6 44</td> <td>Kalantra ...</td> <td>34</td> </tr> <tr> <td>299</td> <td>232</td> <td>1 1 9</td> <td>40</td> <td>51</td> <td>1 4 4</td> <td>34</td> <td>94</td> <td>2 11 6</td> <td>283</td> <td>377</td> <td>1 5 4</td> <td>+11 87</td> <td>Nandarkha...</td> <td>35</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1,130</td> <td>1,163</td> <td>1 0 0</td> <td>190</td> <td>226</td> <td>1 3 0</td> <td>261</td> <td>699</td> <td>2 11 10</td> <td>1,571</td> <td>2,077</td> <td>1 5 2</td> <td>+15 84</td> <td>Total of Group III...</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>															} 1 2	2 8	...	583	618	1 1 0	75	94	1 4 1	84	258	3 1 2	743	970	1 4 11	+29 16	Ghusar ...	32	166	149	0 14 6	50	52	1 0 9	125	314	2 2 0	340	515	1 8 3	+2 38	Chlmanapura ...	33	173	164	0 15 1	28	29	1 2 7	8	22	2 12 6	206	215	1 0 8	+6 44	Kalantra ...	34	299	232	1 1 9	40	51	1 4 4	34	94	2 11 6	283	377	1 5 4	+11 87	Nandarkha...	35				1,130	1,163	1 0 0	190	226	1 3 0	261	699	2 11 10	1,571	2,077	1 5 2	+15 84	Total of Group III...		<table border="1"> <tr> <td rowspan="2">} 1 4</td> <td rowspan="2">2 0</td> <td rowspan="2">...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>13,271</td> <td>23,232</td> <td>2 2 2</td> <td>1,690</td> <td>3,673</td> <td>2 4 8</td> <td>2,476</td> <td>11,263</td> <td>4 8 9</td> <td>17,437</td> <td>43,517</td> <td>2 7 11</td> <td>+21 24</td> <td>Grand Total ...</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>															} 1 4	2 0	13,271	23,232	2 2 2	1,690	3,673	2 4 8	2,476	11,263	4 8 9	17,437	43,517	2 7 11	+21 24	Grand Total ...		<table border="1"> <tr> <td rowspan="2">} 2 12</td> <td rowspan="2">4 0</td> <td rowspan="2">...</td> <td>214</td> <td>312</td> <td>1 7 4</td> <td>11</td> <td>20</td> <td>1 14 0</td> <td>2</td> <td>11</td> <td>4 8 6</td> <td>227</td> <td>313</td> <td>1 8 2</td> <td>+38 04</td> <td>Vintoj ...</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>															} 2 12	4 0	...	214	312	1 7 4	11	20	1 14 0	2	11	4 8 6	227	313	1 8 2	+38 04	Vintoj ...	1																	<table border="1"> <tr> <td rowspan="10">} 2 4</td> <td rowspan="10">3 4</td> <td rowspan="10">...</td> <td>924</td> <td>1,235</td> <td>1 6 8</td> <td>129</td> <td>205</td> <td>1 9 6</td> <td>652</td> <td>2,444</td> <td>3 12 0</td> <td>1,705</td> <td>3,984</td> <td>2 4 11</td> <td>+18 02</td> <td>Bedia ...</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>424</td> <td>457</td> <td>1 0 6</td> <td>93</td> <td>126</td> <td>1 8 9</td> <td>88</td> <td>319</td> <td>3 9 9</td> <td>605</td> <td>881</td> <td>1 7 4</td> <td>+75 85</td> <td>Bhadroll Khurd...</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>636</td> <td>1,524</td> <td>1 10 1</td> <td>88</td> <td>109</td> <td>1 14 7</td> <td>480</td> <td>1,696</td> <td>3 15 1</td> <td>1,454</td> <td>3,338</td> <td>2 5 3</td> <td>+38 30</td> <td>Pingli ...</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>148</td> <td>242</td> <td>1 10 1</td> <td>15</td> <td>22</td> <td>2 1 11</td> <td>15</td> <td>53</td> <td>2 9 3</td> <td>178</td> <td>329</td> <td>1 13 5</td> <td>+22 63</td> <td>Naran Paginu Muwaru...</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>94</td> <td>198</td> <td>2 1 8</td> <td>6</td> <td>12</td> <td>2 3 11</td> <td>2</td> <td>7</td> <td>4 0 8</td> <td>108</td> <td>219</td> <td>2 2 4</td> <td>-8 40</td> <td>Ambalaun Muwaru...</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>231</td> <td>450</td> <td>1 15 2</td> <td>10</td> <td>24</td> <td>2 4 2</td> <td>10</td> <td>36</td> <td>3 13 3</td> <td>251</td> <td>510</td> <td>2 0 6</td> <td>+34 21</td> <td>Bholdra ...</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>359</td> <td>645</td> <td>1 12 9</td> <td>14</td> <td>20</td> <td>2 2 4</td> <td>6</td> <td>21</td> <td>3 13 4</td> <td>379</td> <td>695</td> <td>1 13 4</td> <td>+7 39</td> <td>Mokal ...</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>451</td> <td>861</td> <td>1 14 7</td> <td>66</td> <td>130</td> <td>1 15 8</td> <td>140</td> <td>549</td> <td>2 14 8</td> <td>657</td> <td>1,540</td> <td>2 5 6</td> <td>+13 13</td> <td>Bodidra ...</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>901</td> <td>1,243</td> <td>1 7 9</td> <td>91</td> <td>162</td> <td>1 12 7</td> <td>271</td> <td>1,065</td> <td>3 14 10</td> <td>1,283</td> <td>3,570</td> <td>2 0 7</td> <td>+36 70</td> <td>Kanod ...</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>940</td> <td>1,647</td> <td>1 12 4</td> <td>127</td> <td>253</td> <td>1 15 11</td> <td>94</td> <td>381</td> <td>3 13 3</td> <td>1,181</td> <td>2,261</td> <td>1 15 2</td> <td>+18 19</td> <td>Visada ...</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>5,408</td> <td>8,632</td> <td>1 9 7</td> <td>639</td> <td>1,144</td> <td>1 12 8</td> <td>1,708</td> <td>6,649</td> <td>3 13 4</td> <td>7,755</td> <td>16,325</td> <td>2 1 8</td> <td>+28 55</td> <td>Total of Group II...</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>															} 2 4	3 4	...	924	1,235	1 6 8	129	205	1 9 6	652	2,444	3 12 0	1,705	3,984	2 4 11	+18 02	Bedia ...	2	424	457	1 0 6	93	126	1 8 9	88	319	3 9 9	605	881	1 7 4	+75 85	Bhadroll Khurd...	3	636	1,524	1 10 1	88	109	1 14 7	480	1,696	3 15 1	1,454	3,338	2 5 3	+38 30	Pingli ...	4	148	242	1 10 1	15	22	2 1 11	15	53	2 9 3	178	329	1 13 5	+22 63	Naran Paginu Muwaru...	5	94	198	2 1 8	6	12	2 3 11	2	7	4 0 8	108	219	2 2 4	-8 40	Ambalaun Muwaru...	6	231	450	1 15 2	10	24	2 4 2	10	36	3 13 3	251	510	2 0 6	+34 21	Bholdra ...	7	359	645	1 12 9	14	20	2 2 4	6	21	3 13 4	379	695	1 13 4	+7 39	Mokal ...	8	451	861	1 14 7	66	130	1 15 8	140	549	2 14 8	657	1,540	2 5 6	+13 13	Bodidra ...	9	901	1,243	1 7 9	91	162	1 12 7	271	1,065	3 14 10	1,283	3,570	2 0 7	+36 70	Kanod ...	10	940	1,647	1 12 4	127	253	1 15 11	94	381	3 13 3	1,181	2,261	1 15 2	+18 19	Visada ...	11				5,408	8,632	1 9 7	639	1,144	1 12 8	1,708	6,649	3 13 4	7,755	16,325	2 1 8	+28 55	Total of Group II...		<table border="1"> <tr> <td rowspan="4">} 1 2</td> <td rowspan="4">2 2</td> <td rowspan="4">...</td> <td>542</td> <td>514</td> <td>0 15 2</td> <td>94</td> <td>106</td> <td>1 2 0</td> <td>97</td> <td>233</td> <td>2 14 7</td> <td>733</td> <td>903</td> <td>1 3 8</td> <td>+19 29</td> <td>Bhukhinu Junu Muwaru...</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>746</td> <td>776</td> <td>1 0 5</td> <td>111</td> <td>119</td> <td>1 1 2</td> <td>181</td> <td>578</td> <td>2 13 9</td> <td>1,039</td> <td>1,413</td> <td>1 5 0</td> <td>+7 5 1</td> <td>Adadra ...</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>142</td> <td>135</td> <td>0 15 2</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>1</td> <td>3</td> <td>3 2 0</td> <td>144</td> <td>139</td> <td>0 15 4</td> <td>+4 58</td> <td>Fausi ...</td> <td>14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>466</td> <td>472</td> <td>1 0 3</td> <td>61</td> <td>74</td> <td>1 2 2</td> <td>16</td> <td>44</td> <td>2 10 10</td> <td>543</td> <td>591</td> <td>1 1 5</td> <td>+47 78</td> <td>Paruna ...</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1,897</td> <td>1,899</td> <td>1 0 0</td> <td>206</td> <td>299</td> <td>1 2 0</td> <td>295</td> <td>843</td> <td>2 14 0</td> <td>2,458</td> <td>3,045</td> <td>1 3 10</td> <td>+16 99</td> <td>Total of Group III...</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>															} 1 2	2 2	...	542	514	0 15 2	94	106	1 2 0	97	233	2 14 7	733	903	1 3 8	+19 29	Bhukhinu Junu Muwaru...	12	746	776	1 0 5	111	119	1 1 2	181	578	2 13 9	1,039	1,413	1 5 0	+7 5 1	Adadra ...	13	142	135	0 15 2	1	3	3 2 0	144	139	0 15 4	+4 58	Fausi ...	14	466	472	1 0 3	61	74	1 2 2	16	44	2 10 10	543	591	1 1 5	+47 78	Paruna ...	15				1,897	1,899	1 0 0	206	299	1 2 0	295	843	2 14 0	2,458	3,045	1 3 10	+16 99	Total of Group III...		<table border="1"> <tr> <td rowspan="6">} 1 4</td> <td rowspan="6">2 0</td> <td rowspan="6">...</td> <td>843</td> <td>791</td> <td>0 15 0</td> <td>79</td> <td>83</td> <td>1 1 0</td> <td>21</td> <td>49</td> <td>2 4 5</td> <td>941</td> <td>923</td> <td>0 15 8</td> <td>+44 71</td> <td>Kahanpur ...</td> <td>16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>193</td> <td>175</td> <td>0 14 6</td> <td>6</td> <td>7</td> <td>1 2 1</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>2 1 4</td> <td>800</td> <td>265</td> <td>0 14 10</td> <td>+129 06</td> <td>Gajapura ...</td> <td>17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>257</td> <td>202</td> <td>0 12 2</td> <td>5</td> <td>4</td> <td>0 14 11</td> <td>57</td> <td>126</td> <td>2 2 1</td> <td>319</td> <td>372</td> <td>1 0 6</td> <td>+64 36</td> <td>Rohin ...</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>866</td> <td>814</td> <td>0 15 0</td> <td>120</td> <td>136</td> <td>1 2 3</td> <td>14</td> <td>23</td> <td>2 4 1</td> <td>999</td> <td>253</td> <td>0 15 9</td> <td>+61 18</td> <td>Koroll ...</td> <td>19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>562</td> <td>439</td> <td>0 12 6</td> <td>64</td> <td>53</td> <td>0 15 7</td> <td>192</td> <td>446</td> <td>2 5 1</td> <td>808</td> <td>968</td> <td>1 2 7</td> <td>+21 10</td> <td>Chalali ...</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>177</td> <td>141</td> <td>0 12 9</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>177</td> <td>141</td> <td>0 12 9</td> <td>+15 67</td> <td>Rohia ...</td> <td>21</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>2,897</td> <td>2,563</td> <td>0 14 2</td> <td>264</td> <td>292</td> <td>1 1 2</td> <td>285</td> <td>655</td> <td>2 4 9</td> <td>2,446</td> <td>2,501</td> <td>1 0 3</td> <td>+46 36</td> <td>Total of Group IV ...</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>10,416</td> <td>13,208</td> <td>1 4 7</td> <td>1,199</td> <td>1,748</td> <td>1 7 9</td> <td>2,200</td> <td>8,063</td> <td>3 8 4</td> <td>12,886</td> <td>23,214</td> <td>1 10 8</td> <td>+27 91</td> <td>Grand Total ...</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>															} 1 4	2 0	...	843	791	0 15 0	79	83	1 1 0	21	49	2 4 5	941	923	0 15 8	+44 71	Kahanpur ...	16	193	175	0 14 6	6	7	1 2 1	1	2	2 1 4	800	265	0 14 10	+129 06	Gajapura ...	17	257	202	0 12 2	5	4	0 14 11	57	126	2 2 1	319	372	1 0 6	+64 36	Rohin ...	18	866	814	0 15 0	120	136	1 2 3	14	23	2 4 1	999	253	0 15 9	+61 18	Koroll ...	19	562	439	0 12 6	64	53	0 15 7	192	446	2 5 1	808	968	1 2 7	+21 10	Chalali ...	20	177	141	0 12 9	177	141	0 12 9	+15 67	Rohia ...	21				2,897	2,563	0 14 2	264	292	1 1 2	285	655	2 4 9	2,446	2,501	1 0 3	+46 36	Total of Group IV ...					10,416	13,208	1 4 7	1,199	1,748	1 7 9	2,200	8,063	3 8 4	12,886	23,214	1 10 8	+27 91	Grand Total ...	
} 2 4	3 4	...	470	738	1 9 2	64	159	1 14 1	102	231	2 11 6	656	1,278	1 15 2				+5 38	Karada ...	30																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
			259	448	1 11 10	26	50	2 0 5	76	293	2 14 0	359	791	2 3 4				+8 65	Kharasalla ...	31																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
			2,867	8,169	1 12 10	398	797	2 0 5	669	2,448	2 11 9	3,920	8,452	2 2 5	+23 11	Total of Group II...																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
} 1 2	2 8	...	583	618	1 1 0	75	94	1 4 1	84	258	3 1 2	743	970	1 4 11	+29 16	Ghusar ...	32																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
			166	149	0 14 6	50	52	1 0 9	125	314	2 2 0	340	515	1 8 3	+2 38	Chlmanapura ...	33																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
			173	164	0 15 1	28	29	1 2 7	8	22	2 12 6	206	215	1 0 8	+6 44	Kalantra ...	34																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
			299	232	1 1 9	40	51	1 4 4	34	94	2 11 6	283	377	1 5 4	+11 87	Nandarkha...	35																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
			1,130	1,163	1 0 0	190	226	1 3 0	261	699	2 11 10	1,571	2,077	1 5 2	+15 84	Total of Group III...																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
} 1 4	2 0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
			13,271	23,232	2 2 2	1,690	3,673	2 4 8	2,476	11,263	4 8 9	17,437	43,517	2 7 11	+21 24	Grand Total ...																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
} 2 12	4 0	...	214	312	1 7 4	11	20	1 14 0	2	11	4 8 6	227	313	1 8 2	+38 04	Vintoj ...	1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
} 2 4	3 4	...	924	1,235	1 6 8	129	205	1 9 6	652	2,444	3 12 0	1,705	3,984	2 4 11	+18 02	Bedia ...	2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
			424	457	1 0 6	93	126	1 8 9	88	319	3 9 9	605	881	1 7 4	+75 85	Bhadroll Khurd...	3																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
			636	1,524	1 10 1	88	109	1 14 7	480	1,696	3 15 1	1,454	3,338	2 5 3	+38 30	Pingli ...	4																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
			148	242	1 10 1	15	22	2 1 11	15	53	2 9 3	178	329	1 13 5	+22 63	Naran Paginu Muwaru...	5																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
			94	198	2 1 8	6	12	2 3 11	2	7	4 0 8	108	219	2 2 4	-8 40	Ambalaun Muwaru...	6																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
			231	450	1 15 2	10	24	2 4 2	10	36	3 13 3	251	510	2 0 6	+34 21	Bholdra ...	7																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
			359	645	1 12 9	14	20	2 2 4	6	21	3 13 4	379	695	1 13 4	+7 39	Mokal ...	8																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
			451	861	1 14 7	66	130	1 15 8	140	549	2 14 8	657	1,540	2 5 6	+13 13	Bodidra ...	9																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
			901	1,243	1 7 9	91	162	1 12 7	271	1,065	3 14 10	1,283	3,570	2 0 7	+36 70	Kanod ...	10																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
			940	1,647	1 12 4	127	253	1 15 11	94	381	3 13 3	1,181	2,261	1 15 2	+18 19	Visada ...	11																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
			5,408	8,632	1 9 7	639	1,144	1 12 8	1,708	6,649	3 13 4	7,755	16,325	2 1 8	+28 55	Total of Group II...																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
} 1 2	2 2	...	542	514	0 15 2	94	106	1 2 0	97	233	2 14 7	733	903	1 3 8	+19 29	Bhukhinu Junu Muwaru...	12																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
			746	776	1 0 5	111	119	1 1 2	181	578	2 13 9	1,039	1,413	1 5 0	+7 5 1	Adadra ...	13																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
			142	135	0 15 2	1	3	3 2 0	144	139	0 15 4	+4 58	Fausi ...	14																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
			466	472	1 0 3	61	74	1 2 2	16	44	2 10 10	543	591	1 1 5	+47 78	Paruna ...	15																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
			1,897	1,899	1 0 0	206	299	1 2 0	295	843	2 14 0	2,458	3,045	1 3 10	+16 99	Total of Group III...																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
} 1 4	2 0	...	843	791	0 15 0	79	83	1 1 0	21	49	2 4 5	941	923	0 15 8	+44 71	Kahanpur ...	16																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
			193	175	0 14 6	6	7	1 2 1	1	2	2 1 4	800	265	0 14 10	+129 06	Gajapura ...	17																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
			257	202	0 12 2	5	4	0 14 11	57	126	2 2 1	319	372	1 0 6	+64 36	Rohin ...	18																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
			866	814	0 15 0	120	136	1 2 3	14	23	2 4 1	999	253	0 15 9	+61 18	Koroll ...	19																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
			562	439	0 12 6	64	53	0 15 7	192	446	2 5 1	808	968	1 2 7	+21 10	Chalali ...	20																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
			177	141	0 12 9	177	141	0 12 9	+15 67	Rohia ...	21																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
			2,897	2,563	0 14 2	264	292	1 1 2	285	655	2 4 9	2,446	2,501	1 0 3	+46 36	Total of Group IV ...																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
			10,416	13,208	1 4 7	1,199	1,748	1 7 9	2,200	8,063	3 8 4	12,886	23,214	1 10 8	+27 91	Grand Total ...																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										

Explanation D.—Dhekudl. The villages Nawagam and Hanmantia in which figures are not entered are under Forest. The averages shown in the several columns are worked on the actual figures, including annas and pica.

APPENDIX Q⁽¹⁾.

Showing Area of Villages for Settlement, with details.

No.	Name of Village.	Former Taluka.	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
MEHYA'S VILLAGES,			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		
<i>Group I.</i>														
1	Vintoj		1,060	865	190	808	312	1,060	294	227	273	246	324	U. F.
<i>Group II.</i>														
2	Bodia		2,068	631	1,594	833	310	2,068	449	1,705	225	323	2,123	A. F.
3	Bhadrolli Khurad... ..		2,190	1,278	476	118	77	2,190	177	605	59	28	414	A. F.
						38	22	A. F.			42	48	U. F.	
											750		U. W.	
4	Pingli		2,539	294	1,944	316	248	2,543	292	1,454	115	144	1,637	A. F.
5	Naranpaginnu Muwara		877	131	112	85	57	877	131	179	13	18	476	A. F.
6	Ambalanu Muwara		209	53	101	...	...	209	33	102	...	...	223	A. F.
7	Bhaidra		484	37	250	...	...	485	27	251	...	...	300	
8	Mokai		761	166	377	8	8	761	163	379	8	9	1,164	
9	Bodidra		1,280	240	657	85	118	1,280	90	657	83	144	342	U. F.
											220		U. W.	
											32		U. W.	
10	Kanod		2,885	699	1,045	328	332	2,885	448	1,269	100	94	1,323	U. F.
						628	480	A. F.			891		U. F.	
11	Vikada		2,228	219	1,083	95	146	2,235	273	1,181	15	21	971	U. F.
						155	208	A. F.			201		294	A. F.
	Total, Group II ...		16,499	2,927	7,039	1,260	1,326	16,503	2,091	7,755	598	681	8,921	A. F.
						1,581	1,375	A. F.			1,182	1,462	U. F.	
											328		U. W.	
<i>Group III.</i>														
12	Bhukinnu Junu Muwara		1,099	165	667	80	51	1,087	147	733	18	11	608	A. F.
13	Adadra	Kalol	2,211	452	946	121	77	2,210	323	1,028	14	8	2,169	A. F.
						190	78	A. F.			81	20	A. F.	
											190		U. F.	
											128		U. F.	
14	Fansi		218	35	132	0	6	221	35	144	...	...	98	
15	Paruna		2,526	1,214	362	35	40	2,525	163	543	11	9	229	A. F.
						774	454	A. F.			774	670	U. F.	
											850		U. F.	
											50		U. W.	
	Total, Group III ...		6,044	1,866	2,116	244	174	6,043	668	2,458	59	40	2,994	A. F.
						904	532	A. F.			978	312	U. F.	
											976		U. F.	
											50		U. W.	
<i>Group IV.</i>														
16	Kahnapur		6,645	5,076	617	125	111	6,645	43	943	14	13	630	A. F.
						58	57	A. F.			59	67	U. F.	
											5,365		U. W.	
17	Gajapura		697	33	71	128	89	700	37	200	...	...	96	A. F.
18	Rohla		825	211	232	430	153	A. F.			420	219	68	A. F.
						183	279	315	279	319	33	23	68	A. F.
						140	66	A. F.			37	34	U. F.	
19	Karoli		5,535	3,990	673	365	189	5,542	93	999	109	332	210	A. F.
						285	157	A. F.			424	272	U. F.	
											284		U. F.	
20	Chalali		2,142	1,265	551	153	199	2,142	157	808	3,597	77	671	A. F.
											85	25	U. F.	
											37		U. W.	
21	Rohla		1,612	989	144	23	16	1,612	96	177	853	11	243	A. F.
						157	118	A. F.			239	120	U. F.	
											157		U. F.	
											741		U. F.	
											126		U. W.	
	Total, Group IV ...		17,456	12,154	2,393	908	822	17,466	705	3,446	573	455	1,923	A. F.
						1,080	549	A. F.			943	727	U. F.	
											10,449		U. F.	
											418		U. W.	
	Grand Total ...		41,048	16,302	11,737	2,730	2,094	41,062	2,758	13,386	1,501	1,522	14,162	A. F.
						2,605	2,456	A. F.			3,153	3,001	U. F.	
											13,298		U. F.	
											655		U. W.	

Explanation :-
 A. F. - Assessed Forest.
 U. F. - Unassessed Forest.
 U. W. - Unassessed Waste.

APPENDIX Q².

Comparative Statement showing Amount of Old Well Kasar and New Subsoil Water Assessment.

No.	Name of Village.	SUBSOIL WATER ASSESSMENT.											Percentage Increase or Decrease as per Appendix Q, Column 34.
		Original Well Kasar.	Dry-crop.		New rice.		Old rice.		Garden.		Total.		
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Group I.			Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
1	Kalol ...	164	558	206	20	12	24	18	...	...	602	231	-1.11
2	Anidra ...	...	145	42	2	1	8	4	...	...	156	47	+40.43
3	Jetpur ...	13	414	181	9	3	22	11	...	...	446	145	+26.65
4	Tarvada ...	36	210	80	4	2	10	8	...	...	224	90	+27.47
5	Aluwa ...	19	788	178	390	121	80	43	...	...	1,268	340	+45.08
6	Malso ...	551	361	169	42	18	109	63	...	...	512	250	-9.00
7	Utredia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+12.62
8	Kandach Wanto ...	...	20	10	11	7	20	15	...	...	51	32	+45.83
9	Delol ...	345	1,364	860	68	28	178	66	...	...	1,805	451	+11.66
10	Khandewal ...	78	170	63	6	2	42	21	...	...	218	86	+11.13
11	Samaldevi ...	15	292	129	18	10	29	21	...	...	399	160	+62.14
12	Jeli ...	...	239	45	21	5	10	8	...	...	270	53	+33.84
13	Derol ...	241	653	336	38	20	32	23	...	...	716	379	+21.01
14	Kanetia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+16.59
15	Sama ...	164	511	113	34	7	121	47	...	...	668	167	+30.81
16	Jantral ...	282	328	108	16	7	34	17	...	...	378	132	+9.88
17	Jadka ...	8	178	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	91	+35.26
18	Bhadrol Bujrag ...	22	440	142	25	9	56	31	...	...	521	182	+52.41
19	Boru ...	19	201	101	29	19	18	16	...	...	248	136	+44.92
20	Katol ...	21	270	110	18	9	39	22	...	...	327	141	+58.45
21	Palasa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+14.03
22	Newaria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+12.64
23	Vejalpur ...	100	595	97	110	21	202	63	...	...	907	181	+48.17
	Total ...	2,078	7,737	2,509	656	299	1,029	486	...	...	9,622	3,294	+21.12
Group II.													
24	Charadungri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+17.74
25	Khadki ...	116	373	104	9	3	59	26	...	...	441	133	+16.77
26	Nesda ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+11.04
27	Satmana ...	...	262	87	16	3	33	7	...	...	311	47	+28.35
28	Sansoli ...	44	382	62	119	20	68	18	...	...	569	85	+23.82
29	Ambala ...	...	139	20	12	2	5	1	...	...	156	23	+33.77
30	Karada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+50.35
31	Kharsalia ...	38	110	11	16	8	22	7	...	...	143	21	+8.65
	Total ...	214	1,266	224	172	31	187	54	...	...	1,625	309	+23.11
Group III.													
32	Ghusar ...	...	155	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	12	+29.16
33	Chimnapura ...	19	82	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	6	+2.39
34	Kalantra ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+6.44
35	Nandarkha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+11.67
	Total ...	24	287	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	237	18	+15.84
Group IV.													
36	Nawagam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Hanmantia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	2,311	9,240	2,751	1,028	330	1,216	540	...	...	11,484	3,621	+21.24

Note.—The Mehvas villages have not been classed or assessed for subsoil water advantages.

APPENDIX R.

No. $\frac{A}{1071}$ of 1871.

FROM

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

TO

THE EXTRA FIRST ASSISTANT COLLECTOR
in charge Panch Maháls.

Superintendent's Office, Surat, 2nd November 1871.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, for the consideration and sanction of Government, the results of an experimental introduction of the Survey-assessment carried out by me during the past season in the Kálol sub-division of the Kálol Táluka, Panch Maháls, by permission conveyed in the Revenue Commissioner's letter No. 2580, dated 26th May 1871.

2. The táluka is situated 25 miles north of Baroda, the capital of His Highness the Gaikwar. It has the Báriya Raja's territory on the east side; villages belonging to Rewa Kántha Chief and the Gaikwar on the west side; our Godhra Mahál is on the north boundary; and the Hálol sub-division on the south boundary. From Jantral, the western extremity of the group, the distance to the Mahi river, upon the west bank of which our Kaira Collectorate abuts, is only 18 miles.

3. Were it not for the separation of Kabanpur and Gajapura by a narrow strip of Báriya land; Palasa and Nevaria by Gaikwari territory- and the isolated position of Vintoj, situated half-way between Kálol and the Myhi, the táluka would have a compact form, within an area of 140 square miles. The accompanying map will make up for a better description.

4. The chief rivers are the Goma, Kavád and Mesri, all having their sources in the mountainous parts of Báriya, and like all such streams are formidable during the monsoon, but dwindle down to insignificance shortly after the cold weather. The largest of them, which flows past the town, sinks below the surface of loose sand and is lost to sight soon after the monsoon.

5. The hills within the limit of the sub-division are confined to the western side and do not rise higher than a few hundred feet above the level of the plain. They are metamorphic in character, being a fusion of granite and quartz rocks. About Aradra they are fantastically capped with boulders threatening to slip off the smooth crystalline surface of the mountain side—brown externally, but on fracture presenting a grayish white scintillating appearance. The stones used for the Malow bund, obtained from neighbouring hills, are of micaceous granite.

6. A straight raised road has been in construction for several years past connecting Godhra with Baroda. It is finished up to the boundary of the Gaikwar's territory and awaits the Gaikwar's pleasure for completion. He would probably be moved to pity, were he to witness the dreadful career of laden carts compelled to pay him toll and custom dues at the gates of his capital, tossing about in ruts like ships in a storm. The country roads in Kálol, which are sandy, are very good after a fall of rain, but, though level, make travelling very heavy at other times.

7. The general appearance of the district is much finer than most parts of the Kaira Collectorate. Trees are numerous and large, and the hedge rows abound with foliage of great variety. The brab palm which grows luxuriantly forms a distinct feature in the landscape from other parts of Gujarát. It is seldom seen without parasites growing up its stem to the very summit, the *pepal* and *burr* also delighting in the same murderous embrace. Fields are regularly laid out and apparently well attended to, very few being without hedges. Excepting in Bhil villages the houses are tiled and look as comfortable as they are in Kaira. The term

'jungle' applied to Kálol is a misnomer, no district in Gujarát as a whole gives a better idea of being long inhabited by an industrious people. Tanks unfortunately owing to the porous nature of the ground do not hold water long, but there is a fair amount of irrigation in each village from wells.

8. The annual rainfall registered by the Mamlatdar since 1867 gives, as per margin, a mean average of 41 inches. This is a higher indication of moisture than is the case either in the Kaira or Ahmedabad Collectorates, but the loose soil fully requires it. The climate is consequently very temperate and congenial to the growth of trees. The last hot weather season was one of the pleasantest I experienced, only demanding a *tattie* during a few exceptional days. Fever is not more prevalent than in Kaira, and epidemics are perhaps on the whole less prevalent. Water is good throughout the district, and the people do not appear to be afflicted by any special disease.

9. The táluka contains 68 villages in all; 9 are held on service tenures by the Desais; 1 inclusive of several hamlets is *quasi*-Talukdari; and 58 are pure Khalsa. For the present our operations are confined to the latter, and all the statistics which follow will have reference solely to them.

Division of land.

10. The division into survey numbers according to the three different classes of cultivation is given in detail below:—

Culturable.	GOVERNMENT.			ALIENATED.			TOTAL OF BOTH.		
	Numbers.	Acres.	Gunthas.	Numbers.	Acres.	Gunthas.	Numbers.	Acres.	Gunthas.
Dry-crop	11,065	48,826	14	7,752	14,868	38	18,817	63,195	12
Rice		4,889	34		2,806	36		7,895	30
Garden		1,343	14		3,172	20		3,515	34
Total	11,065	55,059	22	7,752	19,047	14	18,817	74,106	36
Unculturable area, including roads, rivers, tanks, village sites, &c.	274	6,544	37	.....	.....	...	274	6,544	37
Grand Total	11,339	61,604	19	7,752	19,047	14	19,091	80,651	39

11. The gross area of the 58 villages is a little over 126 square miles. Out of the 55,059 acres of Government land, 24,705 acres are lying waste and only 30,354 acres are in occupation; so that, roughly speaking, nearly half the area of Kálol still invites immigration. This half, however, is almost entirely confined to the western villages—Karoli, Kahanpur, Paruna, Novagam, Ghusar, Richia and Chulahi. Some contain large tracts of land, quite deserted I am told, on account of the Bhatas and Charans keeping large herds of cattle destructive to crops, and thus materially backing their dreaded curses against settlers upon the land.

12. By survey enumeration (*vide* Appendix B), there appear to be 32,510 men, women, and children in the district; the adult males numbering 9,190 and females 10,010. The ratio of 251 souls to the square mile upon the gross area of Kálol is much higher than I had expected. It does not compare badly with Thásra and Kapadvanj, though it be but half the proportion of Borsad. Considering, however, that little more than half the culturable area is occupied, I think the other half is as densely populated as any district in Gujarát. This is by no means surprising, as we know that Kálol is a much older and longer occupied district than most parts of Kaira. When Nadiad and Thásra were unreclaimed from the jungle and the abode of wild beasts and equally wild tribes, the country round Champanir, once the capital of Gujarát, was in a flourishing condition. The great number of brab palms planted in straight lines on the boundary of fields, by computation of the rings which appear on their bark, prove a well-ordered state of things many centuries back. Were it not that the poor villages on the Báriya frontier help to reduce the average condition of the táluka treated as a whole, I would be justified in classing it high in the scale of that most favourable feature of prosperity—redundant population.

Occupation.

13. The occupations of the people are given below; the children are supposed to be of their father's profession:—

Occupation.	Number.	Occupation.	Number.
Agriculturists	24,351	Kolis	38
Shepherds	19	Oilmen	110
Labourers	1,382	Shoemakers	122
Servants	1,734	Priests	26
Carpenters	419	Blacksmiths	162
Barbers	322	Khalpas	22
Chamars	210	Bhangis	98
Merchants	1,698	Saranias	82
Men living on in-door work	98	Dheds	119
Beggars	682	Bricklayers	48
Graziers	89	Bavalias	14
Potters	316	Gardeners	14
Tailors	202	Bhavsars	17
Washermen	87		
Goldsmiths	90	Total	32,510

14. Referring to column 8 of Appendix B, you will perceive that out of 32,510 inhabitants no less than 15,945 are Kolis and Bhils. Next in importance are 3,630 Brahmins and Banias, 1,671 Kunbis, 1,187 Mussalman, all the rest being made up of small numbers in 37 different classes.

Principal class.

15. Inquiry into the resources of each village by the classing establishment results in showing the following state of things:—

Chawria.	HOUSES.				WELLS.				CARTS AND PLOUGHS.		LIVE STOCK.				
	Tiled.	Fiat roof.	Thatched.	Total.	For Irrigation.	Drinking.	Out of repair.	Total.	Carts.	Plougs.	Horses.	Buffaloes.	Cows.	Plough Oxen.	Sheep and Goats.
6	2,988	11	4,820	7,824	246	87	88	421	1,672	4,561	316	4,150	9,174	10,071	1,797

The resources per square mile are consequently—

Population ... ..	...	...	...	251
Houses ... ..	...	...	...	62
Cattle of all descriptions ... ..	...	...	...	202
Carts ... ..	...	...	...	13
Plougs * ... ..	...	...	...	36

Details of occupancy.

16. The following statement may be found interesting:—

Number of Khata distinctly recorded.	Average area of each Khata.	Average number of Agriculturists to each Khata.	Average Acres of cultivation to each head of Total Population.	Average Acres of cultivation of Agricultural Population only.	Average Acres of cultivation to one plough.	Average Assessment of cultivated land in the year of settlement per Khata.	Average Assessment of cultivated land per head of Total Population.
	Acres.					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
7,003	5-29. 40	3	1-21 40	2-1 40	10-33 40	11 0 0	3 0 0

The largest Khata, or individual account kept with the Revenue officers, is found in a holding in Kálol of 116 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres in extent.

17. It would be incorrect to generalize upon the condition of a district containing people of extreme habits, to wit, the industrious Kunbi and the wretched Naikra,—one comparatively wealthy and the other reduced to the lowest depths of poverty; but it may be safely said that within a radius of about six miles of the Kasba town, and at Vejapur itself, the rayats are a thriving

community; their industry conducing to a state of being well fed, respectably clothed, and in possession of means sufficient to give them character, and compare with any class of rayats in Gujarát. The inhabitants of villages on the northern and eastern boundary are much lower in the social scale. The Koolis are a fine set of fellows, but with them opium-eating and impecuniosity are found to go hand in hand; consequently the fruit of all their labour goes to the village Bania, who virtually owns the farm and dictates what the Kooli shall eat, drink, wear, and when marry; the incentives to exertion thus being blighted even if opium-eating had left him any energy. Notwithstanding this they are a sensitive people and proud in their very rags, still retaining the traditions of what was to them a glorious period of rapine and independence. Much below the Kooli come the Bhil and Naikra, creatures of omens and prognostics, almost every action of their daily life being guided by the spirit world. Their food and clothing is of the poorest kind, and their houses are constructed of branches and grass so as to enable them to leave the spot when the spirit may dictate (even by the fall of a leaf or cry of a bird) without a single regret. Hence they carry their ploughs to new lands and are a most unsettled race. The Naikra campaign is much too recent to let us forget that these people are capable of doing mischief, and are ready tools for any mutinous knave.

18. There are only two kinds of soil in the táluca, goraru and basur; the former prevails everywhere and the latter is to be found mostly in a few villages, principally in the vicinity of Bedia and Pengli, and in patches in all low-lying parts of villages. The goraru is the detritus of the metamorphic rocks of the neighbourhood; is coarse in texture, but yet possesses considerable fertility. In several villages near Kálol it is of a superior order, more calcareous and adhesive, but this character, especially towards the north-east, shades off to very great inferiority. The basur is a clayey soil of a dark colour, is well adapted for rice and kodra cultivation, and is found unsuitable for other descriptions of grain. The pure black regur soil nowhere exists here, which accounts for Kálol never having attempted to grow cotton, basur not being congenial to the plant.

19. Goraru fields are ploughed after the first fall of rain; the soil never cakes and is easily worked. Manure is applied from 10 to 12 cart-loads per bigha every third year. Such fields are never allowed to lie fallow, as weeds are considered to be as exhaustive as a crop of grain. The nature and texture of the soil appears only to improve by constant cultivation. The oldest fields are the finest. The seed is drilled into the land, and after it has attained a few inches in height a kurrub or weeding plough is passed between the furrows. Basur fields are mostly cultivated with rice. In bunded lands it is planted in the usual manner, and sown broadcast in open spaces. Very little irrigation of rice takes place. Malow and a few other villages utilise their tanks, but nine-tenths of rice fields are classified as pure akasia or receiving direct monsoon rain only. Manuring rice is a necessity, if it is intended to be at all more remunerative than ordinary dry-crop cultivation. The broadcast sowing is a lazy improvident mode, resorted to by men who are deficient in stock, very little profit being gained by the very little trouble taken. Kodra cultivation in the manner practised by the Koolis and Bhils in new basur land is very paying, simply because the land is new or permitted to lie fallow, without the rayat being made liable for more than the assessment in the year of cultivation—his plough being assessed instead of the land. 20 bighas of kodra may be sown with one plough, and no further attention is generally bestowed upon it, beyond reaping the produce in eight weeks following. Basur can be tilled in rotation without any fallowing; but without the assistance of manure, it needs rest every third year. The rotations in basur and goraru soils hardly require more than passing notice. A mixed crop of a dozen descriptions of grain is the favourite system in goraru; and in basur, kodra, oil seed and rice follow each other. Bunded rice beds produce rice annually without change, and no second crop in that very year is ever attempted upon it.

20. The productive character of the soil is best indicated by the variety of crops raised during the past season. When any one kind of grain in mixed sowing predominates, the crop of the field is put under that head solely.

Produce of the district.			Acres	g.				Acres	g.	
1	Bajri	...	10,435	6	11	Tabacco	...	9	4	
2	Kodra	...	3,229	37	12	Cotton	...	2	0	
3	Banti	...	5,189	0	13	Sugarcane and vege-				
4	Bowta	...	3,461	30		tables	...	64	23	
5	Kuthol or mixed crops	...	176	38	14	Rice	...	4,991	18	
6	Jowar	...	363	5	15	Wagadis, a coarse de-				
7	Guwar	...	188	2		scription of rice	...	219	3	
8	Indian corn	...	273	5	16	Castor-oil seeds	...	11	28	
9	Til	...	109	1	17	Grass	...	1,530	24	
10	Samela, grain upon which Hindus fast	...	100	27	Total				30,354	11

21. Taking three favourable years of jirayat cultivation as a specimen of advantageous rotation, and valuing the produce at prices which the village Bania pays the rayat—which are slightly lower than the bazaar quotation, we obtain the following data upon the bigha, which is equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ ths of an acre. The maund is equivalent to 40 lbs.

		Value in Rupees.				
First year	...	Bajri, 10 maunds	...	15	} 21	} Mean average Rs. 21 $\frac{1}{4}$.
		Mut and Mug, 2 maunds	...	3		
		Straw and husk	...	3		
Second year	...	Bowta, 20 maunds	...	20	} 22	
		Straw	...	2		
Third year	...	Banti, 8 maunds	...	6	} 22	
		Til, 3 do.	...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$		
		Guwar, 1 do.	...	1		
		Tur, 5 do.	...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$		

The average cost of cultivation is 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ rupees, and supposing the hire of stock, payment of field labour, and purchase of manure only amounts to Rs. 15, it leaves the rayat a clear balance of Rs. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ per bigha or Rs. 11 per acre; out of which the Government assessment has to be defrayed. Poor fields in the district hardly yield more than just enough to cover the expenditure.

A rice field will yield 30 maunds, grain and straw being worth Rs. 30, and the expenditure Rs. 20 per bigha, leaves a balance of Rs. 17 per acre between Government and the rayat.

A kodra field will yield 20 maunds of grain at an expense incurred of about Rs. 10 per bigha, leaving in like manner a balance of Rs. 9 per acre. The profit on kodra cultivation above shown, it must be remembered, is derived from land two years under fallow; if an annual rent is to be levied, the 9 rupees should be divided by 3 to obtain an average yearly return.

22. It should also be borne in mind that the maximum yield of a good field, in a good season, with prices high, cannot serve as a basis for maximum rates intended to apply for the next thirty years. It will be reasonable to allow for failures and reduction of prices to a fair average level.

23. The prices given below are what obtained in the Kálol market during the last ten years. The rayats do not sell at these rates within 25 per cent., just depending, if they are in a position to do so, upon the threat to cart the produce to Baroda:—

Pounds per Rupee.

Numbers.	Years.	WHEAT.																Indian Corn.		
		Bajri.	1st sort.		2nd sort.		Rice.	Gram.	Wal.	Mug.	Gur.	Tur.	Mut.	Urid.	Bowta.	Kodra.	Chowla.		Banti.	Guwar.
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	A.D. 1860-61	51	26	29	...	40	...	49	11	68	46	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	" 1861-62	49	24	21	...	34	...	30	10	39	37	30	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	" 1862-63	32	19	20	...	32	...	27	10	36	30	27	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	" 1863-64	22	15	18	34	27	18	28	11	30	27	28	30	58	26	46	26	30	...	...
5	" 1864-65	48	12	13	35	14	22	27	9	27	36	18	53	64	48	64	48	48	...	...
6	" 1865-66	45	12	13	35	14	23	27	6	27	36	18	46	69	36	69	30	36	...	...
7	" 1866-67	36	14	17	27	22	29	30	5	28	36	20	53	40	36	35	42	45	...	...
8	" 1867-68	34	14	17	36	14	34	38	6	36	33	20	46	40	40	40	37	32	...	...
9	" 1868-69	38	16	19	32	18	35	28	11	38	30	15	40	69	34	67	35	44	...	...
10	" 1869-70	27	14	18	40	11	27	22	9	25	23	22	30	49	28	48	27	36	...	...
	Total	377	166	185	239	226	188	306	88	354	334	228	407	389	248	419	251	271	...	...
	Mean Average	38	17	18	34	23	27	31	9	35	33	23	45	55	35	57	38	39	...	...

24. The market for the surplus produce of the district is at Baroda, nearly 20 koss from Kálol, entailing transit and octroi dues, notwithstanding which the rayats who have bullocks and carts prefer conveying their grain to that place to dealing with the merchants chiefly located in Kálol and Vejalpur. I was told by returning cartmen from Baroda that they had disposed of their loads at a rate of four rupees more per kalsi (16 maunds) than they could have realised in Kálol.

25. Beyond the meagre facts that the Panch Maháls were under the Mussalman sovereigns of Ahmedabad from A.D. 1678 to 1730, and that they only remained a brief and uneventful year under the Peshwa, lapsing by conquest to Scindia, whose Subhas ruled up to 1853, the year in which the district was handed over to the British Government, in the first instance for simple management on behalf of Scindia, to whom the possession was more troublesome than profitable, and subsequently made over for good in exchange for territory acquired by us during the great Mutiny, no historical material is available to throw light on a country which once in reality contained the metropolis of Gujarát—Champanir—said to be founded and raised to great importance between A.D. 720 and 750 by Champa, the minister of Wauraj of Anhilwara, who was formerly a merchant distinguished alike for his gallantry and warlike skill. The ruins of Champanir, extending many miles round, some of which still very fine, prove that the traditions of its greatness are not wholly imaginary. Situated at the foot of Powaghar, an inaccessible fortress of great strength, towering above the city and plain, its masters might well be supposed to have had considerable control over the destiny of Gujarát. Its decline and final desertion in the early part of the eighteenth century is attributed by local tradition to no other cause than the curses of Kalka-Mata, the tutelary goddess of the hill, whose shrine appears to have been desecrated by the tomb of a Mussalman saint having been erected over the temple. The anomalous position of two shrines in one building of most opposite religious faith, occupying the first and second floors, exists to the present day on the highest peak of Powaghar, and serves to attract pilgrims of both creeds, especially the Hindu, in great concourse annually. The real cause of ruin must be that which has repeatedly prevented the occupation of the deserted fields, extreme unhealthiness of air and water, found prejudicial even to the aborigines of the country. The security which Powaghar afforded in early times, and the location of imperial offices, could hardly have been sufficient to create an immense city, in the face of deadly malaria; hence it is presumable that the springs have subsequently changed their character, and now contain some subtle matter most detrimental to human life.

26. The revenue in former times used to be collected from Rajput and Koli chieftains in a lump sum. The distribution of the village lands being entirely left in their hands were apportioned among relatives and supporters. The amount of revenue collected from them depended chiefly upon the strength of the Mulagari force which accompanied the tax-gatherer. As years passed away and organized resistance became feeble by reason of the rivalry and divisions among the Thakaras, Government were enabled to demand from the patels of each village a lump sum in proportion to the area under cultivation, roughly estimated annually.

27. This cannot be mistaken for the bhagdari tenure, as the essential compact between the rayats and the State, by which the former are bound individually and collectively for the revenue of *all* the village lands, *waste* and *occupied*, was not fulfilled by the village patel, who merely collected a small sum for Government on lands annually taken up, his responsibility being more customary than legal, as under whatever tenure lands may have been held, the patel has been from time immemorial answerable, his recognized position rendering him capable of preventing fraud, for which office he has received an equivalent in the exemption upon certain allotments made to him of land.

28. The several systems of collecting the land revenue prevailing under Scindia's Subhas, and continued up to the present time with scarcely any modification, are best described on the authority of Major Buckle, the former Political Superintendent.

- (a) The predominate system—that which includes the greater number of villages and inhabitants, is to ascertain the probable amount of equitable Government demand, and if the patel is willing to pay that amount, the village was leased to him for the year only.
- (b) In all the Maháls there are villages which pay their revenue by a plough tax varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 15, depending entirely upon the class of inhabitants. As the plough is capable of drilling 15 bighas of land, the assessment upon this system is in reality from two annas per bigha to one rupee as the maximum.
- (c) In Kálol and Hálol there are Udhad villages paying a fixed amount through their patels.
- (d) In all the Maháls there are villages which are leased for several years on the Istawa principle or increasing rate per annum—five years being the general limit.
- (e) The begoti system, introduced by Major Wallace upon a rough revenue survey conducted by his native subordinates, obtains in the Kasba towns of Kálol and Godhra; and in five villages of the latter and fifteen of the former táluks.
- (f) The Talukdars in general pay a lump sum, which varies annually in proportion to their gross revenue, ascertained by the merest guess on the part of the Mamlatdar of the district, or a show of cooked accounts by the karbhari.

- (g) In villages for which the patel does not engage to pay what is considered a fair estimate to Government, a kutch vivut is adopted, and village accountants are employed to look after each individual cultivator, who is called upon to pay a certain rate per bigha.

29. Survey operations were conducted in Kálol between the years 1855 and 1858, under the supervision of a native surveyor, with the view of drawing up village khardas, or lists of fields, which were not, it is supposed, kept by Scindia's people. If they were kept, the Desais must have done away with them to prevent disclosure of the frauds they have by common consent been guilty of. The survey was started by a few hands with a primitive cross staff and a bundle of cords instead of a chain. The villages done in this manner were subsequently resurveyed by chain. It is said that in 1857, 54 villages had been surveyed, but only 44 were completed. The divisions of land into 28,183 numbers were, however, left undefined by boundary marks, which is sufficient to account for the present area of fields being much greater than the old survey records make them out.

30. As the survey proceeded, the services of experienced patels from the Kaira Zilla were engaged to allot to each field one or other of three classes of land, with a view to a re-adjustment of the assessment on the begoti principle. The classification took into consideration the position of fields as much as their quality, and did not wholly keep out of view the class of the cultivator: hence in two fields intrinsically the same one may be awal or first class, and the other seom or third class, without any other assignable reason for the difference.

31. Major Wallace upon this proceeded in 1865-66 to introduce his rates into the 16 villages enumerated in the margin; but on what data they were based is not known, as no report of the procedure, or financial results of the revision, has been left on record. It is just possible that not having reduced the revenue, he did not consider it necessary to supply Government with information upon details. A statement of rates is all that appears of the work done by him, besides certain measures adopted in respect to Khatadars and alienated holdings, recorded in the Dhara.

Major Wallace's rates.

32. The rates below per bigha were made applicable alike to the Kasba town and distant villages:—

	Awal.	Doem.	Seom.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Jirayat	1 12 0	1 1 6	0 10 6
Rice rate, soil and water ...	3 8 0	2 3 0	1 5 0

The doem rate may be accepted as the prevailing one.

33. If sugarcane were raised on Government land watered from a Government well, the rate imposed was Rs. 8½ per bigha for that year. If alienated land were watered from a well situated in Government land, Desais, Mazmundars, and the Phunvis paid Rs. 2-3-0 per bigha, and Brahmins and Bhats Re. 1-5-0. Excepting sugarcane, the higher descriptions of garden produce, such as ginger and saffron, had a rate of Rs. 4-6-0 and onions and chillies a rate of Rs. 3-1-0 per bigha. These rates, however, only applied to the land in years devoted to garden cultivation.

Other systems allowed to remain intact. 34. The revenue from the remaining 42 villages continued up to the present time to be levied in various ways, thus—

(a) Levied in 27 villages according to Uchak-khatas or by a lump sum on mixed holdings containing Government and alienated land—

1. Kantol.	10. Pingli.	19. Satamna.
2. Kanod.	11. Phansi.	20. Samaldevi.
3. Khadki.	12. Boridra.	21. Aradra.
4. Kharsalya.	13. Boru.	22. Ambalana-no-Mowaru.
5. Nosda.	14. Bedia.	23. Anidra.
6. Novaria.	15. Bhelidra.	24. Kalantra.
7. Nardarkha.	16. Malow.	25. Kanetia.
8. Bhuki-no-Mowaru.	17. Mokol.	26. Bhadroli Khorud.
9. Palasa.	18. Viada.	27. Paruna.

The assessments of these villages were either lowered or raised during short leases, according to a rough estimate of the ability of the villagers to pay assessment.

(b) Narain-Pugi-no-Mowaru, Novagam and Chalali were assessed Kultarwar on the bhagbatai system—being a share of field produce. The Desais and Mamlatdar of the district weighed the crops, allowed 20 per cent. reduction, and upon that took a third or fourth of the produce as circumstances rendered desirable.

(c) Tarevada was assessed by begoti rates on different descriptions of crops, called Jinniswar begoti.

(d) The following villages had a plough tax only, the maximum rate being Rs. 15 per plough—enabling the rayats to cultivate wherever they liked:—

1. Richia.	7. Gajapura.
2. Aloa.	8. Ghudra.
3. Utredia.	9. Rohina.
4. Karada.	10. Vintoj.
5. Kahanpur.	11. Hanmantia.
6. Karoli.	

35. Various cesses have also been levied up to the year of the present settlement:

From the non-agricultural community excepting Watandars—

					1869-70.		
					Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Betheli varo	...	...	...	303	4	0
2.	Kasab vara	...	...	...	976	14	0
3.	Pani-Pidha vero	...	...	...	337	9	4
4.	Kharch-Patti	...	...	...	77	18	0
5.	Ghasdana	...	...	...	257	6	8
					<hr/>		
					1,952	15	0

These cesses have different origin, but one object,—simply to make the non-cultivators contribute for the support of Government establishments.

36. The cesses levied in connection with the land are not general, but seem only to include a few individuals in a few villages such as Derol, Katol, Utralia, Palsana and Jetpor:—

					Rs.	a.	p.
1	Hull varo	...	...	...	138	2	0
2	Pudtha-Paeli	...	...	...	107	10	9
3	Khudtha-Khata	...	...	...	326	0	2
4	Pani vero	...	...	...	175	10	8

All the four cesses were imposed by Major Wallace in the 16 villages of his settlement, and were intended to make up for a decrease in the khatas of individuals caused by the begoti system. Thus if a man's khata were reduced from Rs. 20 to 15, Rs. 5 was imposed as a Khudtha khata cess. If any man took up a less area of sugarcane cultivation than he had usually done, he had to pay a cess of Pudtha-Paeli, and so on with the rest.

37. Under the belief that the terms upon which land is rented in the Báriya Raja's territory (adjoining Kálol and Godhra in those parts which have the poorest and most fickle of our population) have relation to our settlements, I asked the Political Agent, Major Barton, for information on several points of common interest, to which he very promptly replied as follows: "As a general rule, the land revenue of Báriya is levied from the rayats by means of a plough tax. Owing to the great difference in the area that can be cultivated by a thrifty Kunbi with a pair of bullocks, in comparison with the outturn of the labour of a Bhil or Naikra, it was resolved, with the approbation of Government, to divide the cultivating population into eight classes: the highest to pay a plough tax of Rs. 20, and the lowest of Rs. 2½. The system has been found to work very well, although it is dependent in some measure on the good faith and judgment of the Talatis under the supervision of higher authority. * * * From inquiries made, it appears that a Kunbi can bring about 18 bighas under cultivation with a pair of bullocks, that his gross earnings may be about Rs. 177, and his expenses about Rs. 67. His net profit would be about Rs. 110 and the Government demand Rs. 20 or less than Re. 1-2-0 per bigha, the net profit of the cultivator being Rs. 90 or Rs. 5 per bigha exclusive of straw, &c. The best of the ruder classes, such as Bhils and Naikras, can only bring about 10 bighas under cultivation, and their net profits do not exceed Rs. 50. Their assessment would not exceed Re. 1 per bigha, while the lowest class of all, who till the land with a spade, would not pay at the outside more than 8 annas per bigah of cultivation. In the few

villages where the 'kulter' system yet prevails, the State demand is one-fourth of the produce. All salamis and veros in addition to the land revenue have been abolished, though there is reason to believe that in consequence of the extreme ignorance of the cultivators some unauthorized demands may still be made by the district authorities. Considerable liberty has been permitted the rayats from time immemorial in the matter of felling timber; but efforts are being made to restrict them in the indiscriminate enjoyment of these rights."

38. The above is fresh testimony that class rates are still considered necessary for a district like Báriya, and, I may add, not without reason. A perfectly equal rate of assessment in theory is that which, making allowances for all the substantial causes that affect the value of the gross produce raised on different bighas, should as nearly as possible afford the same recompense for an equal quantity of labour and stock everywhere, with exception so far as required in favour of such class of agriculturists who, while they may not be able to furnish the same quantity of labour and capital, may yet demand an equal value of food with those who do.

39. I may pass on to show how the revenue of the district has fluctuated within the last 17 years of British rule. I am sorry to say that the area under cultivation cannot be given for the same period, because a record of that nature was never kept until recently. I have also been unable to separate the Government land assessment from the salami upon alienated land paid in Uchak-khátas. Major Wallace effected a separation in the 16 villages referred to in paragraph 31, but as their exclusion at the present time will throw out the comparison, both are given merely to show the general increase of revenue in 17 years.

			Net Realizations.						Net realizations.		
			Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.		
1853-54	...	...	36,556	3	2	1860-61	...	...	37,059	9	1
1854-55	...	...	38,935	2	0	1861-62	...	...	38,850	10	2
1855-56	...	...	38,442	10	6	1862-63	...	...	42,599	11	2
1856-57	...	...	39,389	4	3	1863-64	...	...	43,948	14	7
1857-58	...	...	38,399	7	2	1864-65	...	...	43,723	8	1
1858-59	...	...	39,054	9	11	1865-66	...	...	44,701	15	4
1859-60	...	...	38,442	15	5	1866-67	...	...	45,785	14	0
						1867-68	...	...	47,358	1	10
						1868-69	...	...	51,301	2	9
						1869-70	...	...	52,105	5	1
Mean average of 7 years	...	...	38,460	0	7	Mean average of the last 10 years	...	...	44,743	7	7

The difference between the revenue obtained in 1853-54 and 1869-70 being Rs. 15,549, or 42 per cent.

40. Remissions have not been recorded, as upon the system in practice here formerly the demand was only made for what could be realized.

41. I am, however, in a position to give a little more detail for the past five years, though it be still much less satisfactory than what is usually obtainable in other collect-orates. In order to separate the Udhud sums, or lump payments on joint holdings of Government and alienated land, I have been compelled to estimate salami rates according to the Mamul-dhara.

Years.		Area of Gov- ernment Cultivated Land.	Area of Alienated Land.	Gross Revenue of Govern- ment Land.	Revenue realized.	Remissions.	Alienated Land.	Total of Columns 6 and 8.
Samvat.	A.D.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		A. g.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1922...	1865-66	18,546 8	20,748 29	37,358 3 7	37,348 3 7	10 0 0	7,353 11 9	44,701 15 4
1923...	1866-67	19,189 26	20,709 32	37,563 4 8	37,550 4 8	4 0 0	8,226 9 4	45,785 14 0
1924...	1867-68	19,346 27	20,883 36	38,377 2 1	38,377 2 1	...	8,980 15 9	47,358 1 10
1925...	1868-69	22,142 36	18,832 1	43,143 15 1	43,103 6 11	40 8 2	8,197 11 10	51,301 2 9
1926...	1869-70	22,769 23	19,040 9	44,648 4 4	44,648 4 4	...	7,457 1 7	52,105 5 1
Total	...	101,991 39	100,209 27	2,01,090 13 9	2,01,036 5 7	54 8 2	40,216 2 3	2,41,252 7 10
Average of the last 5 years.		20,399 0	20,041 37	40,218 2 9	40,207 4 4	10 14 5	8,043 3 8	48,250 8 0

The increase of revenue in these 5 years amounts to Rs. 4,223 or 25 per cent.

42. The measurements of the 58 villages, although commenced in 1865 by Captain Cathcart, - were not finished until late in April 1871 by Mr. Summers. The classification of soils was entirely conducted by the establishment of the late Mr. Critchell during the seasons of 1870 and 1871.

Both operations have been executed with creditable accuracy, *vide* Appendices C to F.

43. No district hitherto undertaken by the Gujarát Survey has ever presented such a complete chaos. The utter confusion produced by the Udhud system can scarcely be credited. To obtain the exact revenue paid on the area of Government land is as difficult as it would be to ascertain the price of a fancy article in a shopkeeper's bill when a lump sum is given of a dozen others, with no attempt at detail. In many respects the work puts one vividly in mind of that ancient episode of brick-making on the banks of the Nile. On receiving charge from Scindia in the year 1853-54, Major Buckle says, "the British Officer obtained no detailed account of the measurement and appropriation of the lands of each village. The documents upon which all subsequent estimates of revenue derivable from each village were framed was the Putta-bundee list of leases issued by the late Subah Sadashiv Bullal; the leases commenced from 1850-51 and terminated in 1854-55 or one year after the British Officer had received charge."

44. The consequence of this unaccountable neglect on the part of the Political Officer who received charge, in not ascertaining from the Desais in the presence of the Subah himself what were the recognized alienation (the first thing which would have suggested itself to a revenue official), has been nothing short of rendering our possession of the Mahals very much less valuable than it should be, by reason of the wholesale appropriations of nearly half the cultivated area of Kalol, now claiming in a great measure exemption from assessment.

45. At first it seemed to me impossible to commence the settlement of Kalol without at the outset instituting a rigid inquiry into the title to land very extensively claimed as alienated, but on second consideration it occurred to me that the mere commutation of cesses already recorded and inquiry into title are two questions capable of being separately treated, without postponing the introduction of rates.

Another difficulty was the non-separation of Udhud holdings, and how to ascertain the value of the quit-rent apart from what constituted the proper rental of that portion not alienated, as, without this data in a district so much alienated, settlement proposal would have to be made completely in the dark. Before passing on to the selection of rates, I may as well inform you how this obstacle was overcome.

46. The dhara I found to be no criterion, as the actual vivat or practice was at variance with it. The dhara yad being a document drawn up only recently by Desais and Karkuns does not carry weight with it as it should do. There can, however, be no doubt that the vivat after all secures a better status in point of law than evidence derived from documents stamped with untrustworthiness.

47. Sub-dividing the whole sum of the lump assessment by the gross area of the holding would hardly be equitable, as it would be ignoring the usual difference existing between quit-rent and full field rental. Having tried every other expedient in vain, it occurred to me that the choota salami khatas in adjoining villages, in which the quit-rent has always been kept separate, would furnish an average which could be applied with advantage in solving the values of the Udhud khatas, especially in villages having no reliable data to work upon.

48. When nuksan or loss has not been recorded, it may invariably be taken for granted that the salami is equal to the begoti. For instance, in a khata of 45 Rupees, containing 10 bighas Government, 10 bighas salami and 10 bighas of nukri land, the dhara being Rs. 2 per bigha, there is no alternative but to charge the Government land with full assessment—Rs. 20, the salami full assessment—Rs. 20, and put the balance as a swadio on the nukri. It is not reasonable to suppose that the Rs. 45 belong entirely to the 10 bighas of Government land, when the highest village rate is only Rs. 2. The truth is all these uchuk khatas have been tampered with, and salami and nukri fields have been newly created in the village khurdas with the connivance of the old Jureef karkuns and Desais.

49. The swadios hitherto existing on alienated land I have commuted upon an average of the greatest number of years for which accounts are available.

50. Local cesses on non-agriculturist I have remitted, and cesses upon Government land have also been remitted and absorbed in the survey assessment.

51. The result of separating Government and alienated lands from the uchuk khatas has been to lower the revenue by Rs. 3,226-1-1 in consequence of several uchuk Khatadars not being at present in actual possession of the land. The sum, however, will be caught up by the summary settlement.

52. There is no doubt that the amount of alienations rightly or wrongly in the possession of the people has been greatly conducive to the good condition of a great portion of the district. This fact cannot be overlooked, because in case alienated inquiries should hereafter justly deprive the people of this source of their present well-being, settlement proceedings will in a measure be stultified by rates having been pitched on an ephemeral condition. The varied circumstances disclosed in the statistical portion of this report, the almost opposite character of certain classes, and the peculiarity of the tenure upon which the Bhils cultivate land, render a settlement of this district as much a political as it is a revenue matter. A settlement officer cannot, without being open to the charge of grave indiscretion, argue that as the soil is capable of yielding to skilful labour a certain measure of profit, therefore Government are entitled to a theoretical share throughout the district. If such an idea were carried out, it would surely drive away half the people over the frontier, where, according to Major Barton's account given in paragraph 37, the rayats enjoy a tenure doubtless suited to their taste, and upon terms adapted to their condition. If it be really our duty to temper our administration to the poorer classes of the people, in a manner so as to help and encourage them to choose a less inconvenient tenure of land than they have at present in the shape of a plough or spade tax, our fixed annual assessments must necessarily be low to prevent the shock that any change so great as the new system is certain to create among a people hardly yet within the pale of civilization. At the same time it must be equally an object to impose rates which shall have a proportionate incidence throughout a taluka, and the taluka itself must in an extended sphere be held liable for the State dues in proportion to what other settled parts of the Province have yielded. The solution of this delicate problem will, I trust, prove to be accomplished by the manner I have grouped the villages, and the results arising from rates made applicable to each group. The refinements of soil classification and the reduction of field assessment, out of regard to its distance from the village site, are not mentioned because they are purely technical subjects and would not render you more conversant with the general bearing of the proposition.

Grouping and dry-crop rates.
Classes.

53. The group map here given shows at a glance the position of the five classes.

The first group, coloured pink, only contains the Kusba town and hamlets. The market town is always placed a class higher than the surrounding villages, as the land is for obvious reasons more valuable.

The dry-crop maximum rate has been fixed at Rs. 3 on a standard of 16 annas classification. This rate, I may inform you, is precisely the same as Major Wallace's maximum—Rs. 1½ per bigha; but the value of their application to two totally different standards of soil classification are by no manner of means the same, as will be understood by the mere fact that the survey rate increases Kalol 49 per cent. on precisely the same area, estimated on Major Wallace's awul, doem and seom rates recorded in that village.

54. The second group, coloured blue, contains 27 villages, which are the best in the district, having a good climate, and favourably situated in relation to the local and Baroda markets. Vejalpur is a large and important place, and is in itself a minor market town.

The dry-crop rate of this group has been fixed at Rs. 2½, which has had the effect of raising the revenue 30½ per cent.

55. The third group, coloured yellow, contains 17 villages more on the Godhra frontier; they are inferior in position, are less healthy, and the land requires fallowing.

A rate of Rs. 2 is found suitable for them, resulting in an increase of 19½ per cent. over past collections.

56. The fourth group, coloured green, having a rate of Rs. 1½, contains 9 villages which are inferior in every way regarding their dry-crop cultivation, climate and position. Since working out the results and giving the matter second thoughts, I find that Viasda should be in the third group, and although it has been numbered with the fourth in this proposal, the change should be effected during the current year before the guarantee is given. The difference in its assessment will be an increase of Rs. 175, which will make the general increase upon last year's collections ¼ per cent. instead of 6 per cent. decrease as shown in the general statement.

57. The fifth group, coloured a neutral tint, contains 8 of the worst villages of the district. A maximum of one rupee is suitable, and apparently reduces the revenue of the group 15½ per cent., but this is not the case, as all the plough rates should properly be distributed over the area of two years' fallow and one of cultivation, for the comparison, instead of the year of cultivation only, as taken by the survey.

58. The rice soil rates are the same as the dry-crop rates of each group. The water rates I have fixed from Rs. 9 to Rs. 4 according to the natural and artificial supplies of moisture the field receives. The 9 Rs. maximum has only been imposed in Malav, containing as it does an inexhaustible tank, the water from which, delivered through gravitation gates to kamod rice beds, gives the village a superior rice reputation to any in the taluka.

59. In the same village solely, as being the only one from which tank irrigation is used for raising garden crops, a dekoree rate of Rs. 6 per acre in addition to soil rate is levied.

Dekoree rate.

60. The sweet water wells of the district I have assessed at Rs. 24 the koss, provided there be sufficient land under the well belonging to the owner to admit of pher-palee or rotations. As great care is taken to ascertain the irrigating power of the spring supply, the rate per acre under the most favourable conditions does not exceed Rs. 10.

Well rate.

Income from this source is—

						Rs. a.
On Government wells	...	...	...	...	...	3,293 2
On Alienated wells	...	...	...	...	...	5,170 14
					Total	8,464 0

61. You will learn from the tables given below what effect our operations have had on the area of occupied Government land in each of the five groups under report:—

No. I.	Groups.					Occupied Government Land.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Experimental Settlement	2,004 6 0	26,864 2 0	18,804 14 0	6,079 11 0	2,151 0 10	55,404 11 0
Recommended Revision	2,004 6 0	25,865 7 0	18,739 14 0	6,079 11 0	2,151 0 10	54,841 0 0
Average realizations during the past 5 years	1,311 2 1	19,292 4 5	13,078 15 6	5,006 0 8	1,534 12 2	40,218 2 10
Last year's (1870-71) collections under the former system.	1,844 11 8	20,188 2 10	15,701 7 2	6,257 12 3	2,546 2 7	46,038 4 6

Proportion raised.

62. Thus it appears that this settlement has raised the assessment in the following manner:—

No. II.	Assessment	Increase upon 5 years' average.		Increase upon last year's collections.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Centage.	Rs. a. p.	Centage.
Five years' average	40,218 2 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collections under old system for 1870-71.	46,038 4 6	5,820 1 8	14½	.....	.....
Experimental Settlement for 1870-71 will be levied in 1871-72, unless the revision below be sanctioned	55,404 11 0	15,186 8 2	37½	9,866 6 6	20½
Revision for Guarantee	54,841 0 0	14,623 13 2	36½	8,802 11 6	19

63. The diagram placed opposite is only for 5 years, during which time regular talati's records have been kept. Green denotes Government occupied land. Green with bars the extent of waste land plus the former.

Diagram.

Yellow denotes net realizations of revenue. Pink the survey assessment, and pink with bars the survey kamal or total realizable revenue inclusive of waste.

Alienated land and alienated assessment have not been included in the diagram which is intended to represent the state of Government land only.

64. Concerning the final settlement of alienated lands the difficulty is very great indeed, and has not yet been disposed of. Mr. Stewart, who undertook the work of classing the tenures and inquiring into titles, says: "The Government records in the Panch Mahals from which anything can be learnt with regard to alienations are very scanty and unreliable. During Scindia's reign no records of alienated land were ever drawn up, the villages being almost always either leased out to farmers or paying an *wahud* Jamabandi. When the Mahals were placed under the Political Superintendence of the British Government, a rough survey was introduced into the greater number of the villages of Kalol and Godra, and *khurdas* were drawn up. These *khurdas* are the only documents which can be of any use in guiding the officer engaged on the inquiry, and even they are not altogether reliable, as they are sometimes *incorrect*, and by frequent erasures and alterations bear evidence of having been tampered with."

65. Mr. Stewart issued a notice on the 1st of November 1865 calling upon all concerned to register their claims within a certain time; by this proceeding a restriction was placed upon further usurpations, and a list was obtained for definite inquiry of a very valuable nature.

A classification of the claims in Kalol is given below :—

				Number.	
1. Pasaito	Nukroo...	7,544	} 9,480 claims for total exemption.
2. Hadio	do. ...	...	...	66
3. Chakrio	do. ...	...	...	568
4. Dharmada	do. ...	...	...	146
5. Vachan	do. ...	...	...	538
6. Granio	do. ...	...	...	709
7. Salamia	do. ...	...	...	1,457
Total ...				10,937	} For payment of a quit-rent.

66. The treaty with Scindia on exchange of territory precludes all inquiry into title of rent free land, and cash allowances, ascertained to have been held at the date of cession; but as it is an undoubted fact that scarcely one of the present claimants have any documentary proof of title, and that Scindia's officers omitted to give us a list of recognized alienations, an enquiry into usurpations notoriously effected within late years does not constitute a breach of faith.

67. Very unfortunately Mr. Stewart left the district without having brought his inquiry to a final issue. He would have been just the officer to have been entrusted with a summary settlement. I have not the slightest doubt that a summary settlement of the question will prove more profitable than any laboured and protracted re-investigation, resulting perhaps in nothing more than what has already been put on record in Mr. Stewart's statements A and B accompanying his last report.

68. As Government have already decided that alienations made with the sanction of the Patels of a village are to be upheld (a decision founded, no doubt, upon a well-known fact that all the alienations even in our older provinces, which had to be recognised, were alienated according to custom by Patels responsible to the State for a lump assessment: the extent of such alienations not having prejudiced the State demand in the slightest, as in the event of Patels ceasing to be responsible, the State reimbursed itself by imposing salamas and veros equal to the full amount of land revenue), all ground for an elaborate inquiry is virtually disallowed, as it is highly improbable that any alienation has ever been made without the concurrence of the Patels.

69. The best course to take amidst all the confusion existing is that which brings about the quickest settlement. I have been assured by a great number of the claimants that they would willingly accede to some such measure adopted by Major Wallace in the 16 villages he revised, than be left in suspense. Major Wallace confirmed the alienations in all cases, and imposed as a rule half the bigoti rates as a salamia. In some instances of less doubtful right, he imposed one-fourth the rate—a measure cheerfully accepted, and I cannot see any just reason to interfere with his proceedings, which were equitable and politic under the peculiar circumstance, that Government were not in a position to deny the rayat's prescriptions to their holdings.

70. I would with great deference recommend that an officer be appointed at once to complete Mr. Stewart's B statement, and compile the C statement which has either been lost or stolen—most probably the latter; and to ascertain, in every case of more than one claimant to the same plot of ground, who the right person is, to whom a summary settlement may be offered.

71. The claimants under the first classification—Pasaito Nukroo—are chiefly Patels and members of their family, who had set apart lands for their jivai or subsistence; the land, strictly speaking, belongs to the Crown and is resumable, but it is a question more of State policy in the Panch Mahals than of abstract right whether such holders should not be admitted to that generous treatment accorded to their brethren in the 16 villages referred to above.

72. Chakria or service lands held by the useful members of the community, or wusyias of a superior class, should be allowed a four-anna settlement in the Rupee of assessment; others, including Dhobeas, Mochees, etc., should have the option of paying half the assessment; and Bungias should be held free from liability on condition of continuing to render service.

73. All lands hitherto paying distinctly recognizable salamee, i.e., not mixed up with the udhud khataas, should be rendered liable for a four-anna settlement in addition to salamee. Nukrees of every description should be allowed to accept eight annas in the Rupee of assessment plus sawadias. Salamia holdings in udhud khataas should have four annas plus commuted salamee; provided in all cases that the survey assessment is not exceeded.

74. Village lands, and I may add *entire villages*, held by Desais, Muzmundars, &c., should be brought under the operations of the Wuttun settlement. It is these men who have chiefly appropriated the lion's share of the spoil, when they ought to have been the first to have prevented fraud. The total absence of record clearly shows how these Watan-

dars or hereditary revenue officers of the State neglected the primary duties of their office. Less consideration should, therefore, be shown them than the rayats who are children of the soil, and Patels who were beyond question lords of the village lands under the late regims.

75. As the lands hitherto granted to Patels for service will be resumed and cash payments be made to them in lieu, I think it would be desirable to depart from the scale laid down in regulation districts and grant them 25 per cent. more in Kálol. Village watchmen (Rawanias) should be granted 12 bigahs of land to enable them to live entirely upon the produce. Both these classes of servants have a very great deal to do with the prosperity and happiness of the village community, and, therefore, should not be left without a certain amount of independence.

76. Ghur Kacha, or the lands surrounding the rayats' houses, have been allowed in the district, wherever the right existed before, on the principle sanctioned in the Surat Talukas. They only aggregate 35 acres.

77. Land for the village cattle was reserved to an extent of 183½ acres. The villagers were slow in appreciating this boon, but as soon as they learn by experience that they are not at liberty to graze their cattle upon the waste without payment of the full assessment, applications will be made for the extent allowed, two or three acres to every hundred head of cattle.

78. Owing to the lateness of the season and to my having to visit Broach for jumabandi before the monsoon set in, I could do no more than tell the rayats that they were not at liberty to fell timber. As no revenue has hitherto been derived from fruit trees, the rayats must be considered to have a prescriptive right to what is grown in their fields.

79. The brab palm is very numerous all over the district, but is rarely used for toddy except in the Kuli villages. They are principally kept for the leaves used to thatch the rayats' cottages. In Aradra, toddy seems to be drawn from all the trees for home consumption. Rather than leave this legitimate source of revenue untaxed, I think four annas per trees when once under tap in the year should be levied, and the untapped trees should be exempt.

80. The following comparative statement of jumabandi in 58 Government villages only gives all the information necessary to understand the results in the year of settlement. Remissions appear because it is not usual to levy the increased rates during the introductory year :—

On account of cultivated Government Land.								
Number of Villages.	According to the former System.		According to the Survey System.					
	Acres.	Assessment in Samvat 1927 (A.D. 1870-71) inclusive of cesses.	Land actually in cultivation.		Waste included in Numbers partially cultivated.		TOTAL.	
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
58	29,397 17	46,760 18 6	29,397 17	54,161 1 0	956 34	1,243 10 0	30,354 11	55,404 11 0

Net.	On Account of Alienated Land.			Total of Government and Alienated lands.		
	By former System.	By Survey System.	Difference.	By former System.	By Survey System.	Difference.
Increase caused by the Survey Settlement.	"Salamoes" and imposts of all kinds (including cesses).	Fixed commuted quit-rents.	Increase caused by the Survey Settlement.	Assessment and quit-rents, Columns 3 and 11.	Assessment and quit-rents, Columns 9 and 12.	Increase caused by the Survey Settlement.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
6,643 13 6	5,502 2 11	8,843 4 0	3,341 1 1	52,263 0 5	64,247 15 0	11,984 14 7

Miscellaneous items of Revenue.				Gross Revenue according to Survey Settlement of 1870-71.	Deduct remissions.		
Local Fund cesses.	On account of cultivation in unassessed Land.	On account of sales of wood, grass, fruits, &c.	Total Miscellaneous items.		Of increase of assessment caused by the Survey.	Miscellaneous.	Total Remissions.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	.....	Rs. a. p.
1,868 13 0	88 14 8	1,817 12 3	3,725 7 11	6,797 6 11	16,121 9 3	.....	16,121 9 3

Remained to be collected.	Of which collected up to the date of Settlement of each Village.	Fazul or Surplus Collections refunded.	Net Balance outstanding on the date of Settlement of each Village.	Amount collected from the date of Settlement of each Village up to 31st July 1871.	Net Balance outstanding on the 31st July 1871.
25	26	27	28	29	30
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
51,851 13 8	51,040 15 6	3,825 13 7	4,636 10 9	4,614 2 9	22 8 0

Detail of realizable land revenue.

81. The items of land revenue realizable in the year of settlement are as below :—

	Rs. a. p.
Government cultivated land	55,404 11 0
Waste do. (24,705 acres)	17,309 15 0
Total Government land	72,714 10 0
Alienated land	42,633 10 0
Total Assessment	1,15,348 4 0
<i>Deduct—</i>	
Value of Alienations	42,633 10 0
<i>Add—</i>	
Realizable quit-rents	8,843 4 0
Total Realizable Revenue	81,557 14 0

82. The following details of the survey assessment in the year of settlement will be useful to record :—

DETAIL OF CULTURABLE AREA.

TENURE.	DESCRIPTION OF LAND.	CULTIVATED.			WASTE.			TOTAL.			Average rate of assessment per square mile of total area.	Do. per square mile of culturable area.
		Acres.	Amount.	Average rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per Acre.		
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government ...	Dry-crop ...	24,334 16	32,058 2 0	1 5 1	24,491 38	16,739 15 0	0 10 11	48,826 14	48,792 9 0	1 0 0	915 7 4	994 6 1
	Garden ...	1,334 0	5,934 2 0	4 7 0	9 14	30 7 0	3 4 1	1,343 14	5,954 9 0	4 6 11		
	Rice ...	4,685 35	17,427 7 0	3 11 6	208 39	540 1 0	2 10 4	4,893 34	17,967 8 0	3 10 9		
	Total Government...	30,354 11	55,404 11 0	1 13 2	24,705 11	17,309 15 0	0 11 3	55,069 22	72,714 10 0	1 5 2		
Alienated ...	Dry-crop ...	14,368 38	23,232 1 0	1 9 10	14,368 38	23,232 1 0	1 9 10	915 7 4	994 6 1
	Garden ...	2,172 20	9,642 10 0	4 7 0	.....	.....	.....	2,172 20	9,642 10 0	4 7 0
	Rice ...	2,505 36	9,758 15 0	3 14 0	.....	.....	.....	2,505 36	9,758 15 0	3 14 4
	Total Alienated ...	19,047 14	42,633 10 0	2 3 10	.....	.....	.....	19,047 14	42,633 10 0	2 3 10
Total ...	Dry-crop ...	38,703 14	55,235 3 0	1 6 10	24,491 38	16,739 7 0	0 10 11	68,195 12	72,024 10 0	1 2 3	915 7 4	994 6 1
	Garden ...	3,506 20	15,566 12 0	4 7 0	9 14	30 7 0	3 4 1	3,515 34	15,597 3 0	4 7 0		
	Rice ...	7,191 31	27,186 6 0	3 12 6	208 39	540 1 0	2 10 4	7,399 30	27,726 7 0	3 12 0		
	Total ...	49,401 25	98,038 5 0	1 15 9	24,705 11	17,309 15 0	0 11 3	74,106 36	1,15,348 4 0	1 8 11		

It has not been hitherto customary as in other collectorates to put up for sale the occupation right of fields; I think, however, in the better portions of the táluka where land is limited and in demand, for instance in the first, second and third groups, the Mámíatdár should not be at liberty to grant permission to enter upon land without the formality of an auction. In the other groups where villages are almost deserted, and where to promote immigration would be very desirable, no such practice need be adopted. On the contrary, the liberal terms offered by Government in their Resolution No. 5134 of the 26th November 1870 for the colonization of the Maháls should not be permitted to lie a dead letter. Twenty-five thousand acres of land in a good táluka is still open to the enterprise of capitalists, and every effort should be made to induce them to come.

84. In conclusion, I trust my proceedings may meet with the approval of Government. I would not recommend that the settlement be guaranteed until after the summary settlement of alienated lands has been effected; but I have great confidence in recommending that the proposed rates should be sanctioned. In the present state of the Maháls I do not think it would be judicious to raise the revenue of the táluka more than I have done; and, with equal reasons, there is no necessity to lower it.

85. Azum Hurrikriahn Jugjiwandás, the Mámíatdár of Kálol, rendered me very valuable assistance; I found him a very intelligent active man, well up in a knowledge of his charge. The Settlement Sheristadar Jivunlal Luxmiram is also deserving of special notice.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

N. B. BEYTS,

Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Gujarát.

No. 1316 of 1871.

FROM

W. H. PROPERT, Esq.,
Extra First Assistant Collector
in charge Panch Maháls;

TO

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

Godhra, 20th December 1871.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith Mr. Beyts' report on the introduction of the revised rates of assessment in the Kálol District of the Panch Maháls.

2. The report was received by me 14 days ago, with a request from Colonel Prescott that I would forward it for your consideration, as soon as possible, but as I was in England at the time of the settlement of the District, and consequently unaware of the system proposed, I was obliged to send for the Chief Representatives of the Kálol District, and talk the matter over with them, before being in a position to remark upon the arrangements made by Mr. Beyts; hence a slight delay in the transmission of the report arose.

3. As a rule, I think, the fewer the remarks made by the Collector of a District, upon Survey Settlements, after their completion; the better; unless any really important decision of the settlement officer's has to be called in question, as affecting the welfare of inhabitants, &c. A Survey Settlement Officer is generally so experienced in the work involving upon him, and has had so many opportunities of studying the principles sanctioned by Government, during a long course of years, for the settlement of district of every description that he really ought to know what decision to arrive at, better than any Collector.

4. Having perused and considered Mr. Beyts' report very carefully and having also explained its contents both to the Revenue Officers and chief inhabitants of the Kálol District, I have much pleasure in recording my opinion that the settlement proposed is upon the whole sound and satisfactory and well-adapted to the circumstances of the district.

5. The two chief complaints mildly brought forward by the representatives of Kálol were :—

- I. The severity of the rice rate in some of the villages, especially Malao. I thoroughly argued the subject at the meeting held by me and the result was that I could see no sufficient ground for recommending any reduction in the rate imposed by Mr. Beyts, a decision in which the dissentients themselves, after consideration, concurred.
- II. The hardship entailed upon numerous persons in consequence of the measures adopted by Mr. Beyts (*vide* paragraphs 45 to 48) in the case of Khatedars paying a lump sum on a mixed holding of Government and alienated land, there being no method of judging what portion of the amount was actually due on account of the Government and alienated holding alone. In such cases Mr. Beyts has calculated the Bigoti payable on the *alleged* quantity of Government land in the holding, and if that fall short of the total amount originally paid by the Khatedar, the balance has been imposed as a salami on the alienated portion of the entire holding.

6. The arrangement at first sight certainly appears arbitrary, but a reference to the Survey Settlement in Kaira shows me that the subject was thoroughly argued by Mr. Pedder, and the present method of solving the difficulty approved, both by the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., and Government. As a rule, therefore, it would be no harder for the people of the Panch Maháls than elsewhere to have a principle, officially decided to be just, applied in their case. In older established districts, however, I consider that it must have been far easier to decide the "Mámul Dhara" or general rate obtaining in the neighbourhood than in these Maháls, and Mr. Beyts himself declared that for various reasons the "Mámul Dhara" in Kálol was unreliable; he was, therefore, driven to look to the "Choota Salami Khata" in adjoining villages as a partial guide to the proper valuation of Salami in the case of alienated land intermixed with Government holdings in one "Uodhur Khata."

7. I find, however, that in many cases the "Mámul Dhara" of Kálol was very unequal, and of this I have investigated actual proof. For instance, in one village a cultivator of poor means would habitually pay Rs. 2 on perhaps 2 bighas of land, while in the same any other village a practical Kunbi fairly well off would be charged 5 and 6 rupees per bigha for precisely the same kind of land. This variation in the ordinary rate of the district must, therefore, affect to a certain extent the soundness of Mr. Beyts' settlement in some cases, and consequently in some Khatas alienated land, previously free or paying a slight salami, will now be saddled with the full Government assessment.

8. I will now quote a case to exemplify the objectionable side of the settlement. The following is an actual Khata taken from a village in Kálol :—

A had in his Occhak Khata land as follows :—

Government land	...	...	...	...	Bighas.
					1 10 0
Salami	...	...	...	...	0 10 0
Rent-free	...	...	...	...	8 0 0
					<hr/>
			Total	...	5 0 0
					<hr/>

On this he used to pay a lump sum of Rs. 3. The amount, considering the circumstances of the cultivator, was not at all high even if applied only to the Government holding. The salami in this particular case was fixed and ascertained and amounted to 8 annas on the half bigha. Now in settling this particular case Mr. Beyts has charged Rs. 3 as formerly, but distributed it thus :

Assessment on 1-10-0 bighas of Government land at Rs. 2 per acre	...	...	...	Rs. s. p.
				1 12 0
Salami fixed as before	...	...	...	0 8 0
Swadio on rent-free land	...	...	...	0 12 0
				<hr/>
			Total	...
				3 0 0
				<hr/>

Here, I think, injustice has been done, inasmuch as although there is nothing whatever to show that, according to the varying custom of the district, the total amount payable on the Khata, *viz.*, Rs. 3, was at all a high assessment on $1\frac{1}{2}$ bighas of Government land, the portion held rent-free has now been hampered with a swadio of 12 annas.

9. The cases, however, in which Mr. Beyts' settlement of mixed Khatas has caused dissatisfaction are few, and not more than about Rs. 1,400 are involved in the arrangement.

10. The holders of the Khatas urge that it would be only fair to remit the various amounts lately imposed as salami and they bind themselves to repay the various sums due on that account with any outstanding balance, if, after the completion of the alienated land enquiry it be proved that the various items of alienated land now charged, full and partial assessment have been correctly so charged.

11. The case alluded to above in which a certain degree of hardship has been experienced might be multiplied, and I should even like to talk the matter over with the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, but as the Settlement Report has to be submitted to Government without delay, I think it will be best to allow the proposed arrangement to stand, especially as a similar system has been adopted elsewhere.

12. With reference to paragraphs 43 and 44 of the report I would remark that Mr. Beyts' severe strictures on the conduct of the Political Officer who took over the Panch Maháls from His Highness Scindia are rather undeserved. The officers of that Government would probably have been able to tell as little about all small alienations, as if no such things existed at all. This I myself have experienced in the cases of reference to the Government of His Highness Scindia. The common answer for years past being that the British Government must please itself about any measures it may choose to adopt. The British Political Officer was merely bound to see that both Governments received a *quid pro quo*, and the subject of scattered alienations remained for future discovery and settlement.

13. Mr. Beyts' remarks upon the classification of villages and rates, commencing at paragraph 52, are interesting, and the arrangements made by him satisfactory. In other districts of the Panch Maháls also, the same principle will have to be adopted, although not with so marked a difference in the rate of assessment as in Kálol where one side of the district is as regards cultivation equal to any portion of Gujarát, while a few miles on the other lead one into a dense hilly jungle. The mild rates fixed for the eastern portion of the district will however be forced to give way to the more liberal terms offered by Government in the rules of November 26th, 1870, in the case of influential persons taking up large areas of waste land and even as regards immigrants in a small way, we shall perchance find it necessary to hold forth the inducement of "Máfi" or freedom from rent for a few years. These however will be special cases, and may be treated as such without reference to the ordinary rate proposed by Mr. Beyts.

14. I consider, after consultation with the District Officers that Phunsee, Bhukhi and Aradra should be transferred from Class 4 to Class 3, they being to the south of the Goma river and better than the villages on the north. Vyasda has been noticed by Mr. Beyts and the change from the 4th to the 3rd group effected.

15. The District Officers were in favour of the village of Derol being removed from the 2nd and included with Kálol itself in the first class, alleging that it is very near the market town and that in all other respects it is superior to Kálol itself. I have no objection to the change, but do not consider it important.

16. Paragraphs 58, 59, 60. I have alluded previously to the rice rates, which are, I think, satisfactory. A "Dekori" rate of Rs. 6 per acre is fixed, but the general feeling seems to be that Rs. 9 or 12 for each "Koss" would be preferable so as to save yearly measurements, and the Mámlatdár informs me that in a Gujaráti shera from Mr. Beyts that gentleman seemed to favour the change.

17. I do not think that the final settlement of alienated lands need be largely discussed here. The present introduction of survey rates is not directly affected by the question, and as a special officer has been appointed for the work a separate report will have to be made on the subject, but Mr. Beyts' opinion will of course be considered when the final plan of settlement is decided upon. I only wish that Mr. Stewart had completed the investigation, but at the time it was considered necessary to wait for the survey, while Mr. Beyts naturally regrets that the survey did not find the alienation enquiry disposed of.

18. Paragraph 75. I quite agree in the suggestion that Patels in the Panch Maháls or at any rate in Kálol should certainly receive at least 25 per cent. more than in our older districts as service payments, but no steps in this direction can yet be taken, as many of the Kálol Patels are at present among the chief holders of large tracts of alienated land, and their future position as regards that land will have to be very carefully considered; in fact the final settlement of the Patels' free holdings will, in my opinion, form by far the most important portion of the alienation enquiry, and I am convinced that Government will have to grant liberal terms, or run the risk of disgusting a body of men, who until the last few years occupied a very influential position. Towards the end of this letter I shall have specially to touch upon the claims set forth by some of the Patels in the Kálol District, but the above remarks will apply to all those who, at present, hold large areas of rent-free land.

19. Paragraph 77. I cannot agree that even 5 acres of land where more is available are sufficient for every 100 head of cattle. The people of these districts are so thoroughly accustomed to huge tracts of grazing ground that it will be only right to give them a

liberal allowance, especially when we consider the miles and miles of unoccupied jungle now existing throughout the land. It is true that in one small portion of Kálol the cultivation is very close and waste land consequently scarce, but on pasturage failing in one spot cattle owners can with ease move off a mile or two to the open country. I would, therefore, after much consideration, propose that a minimum of 8 acres be allowed wherever practicable, and that in villages of the 4th and 5th class no sale of grazing rights in waste numbers be even attempted at present.

20. Paragraph 78. No revenue has as a rule been derived from fruit trees in Kálol and I agree with Mr. Beyts that the use of such trees should be continued to the rayats free; in fact, with the exception of a few villages, the survey rules on the subject of trees are not as yet applicable to any of these districts. The Forest Rules in force provide for the conservancy of valuable timber in all cases, while the cutting of worthless wood for fuel should be encouraged for the present. These remarks would not, of course, preclude the continuance of the general tax on Mhowra trees commenced about two years ago.

21. Paragraph 79. The proposed tax of 4 annas upon each toddy tree under tap in the year is too high. The toddy trees in no part of Kálol are tapped for trade purposes, the juice being merely consumed by the owner or manager of the tree, the leaves are of far more importance to the inhabitants than the liquor. We cannot well tax the leaves which are used for thatch, and I therefore think that a fee of one anna for each tree tapped as now in force in the Hálol District will be sufficient. We have held the Panch Maháls for so short a period that I would deprecate the imposition of numerous petty taxes, annoying to the people and bearing little or no fruit to Government.

22. Paragraph 83. The sale by auction of the right of occupation of fields might certainly be introduced into about 12 or 20 villages of Kálol, but as these will in all probability be found to be brilliant exceptions throughout, over whole five districts, I should prefer seeing the rule held in abeyance, until it could be more generally brought into force.

23. I now come to a rather important subject and one which most certainly ought to have been disposed of before the completion of the measurement and application of revised rates to the Kálol District. The settlement, however, was made during my absence in England and the matter appears to have been lost sight of. From the time of the promiscuous introduction of Taláti into the Panch Maháls by Colonel Barr, late Political Agent in 1863, complaints from time to time cropped up among various heads of villages in Kálol to the effect that they had from time immemorial held a position far higher than that of Village Patels and claiming a far greater interest in the receipts of their villages; in fact in 1863 the Patels of Aradra actually found their way to Bombay to lay the "Taláti" grievance before His Excellency the Governor in Council, but having fallen into the hands of some scoundrel were fleeced and had to return without transacting any business.

24. After these enquiries on the subject were made by myself, but I could not decide the question until I had had greater opportunities of becoming acquainted with the various tenures in the district; however in 1867 Mr. Rogers, Revenue Commissioner, just before leaving the Panch Maháls sent me a letter, No. 1030 of 8th March 1867, calling for a report upon the actual tenure of the following villages:—

(1) Beria (III. 6). (2) Pingli (III. 1). (3) Aradra (IV. 4). (4) Kurohe (V. 7). (5) Khanpur (V. 6). (6) Gujapura (V. 5). (7) Naran Pagen nu muaru (III. 16). (8) Bhudrolie Khurad (III. 16). (9) Vitoj (II. 23). (10) Ambara (III. 8). (11) Ambara nu muaru (III. 10). (12) Bhulodra (III. 9). (13) Boridra (III. 14). (14) Mokul (III. 7). (15) Kanor (III. 15). (16) Vyasda (IV. 2). (17) Bhu Khi nu Junu Muaru (IV. 3). (18) Phunsi (IV. 1). (19) Royen. (20) Rinchia (V. 8). (21) Paronu (IV. 5). (22) Chulali (V. 3). (23) Humuntia (V. 4).

I reported on the matter very carefully in my No. 1181 of 4th October 1867.

25. Mr. Rogers in an endorsement, No. 4 of 12th October 1867, called for a very lengthy return of land, &c., in each village and this was forwarded by the Deputy Collector in charge Panch Maháls with his No. 1283 of 13th December 1869. A further reference was made by the Revenue Commissioner, No. 7089 of 20th December 1869, and a reply, No. 58 of 14th January 1870, was submitted. Here the correspondence on the subject closed and I cannot discover up to the present time that any notice of the subject was taken at the time of settlement; at any rate no decision has been given or further reference made to this office.

26. The consequence is that although everything connected with the Survey Settlement of Kálol is apparently ready for completion and confirmation, the actual tenure of 23 villages is left in dispute. I must therefore request that before the confirmation of Mr. Beyts' proposals be given, some action be taken in the matter of the villages claimed as Mehwassí, &c. All the papers quoted above are in your office and I should say that Colonel Prescott after his very wide experience of tenures in Gujarát, &c., would be able to quote similar cases in which a satisfactory decision has been arrived at. If therefore by some oversight no reference has as yet been made to the Survey Department, I would recommend that the claims be now referred for Colonel Prescott's opinion, especially as the same sort of dispute will yet arise in other parts of these districts.

27. It is quite clear from the tone of Mr. Rogers' endorsement No. 4 of 12th October 1867, that gentleman fully intended that the claimants should have every attention paid to their demands, and I therefore cannot understand how the matter was allowed to escape notice at the time of the Survey Settlement; however as the very fullest information has already been supplied to your office, I must await your opinion or instructions.

28. I have now, I think, alluded to all points connected with this settlement calling for notice and will now only add my testimony to the very satisfactory manner in which Mr. Beyts has performed the work in the absence of the valuable records so easily obtainable in our older districts. The few cases in which I have felt bound to take exception to the proposals made are of so slight a nature, with the exception of the unsettled dispute alluded to above, that they do not detract from the general excellence of the whole. I am glad that the Mámlatdár of Kálol, Ajan Hari Krishna Jugjivandas, rendered Mr. Beyts such good service. According to his own statement he brought the subject of the 23 villages claimed as Mehwasí to the notice of Mr. Beyts, but that he received no distinct answer about them. I have told the Mámlatdár that if he again renders "valuable assistance" during the pending alienated land enquiry I shall be prepared to recommend him for some slight advancement.

29. By desire of Colonel Prescott, I have the honour to request that after all disputed points are cleared up, you will have the goodness to send on Mr. Beyts' report to Government through the Revenue Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed) W. H. PROPERT,

Extra First Assistant Collector
in charge Panch Maháls.

No. 883 of 1872.

To

G. W. RAVENSCROFT, Esquire,
Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Camp Dholka, 14th February 1872.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit for the orders of Government, with a view to the rates being put in force from the current season of 1871-72, proposals by the Acting Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey and Assessment, for the revision of assessment according to the principles of Bombay Act I of 1865, in the táluka of Kálol, exclusive of its sub-division or Mahalkari's charge of Hálol, in the Panch Maháls. An experimental revision was carried out during the past season of 1870-71, under my instructions, and as the cultivators were then informed of the probability of the full introduction of the new rates from this year, there will be no legal difficulty in levying them at once. A letter from the Extra First Assistant Collector in charge of the Panch Maháls, approving generally of the settlement proposed, accompanies this.

2. The circumstances under which these proposals are made are both interesting and important, inasmuch as the occasion is that of superseding the cumbrous and unsatisfactory native methods of levying land revenue by a plough-tax, &c., hitherto in force by the simple system of assessment on regularly defined survey fields, and of introducing that order into the revenue administration which is the surest means of restoring to prosperity the agricultural population of a fertile tract of country which has to some extent relapsed from a flourishing condition through the devastation of war and the evils of general misrule into a state of primitive jungle. The latter remark applies chiefly to the more easterly and northerly portions of the táluka, thinly inhabited by Bhils, shepherds and other poorer classes of agriculturists, for a graphic description of whose condition I may refer to paragraph 17 of Mr. Beyts' report.

3. The different systems of collection of revenue which have to be supplanted will be found noted in the 28th and 34th paragraphs of the letter. In 23 out of the 62 villages proposed to be settled, the tenure is still unsettled and will be reported on hereafter after due inquiry. Their measurement and assessment in detail enable them to be included in the general report for the táluka, at the same time that precautions have been taken, by not guaranteeing survey occupancy rights to sub-tenants without further investigation, to leave the terms of the future tenure of the villages an open question, and, if found necessary, to admit of a settlement allied to that of the Narwadari villages in the Kaira Collectorate

by having lands in the possession of those who formerly paid the demands of the State in separate shares kept apart from each other in the formation of survey fields. These are the 23 villages alluded to in the 23rd and following paragraphs of Mr. Propert's letter, and it will be understood from what has now been said that his apparent fear that the matter might have been overlooked was unfounded. Special instructions have lately been issued with regard to the necessary enquiry, for which the detailed survey operations carried out have of themselves opened the way, and a final report on the settlement of the tenures will be submitted immediately on its completion.

4. It will be seen from paragraphs 39 to 41 of the report that the revenue has been steadily on the increase since the introduction of British rule. This may be attributed chiefly to the gradual abolition of the farming system formerly in force, and the substitution for it of direct Ryatwari management through paid village accountants. This increase even might have been considerably accelerated had the local Revenue Officers paid more attention in former years to the preparation of Field Registers of village lands, the absence of these all important documents rendering impossible any close supervision of the land revenue realizable.

5. Before proceeding to remark on the revised assessments, it will be as well to state that the complaints with regard to the settlement of "Oochak Khatas" (holdings assessed at lump sums inclusive of rent-free or partially assessed alienations) which Mr. Propert supports in his letter have no bearing on the pitch of the new rates, but apply only to the question of the assessment of alienated lands to quit-rents. The matter is being discussed in a separate correspondence and when an equitable settlement can be arrived at will be reported for the orders of His Excellency in Council.

6. The five groups into which Mr. Beyts proposes to divide the villages under settlement for maximum rates of assessment will be seen at a glance from the map facing page 18 of the printed report. The main principle of the grouping is that the villages nearest the chief market in the neighbourhood, *viz.*, that of Baroda, are, those with the highest maximum, the two local market towns of Kálol and Vejulpur being each raised a class. The main body of the taluka is thus assessed for dry-crop soils at a maximum of 2½ or 2 rupees. Mr. Beyts shows (paragraph 53) that his highest rate of Rs. 3 is only equal to that fixed by Major Wallace many years ago before the great rise in the value of agricultural produce had taken place, and the great bulk of the taluka will thus be assessed at considerably lower rates than what was thought a fair maximum when prices were much lower than they are now. I should accordingly hesitate to support proposals for so moderate a pitch of assessment were I not sure that the State will be amply repaid for its forbearance by the increased revenue that will be brought in by the extension of cultivation in the large area still lying waste in the proportion of about 6 to 7½. If Government, therefore, are pleased to sanction the pitch on this consideration, I think that, with a view to the continually increasing expenditure of the State, and the peculiar circumstances which would alone warrant this being done, it might be advisable not to give a guarantee for the permanency of the rates for the full usual period of thirty years, but to limit it to fifteen or twenty.

7. Mr. Beyts has modified his first grouping by putting the village of Viasda in the 3rd instead of the 4th group, and Mr. Propert (paragraph 14) wishes to raise Phunsi, Bhukhie and Aradra from the 4th to the 3rd. It will be seen from Appendix A that retaining these as grouped by the Superintendent would lower their present assessments respectively by 39½, ¼ and 26 per cent.; raising them to the upper group would only increase the present assessment slightly in the case of Bhukhie, and I therefore beg to support Mr. Propert's proposal.

8. It appears from Appendix A that the application of the proposed maximum of a rupee to the fifth group of villages lowers the assessment in all but two cases, and in these even the actual increase is a mere trifle. I think the whole of these might well have their maximum raised from a rupee to 1½ rupee, or at least all but Kahanpur and Gujapura, which might be left as they are. I do not understand Mr. Beyts' remark in paragraph 57 that all the plough rates should properly for the comparison be distributed over the area of two years' fallow and one of cultivation instead of the year of cultivation only: the plough rates are an annual levy and the area in column 6 of Appendix A is that found under cultivation in the year of settlement.

9. The maximum water rate for rice lands in addition to the dry-crop rate proposed in the taluka is nine rupees, but this is confined to the village of Aradra. In no other is there a higher rate fixed than Rs. 7 and the lowest is one of Rs. 5. The classification annexed of the water in the different villages not being given in Mr. Beyts' returns, I have to trust to his judgment for the propriety of the varying rates. Considering the general high average in the classification of dry-crop, which would tell favourably for the productiveness of irrigated lands, I think the pitch fair. It will be seen from the 5th paragraph of Mr. Propert's letter that he has, with the consent of the people themselves, come to the same conclusion. It will be seen from the table in paragraph 82 of Mr. Beyts' letter that the average rate per acre on the rice lands in cultivation at the proposed rates will only be Rs. 3-11-6, or not three times that on dry-crop lands, and this may therefore be considered moderate.

10. The rates on garden lands, which, according to paragraph 60, do not anywhere exceed Rs. 10 the acre (inclusive of dry-crop), and on an average (paragraph 82) only come to

Rs. 4-7-0 also appear moderate. Taking $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres as irrigable from one water-bag, the highest water separate from dry-crop rate would be about Rs. 7. I have no means of comparing the existing with the proposed rates, as Appendix A does not distinguish between the old and new assessments on the different descriptions of land and the Superintendent probably could not separate the assessments in consequence of the prevalent system of assessing holdings in the lump.

11. The dekuri rate of Rs. 6 per acre to be levied in the village of Mullao for water taken from the tank to raise irrigated crops may be commuted, as proposed in paragraph 16 of Mr. Probert's letter, to one of Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ per water-bag, whatever the area irrigated may be.

12. The question of the Summary Settlement of alienations being already under separate discussion, I do not propose to enter on the subject in the present letter. The apportionment of a fair proportion of existing lump assessments on holdings containing both Government and alienated land on the latter is also, as already mentioned, being treated separately. All that requires to be done in the present report is to sanction the Superintendent's proceeding reported in paragraph 49 by which he has commuted the "Swadios" on alienated land (occasional quit-rents when certain crops were raised) according to an average of the greatest number of years for which accounts were available.

13. With inference to paragraph 77 of Mr. Beyts' letter, Mr. Probert recommends (paragraph 19) that at least 8 acres per 100 head of cattle be allowed as grazing ground wherever practicable, and that in the 4th and 5th classes of villages no sale of grazing rights in waste numbers should be attempted. I believe the land alluded to by Mr. Beyts is only standing ground on which the cattle may be at liberty to remain during the monsoon. At all events, such is the only purpose for which ground need be reserved as long as there is so much land lying waste. The taking up at auction of the right of grazing in waste should be encouraged as much as possible; we may be quite sure that no inconvenience will be caused at present, from the simple fact that no one will bid for the exclusive right until almost all the land is cultivated and becomes private property.

14. With regard to the proposed exemption of fruit-trees from taxation, a separate report will be called for. Mr. Probert apparently contradicts himself in the beginning and end of the paragraph. I concur with him in recommending that Mr. Beyts' proposal to tax toddy trees should not be sanctioned. The question of an amendment of the A'bkari laws is under consideration, and it is not advisable to complicate matters by the introduction of a tree tax where it has not existed before.

15. With reference to the question of selling by auction the occupancy right of survey fields discussed in the paragraphs noted in the margin, I concur with Mr. Beyts that the practice should be introduced into the first three groups of villages and would extend it to all cases where more than one person may desire to take up a field. The sooner people become acquainted with the idea of private property in their fields, which the purchase of the right of occupancy impresses on them, the sooner will careful tillage and improvement of the soil be resorted to, to the benefit of the State as well as of individuals.

16. I send this report direct to Government instead of through the Survey Commissioner, both because the course followed in other parts of the country is for the latter's remarks to pass through the Revenue Commissioner's office, and also to save time, as the season is rapidly advancing, and the settlement should be completed before the end of March.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) A. ROGERS,
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

No. 323 of 1872.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT:

Lánowli, 5th March 1872.

The settlement of this district having been effected prior to the Gujarát Survey being put under my control, I have taken no part in the preliminary discussion upon the rates and have therefore some hesitation in now giving my opinion upon the subject in compliance with the foregoing instructions, especially as anything I may have to say ought properly to have gone through the Revenue Commissioner before the correspondence was submitted to Government.

2. The rates which the Superintendent has introduced have been fully approved of by the Revenue Commissioner, and the officer in charge of the Panch Maháls, Mr. Propert. The latter, in my opinion, is entitled to great credit for his careful enquiries into the alleged complaints regarding them, and it is satisfactory to an officer, possessing such an intimate knowledge of the country and of the character of the people, recording his opinion that "the Settlement is upon the whole sound and satisfactory and well adapted to the circumstances of the district."

3. I agree with the above-mentioned officers that the rates considered with reference to the fertility of the soil and the advantages possessed by the district in being the large market of Baroda within a short distance are appropriate. But I think the circumstance of the very large proportion of waste land in the district amounting to about 50 per cent. of the whole area and in the Maháls generally should have suggested the expediency of having a somewhat lower demand. The survey assessment, as will be seen from the statement given in paragraph 62, is about 37 per cent. in excess of the average realizations of the past five years. Instead of imposing this increased demand upon the lands, now under cultivation, it would in my opinion have been better for the future to have foregone a portion of it at any rate, though the total increase is not more than very fairly be imposed—as there can be no doubt it would have been repaid over and over again for the extension of cultivation by the reclamation of waste for which the capital would have been available.

4. I look upon the Panch Maháls as being at the present in about the same state as Khándesh was when Captain Wingate reported upon the survey of that province in 1852, and should consider that the policy which he advocated in the settlement of its future land revenue and which has been attended with such marked results should be generally adopted in this case. In alluding to the large extent of land then lying waste he observes as follows:—

"I have already in a previous part of this report brought to notice the fact of five-sixths of the arable land of Khándesh lying waste. Nearly the whole of this is comparatively fertile and suitable to the growth of exportable products such as cotton oil-seeds, &c. These staples are chiefly exported from Bombay to foreign markets, where the consumption is so great as to prevent prices being perceptibly affected by any increase of production capable of being effected in Khándesh. There is therefore no risk of glutting these markets, and so lowering prices by stimulating production in Khándesh. They possess capabilities of taking off all, and more than all, that Khándesh could procure, were even its five millions of waste acres brought under the plough. There is clearly then no danger, but, on the contrary, the greatest advantage to be anticipated from giving every encouragement to the extension of cultivation in Khándesh. The great obstacle is the want of population. The soil of Khándesh could easily subsist in comfort a population of two or three million souls, but the province only contains 760,000. It is clearly, then, the policy of Government, even in a financial point of view, to promote a rapid increase of population. This may be done by placing the existing population in a position of greater comfort than at present, and by offering encouragement to the location of new settlers. Both of these objects will be promoted by the imposition of a very moderate assessment on the land at the new settlement. I should say it would be difficult to err on the side of liberality in a province in the situation of Khándesh, for with its millions of waste acres, capable of raising exportable products, there is ample room for the revenue to recover itself from any loss occasioned by lowering the rates of assessment.

5. The results of the policy here advocated are seen at the present day in the extraordinary extension of cultivation which has taken place during the interval of nearly 20 years. The cultivated area which at that period referred to is returned by Captain Wingate as being only 1,356,681 now amounts to 2,330,962, and the revenue of Rs. 17,04,392 has risen to Rs. 30,78,695. Khándesh has certainly been greatly favoured as being the Railway passing throughout, an advantage which is not likely to be extended to the Panch Maháls during the next 20 years certainly, if ever. But in having extensive tracts of most fertile land lying waste and a thin population the Maháls are in a very similar state to Khándesh in 1852.

6. Then climate is perhaps more unhealthy, though at the same time there were parts of Khándesh which at the period referred to had a most unenviable notoriety for jungle fevers. The graphic description given by Captain Wingate of the deadly climate of the Pal-lappu and of the sad fate of the first body of settlers who attempted to reclaim from the jungle furnishes proof of what I am here alluding to. But as even this once dreaded Pal-Tappu is now being rapidly brought under cultivation there is no cause to despair of the climate of the Panch Maháls being eventually improved by the clearance of the jungle and the extension of cultivation which it should be our object to promote.

7. For the reasons stated above I am inclined to the opinion that we might have put an assessing hand with advantage somewhat higher on the better cultivated parts of the Kálol District in which the increase under new settlement occurs. I do not, however, venture to propose any reduction of the rates introduced. The Superintendent should, I think, bear these remarks in mind in fixing low rates for other districts of the Maháls, in which moreover from

what I have heard he will meet with a larger proportion of waste to cultivation than that obtaining in the Kálol District. I would particularly advocate a lower rate for well-garden cultivation. It is only in thickly populated districts with large bazars near at hand that this kind of cultivation pays well.

8. Referring to some of the details of the settlement I beg to support the proposed modifications of the original grouping and rates alluded to by Mr. Rogers in his 7th paragraph. They were discussed by the Superintendent, Mr. Propert, and myself during a recent meeting in the Maháls and considered to be appropriate. With the exceptions here concerned Mr. Beyts' rates may be adopted.

9. I should be sorry to see the increase in the rate of the 5th group from 1 Rupee to 1½ proposed by Mr. Rogers carried out. A very large proportion of the lands of the village concerned is now waste and the imposition of a higher rate would only clash with the application of the rules for granting waste lands on favourable terms, and the measure would thus have practical effect only to the extent of the present very limited cultivation.

Paragraph 81.

10. With regard to the questions of free grazing allotments adverted to by Mr. Rogers in his 13th paragraph, I agree with him that the only steps that need now be taken in the matter is to reserve from cultivation any land used as standing ground for the cattle near the village site, or near drinking water. In order to carry out this I would suggest that before giving out land for cultivation enquiry should be made for ascertaining whether it is used for such purpose and the application refused in cases where it is so used. The grazing upon all other lands so long as they are waste and without reference to their being assessed should, I think, be left to the villagers.

11. I am under the impression that Mr. Propert told me that he takes a grazing fee at so much per head for cattle not belonging to the people of the district which are sent to graze there during the monsoon. The continuance of this system for a time is perhaps the best way of getting a revenue from outsiders who may fairly be charged for the privilege of grazing their cattle on the waste lands. It is advisable to know whether I am right in what I have stated to be the practice and to have definite orders passed for future observance. I shall therefore call upon the Superintendent to report upon the subject and apply afterwards for instructions through the Revenue Commissioner.

12. The question of how waste lands should be disposed of is discussed by the Revenue Commissioner in the paragraph noted. He supports Mr. Beyts' proposal to except the villages of the first three groups from the operations of the waste land rules passed by Government Resolution No. 5834 in November 1870 and sell the right of occupancy by public auction.

13. The sale of the right of occupancy as here proposed is objectionable I think as being so much opposed to the spirit of the waste land rules which provide for land in other parts of the Maháls being given to applicants without any payment and rent free for a certain period at first. If it is thought advisable to except these three groups from the operations of the rules, because of the rates leviable under the latter being so much lower than those fixed by the survey settlement, the Officer of the district should have discretionary power of disposing of waste in these cases on liberal terms to be as far as practicable in conformity with the terms of the rules. This, I admit, is not a good way of meeting the difficulty, and perhaps it would be well to refer the case to the Local Authorities for report as to what on further consideration they would recommend to be done in the case.

14. In suggesting that the settlement should be sanctioned for 15 or 20 years only the Revenue Commissioner has apparently overlooked that the waste land rules are based upon a guarantee for 30 years being given for the district. And if this were not the case I would advocate its being given for that period so as to allow time for that extension of cultivation which, I expect, will follow upon the settlement, and which promises a large future return of revenue.

(Signed) J. T. FRANCIS, Colonel,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 1259.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th March 1872.

Letter from the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., No. 883, dated 14th February 1872—Submitting, with his own remarks, a correspondence* on the introduction of revised rates of assessment in the Kálol sub-division of the Kálol Táluka in the Panch Maháls,

* Letter from the Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarat, No. A-1071, dated 2nd November 1871.
Letter from the Extra First Assistant Collector, in charge Panch Maháls, No. 1316, dated 20th December 1871.

Memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., No. 323, dated 5th March 1872—Submitting, as called for, his opinion on the proposed rates and on certain other points discussed in the correspondence.

RESOLUTION.—The rates and classing proposed by Mr. Beyts for the Kálol District of the Panch Maháls are generally supported by Mr. Propert, Mr. Rogers, and Colonel Francis, though the latter seems inclined to think that perhaps some of the rates are rather high. They seem to His Excellency the Governor in Council to be generally well considered and reasonable.

2. Government concur with the views expressed by Mr. Rogers in his 7th paragraph, where he proposes a modification of the original grouping; and in his 8th paragraph, where he proposes raising certain maximum rates for the 5th group of villages from one rupee to one rupee and a quarter; and with these modifications the rates and classing are sanctioned for the usual period of thirty years. The necessary Notification should be drawn up and submitted for publication.

3. Government will not enter here into the question of the summary settlement for alienation; but the proceedings reported in paragraph 49 of Mr. Beyts' report, where he shows how he commuted the "Swadios," are temporarily approved, and will be definitely settled when the report on alienated land is considered. The views expressed by Mr. Rogers in his 13th paragraph about grazing ground are approved, and he should issue the necessary instructions. The report promised in paragraph 14, relative to the proposed exemption of fruit trees, will be awaited; but in connection with the question of selling by auction the right of occupancy of survey fields, a further report from Mr. Rogers, after perusal of Colonel Francis' memorandum No. 323, dated 5th of March 1872, is expected.

(Signed) WASSUDEV PANDURANG,

for Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Revenue Commissioner, N. D., with Colonel Francis' report, which, it is requested, may be returned with Mr. Rogers' further report),
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

No. $\frac{S}{398}$ OF 1901.

From

W. P. SYMONDS, ESQUIRE,
Survey Commissioner and Director,
Land Records and Agriculture, Bombay ;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,
Northern Division.

Poona, 15th March 1901.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the proposals for the revision settlement of the Kálol Táluka of the Panch Maháls, prepared by Mr. W. S. Cole. By Government Resolution No. 6057, dated 29th September 1900, Collectors of Gujarát districts who had received settlement reports were directed to forward them without remarks (unless they had already prepared any) to the Survey Commissioner, in order that he might review them before the close of the Survey Department. As the Survey Commissioner and the Settlement Officer are presumed to be in accord and the chief object of the review is to reconcile differences of opinion between the Settlement Officer and the District Officer, the review rather loses its point in the absence of the Collector's remarks. But in any case a lengthy review would not be called for at this stage, as it is unlikely that early action can be taken on these proposals unless they are largely modified. Under the spirit of Government Resolution No. 8235, dated 31st December 1900, proposals involving considerable increases in a district which has lately suffered from famine would not be sanctioned for some time to come.

2. I beg to append some excellent notes which were written for me one day at Kálol by Mr. H. D. Rendall, who shewed an intimate acquaintance with the circumstances of individual villages. Mr. Cole had little previous acquaintance with the táluka and he omitted to consult me regarding the proposed increases of assessment. In view of Mr. Rendall's remarks and of the facts that the táluka is already highly assessed (especially in comparison with the adjoining táluka of Godhra, to which Mr. Cole has not referred), and that the effects of severe famine have not yet passed over, I do not think that the proposals for increases can be supported at the present time.

3. In one village, No. 6, Malao, a definite decrease of assessment on one class of land is proposed, *viz.*, old rice, from Rs. 6-13-4 to Rs. 6-2-3, the acre. The total difference of assessment on this class of land in this village is Rs. 266 only. I think this reduction should be given effect to at once, as there is a consensus of opinion that Malao is too highly assessed. In fact, Mr. Rendall does not think this reduction sufficient.

4. In the 37 Government villages the increase proposed by Mr. Cole is Rs. 7,623 or 21.24 per cent. 1,690 acres are classed as new rice and the difference between the assessment proposed on this and the former garden or dry-crop assessment is about Rs. 750. The old well kasar yields Rs. 2,311 and the new sub-soil water assessment proposed would yield Rs. 3,621. Thus the increase on this account is Rs. 1,310. The increase proposed on old rice is Rs. 1,232 (8 annas the acre). These sums amount to about Rs. 3,300, leaving Rs. 4,323 unaccounted for, which is due to increase of rates on dry-crop land, and is equivalent to nearly 20 per cent. on the dry-crop assessment. Whether it is wise to increase the dry-crop assessment to this extent and at the same time to impose subsoil water assessment, making a total increase of about 30 per cent. on the dry-crop assessment, is open to question.

5. There is some doubt whether the subsoil water assessment is suited to the táluka. Mr. Rendall is of opinion that the old well kasar does not operate fairly, as many wells pay which supply no water, and that there is no objection

to a moderate charge for water facilities which undoubtedly exist. On the other hand small advantage is likely to be taken of these facilities owing to the laziness of the people, and the want of manure, without which irrigation is useless.

6. (Para. 5 of report). Mr. Rendall thinks that the subsoil water assessment should also have been imposed in the Mehvási villages. But the Mehvásis are considered as Tálukdárs for the purposes of Government Resolution No. 4580, dated 27th June 1889, and under paragraph 12 of that Resolution the assessment could not be imposed. As, however, the Mehvási Pátils in these villages merely collect the Government revenue (which they sometimes neglect to do) and hand it over for a percentage, they do not really differ from Pátils of ordinary villages, and they apparently would not object to being put on the same footing as regards the revenue. Mr. Rendall's remarks on the present system are an instructive reply to those who think that there is anything to be gained by a reversion to the plan of dealing with the village as a whole rather than with individual rayats. In paragraph 21 of his report Mr. Cole raises the question as to the future position of the Mehvásis with regard to waste lands. There seems to be nothing to prevent Government from re-considering the position as recommended by Mr. Rendall in his remarks on this paragraph.

7. I agree with Mr. Rendall's remarks on paragraphs 8 to 11. The cultivation of Kálol is hardly to be compared with that of Kaira. Excellent lands produce nothing but inferior millets from year to year apparently for want of a little enterprise. The only made road is little more than a track, and the use of the bridges is not quite apparent, as when the nálas have water the road is a quagmire. The Baroda-Godhra Railway will not be made for many years and will only be of advantage to villages in the vicinity of stations.

8. *Para. 12.*—The area under rice is given as 23·88 of the whole, which is about the proportion of the rice land; but nearly the whole of this is inferior rice, which may be worth only Rs. 25 the acre. Over one-third of the whole is under bájri, which is not often a very paying crop, though sometimes worth Rs. 30 the acre. Over one-fourth of the cultivated area is under the inferior millets—kodra or harik, bávto or náchni and banti (*Panicum frumentaceum*). An assessment of over Rs. 2 the acre, as proposed for the first group, seems rather high for lands bearing these crops. The cultivation is no doubt capable of improvement, but the improvement has not yet come and the famine has thrown things back. No crop experiments seem to have been conducted in the táluka. Mr. Beyts in paragraph 21 of the original settlement report estimates the out-turn of an acre of rice at Rs. $30 \times \frac{1}{4}$ or Rs. 52½, which seems high. Kodra he estimates at Rs. 17½ the acre, but points out that the land requires fallowing two years out of three. The average value of mixed crops, bájri and pulses, bávto, banti, til and pulses, in rotation, he estimates at Rs. 38 the acre gross and Rs. 11 net. He points out, however, that allowance should be made for failures and reduction of prices.

9. *Para. 21.*—Mr. Cole says that the 21 Mehvási villages contained in 1887-88, 6,385 acres of assessed waste, and there are now 1,501 acres. Appendix O², however, shows 3,641 acres only in 1889-90. The difference is due to area included in forest. The reason why no entries appear in this Appendix after 1889-90 is that since the villages were handed over to the Mehvási Pátils, under the orders referred to in paragraph 3 of Mr. Cole's report, the assessed waste has not been recorded. As the Pátils furnish statistics, there appears to be no ground for the omission.

10. Appendix O¹ shows a sudden drop in the area of assessed waste in Government villages between 1889-90 and 1890-91 from 5,824 to 2,544 acres. This also appears to be due to inclusion of land in forest.

11. It appears useless to offer remarks on the statistics of population and resources as the famine has rendered the statements valueless. Average prices for the 10 years ending 1897-98 appear to be much the same as for the 10 years preceding the settlement of 1869-70. The latter prices were temporarily inflated and there has been a fall followed by a rise during the period of the lease.

12. Mr. Cole proposes no changes in the grouping beyond abolishing the nominal first group which consisted of Kálol village only. Kálol is less rich

than Vejalpur, Mr. Rendall remarks. The isolated position of Vejalpur rather spoils the symmetry of the grouping, but this cannot well be helped. The contrast between the assessments in Vejalpur and those in the Godhra Táluka, the boundary of which is only a mile away, is striking. Mr. Rendall thinks the increase on rice land in this village heavy. The total increase is 48·17 per cent., which is certainly large. Mr. Rendall thinks that 2 Anidra, 5 Aluwa, 21 Palasa and 22 Nevaria might have remained in the second group. The grouping is unchanged, but the rate is proposed to be raised. In Kálol the proposed lowering of the dry crop rate from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2-12 results in an increase of average dry crop assessment from Rs. 2-6-11 to Rs. 2-10-7, and the lowering of the rice rate from Rs. 8 to Rs. 4 results in an increase of assessment from Rs. 5-1-8 to Rs. 5-7-11. The increases are of course due to revised classification and subsoil water assessment. The different treatment of 57 acres of garden land produces a small decrease in the total assessment of 1·11 per cent. Since a decrease of 4 annas in the dry crop rate results in an increase of assessment, it is obvious that an increase of 4 annas, as proposed in the old 2nd and 3rd groups, would produce large increases. I think that the dry-crop rates should remain the same, at any rate until the táluka shows recovery and progress, in the old 2nd and 3rd groups, as already proposed by Mr. Cole for the old 4th and 5th groups. The proposed rice rate for the highest group might also be lowered from Rs. 4 to Rs. 3-12-0. The assessment of rice would still show an increase of over 7 per cent.

13. In Group II, Khadki, Nesda and Karada, to which Mr. Rendall refers, are favourably situated along the high road and near the projected railway. The increases will be reduced if the dry-crop rate is not raised. Ghusar belongs properly to this group, but to raise it would cause rather a large increase.

14. In the Mehvási villages, several of which are very poor villages, as Mr. Rendall points out, I think the rates proposed by Mr. Cole both for dry-crop and for rice should be lowered by 4 annas all round. Even so some of the resulting increases would be rather too high.

15. These proposals require some further detailed consideration before orders are passed upon them.

16. I beg to support the proposals made by Mr. Cole in paragraphs 44 to 48 of his report.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. P. SYMONDS,

Survey Commissioner and Director,

Land Records and Agriculture.

NOTES BY MR. H. D. RENDALL, I.C.S., REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 2 OF THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER'S No. S-398, DATED 15TH MARCH 1901, ON KA'LOL REVISION SURVEY.

Mr. Beyts' Report.

This report, which may serve as a guide now, is too optimistic, I think, and may be apt to mislead.

Kálol Táluka has excellent 'goradu' soil (loam) and poor 'basur' soil (clay) which latter is nothing like the true good black soil. Cotton will not grow on 'basur,' which is only fit for inferior rice, and mostly produces 'kodra.' Though the soil is good, the táluka is hardly comparable to Kaira Tálukas. The chief reason is that the cultivators are so much worse and so much lazier. A glance at the crops produced shows what little sugarcane (*e.g.*) or tobacco is raised. Sugarcane is raised in some three villages (Rabod, hamlet of Malao, Derol and Eral Tálukdári) which have Pátidár cultivators. Chief crops are bájri, bunti, bávto and kodra, and the three latter are worth little and grown mostly for home consumption. Land that would produce A'1 crop is only sown with bunti or bávto. Water is near the surface, but little used, and a second crop is rarely

raised. It is not true that tiled houses are the rule except for Bhils—the Dharálas in all—but the best villagers do not live (even now much less, I imagine in 1871) in tiled houses, but in houses thatched with brab leaves. Tiled houses are increasing, but *slowly*. Communications are not good. I have been out in this táluka in the rains and then the fair weather track from Godhra to Kálol and on to Hálol is terribly muddy and almost impassable. Village cart-tracks often in deep lanes are water-logged to a large extent. I have tried both. The market is Baroda not Godhra (for the majority of the táluka) and the road to Baroda is bad, with toll on the way and the Goma to cross, and 28 miles about from Kálol itself. It could hardly be said now (and how in 1871) that there is no 'jungle' in Kálol. Chámpáner is some 8 miles due south and surrounded with jungle to a wide area and there is similar jungle in small parts of Kálol now. The wells are in bad condition and many called 'pakka' are so out of repair as not to be used. The people filled their bellies with kharif crops such as bájri, bunti, bávto, &c., and do not as a rule care about irrigating or proper manuring. The climate is very hot in April—June, and I have found it over 110° in the shade on several occasions. It seems to have increased in heat since Beyts' time: the frost in cold weather occasionally nips the rabi crops, but these are very few.

Kálol population is almost entirely Dharála.* It is a misnomer to talk of "from Kunbi to Naikda" when there are virtually no Naikdas and about 1,000 Pátidár cultivators and 24,000 Dharála cultivators: Mahomedan cultivators even are more than Pátidárs. Rájputs of a low class—lazy and opium-eating—are not better cultivators than the Dharála.

* Very few Bhils in East Kálol.

In fact it comes to 1,500 good cultivators and 27,000 bad ones; and the Pátidárs are in a few villages and do well. This is why Kálol is poor, soil (goradu) good, water available, cultivators lazy and thriftless.

Notes on Mr. Cole's Report.

Para. 5.—I do not understand why Mehvási villages lands were not classed for sub-soil advantages. Tálukdári tenure does not apply at all (*cf.* note on Mehvási tenure below).

Para. 8.—I think the prosperity is exaggerated: see above.

Para. 9.—Before the famine there was an outcry for land for cultivation. It was reported on and await Commissioner, Northern Division's visit. Much of the forest is absolutely useless and if deforested would grow kodra. I think the outcry was mostly sentimental, but it existed, perhaps, to get forest out of the way. But people hate settling in alienated villages, and I don't wonder as the management is bad. There was an extension of cultivation in 1898-99, but famine will provide plenty of waste. Before famine, people were very chary of giving up land in Government villages in Kálol, which is twice as good as most Hálol and Godhra land (except West Godhra which is similar and almost as good).

Para. 10.—Internal communications are bad in the rains. And the Kálol-Godhra road is not "a good road."

The Baroda-Godhra Chord Railway will do something to cut local Banyas, throats, and it is said there will be a metal road from Kálol to Hálol constructed. *If so*, Provincial Funds will have to keep it up, or it won't get repaired.

Para. 11.—Godhra Táluka is healthier than Kálol Táluka in the rains, and Kálol climate is not as good as Charotar climate. The country is too much treed to be ever open.

Para. 12.—Bájri, kodra, banti and bávto = over 60 per cent., and paddy gives another 24 per cent.; the paddy is only first class at Malao; rest is, I think, almost all sutarsal.

The comparison with A'nand is dangerous and needs careful enquiry. What about "coarse grains" in A'nand? I cannot think the comparison is worth much. The coarse grains are very badly cultivated, too.

Sugarcane, tobacco and vegetables show a very small percentage : sugarcane in three villages only, I think.

Para. 13.—See remarks above. Pátidárs have occasionally come to settle here, but don't stay for various reasons. These figures of Dharálá cultivators show the whole crux of the matter. Good land for the most part and almost entirely bad cultivation.

Para. 14.—Vejalpur is wealthier than Kálol, as a lot of sowkárs live there. The local markets are poor, especially Kánod and Pingli.

If we compare the A'nand or other Kaira Táluka, the difference in population will at once appear. There are only few, probably 8 or 9, villages of over 1,000 souls in Kálol Táluka, and only (probably) 6 barely over 2,000 and one over 3,000 (Kálol itself).

Paras. 15—18.—The famine has swept away 75 per cent. at least of plough cattle, old and young, and at least 70 per cent. of useful beasts, if not more. Buffaloes got through best. The increase in carts is small. So much has gone of local wealth and so many cultivators have died that the figures given can mean of little, and will have to be revised. Our cattle camp, only one, held but 200 animals, and only 8 from Kálol Táluka and very little Government grass was available for Kálol and the supply ended a month and more before rain came.

Bullocks very short now and everyone wanting them for next harvest.

Para. 19.—Local Municipality was abolished last year. There are two girls' schools in the táluka. Not only do Dharálas go to school rarely, but forget *everything* directly they come out. Not 3 per cent. can sign their own names now!

Para. 20.—Land which the Mehvásdárs hold makes no difference to them as they only pay a fixed "ankhada."

Paras. 21 and 22.—I think the whole question of Mehvási tenure will have to be reconsidered by Government, and Government can do exactly what they like according to the lease, *I believe* : paragraph 14 of lease says *that if Mehvásdárs fail to pay ankada before revision survey, or after the present survey is expired, Government has discretion to make these villages khálsa, or has authority at the revision survey to modify, add to or revise any condition of the lease.*

This Mehvási tenure is utterly bad. The Mehvásdárs have been a continual plague to us. They are uneducated and slack and idle and they have in many cases mortgaged their villages to a Banya or their own taláti. These private talátis are all villains. It is absolutely necessary for Government to make these villages khálsa and pay to the Mehvásdár the percentage of *upaj* to which he is entitled, minus establishment expenses. There can be nothing but gain in this arrangement and we shall then get people settling in these villages, have regular reports and returns sent in, and get our revenue in (which we don't at present in a bad year because the Mehvásdár does not seek assistance under the Land Revenue Code and says it's too much trouble).

The Mehvásdárs have certain rights over trees which they have abused. In cultivated survey numbers they have the same rights as cultivators in Government villages. So they let the land out to anyone, get it transferred to their own names, cultivate it nominally, and cut down the trees *ad libitum*. Trees in assessed waste can be cut by Mehvásdárs to aid cultivation, and this privilege they have abused.

I think it absolutely necessary to abolish the present system which is very hard on the ryot who gets bullied; no tagávi and no occupancy rights! It is an experiment which I think, and all Mámlatdars of Kálol think, a very lugubrious one.

Para. 22.—I think more wells are useless than the numbers shown. It does not pay the cultivator to use them in some cases. When we have sub-soil water assessment, to whom will these wells belong? 'Kasar' will not have to be paid, I presume? Some of these wells are Government wells. Will they be auctioned with the occupancy to new occupants, and what about old occupants?

Para. 28.—These prices are presumably bazaar prices, and if so are fallacious because the cultivator here (except Pátidárs) hand over all produce to the Banya who credits at whatever price he likes, debits at bazaar rates when the cultivator wants food, and keeps an account which the cultivator does not and cannot read. Similarly, Banyas book's figures in the Táluka are very misleading — an advance of Rs. 25 in books = Rs. 20, &c., &c.

Para. 30.—Distrains are virtually unknown in this táluka and this shows that the present rates are a very moderate demand which is cheerfully met. I do not think I ever heard a complaint except in Malao. Banyas almost always pay the assessment for the Dharála cultivator and the Banya usually comes to the Chora with a bag of rupees and shells out.

Para. 32.—Famine did more harm here as the Dharálas had no savings and their Banyas won't trust them or look at them. Tagávi is a new thing in this district and the land much mortgaged in this táluka, and it looks as if the normal cultivator of Kálol Táluka won't be able to get credit or security enough to enable him to recover under the next ten years at most. An enormous number of cultivators have died and left child heirs.

33.

GROUPING AND INCREASES.

Government Villages.

Group I.—Dry-crop average rises from Re. 1-11-9 to Rs. 2-6-1 and rice average from Rs. 4-7-5 to Rs. 5-2-11 and any total increase to 21'12 :—

	Increase ...	Dry-crop.			Rice.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Anidra	...	0	8	9	1	12	9
Alwa	do. ...	0	8	4	0	15	6
Samaldevi	do. ...	0	13	8	0	14	9
Sama	do. ...	0	13	3	1	5	11
Bhadroli Bujrag	do. ...	0	15	1	1	10	11
Katol	do. ...	1	0	1	1	5	3

These villages are poor villages and they were specially hard hit by famine and cannot easily bear the increase. In fact the poorer villages seem to have the biggest increases.

I doubt if the Malao decrease be sufficient, though there are skilled cultivators there.

Vejalpur shows a heavy increase in rice, Rs. 1-15-4.

I should have thought Alwa, Anidra, Palasa and Navana might have remained in Group II.

Group II.—Khadki, Nesda and Karada (heavy rice increase) are very poor villages and I think have a lot of busar soil. They might be in Group III.

Group III.—All very poor villages except Ghusar, which I should have thought might be in Group II. This is a rich village, and has not busar soil like the others.

Mehvási Villages.

Group II.—A heavy increase on rice in Bhadroli Khurad, Pingli, Bhelidra and Kanod.

All these villages are not well off. Most Mehvási villages are badly managed, which makes them worse.

Group III.—Paruna shows a heavy increase. It is a very poor village indeed.

Group IV.—Karoli and Kahanpur (*claim* to be Tálukdári, I believe). Gajapura, Rohia, Chalali and Rinchia are all poor villages and have been harder hit by famine than any and have particularly bad Mehvási Patels.

Expansion of cultivation counts for something, and it appears that that something is not much in many cases. I have quoted certain poor villages

which have large increases. In these villages increased cultivation and increased assessment works out as follows :—

Village.				Increase in Acres.	Increase in Assessment.
<i>Government Villages.</i>					Rs.
Group I—					
Anidra	...	...	...	8 in 180	104
Alwa	...	...	**	21 in 1,470	1,026
Samaldevi	...	...	...	57 in 365	407
Sama	...	...	...	One less	455
Bhadroli Bujrag	...	...	...	Eight less	522
Katol	...	...	...	17 in 348	370
Vejalpur	...	...	...	2 less	834
Group II—					
Khadki	...	...	...	45	253
Nesda	...	...	...	14	95
Karada	...	...	...	56	428
Group III—					
Chimapura	...	...	...	1	12
Kalantra	...	...	...	1	13
Nandarka	...	...	...	6	40
<i>Mehvási.</i>					
Group II—					
Bhadroli Khurad	...	...	...	129	380
Pingli	...	...	...	110	949
Bhelidra	...	...	...	1	130
Kanod	...	...	...	218	690
Group III—					
Paruna	...	...	...	175	191
Group IV—					
Kahanpur	...	...	...	326	302
Gajapura	...	...	..	129	121
Rohia	...	...	...	77	130
Chalali	...	...	...	247	164
Rinchia	...	...	...	33	19
Karoli	...	...	...	231	373

The increase in cultivated area is so large in Mehvási as compared with Government villages that it looks as if the Mehvásdár had got the land nominally cultivated simply in order to get the trees for himself, as I believe he has done. It may be also due to the fact that the Mehvásdár does not take an occupancy price as far as I know from a new occupant, and therefore cultivators prefer to cultivate in Mehvási villages.

The above figures seem to show that our demand is very heavy after two famine years and, as yet, great want of bullocks and enormously decreased credit (with the Banya) and security (for tagávi).

I think palmyra (toddy) trees are reserved and not auctioned to occupants though toddy is free in this táluka and everywhere except in three villages of Hálol which pay a small 'vero.'

Kálol,
24th February 1901.

H. D. RENDALL.

No. 8668 of 1902.

From

THE COLLECTOR OF PANCH MAHALS ;

To

THE COMMISSIONER, NORTHERN DIVISION,
Ahmedabad.*Office of the Collector, Panch Mahals.
Dated at Godhra, 23rd September 1902.*

SIR,

I have the honour to resubmit the Revision Settlement Report of Kálol Táluka and to make the following remarks.

2. In spite of the great decrease in population, there is no indication that the three years of famine which have just ended has led to much land being thrown up. The occupied area in the Government villages has not been appreciably reduced. In 1898-99 the area was :—

					Acres.
Under crops	...	...	...	...	58,017
Under fallow	...	...	...	...	6,732
				Total	64,749

In 1901-1902 the area was :—

Under crop	...	...	...	...	43,353
Under fallow	...	...	...	...	18,545
				Total	61,898

3. With the good rain that has fallen in the current monsoon, the fallow area is expected to be again normal or below normal. This favourable result has been largely attained by a judicious use of the funds provided for tagávi and charitable grants especially in the matter of replacing the losses of plough cattle. Practically every cultivator who required it was provided with one or in most cases two bullocks. The agricultural stock figures are compared below with those for 1898-99 :—

			1898-99.	1901-1902.
Plough bullocks	...	...	14,811	11,623
Bulls	...	...	40	17
Buffaloes	...	...	4,400	2,484
Cows	...	...	9,662	1,952

4. The loss in cows is the most serious feature as it effects the rate of increase which might be expected by breeding and the resources of the people have been so crippled that they will not be able to import many animals for some time. Their first business will be to pay off the heavy tagávi debts with which they are burdened. The loss of young stock will also be very severely felt.

5. I am not in a position to give much useful criticism of the details of the revision proposals. I have only seen the táluka under very unfavourable conditions. It is difficult now to account for the roseate picture of the táluka given by Mr. Beyts at the time of the introduction of the original settlement. The Patidár cultivators were not more numerous at that time than they are now, and there can hardly have been any change in the nature of the Kolis who bulk so largely among the cultivating classes that the others might almost be

neglected. It is true that looking to the condition of the one or two villages like Derol and Malao where the Patidárs are found and remembering that the Kálol climate is reputed to be good as compared with that of the other Mahals, it would not have been unreasonable to hope that there would be an increase in the better class of cultivators and an improvement in cultivation generally. This has not taken place. The táluka has remained mainly a Koli settlement with small villages, and to compare it with A'nand is in my opinion very misleading. Even if the soil was generally as good as that of A'nand táluka, which I do not believe to be the case, the class of its cultivators puts the táluka low down on the scale.

6. More land has fallen under the control of the sowkar in Kálol than elsewhere in the district. It does not necessarily follow that the cultivators have had more occasion than their brethren in the other Mahals for running into debt, or that they are less provident. The circumstance is probably altogether due to the fact that the climate being reputed healthy, the sowkar communities have grown and find that land is a more profitable investment than it has yet become in the other tálukas.

7. The climate of Kálol has the reputation of being better than that of the rest of the district. It is doubtful whether its superiority is a fact, but fame always counts for much in such matters.

8. With regard to the means of communication, I would differ from Mr. Symond's view that an unmetalled bridged road is useless. It is a distinct advantage to have a fair weather track bridged. The village cart-tracks are no worse than may be seen elsewhere in Gujarát. The new Chord Railway line from Baroda to Godhra has now been sanctioned and work on it begun. It passes through the táluka parallel to its shortest diameter.

9. With regard to the proposed grouping of villages, I have no objection to offer. It is very appropriate to bring Kálol Kasba into the group by the villages of which it is surrounded.

10. Mr. Cole has proposed no change in the dry-crop rates for the two lowest groups, but recommends increases in the two highest groups, leaving out of account the group formly constituted by Kálol Kasba, and now to be included in the first group. The Survey Commissioner recommends no increase for the present in any group and proposes to lower the maximum proposed by Mr. Cole for rice in Group I from Rs. 4 to Rs. 3-12. I entirely agree with him that it would be very bad policy to impose at the present juncture rates which will give the large increases shown in the report. He seems to contemplate a possible reconsideration of the proposals after the effects of the famine have passed away. In my opinion the rates are sufficiently high and should be adopted for the ordinary term of settlement.

11. The new subsoil rating produces an increase of Rs. 1,310. Looking to the fact that the bulk of the cultivators are of the Koli class, it may safely be said that only to a limited extent will advantage be taken of the water facilities, and for this reason a reduction of the proposed subsoil water assessment seems necessary. If the final decision on the proposals is postponed, it would seem necessary to give Malao the benefit at once of the proposed reduction on the rice.

12. I have considered it more convenient to deal with the Mehwási villages in a separate report, and I would only remark here with regard to them that I see no reason why, if the Mehwásdars are required to pay a fixed proportion of the assessment collected, the rating should not be same for them in every respect as for Government villages in the same group.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) G. CARMICHAEL,
Collector, Panch Maháls.

No. 8741 of 1902.

From
 To

THE COLLECTOR OF PANCH MAHA'LS;
 THE COMMISSIONER, NORTHERN DIVISION,
 Ahmedabad.

Office of the Collector, Panch Maháls.
 Dated at Godhra, 26th September 1902.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following report with regard to the Mehvási village in Kálol Táluka, the leases for which expire with the settlement for the táluka that is just ending.

2. The villages are 21 in number and are referred to in paragraph 21 of Mr. Cole's settlement report. There were originally 23, but two were entirely included in forest and the Mehvási rights therein were commuted for cash payments.

3. The present leases were issued under the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 2826, dated 7th May 1887, and it was provided that the terms would become subject to revision at the time of the revision settlement of the táluka.

4. The first orders passed by Government with regard to the settlement of these villages are contained in Government Resolution No. 367, dated 21st January 1873. On consideration of the detailed reports on the subject, Government came to the conclusion that the tenure approximated to that of the Tálukdári villages in Ahmedabad and they decided to recognise the proprietary right of the Mehvási Patels to the land absolutely as against the tenants and subject to a provision as regards the State. The land referred to included all the waste land and apparently what has now been classed as forest. The Mehwásdars were to be required to pay the survey assessment of the unalienated land under cultivation, and a quit-rent on the alienated land. All assessed waste was to be free for the first ten years of the lease, but for the second 10 years the Mehwásdars were to pay 4 annas in the rupee and for the third ten years 8 annas. As the orders above detailed involved a modification of the then existing tenure, it was decided to give leases of the villages and take counterparts from the Mehwásdars.

5. In 1876 Government Resolution No. 674, dated 31st January, was passed declaring the villages "Khalsa" on the understanding that the Patels of the Mehvási villages had refused the terms offered in 1873. It was subsequently discovered that there was no evidence to support the conclusion that the Patels had finally declined to accept the terms, and Government decided by Government Resolution No. 2826, dated 7th May 1887, to revert to the position as it stood previous to 1876. In the meantime the villages had been under direct management and the Forest Settlement had been carried out. To suit the new conditions the terms offered in 1873 had to be modified. Government retained control of the forest area and stipulated that the occupants then holding from Government and the future occupants of assessed waste should not be required to pay to the Mehwásdars more than the survey assessment on their holdings. In return the Jama was to be calculated at easier rates and the Mehwásdars were to have a lien over the assessed waste and could let it out for cultivation without becoming liable for any increase to his Jama. The Jama was to be calculated on the assessment of the land then under cultivation with the following reductions :—

	On Lands belonging to Patels.	On Lands in occupancy of Rajats.
When the forest area was less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total area of the village ...	A reduction of 30 per cent	A reduction of 30 per cent.
When the forest area exceeds $\frac{1}{4}$ but is less than $\frac{1}{2}$...	" 50 "	" 40 "
When it exceeds $\frac{1}{2}$...	" 60 "	" 50 "

X723.23184KAL

DS

127614

A guarantee was to be taken that accounts were properly kept.

6. These conditions were accepted by the Mehwásdars and have been embodied in the leases now about to expire.

7. Looking to the previous history briefly described above, it is obvious that no fundamental change can be made in the leases. The rights of the Mehwásdars existed from a date far anterior to the execution of the leases which were merely the means Government took to define the conditions under which the rights were to be exercised. Again, as Government did not give back the forest area in 1887, it must be assumed that the reduction of the Jama particularly in respect of land occupied by the rayats was allowed as compensation for the forest rights, and it would not be fair now to alter the reduction percentages. The lien allowed over the assessed waste may also have been allowed in consideration of the forest rights or it may have been that as under the proposals of 1873 the Mehwásdars were to have been given command of the waste for ten years without extra payment, it was not thought necessary to put any time limit on the lien granted in 1888 as the leases had only 15 years to run. Probably the latter view is correct as the lien was allowed to all without reference to the extent of forest area in each village.

8. A statement is attached showing the area of assessed waste in each village as it stood in 1888, in the year preceding the famine and in 1900-1901. Except in Vintoj and Boridra the proportion of assessed waste taken up for cultivation is considerable and except in Bedia no large amount of it went out of cultivation in the famine. There is however reason to believe that in a number of cases the occupation is nominal, the land being taken up with a view to enable the Mehwásdars to cut down the trees.

9. The Mehwásdars as a class are Barias of the Koli caste, one exception being certain sharers in Chalali who belong to the Kálol Desai family. Their villages are impoverished and badly cultivated and they themselves are improvident and deep in debt. The practice of subdividing their shares has ruined the value of their property and has reduced the sharers to the level of the ordinary Koli cultivator. In the famine the villages were badly hit and the Mehwásdars fell hopelessly into arrears with their Jama. One village, Bedia, has been attached under the Land Revenue Code, and for the others remission has been granted on condition that remission is given to the agriculturist tenants.

10. Managed as they are the villages are necessarily a drag on the prosperity of the taluka, and in one respect serious administrative inconvenience is caused. The Government Talátis were removed from the villages under the conditions of the lease and the Mehwásdar was allowed to make his own arrangements as regards the keeping of records and accounts. It is true that he was made responsible that the accounts were correctly kept, but he has not fulfilled his duty in this respect and there is no efficient method of enforcing the responsibility. The Collector can impose a fine on the Mehwásdar for neglect of duty, but the occasional exercise of the power does not lead to permanent improvement. The irresponsible men taken on as Talátis by the Mehwásdars usually develop into their sowkars and by lending them money acquire an undesirable influence and position in the village. It would therefore benefit both the administrators and the Mehwásdars themselves if the Talátis were appointed by the Collector and graded with the Talátis of Government villages. This I think could be done without taking the collection of the revenue and the payment of the Jama into the Treasury out of the Mehwásdar's hands. If any Mehwásdar wished that the Taláti should have the same power as in Government villages this could be provided for his particular village.

11. If it is decided that the Talátis should be appointed by Government their pay will have to be provided out of the Mehwásdar's profits.

12. Mr. Cole proposes to exempt the Mehwási villages from subsoil water rating under the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 4580, dated 27th June 1889. I would recommend the same treatment for them as for the Government villages. Leaving out of account the lien on assessed waste, the

Mehwásdár's profits consist of a fixed percentage of the survey assessment, and assuming that the subsoil water assessment is a fair one both Government and the Mehwásdar lose if full survey rates are not levied.

13. With regard to the lien on assessed waste, I would recommend that the lien be continued for another ten years at least. At the end of that time it would perhaps be advisable to levy a charge on what has been actually brought under cultivation. The amount of such land could be ascertained and a fixed amount added to the Jama for the next ten years calculated at 4 annas on the assessment. The increment might be again revised and calculated at 8 annas on the assessment for the third ten years. I would not recommend that any charge be made for assessed waste that is not brought under cultivation.

14. To recapitulate my proposals are:—

(1) That the villages be rated in exactly the same way as Government villages in the same group.

(2) That the percentages on the assessment allowed as profit to the Mehwásdárs be maintained at the existing figure both with regard to the lands belonging to the Pátels and with regard to the land in the occupancy of rayats.

(3) That the lien on assessed waste as it stood in 1888 be continued, but that after ten years an addition be made to the Jama calculated at 4 annas on the assessment of waste brought under cultivation since 1888, the addition to remain constant for ten years but to be recalculated at 8 annas for the third ten years.

(4) That for the maintenance of correct records and accounts, Talátis should be appointed by the Collector and paid for out of recoveries made from the Mehwásdárs in addition to the Jama.

15. The fourth proposal will not be palatable to the Patels. One of their most frequent requests before 1873 was for the removal of the Talátis who were at that time appointed by Government. But the conditions have changed. The rayats have now a survey tenure in all but name. They pay survey rates, cannot be turned out as long as they pay, and sell and mortgage their land; while the Mehwásdár has been reduced to the position of a Patel who collects the revenue and receives a percentage on it. His proprietary rights which were to have been recognised at first have disappeared, and as he has failed to maintain proper records and accounts, I think we are justified in putting in our own Talátis. A middle course would be to allow him to nominate from a list of candidates approved by the Collector and to empower the Collector to remove an unsuitable man.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) G. CARMICHAEL,
Collector, Panch Maháls.

Statement showing certain information regarding Mewási Villages of the Kátol Táluka.

No.	Name of Villages.	WASTE LAND—ASSESSED AND UNOCCUPIED.					
		1888-89.		1898-99.		1900-1901.	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.
1	Vintoj	307 25	312 7 0	272 14	.....	272 14	.....
2	Pingli	215 38	248 0 0	125 29	128 3 0	146 26	154 9 0
3	Boridra	89 5	123 0 0	89 5	123 0 0	89 5	123 0 0
4	Bhelidra ... ..	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
5	Mokal	7 31	7 9 0	7 31	7 9 0	7 31	7 9 0
6	Kanod	327 32	332 6 0	107 0	83 8 0	113 33	90 0 0
7	Naran Paginu Muvádu	79 5	86 15 0	...	.....	...	.....
8	Ambálanu Muvádu	4 21	13 1 0	...	.....	...	.....
9	Bhadroli Khurad	135 30	97 0 0	21 26	13 13 0	21 26	13 13 0
10	Bedia... ..	338 8	310 1 0	225 27	192 10 0	309 20	280 5 0
11	Adadra	119 8	76 11 0	31 18	24 8 0	31 11	24 8 0
12	Karoli	356 18	188 0 0	133 19	62 4 0	133 19	62 4 0
13	Kánpur	831 10	30 1 4	14 10	12 9 0	14 10	12 9 0
14	Gajápura	128 28	90 5 0	...	.....	...	.....
15	Chaláli	314 16	322 11 0	65 6	69 8 0	65 6	69 8 0
16	Junu Muvádu Bhukbi	80 12	51 5 0	13 23	18 1 0	21 32	16 15 0
17	Paruna	185 14	188 0 0	11 35	14 12 0	11 35	14 12 0
18	Fansi	9 85	6 10 0	0 18	0 5 0	0 18	0 5 0
19	Rinchhia	22 33	15 14 0	18 20	9 0 0	13 20	9 0 0
20	Royan	149 0	178 5 0	39 19	32 5 0	39 19	32 5 0
21	Vyasda	93 38	144 13 0	15 0	18 14 0	15 0	18 14 0

G. CARMICHAEL,
Collector, Panch Maháls.

No. 9104 OF 1902.

Ahmedabad, 14th October 1902.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Forwarded to Government.

2. Considering the policy of Government as declared in general terms and evinced in other recent settlements, the Commissioner ventures to say that Mr. Cole's proposals, involving an average increase of over 20 per cent. and in some villages of over 50 per cent., are out of the question.

3. The Collector's figures of cattle, the chief form of agricultural capital, partly indicate the loss entailed by the famine. Plough bullocks have been largely replaced out of Tagávi and Charity Funds, but still show a deficiency of about 3,000 out of 14,800. On his tour last year through the táluka, the Commissioner was much struck by the fact that nearly every cultivator, however small, had a single bullock, sometimes saved from the wreck, but more often bought with public money. It meant that every one had the means of ploughing his land, but in many cases had a single animal instead of a pair and was moreover in debt for Tagávi advanced for its purchase and for seed, &c. A loss which cuts deeper into the quick is that of female buffaloes and cows. Not only does it hinder recovery by breeding young stock, but it deprives the people for the time being of their only form of animal food.

4. On the whole it may be said that if the seasons are fairly good, the people will again attain their normal condition long before the forthcoming period of settlement expires, but that at present they need lenient treatment because their resources are diminished; they are physically and mentally depressed; and, in addition to all, they are burdened with a heavy Tagávi debt.

5. The Baroda-Godhra Chord line will soon be completed and will connect the táluka with its chief market, Baroda. The experience, however, of the Parántij line and Bárdoli-Surat section of the Tapti Valley line shows that a short railway-lead is not much utilised for the carriage of produce, the bulk of which is still carried by country cart. The railway will be a great convenience and will open out the táluka in many ways, but it is doubtful if it will put money into the local Dharála's pocket which will enable him to pay a higher assessment yet awhile.

6. On the whole the Commissioner concurs with the Survey Commissioner that the dry-crop maxima should remain unchanged and that the rice-rate in Group I should be reduced from Rs. 4 to Rs. 3-12-0. Any increase due to distance from village should be remitted for five years and then reconsidered. It would be better still to remit it altogether, because the reductions were originally made not without reason and because any change in the course of the lease would be a complication of accounts and therefore undesirable.

7. The Mehvási villages have not been classed for sub-soil water. In the Government villages this form of assessment is to yield Rs. 3,621 as against Rs. 2,311 of well kasar which was fixed at Rs. 24 per kos. It would appear that the objections to taxing the possible use of water instead of the actual use reach their extreme point in a táluka like Kálol. As a matter of fact, however much water the Dharála may have under his ground, he never thinks of digging to get at it. It is very seldom that he will even take the trouble to draw water out of a well that happens to exist, still less to repair it when it gets out of order. Consequently if we regard facts as they exist and not theories, the charge for sub-soil water advantages is an addition to the dry-crop assessment, pure and simple. The Commissioner would urge that under the special circumstances of this táluka the well kasar should be retained, and that steps should be taken to remit it on wells that no longer yield a supply. If this is not approved, the whole of the sub-soil assessment ought to be treated in the same way as the rates for distance from village.

8. The Mehvásdárs form the subject of a separate report by the Collector. It is difficult, by the way, to reconcile the account now given of these people

with the persistent demands made by the District Officers that forest lands shall be surrendered to their childish greed (*vide* Government Resolution No. 6471 of 17th September 1902, and the correspondence returned under Government Memorandum No. 360-P, dated 26th July 1902). It is hinted that they have taken up assessed waste numbers solely to strip them of trees, and yet it is proposed to give up to them land which by careful conservation will become in 50 years' time of real value to the country. Apart from that, the question now at issue involves the status of this local squirearchy. The basis of settlement has been recognized by Government as that laid down in Government Resolution No. 367 of 21st January 1873. Agreements were taken under these orders (*vide* Government Resolution No. 2826 of 7th May 1887), but they were not of the nature of leases. They were simply records and written evidence of the conditions of proprietorship as recognized by Government and accepted by the land-holders. Act VI of 1888, moreover, places them on the same general footing (subject of course to special conditions) as the Tálukdárs of Ahmedabad and the Thákurs paying permanent Udhad Jama in Kaira. They have a position in the district and rights against Government which cannot be ignored, however much their ignorance and slovenly ways may offend the modern administrator. The Commissioner would strongly deprecate any change in their treatment for pretty much the same reasons as he deprecated any surrender to them of land which had been formally allotted as forest. Change is in itself undesirable and needs to be justified by overpowering reason. It unsettles people's minds and raises doubts of the future intentions of Government which the seditionmonger is only too ready to take advantage of.

9. The first proposals of the Collector seem reasonable. The only variant from present practice is a light assessment on cultivated waste, which would be fair if levied forthwith, and it is presumed that the only reason for suggesting its postponement for 10 years is reluctance to add to the demand so soon after famine.

10. The wish of the District Officers to introduce efficient talátis appointed by the Collector is intelligible, but it will break down the most cherished of territorial rights, the right of internal management. It was the overt sign (which Elphinstone swept away as mistaken and harsh) in the Tálukdári villages of Ahmedabad of the misunderstanding of their tenure in the early years of British rule. It is true, as the Collector says, that these "squireens" are a drag on the prosperity of the táluka, but before cancelling their hereditary rights it is fair to ask what has been done to make them wiser. They were found by Government occupying a position of some superiority; their numbers increased under a reign of peace which gave them no outlet; they were tempted by the supply of foreign luxuries to live lazier and more expensive lives; and they were exposed to the wiles and power of the modern money-lender. To counteract these influences nothing has ever been done beyond the wholesome check imposed on borrowing by Section 31 of Act VI of 1888 and a very limited number of village schools. The Tálukdárs of Ahmedabad have been less neglected and there is already much cause to hope for their future. At any rate no one has ever suggested of late years that the power of appointing their own accountants should be taken away from them.

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

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Panch Maháls.

Revision settlement of the Kálol táluka.

No. 1319.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th February 1903.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 9104, dated 14th October 1902—Sub-

Letter from the Deputy Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey, No. 503, dated 13th June 1900, and accompaniments.

Letter from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. a.—398, dated 15th March 1901, and accompaniment.

Letter from the Collector of the Panch Mahála, No. 8668, dated 23rd September 1902.

Letter from the Collector of the Panch Mahála, No. 8741, dated 26th September 1902.

mitting, with his remarks, the papers noted in the margin, containing proposals for the revision settlement of the Kálol táluka of the Panch Maháls District.

- * Letter from the Collector of the Panch Maháls, No. 99, dated 16th January 1903.
- * Letter from the Collector of the Panch Maháls, No. 324, dated 30th January 1903—Forwarding in reply to Government telegram No. 244, dated 15th idem, copies of two of the agreements taken from the chief sharers of the Mehvási villages (Bedia and Pingli) in the Kálol táluka and their translation.

RESOLUTION.—It is clear that no material increase of assessment should be made at the present time in the Kálol táluka and this is the case whether the increase would be due to sub-soil water rate or distance—from—village scale or to enhancement of rates. On the contrary the relief recommended by the Commissioner through the reduction of the rice rates in Group I should be given at once. It is presumed that the result in the village of Maláo will be a larger decrease than Mr. Cole proposes. The kos rate should be remitted for wells which do not now yield water. Government cannot agree that the maximum rate for Kálol *kasba* should be reduced either now or at a later date. For reasons frequently explained lands in close proximity to market towns should be more highly assessed than others.

2. At the same time Government cannot agree that they should at present commit themselves to continue these very moderate assessments for a further period of 30 years. The statistics of agricultural stock are not rendered valueless by the famine, as stated by Mr. Symonds. They show that in normal times the táluka prospered and afford grounds for the inference that the assessment is low. That inference is supported by the very high value of land and by the fact that the famine and loss of cattle have resulted in no great decrease of land in occupation. It is needless to conjecture what the effect of the Baroda-Godhra Chord railway may be ; it will differ from the Prántij Railway at any rate and connect the táluka with the large markets of the country without break of gauge. It is at least probable that it will sooner or later induce the production of exportable crops and greatly increase the profits of cultivation. It would not be justifiable on the eve of the opening of a railway traversing the táluka to guarantee the low rates referred to for a further period of 30 years, more particularly as the sávkárs seem to profit most from the low assessment.

3. In the circumstances the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the existing settlement subject to the special reductions above described should be continued for a further period of five years. Before the close of that period the condition of the táluka and indications of the effect of the railway should be reported and proposals made as to the rates which should be in force for the ensuing period of 30 years. In the meantime as many crop experiments as possible should be carried out.

4. Under this arrangement the existing leases for the Mehvási villages will be continued, and consideration of the revision of the terms may be

deferred until the expiry of the settlement is approaching. There would appear to be no reason why the sub-soil water assessment should not be imposed in these villages if it is imposed in the rest of the taluka. The advent of the railway is not unlikely to induce the utilization of the water which is not at present taken advantage of owing to want of enterprize. Government agree that the status of the Mewásis should be substantially maintained, but measures should be taken on the grant of new leases to make effective provision for the maintenance of correct records and accounts. Government have full power to revise the conditions of the lease, and it is but reasonable to insist on such a provision for the purpose of efficient administration.

P. J. MEAD,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Collector of the Panch Maháls,
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government occupied land in the 37 Government

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	BY FORMER SURVEY.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Well water assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group I.</i>			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Kálol ...	I	3 0 0	S. 3 0 W. 8 0	...	530	1,266	2 6 11	26	131	5 1 8	87	140	164	608	1,710	2 15 4
2	Andra ...			...	...	169	264	1 8 1	8	28	2 6 2	...	...	...	177	262	1 8 6
3	Jetpur ...			S. 2 8 W. 7 0	...	466	756	1 9 11	32	89	2 15 2	38	66	13	580	928	1 12 4
4	Tarvada ...			...	...	199	386	1 16 0	10	40	4 0 6	18	33	36	234	406	2 2 4
5	Aluwa ...			...	...	1,350	1,863	1 6 1	93	261	2 14 2	6	11	10	1,440	2,264	1 6 11
6	Málo ...			S. 2 8 W. 9 0	...	502	872	1 11 10	373	2,548	6 12 4	173	401	531	1,048	4,372	4 2 8
7	Utrodia ...			S. 2 8 W. 7 0	...	222	487	1 13 9	...	...	...	5	20	...	267	507	1 14 6
8	Kandach Wanto ...			S. 2 8 W. 5 0	...	31	68	2 2 1	20	76	2 11 7	...	...	...	51	144	2 11 10
9	Delol ...			S. 2 8 W. 7 0	...	1,806	2,789	2 2 2	233	1,022	4 5 5	133	304	345	1,677	4,470	2 10 8
10	Khandewal ...			S. 2 8 W. 6 0	...	150	299	1 15 10	69	250	2 10 5	31	65	76	250	692	2 12 2
11	Sámaldevi ...			S. 2 8 W. 7 0	...	262	461	1 12 2	42	171	4 0 6	4	8	18	308	656	2 2 0
12	Jell ...			S. 2 8 W. 5 0	...	369	632	1 11 5	48	151	2 2 6	...	...	...	417	728	1 14 1
13	Dorol ...	II	2 8 0	S. 2 8 W. 7 0	...	598	1,193	1 15 11	57	228	4 0 1	126	270	241	781	1,932	2 7 7
14	Kanetia ...			S. 2 8 W. 7 0	...	176	378	2 2 4	16	62	2 14 2	...	...	...	192	440	2 4 6
15	Sama ...			S. 2 8 W. 6 0	...	507	783	1 8 9	123	463	2 11 2	37	77	164	667	1,477	2 2 5
16	Jantral ...			S. 2 8 W. 7 0	...	280	437	1 9 0	25	118	2 6 0	111	208	282	426	1,040	2 7 1
17	Jadka ...			S. 2 8 W. 7 0	...	187	301	1 9 8	...	...	...	5	8	3	192	312	1 10 6
18	Bhadrolí Bujrag ...			S. 2 8 W. 6 0	...	470	735	1 9 0	56	208	2 11 0	19	31	22	645	996	1 12 2
19	Boru ...			S. 2 8 W. 7 0	...	211	384	1 12 2	18	69	2 11 9	23	40	19	262	611	2 0 7
20	Katol ...			S. 2 8 W. 7 0	...	278	430	1 8 9	40	158	2 15 0	12	24	21	221	628	1 14 7
21	Palasa ...			S. 2 8 W. 7 0	...	94	142	1 6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	142	1 6 5
22	Nevária ...			S. 2 8 W. 7 0	...	211	360	1 11 2	62	265	4 4 4	...	...	...	273	625	2 4 5
23	Vejdipur ...			S. 2 8 W. 7 0	...	617	1,059	1 4 9	231	646	2 12 9	39	51	100	1,066	1,866	1 11 4
Total of Group I			...	...	...	9,415	16,324	1 11 9	1,587	7,064	4 7 5	828	1,761	2,072	11,930	27,252	2 4 10
<i>Group II.</i>																	
24	Charadungri ...			S. 2 0 W. 6 0	...	103	124	1 2 2	36	124	2 4 9	...	...	...	141	249	1 12 2
25	Khadki ...			S. 2 0 W. 6 0	...	484	710	1 6 5	179	623	2 6 7	28	49	116	671	1,609	2 2 11
26	Nonda ...			S. 2 0 W. 5 0	...	306	416	1 5 9	124	416	2 6 1	8	12	16	483	661	1 15 5
27	Satamana ...			S. 2 0 W. 6 0	...	596	865	1 7 0	71	242	2 5 1	...	...	...	668	1,097	1 10 4
28	Sansoli ...	III	2 0 0	S. 2 0 W. 6 0	...	616	955	1 8 9	71	261	2 15 6	28	49	44	715	1,249	1 11 11
29	Ambála ...			S. 2 0 W. 5 0	...	197	288	1 7 9	5	15	2 2 10	...	...	...	202	301	1 8 4
30	Karadra ...			S. 2 0 W. 6 0	...	492	557	1 1 6	106	312	2 14 5	...	...	...	600	850	1 6 9
31	Kharasalla ...			S. 2 0 W. 6 0	...	270	382	1 6 8	77	289	2 12 5	11	18	29	258	722	2 0 2
Total of Group II			...	...	...	3,042	4,272	1 6 6	672	2,222	2 5 1	75	129	214	3,791	6,940	1 12 11

APPENDIX Q.

and 21 Mchwas villages of Kálol Táluka of the Panch Mahál Collectorate.

By REVISION SURVEY.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			New Rice.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Bhatts.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		<i>Group I.</i>		
3 0 0	8. 3 12 W. 3 12	...	558	1,039	3 14 9	24	136	5 3 5	20	84	4 1 9	602	1,839	3 0 11	+7-55	Kálol	1	
...	170	323	1 14 5	8	84	4 1 11	2	4	2 6 1	180	361	2 0 1	+29-02	Anidra	2	
...	499	1,013	2 1 2	23	108	4 12 8	9	28	2 9 2	530	1,144	2 3 2	+23-96	Jetpur	3	
...	210	568	2 10 11	10	48	4 12 11	4	10	2 9 1	224	631	2 12 4	+25-45	Tarvada	4	
...	934	1,697	1 13 1	91	413	4 8 3	445	990	2 3 7	1,470	3,100	2 1 9	+37-54	Aluwa	5	
...	569	1,386	2 5 7	372	2,144	5 12 3	110	290	2 10 2	1,051	3,770	3 9 5	-18-77	Málas	6	
...	268	533	2 1 1	5	20	4 7 11	6	16	2 6 1	269	568	2 1 9	+12-04	Utredia	7	
...	20	65	3 4 5	20	107	5 4 9	11	37	3 5 4	51	209	4 1 5	+45-14	Kandach Wanto	8	
...	1,368	3,595	2 10 1	234	1,059	4 8 5	79	232	2 14 10	1,631	4,868	2 14 6	+9-31	Delol	9	
...	102	445	2 11 11	62	252	4 0 8	6	19	3 4 5	220	716	3 1 10	+3-47	Khandewal	10	
...	263	791	2 11 2	41	195	4 11 8	19	59	3 1 11	353	1,045	2 15 4	+59-55	Sámaldevi	11	
...	289	612	2 1 11	46	185	3 12 7	78	204	2 9 8	415	1,001	2 6 7	+27-55	Jeli	12	
2 12 0	8. 3 12 W. 3 12	...	670	1,014	2 13 8	57	265	4 10 11	43	137	3 3 6	770	2,316	2 0 1	+19-89	Derol	13	
...	187	444	2 6 0	16	43	3 5 1	7	18	2 3 7	210	515	2 7 3	+17-05	Kanetia	14	
...	511	1,244	2 6 11	121	597	4 14 11	34	84	2 7 11	606	1,925	2 14 3	+30-34	Sama	15	
...	376	911	2 6 9	34	188	4 9 10	16	46	2 15 4	426	1,117	2 9 11	+7-41	Jantral	16	
...	102	410	2 2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	410	2 2 2	+31-42	Jadka	17	
...	456	1,068	2 5 6	56	270	4 12 9	26	70	2 13 4	537	1,408	2 9 11	+41-37	Bhadrol Bujrag	18	
...	191	496	2 9 9	18	103	5 9 7	20	60	3 0 11	239	690	2 14 5	+34-77	Boru	19	
...	261	674	2 9 4	38	193	5 0 6	16	46	3 0 1	315	916	2 14 6	+44-55	Katol	20	
...	94	168	1 12 7	1	1	3 14 10	...	...	...	95	160	1 12 8	+19-02	Palasa	21	
...	200	390	1 13 10	60	241	4 0 8	5	13	2 7 10	274	644	2 5 7	+3-04	Nevária	22	
...	721	1,458	2 0 4	217	988	4 6 10	140	307	2 8 1	1,078	2,758	2 8 10	+48-33	Vejalpur	23	
.....	9,149	21,781	2 5 11	1,555	7,560	4 18 9	1,104	2,781	2 8 4	11,847	32,122	2 11 5	+17-98	Total of Group I	...	
...	62	132	1 9 9	37	130	3 7 7	22	63	1 7 2	141	294	2 1 4	+18-55	Charadungri	24	
...	832	1,051	2 0 3	160	644	3 12 0	15	33	2 2 7	706	1,728	2 7 2	+14-59	Khedki	25	
...	294	498	1 11 1	104	326	3 2 2	2	3	1 11 3	400	627	2 1 1	-3-95	Nesda	26	
2 4 0	5. 3 4 W. 3 4	...	498	913	1 13 4	70	263	4 0 4	111	209	1 14 2	679	1,404	2 1 1	+27-99	Satamaoa	27	
...	824	954	1 13 2	60	246	3 9 2	122	279	2 4 7	715	1,479	2 1 1	+18-42	Sansoll	28	
...	184	370	2 0 2	5	18	3 12 11	12	28	2 4 3	301	416	2 1 1	+35-07	Ambála	29	
...	463	716	1 8 5	102	396	3 12 7	80	143	1 12 6	680	1,245	1 14 8	+46-48	Karadra	30	
...	261	457	1 13 2	70	290	4 1 11	25	51	2 0 9	346	798	2 4 11	+9-63	Kharasáha	31	
.....	2,823	5,090	1 12 10	646	2,823	3 11 4	339	779	2 0 0	3,638	9,191	2 2 2	+19-60	Total of Group II	...	

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	BY FORMER SURVEY.															
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Well water assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Group III.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
32	Ghusar ...	IV	1 8 0	...	...	...	651	460	0 12 1	66	261	2 0 7	...	...	...	757	761	1 0 4
33	Chimnapura ...			S. 1 8 W. 5 0	...	...	205	171	0 12 4	127	206	2 6 5	7	8	19	329	508	1 7 8
34	Kalantra ...			...	...	...	167	127	0 12 2	30	68	2 1 7	8	7	5	206	202	0 12 9
35	Nandarkha ...			S. 1 8 W. 5 0	...	...	243	263	1 0 8	34	84	2 8 0	...	...	...	277	257	1 8 6
Total of Group III ...			...	...	...	1,266	1,041	0 12 2	277	718	2 9 2	15	15	24	1,559	1,798	1 2 5	
Group IV.																		
36	Nawagan ...	...	Forest.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Hanmantia ...	...	Forest.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...			...	...	...	13,724	21,048	1 9 3	2,537	10,036	3 15 2	918	1,005	2,811	17,179	22,894	2 1 5	
Group I.																		
1	Vintoj ...	II	2 8 0	S. 2 8 W. 7 0	...	188	246	1 4 11	2	8	3 9 10	...	...	...	190	254	1 5 5	
Group II.																		
2	Bedia ...	III	2 0 0	S. 2 0 W. 6 0	...	948	996	1 0 10	640	2,268	2 9 2	6	8	17	1,594	2908	2 1 2	
3	Bhadrol Khurad ...			S. 2 0 W. 5 0	...	...	338	266	0 11 10	88	215	2 7 1	...	...	...	476	501	1 0 10
4	Pingli ...			S. 2 0 W. 4 0	...	...	918	1,306	1 5 2	412	1,189	2 14 2	19	21	12	1,314	2,429	1 12 0
5	Naran Paginu Muwaru ...			S. 2 0 W. 6 0	...	...	61	92	1 8 3	15	48	3 1 2	26	66	46	112	255	2 4 5
6	Ambalanu Muwaru ...			S. 2 0 W. 5 0	...	...	80	154	1 14 8	2	5	2 12 8	19	26	45	101	228	2 5 8
7	Bheldra ...			S. 2 0 W. 5 0	...	...	241	260	1 7 3	9	20	3 2 5	...	...	...	260	280	1 8 4
8	Mokal ...			S. 2 0 W. 5 0	...	...	247	540	1 8 5	6	17	2 0 10	24	40	52	277	640	1 11 7
9	Boddra ...			S. 2 0 W. 6 0	...	...	599	788	1 8 9	145	643	3 11 11	3	4	4	657	1,237	2 0 7
10	Kanod ...			S. 2 0 W. 6 0	...	...	800	1,026	1 4 6	245	654	2 7 9	...	...	...	1,046	1,890	1 12 9
11	Viasda ...			S. 2 0 W. 7 0	...	...	969	1,506	1 8 10	91	242	3 12 9	23	40	24	1,022	1,912	1 12 2
Total of Group II ...				...	...	...	5,256	6,941	1 5 2	1,652	5,532	2 5 7	120	225	202	7,029	12,000	1 15 4
Group III.																		
12	Bhokhinu Junu Muwaru ...	IV	1 8 0	S. 1 8 W. 7 0	...	598	449	0 12 8	99	208	2 1 9	...	...	...	697	757	1 2 2	
13	Adadra ...			S. 1 8 W. 7 0	...	...	723	673	0 14 7	176	526	2 5 2	10	12	22	846	1,214	1 8 2
14	Pandi ...			S. 1 8 W. 7 0	...	...	131	129	0 15 9	1	3	2 12 2	...	...	...	122	122	1 0 0
15	Paruna ...			S. 1 8 W. 5 0	...	...	351	262	1 0 1	17	47	2 12 11	...	...	...	268	400	1 1 5
Total of Group III ...			...	...	...	1,812	1,624	0 14 4	293	944	2 3 7	20	22	22	2,115	2,602	1 2 2	
Group IV.																		
16	Kahanpur ...	V	1 4 0	...	...	592	561	0 15 2	21	49	2 4 0	5	4	7	617	620	1 0 1	
17	Gajapura ...			S. 1 4 W. 4 0	...	...	70	62	0 14 2	1	2	1 12 7	...	...	...	71	64	0 14 5
18	Rohin ...			...	...	...	126	95	0 8 1	47	109	2 5 1	...	...	...	222	202	0 12 11
	Karoli ...			...	...	...	754	879	0 12 2	14	21	2 2 9	...	...	...	768	610	0 12 8
	Chalali ...			S. 1 4 W. 5 0	...	...	291	260	0 10 2	169	511	2 0 5	1	1	2	561	774	1 6 1
	Richia ...	...	...	...	142	115	0 12 10	...	...	...	1	1	6	144	122	0 12 7		
Total of Group IV ...			...	...	...	2,125	1,670	0 12 6	252	701	2 12 6	6	6	15	2,262	2,292	1 0 0	
Grand Total ...			...	...	...	9,391	10,481	1 2 10	2,200	7,185	2 4 2	142	244	229	11,727	12,149	1 8 9	

Q.—Continued.

By Revision Survey.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			New Rice.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Bhatta.	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.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
1 8 0	S. 2 8 W. 2 8	...	583	589	1 0 2	84	248	2 15 3	74	87	1 2 8	741	923	1 3 11	+22.91	Ghusar ...	32	
		A.	104	142	0 13 10	125	207	2 6 0	50	53	1 1 1	339	492	1 7 3	-2.19	Chinnapura ...	33	
		...	173	168	0 16 1	8	21	2 10 10	25	28	1 1 9	206	212	1 0 6	+4.06	Kalantra ...	34	
		...	209	238	1 2 3	34	96	2 12 6	40	51	1 4 5	283	335	1 5 9	+14.25	Nandarkha ...	35	
...	...	...	1,120	1,131	1 0 0	251	662	2 10 2	159	219	1 2 6	1,569	2,012	1 4 6	+12.22	Total of Group III ...	
1 4 0	S. 2 0 W. 2 0	...	Forest.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	Forest.
...	...	...	13,140	28,002	2 2 1	2,432	10,645	4 5 4	1,682	3,778	2 3 11	17,254	42,325	2 7 3	+17.92	Grand Total ...	
2 12 0	S. 3 12 W. 3 12	...	214	807	1 6 11	2	10	4 4 11	11	20	1 18 9	227	337	1 7 9	+32.68	Vintoj ...	1	
2 4 0	S. 3 4 W. 3 4	...	905	1,303	1 8 1	651	2,557	3 14 10	129	206	1 9 7	1,685	4,126	2 7 2	+24.73	Bedia ...	2	
		...	424	425	1 0 0	88	311	3 6 7	83	122	1 5 0	605	818	1 6 8	+71.26	Bhadrol Khurad ...	3	
		...	921	1,471	1 9 7	430	1,590	3 11 2	88	168	1 14 5	1,439	3,229	2 3 11	+37.40	Pingli ...	4	
		...	148	241	1 10 1	15	53	3 9 4	15	32	2 1 9	178	320	1 13 4	+27.85	Naran Pagtau Muwaru.	5	
		...	94	330	2 7 2	2	8	4 10 8	6	16	2 12 0	102	254	2 7 10	+6.73	Ambalanu Muwaru.	6	
		...	231	469	2 0 6	9	36	3 13 6	10	23	2 4 2	250	528	2 1 10	+38.95	Bhelidra ...	7	
		...	350	706	1 15 6	5	23	4 3 5	14	33	2 6 6	278	762	2 0 3	+17.42	Mokal ...	8	
		...	451	901	2 0 0	140	544	3 14 2	66	126	1 14 9	637	1,571	2 6 3	+17.51	Bodidra ...	9	
...	901	1,327	1 7 7	271	984	3 10 1	91	143	1 9 2	1,263	2,454	1 15 1	+30.54	Kanod ...	10			
...	433	1,661	1 12 6	94	366	3 14 2	127	261	2 0 11	1,154	2,286	1 15 9	+19.61	Visada ...	11			
...	...	...	5,307	8,704	1 10 8	1,705	6,472	3 12 9	639	1,130	1 12 4	7,711	16,396	2 2 0	+27.11	Total of Group II ...	
1 8 0	S. 2 8 W. 2 8	...	543	500	0 15 0	97	282	2 14 5	94	105	1 1 10	733	806	1 2 7	+18.37	Bhukhinu Junu Muwaru.	12	
		...	746	770	1 0 6	181	519	2 13 11	111	118	1 1 0	1,039	1,407	1 5 8	+7.08	Adadra ...	13	
		...	143	134	0 15 0	1	3	3 1 11	...	...	...	144	137	0 15 3	+9.79	Fansi ...	14
		...	466	470	1 0 2	10	43	2 9 11	61	67	1 1 7	543	590	1 1 1	+45.00	Paruna ...	15	
...	...	...	1,697	1,883	0 15 11	296	947	2 12 11	296	290	1 1 5	2,453	3,020	1 2 8	+16.02	Total of Group III ...	
1 4 0	S. 2 0 W. 2 0	...	843	789	0 15 0	21	46	2 4 5	79	83	1 0 11	943	920	0 15 7	+43.39	Kahaapur ...	16	
		...	193	175	0 14 6	1	2	1 4 0	6	6	1 1 11	200	183	0 14 8	+185.94	Gajapura ...	17	
		...	297	198	0 12 4	67	135	2 3 1	5	4	0 12 1	319	327	1 0 5	+61.89	Robin ...	1	
		...	865	814	0 15 1	14	33	2 4 10	120	136	1 2 2	999	953	0 15 9	+61.15	Karoli ...	1	
		...	562	434	0 12 4	192	455	2 5 11	54	50	0 15 0	809	639	1 2 7	+21.32	Chalali ...	1	
...	177	140	0 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	140	0 12 8	+14.76	Richla ...	1	
...	...	...	2,897	2,550	0 14 1	235	663	2 5 3	264	270	1 0 11	3,446	3,493	1 0 3	+45.98	Total of Group IV.	
...	...	...	10,378	13,534	1 4 10	2,227	7,992	3 7 11	1,180	1,719	1 7 4	13,542	23,245	1 10 10	+26.08	Grand Total.	

Note.—The averages shown in the several columns are worked on the actual figures including annas and pias.