

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.

No. CLXX.—NEW SERIES.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION OF THE RATES OF ASSESSMENT ON THE EXPIRATION
OF THE FIRST SETTLEMENT OF 73 VILLAGES

OF THE

HÁLÓL TÁLÚKA

OF THE

PANCH MAHÁLS COLLECTORATE.



Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

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FROM

A. S. BULKLEY, ESQUIRE,
Deputy Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey;

TO

J. K. SPENCE, ESQUIRE,
Collector, Panch Maháls.

*Camp Jhálod, Panch Maháls,
9th March 1885.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit a report on the proposed revised settlement of the khálsa villages of the Hálol Táluka of the Panch Maháls Collectorate on the expiry of the term of the original survey settlement, and to request that you will have the goodness to forward it in due course for the sanction of Government to the proposals submitted and to the introduction of the revised settlement in accordance therewith.

2. It is not proposed to change the grouping of villages and the maximum dry-crop rates which were sanctioned at the original settlement.

3. The Statement (A.) appended gives details relating to the revenue history of the khálsa villages of this táluka from the first year of the survey settlement (1879-80) up to the year 1883-84, and shows that that settlement has, on the whole, worked satisfactorily. It will be seen from it that in the second year of the settlement the area of occupied Government land diminished by 1,085 acres. The reasons for this decrease are that a considerable area of included waste was excluded from the original total area of occupied survey numbers and relinquished, and that some of the land which had been held by the Taláviás who were introduced into the Mahál for the purpose of colonising the district in the neighbourhood of Chámpáner was relinquished by them owing to inability or unwillingness to retain it. In the following year (1881-82) the occupied area was 17,116 acres 8 gunthás, showing an increase on that of the preceding year of 3,904 acres and on that of the first year of the settlement of 2,819 acres. It will be seen, however, that this large increase was not fully maintained in the two following years. This is probably mainly due to the fact that more land was at first taken up by the people, owing to the facilities afforded by the abovementioned exclusion of included waste areas, and the consequent diminution of the areas of survey numbers, than they could fairly or profitably manage. It is moreover not altogether improbable that the gradual falling off observable since 1881-82 has in some measure resulted from the Forest Department's having taken over a considerable area of the cultivable lands in some villages, to the inconvenience of their people and their consequent relinquishment of their cultivated lands. A comparison of the entries under the heads of remissions and outstanding balances for the years since 1881-82 shows however that these amounts have steadily decreased, and that the revenue of the táluka has been collected each year with gradually lessening difficulty. There is not then, in my opinion, any reason to doubt that the survey rates which were sanctioned by Government after very full discussion and deliberation are suitable, and I would respectfully recommend that the proposed revised rates, if sanctioned, be guaranteed for a period of 20 years, commencing from 1885-86, inclusive, when they will be introduced, so that they may expire the year after those of the revised settlements of the Jhálod and Dohad Tálukas.

4. The only modifications now proposed to be made in the details of the original settlement result from the same principle and system of revising the

classification of lands adjudged to have facilities for irrigation as that which has been sanctioned and adopted in the case of similar lands in the Jhálod and Dohad Tálukas. These principles and the system of classifying lands possessing such facilities both in subsoil water and in water procurable by lifts from rivers and streams have been described in my report No. 201, dated 10th April 1884, on the proposed revised settlement of the Jhálod Táluka. It is not, therefore, necessary to repeat the description in the present report.

5. In the case of the Hálol Táluka lands the only modification of the Jhálod and Dohad Táluka details has been made in respect of the depths from surface to water which have been fixed in order to determine the several classes in which the irrigable lands are to be entered, and of the maximum depth to water beyond which all lands shall be adjudged exempt from classification and assessment as irrigable. It will be seen from the scales that the depth for the top class (A.) is fixed at up to 20 feet in place of up to 14 feet, as was the case in Jhálod and Dohad, and the depth for the lowest class (C.) at 35 instead of 30 feet. These modifications were deemed necessary as being consistent with the somewhat differing physical peculiarities of the táluka from those of the lands with water-bearing strata met with in the Jhálod and Dohad Tálukas.

6. The enhanced soil assessment to be imposed on lands adjudged to be irrigable has been calculated on a scale of classification of water advantages having the same range as that fixed for such lands in the Jhálod Taluka, viz., from 2 annas to 6 pies per acre, according to the maximum soil rate of each village.

7. The effect of the application of this scale in the case of the occupied Government lands of each village, according to the group in which it is placed, is shown in the figured Statement (B.) appended. The following figures give an abstract of those results for the táluka as a whole :—

YEAR 1883-84.					
According to the Original Survey Settlement.		According to the Revised Survey Settlement.		Increase.	
Area.	Assessment including special water-rate.	Area.	Assessment.		
A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs.	a.
15,839 23	17,531 11	15,839 23	17,768 10	236	15

The net increase, Rs. 236-15-0, comes to about $1\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. on the gross assessment of the occupied Government lands of the táluka.

8. The result, accordingly, of the proposed revised assessment of lands having water advantages is that, whereas by the original settlement Rs. 887-12-0 were imposed as a special water-rate on an area of 307 acres 29 gunthás assessed as *bágáit*, by the revised settlement a sum of Rs. 1,124-11-0 will be levied in future as the enhanced soil assessment of an occupied area of 12,850 acres 10 gunthás adjudged to be irrigable.

9. The incidence per acre of the proposed enhanced soil assessment is shown below in detail :—

- (1). On the total occupied area adjudged to be irrigable it is nearly 1 anna 5 pies.
- (2). On the total area adjudged to be irrigable, occupied and unoccupied, it is 1 anna 3 pies.

(3). On the total occupied area, irrigable and unirrigable, it is a trifle under 1 anna 2 pies.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. S. BULKLEY,

Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Gujarát.

HA'LOL TA'LUKA.

Scale for Lands under Dhekudis.

Distance of lands from stream.	CLASS A.				CLASS B.				CLASS C.			
	Where the depth at which water is or can be got is											
	Under and up to 20 feet from the level of the bank.				Over 20 feet and up to 30 feet from the level of the bank.				Over 30 feet and up to 35 feet from the level of the bank.			
	Streams.				Streams.				Streams.			
	I	II	III		I	II	III		I	II	III	
			1	2			1	2			1	2
	Additional Annas.				Additional Annas.				Additional Annas.			
	Within 20 chains ...	2	1½	1½	—	1½	1	1	—	1	½	½
Over 20 chains ...	1½	1	1	—	1	½	½	—	½	—	—	—

(Signed) A. S. BULKLEY,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Gujarát Revenue Survey.

HA'LOL TA'LUKA.

Scale for Lands under Wells.

Distance of lands from stream.	CLASS A.				CLASS B.				CLASS C.			
	Where the depth at which water is or can be got is											
	Under and up to 20 feet from the surface of the land.				Over 20 feet and up to 30 feet from the surface of the land.				Over 30 feet and up to 35 feet from the surface of the land.			
	Tracts.				Tracts.				Tracts.			
	I	II	III		I	II	III		I	II	III	
			1	2			1	2			1	2
	Additional Annas.				Additional Annas.				Additional Annas.			
	Within 20 chains ...	2	1½	1½	½	1½	1	1	½	1	½	½
Beyond 20 chains ...	1½	1	1	½	1	½	½	—	½	—	—	—

(Signed) A. S. BULKLEY,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Gujarát Revenue Survey.

STATEMENT A.

Statement showing Revenue History of Khálsa Villages of Hálol Táluka to accompany Revision Settlement Report.

Year.	Occupied Land paying Assessment to Government.	Assessment.	Remissions.	Balance for Collections.	Area of Government Assessed Waste.	Full Assessment.	Realization from Auction Sale or Grazing, &c.	Total Collections.	Balance outstanding.	Area included in Forest.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.
1879-80	14,296 36	15,085 4 10	1,978 8 10	13,106 12 0	7,893 3	5,998 6	782 8 8	13,558 1 0	331 3 8	.....
1880-81	13,211 28	14,530 1 8	268 8 7	14,261 9 1	8,892 4	7,096 6	716 14 0	14,733 7 1	245 0 0	.....
1881-82	17,116 8	18,250 8 5	486 13 11	17,763 10 6	10,111 29	7,786 2	582 7 0	17,442 12 10	903 4 8	.....
1882-83	16,234 4	17,467 5 5	347 11 4	17,119 10 1	11,084 23	8,691 4	585 4 0	16,888 13 9	816 0 4	776 0
1883-84	15,839 22	17,148 13 5	232 0 0	16,916 13 5	11,474 2	8,971 14	755 14 0	17,666 11 5	6 0 0	776 0

Camp Jhálod, 9th March 1885.

A. S. BULKLEY,
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Gujarát.

STATEMENT

Statement for Hálol Táluka

No.	Name of Village.	GOVERNMENT							
		ORIGINAL SURVEY SETTLEMENT.							
		Dry-crop.		Garden.		Rice.		Total.	
		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

CLASS I.—Maximum

		A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs.
1	Hálol	753 6	1,079 15	206 21	1,029 0	178 1	393 4	1,137 28	2,502

CLASS II.—Maximum

1	Ashávála	97 1	118 2	17 32	68 6	30 11	67 0	145 4	253
2	Nurpura	120 30	132 0	1 6	3 12	0 18	0 12	122 14	136
3	Jámbudi	15 7	21 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 7	21
	Total	232 38	271 2	18 38	72 2	30 29	67 12	282 25	411

CLASS III.—Maximum

1	Ambáli	445 10	445 12	.....	.....	13 9	22 8	458 19	468
2	Arád	722 21	712 0	23 1	59 4	66 1	105 4	811 23	870
3	A'shá	68 20	68 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	68 20	68
4	Gambhirpura	35 30	41 10	.....	.....	0 32	1 6	36 22	43
5	Chánpura	301 17	348 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	301 17	348
6	Tájpura	47 25	42 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	47 25	42
7	Tarkhanda	423 14	348 10	.....	.....	16 24	24 6	439 38	373
8	Dankheda	349 26	395 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	349 26	395
9	Partappura	399 30	448 0	17 35	60 4	52 4	90 12	469 29	599
10	Muldhari	224 6	259 14	1 13	2 6	6 16	10 2	231 35	272
11	Medapur	720 6	762 4	.....	.....	61 25	104 12	781 31	867
12	Rámesara	557 25	665 8	.....	.....	79 12	143 14	636 37	809
13	Rámpura	107 8	116 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	107 8	116
14	Rádhapur	80 37	92 0	15 6	50 0	2 33	5 4	98 36	147
15	Vasvel	795 16	910 10	.....	.....	112 3	203 6	907 19	1,114
16	Válva	102 34	123 12	.....	.....	38 27	74 14	141 21	198
17	Varvada	643 17	738 2	.....	.....	5 6	8 10	648 23	746
18	Varsadu	706 35	762 6	3 34	13 2	89 4	163 12	790 33	930
	Total	6,732 17	7,280 6	61 9	185 0	543 36	958 14	7,337 22	8,424

CLASS IV.—Maximum

1	Ambhetva	625 14	540 0	18 24	54 6	64 15	99 6	708 13	693
2	Ambátaláv	154 1	146 6	.....	.....	46 2	64 6	200 3	210
3	Itvádi	166 12	143 14	0 31	2 0	38 28	62 14	205 31	208
4	Ujeti	389 9	352 4	0 36	2 8	102 20	144 2	492 25	498
5	Koprej	241 18	218 2	.....	.....	67 23	102 14	309 1	321
6	Kotamaida ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Ghansar	141 30	125 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Chabápura	155 20	154 0	.....	.....	12 20	17 6	154 10	147
9	Timbi	1 15	1 2	.....	.....	5 35	7 4	161 15	161
10	Dundeláv	232 35	205 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 15	1
11	Dunia	13 6	9 8	.....	.....	1 4	2 0	233 39	207
12	Dharola	48 18	44 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 6	9
13	Paneláv	170 30	149 0	.....	.....	3 0	4 6	51 18	48
14	Máruva	181 18	169 6	.....	.....	28 26	40 0	199 16	189
15	Masvád	384 34	359 8	.....	.....	14 22	18 14	190 0	188
16	Vesania	261 18	242 10	.....	.....	35 2	52 2	419 36	411
17	Váv	167 3	152 14	0 30	2 8	75 16	130 14	336 34	373
18	Vedpur	81 39	84 12	.....	.....	9 23	13 2	177 16	168
19	Vanzeti	262 25	237 4	.....	.....	27 21	39 4	109 20	124
20	Hadabha	384 9	370 10	.....	.....	37 23	60 0	300 8	297
	Total	4,063 34	3,706 14	21 1	61 6	638 3	963 12	4,722 38	4,732

Company Revision Settlement Report.

OUPIED LAND.										Increase.	Decrease.
REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT.											
Dry-crop not irrigable.		Rice not irrigable.		Irrigable Lands.				Total.			
Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Dry-crop.		Rice.		Area.	Assessment.		
				Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

Rs. 2-0-0.

A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1 12	1 8	...	...	958 15	1,606 8	178 1	423 0	1,137 28	2,031 0	...	471 3

Rs. 1-12-0.

.....	.....	.....	.....	114 33	162 8	30 11	71 8	145 4	234 0	.....	19 8
3 6	3 8	.....	.....	118 30	137 0	0 18	0 12	122 14	141 4	4 12	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	15 7	23 8	.....	.....	15 7	23 8	2 8	.....
3 6	3 8	.....	.....	248 30	323 0	30 29	72 4	282 25	398 12	7 4	19 8

Rs. 1-8-0.

99 17	105 8	10 0	17 0	345 33	368 8	3 9	5 8	458 19	496 8	28 4	.....
33 9	27 4	.....	.....	712 13	780 0	66 1	111 4	811 23	918 8	42 0	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	68 20	75 0	.....	.....	68 20	75 0	7 0	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	35 30	43 4	0 32	1 6	36 22	44 10	1 10	.....
105 31	116 0	.....	.....	195 26	241 4	.....	.....	301 17	357 4	9 0	.....
35 22	30 0	.....	.....	12 3	12 8	.....	.....	47 25	42 8	0 8	.....
57 4	60 0	6 23	9 8	366 10	316 8	10 1	15 14	439 38	401 14	28 14	.....
166 3	188 10	.....	.....	183 23	218 8	.....	.....	349 26	407 2	11 8	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	417 25	517 8	52 4	98 4	469 29	615 12	16 12	.....
9 13	11 4	.....	.....	216 6	268 8	6 16	10 12	231 35	290 8	18 2	.....
307 12	306 0	.....	.....	412 34	487 12	61 25	108 8	781 31	902 4	35 4	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	557 25	719 0	79 12	151 12	636 37	870 12	61 6	.....
1 4	1 2	.....	.....	106 4	119 14	.....	.....	107 8	121 0	5 0	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	96 3	115 4	2 33	5 4	98 36	120 8	.....	26 12
5 33	42 12	7 32	13 8	757 23	934 10	104 11	198 6	907 19	1,189 4	75 4	.....
54 6	62 12	16 31	31 0	48 28	64 8	21 36	44 14	141 21	203 2	4 8	.....
263 39	298 2	.....	.....	379 18	467 8	5 6	8 14	648 23	774 8	27 12	.....
56 29	57 4	1 30	3 6	654 0	764 12	87 14	168 0	799 33	993 6	54 2	.....
1,227 22	1,306 10	42 36	74 6	5,566 4	6,514 12	501 0	928 10	7,337 22	8,824 6	426 14	26 12

Rs. 1-4-0.

1 1	1 0	.....	.....	642 37	609 10	64 15	104 12	708 13	715 6	21 10	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	154 1	153 6	46 2	67 2	200 3	220 8	9 12	.....
17 17	14 0	.....	.....	149 26	137 4	38 28	65 12	205 31	217 0	8 4	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	390 5	377 4	102 20	152 8	492 25	529 12	30 14	.....
117 37	106 0	.....	.....	123 21	121 10	67 23	107 8	309 1	335 2	14 2	.....
.....
1 0	0 12	.....	.....	140 30	134 10	12 20	18 10	154 10	154 0	11 0	.....
80 15	74 6	3 16	4 0	75 5	83 10	2 19	3 4	161 15	165 4	4 0	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1 15	1 2	.....	.....	1 15	1 2	.....	.....
154 15	135 0	.....	.....	78 20	74 6	1 4	2 0	233 39	211 6	3 8	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	13 6	10 0	.....	.....	13 6	10 0	0 8	.....
21 28	18 8	.....	.....	26 30	-27 4	3 0	4 12	51 18	50 8	2 0	.....
1 0	0 14	.....	.....	169 30	167 14	28 26	43 4	199 16	212 0	23 0	.....
24 21	21 14	1 25	2 0	150 37	159 12	12 37	17 10	196 0	201 4	13 0	.....
224 7	202 4	19 5	26 12	160 27	163 8	15 37	26 0	419 36	418 8	6 14	.....
4 0	3 6	.....	.....	257 18	259 0	75 16	137 0	336 34	399 6	25 14	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	167 33	160 4	9 23	13 8	177 16	173 12	5 4	.....
29 32	39 12	.....	.....	52 7	47 8	27 21	40 12	109 20	128 0	4 0	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	262 25	267 12	37 23	64 8	300 8	332 4	35 0	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	384 9	401 6	68 3	111 2	452 12	512 8	37 0	.....
677 13	617 12	24 6	32 12	3,407 22	3,357 2	613 37	980 0	4,722 38	4,987 10	255 10	.....

No.	Name of Village.	GOVERNMENT							
		ORIGINAL SURVEY SETTLEMENT.							
		Dry-crop.		Garden.		Rice.		Total.	
		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

CLASS V.—Maximum

		A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs.
1	Amrápura	54 23	40 4	.....	.....	49 20	60 4	104 8	104
2	Umarván-nánu	191 6	133 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	191 6	133
3	Kankradungri	66 28	51 12	.....	.....	18 30	22 2	85 18	73
4	Kátadia	150 26	99 6	.....	.....	15 29	16 12	166 15	116
5	Kherap	117 6	78 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	117 6	78
6	Gokálpura ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Chájdívali	29 11	17 12	.....	.....	3 15	3 0	32 26	26
8	Jepura ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Dhekua	37 33	25 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	37 33	25
10	Dhankua... ..	22 1	14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 1	14
11	Pálanpur... ..	194 2	131 14	.....	.....	8 36	9 14	202 38	141
12	Mándvi	192 38	126 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	192 38	126
13	Ránipura	33 38	15 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	33 38	15
14	Ránvádiá	146 12	103 12	.....	.....	7 8	9 8	153 15	113
15	Vávdí	55 14	33 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	55 14	33
16	Vadátaláv	9 29	7 0	.....	.....	1 28	2 0	11 17	9
17	Kákalpur ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Khomdár ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Chámpáner ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Jáliákua ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Jákharia	6 36	4 8	.....	.....	3 19	4 0	10 15	8
22	Rasulpur... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Sultánpur	1 12	0 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 12	0
	Total ...	1,310 0	883 2	.....	.....	108 20	127 8	1,418 20	1,010 1

CLASS VI.—Maximum

		A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs.
1	Umarván-motu	374 23	170 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	374 23	170
2	Talávdí	467 19	225 10	.....	.....	8 6	7 2	475 25	232
3	Dhária	16 28	8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 28	8
4	Ved	23 27	13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 27	13
5	Kanteli	10 8	5 14	.....	.....	1 7	1 0	11 15	6 14
6	Pandal	4 38	2 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 38	2 10
7	Bámankua	33 14	18 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	33 14	18 2
8	Bapotia ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	930 37	443 8	.....	.....	9 13	8 2	940 10	451 10
	GRAND TOTAL ...	14,023 12	13,664 15	307 29	1,347 8	1,508 22	2,519 4	15,839 23	17,531 11

continued.

OCCUPIED LAND.											
REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT.										Increase.	Decrease.
Dry-crop not irrigable.		Rice not irrigable.		Irrigable Lands.				Total.			
Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Dry-crop.		Rice.		Area.	Assessment.		
				Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

Rate Re. 1-0-0.

A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20 18	14 8	...	...	34 10	27 12	49 20	62 0	104 8	104 4	3 12	...
191 6	133 10	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	191 6	133 10	...	...
.....	.....	.....	.....	66 28	55 14	18 30	23 4	85 18	79 2	5 4	.....
2 12	1 2	.....	.....	148 14	109 4	15 29	18 0	166 15	128 6	12 4	.....
77 23	53 0	.....	.....	39 23	26 4	.....	.....	117 6	79 4	1 4	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	29 11	20 8	3 15	3 4	32 26	23 12	3 0	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	37 33	26 12	.....	.....	37 33	26 12	1 4	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	22 1	15 8	.....	.....	22 1	15 8	1 8	.....
58 4	40 8	5 31	6 4	135 38	99 4	3 5	3 14	202 38	149 14	8 2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	192 38	134 8	.....	.....	192 38	134 8	8 0	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	33 38	17 8	.....	.....	33 38	17 8	2 0	.....
66 11	40 6	.....	.....	80 1	66 6	7 3	9 12	153 15	116 8	3 4	.....
46 14	27 12	.....	.....	9 0	5 8	.....	.....	55 14	33 4	0 4	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	9 29	7 12	1 28	2 2	11 17	9 14	0 14	.....
.....
.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	6 36	4 14	3 19	4 2	10 15	9 0	0 8	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1 12	0 12	.....	.....	1 12	0 12	.....	.....
462 8	310 14	5 31	6 4	847 32	618 6	102 29	126 6	1,418 20	1,061 14	51 4	...

Rate Re. 0-12-0.

206 4	86 8	...	...	168 19	90 12	.....	.....	374 23	177 4	7 0	.....
330 1	158 10	.....	.....	131 18	70 0	8 6	7 6	475 25	236 0	3 4	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	16 28	8 6	.....	.....	16 28	8 6	0 6	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	23 27	14 4	.....	.....	23 27	14 4	1 4	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	10 8	6 6	1 7	1 0	11 15	7 6	0 8	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4 38	2 14	.....	.....	4 38	2 14	0 4	.....
2 34	1 8	.....	.....	30 20	17 6	.....	.....	33 14	18 14	0 12	.....
.....
544 39	246 10	.....	.....	385 38	210 0	9 13	8 6	940 10	465 0	13 6	.....
2,916 20	2,486 14	72 33	113 6	11,414 21	12,629 12	1,435 29	2,538 10	15,839 23	17,768 10	754 6	517 7

A. S. BULKLEY,
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Gujarat.

No. 193 OF 1880.

FROM

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

TO

W. WOODWARD, ESQUIRE,
Acting Collector, Panch Maháls.

*Superintendent's Office,
Hálol, 15th March 1880.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit for the early sanction of Government proposed rates of assessment for the Hálol sub-division of the Panch Maháls.

2. I have been unable to do so earlier owing to the measurement and classification of an entire rayatvári village, and parts of several others, taken up by the Talávia colonists out of the surrounding waste, having only been completed at the beginning of the current month. There will, however, be no difficulty in my introducing the survey settlement if I may be permitted to do so commencing from the 1st of May.

3. Hálol is bounded on the north by the Kálol Táluka of the Panch Maháls, on the east by Báriya, Jámbughoda and Chhota Udepur—Native States under the Rewa Kántha Agency—in your political charge, and on the south and west by the territory of His Highness the Gáekwár of Baroda.

Boundaries.

4. It is a compact block, 24 miles long north to south and 18 miles broad east to west, the central part of which is about 25 miles distant from the city of Baroda. Its area is 261 square miles, with a population of 25,926 souls or 99 per square mile.

5. Hálol is a well wooded plain surrounding the great hill of Pávágad. In the western part, bordering on the Gáekwári boundary and near the town of Hálol itself, the villages are well built, surrounded by carefully kept fields fairly tilled; but near the spurs of Pávágad and south-east towards Jámbughoda, except in a few hamlets and forest clearings, the country is untilled and unpeopled, being covered by a low growth of forest timber.

Aspect.

6. The chief natural feature and one of the greatest interest in Eastern Gujarát is no doubt the hill of Pávágad which abruptly rises 2,500 feet from the plain—2,727 above sea-level—towering above the ruins of ancient Chámpáner, and dominating a comparative plain, as it appears from the summit, but the country east and south is really erupted with low hills and ridges like Pávágad itself, but in a very much smaller degree cropping out of the generally level plain.

Hills.

7. The geological survey of this portion of the Maháls shows two marked features, the great trap rock of Pávágad, and a group of semi-metamorphic beds chiefly of quartzite or quartzite sandstone, the soil being characteristic of these two formations. The decomposed soils in low levels being black, and in all other parts the light fawn coloured gorádu prevails, gritty and shallow towards the hills; deep and loamy in the plains, and in some instances very sandy.

Geology.

8. The three rivers which cross the sub-division from east to west are the Karád on the north, the Vishvámitri in the centre from Pávágád, and on the south the Devnádi from the Báriya hills. The Devnádi flowing south-west is afterwards known as the Dhádar in the Broach District. All these rivers dwindle into mere pools towards

Rivers.

the hot season, but there is a constant stratum of water available throughout the year a little below the surface of the bed.

9. The annual rainfall during the last twelve years from the time it was commenced to be registered is given in the margin, averaging 44.42 inches. The scanty fall in 1877 reduced the sub-division to the verge of famine; the crops for the same reason were found to have failed generally throughout Gujarát. The succeeding year of unusual rainfall was equally bad, because of having rotted the kharíf crop, which had at one time promised to be a bumper. The fall of the past monsoon, on the other hand, being the usual average, has resulted in a very satisfactory harvest.

Year.	Inches.	Cents.
1868	... 36	98
1869	... 48	90
1870	... 42	74
1871	... 33	53
1872	... 48	37
1873	... 35	25
1874	... 38	51
1875	... 51	45
1876	... 44	57
1877	... 28	80
1878	... 80	99
1879	... 42	90

10. The climate of Hálol except within four or five miles of the great hill, and on its eastern boundary, is not considered more unhealthy than other parts of the Panch Maháls. Its bad character is obtained from the surroundings of deserted Chámpáner, where no doubt it is unhealthy because of the water being tainted with vegetable matter washed down the hills; but the new Talávia colonists who have cleared the jungle and exhausted the stagnant water in the wells have not suffered more than the inhabitants of more favourable localities. The fever epidemic which has been, up to the cold season, raging throughout Gujarát in towns and villages, in both reputedly healthy and unhealthy places alike, does not appear to have been felt in any measure severer in the Hálol sub-division.

11. A very interesting historical account and description of the hill of Pávágad and remains of Chámpáner, of which Hálol was formerly only a suburb, will be found at pages 184 to 191 and 304 to 309 of the 3rd Volume of the Bombay Gazetteer. It appears to have been founded in A.D. 746, and continued up to A.D. 1514 the political capital of Gujarát, at which time it was embellished with good streets and square houses of stone and plaster. The country round was very fertile, full of abundant provisions, wheat, barley, millet, rice, peas and other vegetables, and many cows, sheep, goats and plenty of fruits. Near it were hunting grounds for deer, other wild animals and winged game. The king kept many wild animals and trained hunting dogs, falcons and leopards. Under the Moghals Chámpáner was subordinate to Godhra, tillage declined and by the middle of the seventeenth century so much had lapsed into forest that it had become a hunting ground for wild elephants. In 1803 when the town was taken by the British it only contained 500 inhabitants. In 1812 there were 400 houses, half of them inhabited chiefly by runaways from other Gujarát cities. When in 1853 it came under British management, the place was at most deserted. An attempt was made to bring in cultivators and clear the forest, but the colony failed. Three-fourths died and the rest fled. Except the constable of the police post its only inhabitants are a few families of poor and sickly Kolis and Náikdás.

12. The táluka contains 166 villages: 15 are held on service and alienated tenures, 77 are tálukdári, one Dubhági or shared with Government and 73 rayatvári.

13. All these villages have been measured and classed in more or less detail as their settlement requires. A report of the 77 tálukdári and one Dubhági village will be separately submitted in a few days hence; this report chiefly relates to the 73 rayatvári villages. The rates, however, considered suitable for them, will be applied to the other villages falling within the radius assigned for the several groups into which it will be expedient to divide the táluka, as will be explained hereafter.

14. The division into survey numbers according to the three different classes of cultivation is given below for the 73 rayatvári villages under report :—

DETAILS OF SURVEYED AREA.						
Description of Land.	GOVERNMENT.		ALIENATED.		TOTAL.	
	Numbers.	Acres.	Numbers.	Acres.	Numbers.	Acres.
Occupied—						
Dry-crop	} 2,684	14,913.31	} 1,322	6,263.36	} 4,006	20,177.27
Garden		308.7		511.7		819.14
Rice		1,307.11		697.26		2,004.37
Total ...	2,684	16,529.9	1,322	6,472.29	4,006	23,001.38
Culturable waste—						
Dry-crop	} 889	9,731.28	} ...	.....	} 889	9,731.28
Garden		18.0		.....		18.0
Rice... ..		144.19		.....		144.19
Total ...	889	9,894.7	...	.....	889	9,894.7
Unculturable land divided into numbers	59	942.15	...	.....	59	942.15
Forests inclusive of unassessed land	68	48,606.19	...	.....	68	48,606.19
Village sites, rivers, tanks, roads, &c. ... ..	...	1,502.9	...	.....	...	1,502.9
Grand Total ...	3,700	77,474.19	1,322	6,472.29	5,022	83,947.8

Proportion of occupied to waste land.

15. Taking into account the total area of culturable assessed and unassessed land at 81,501 acres the following proportions are deduced :—

	Per cent.
Government cultivated land	20.25
Alienated do.	8
Government culturable waste assessed	12.25
Do. arable do. unassessed	59.50

The unassessed arable land is that which has been divided in large block numbers for colonization, forest reserves, and future requirements of cultivation.

16. The Hisávár subsidiary share-measurement now in progress will make some light difference in the occupied and unoccupied area, and as the Bhils and Náikdás have as usual been cultivating in the unassessed tracts, the corrections and addition of new numbers necessary will be made in the final report.

Forests.	
1. Khomdár.	7. Kánpalpur.
2. Jáliakua.	8. Pandol.
3. Chámpáner.	9. Bámankua.
4. Jankharia.	10. Kanteli.
5. Rasulpur.	11. Bápótia.
6. Sultánpur.	

17. Respecting the area actually taken up by the Forest Department in the Government rayatvári villages, I have no certain data beyond the 11 marginally given entire villages absorbed. They comprise 14,259 acres, 1,738 acres of which being of small assessed fields and the balance 12,521 acres of the unassessed waste.

18. The population of these 73 villages embracing 131 square miles is 16,354 or 125 to the mile. The agriculturists have only been returned at 2,664 souls, *vide* statistical tables

Nos. 4 and 5 appended, and of this number there are only 97 male Kanbis above the age of 12 years. The greater number of the cultivators being of the Koli class, and next in order are the Náikdás, Bhils, Talávias, Musalmáns and Rajputs.

19. According to the survey enumeration there are in the 73 Government villages 3,319 houses, 457 tiled and 2,862 thatched, 608 carts, 1,817 ploughs, 181 horses and ponies, 2,582 she-buffaloes, 6,004 cows, 4,500 oxen and buffaloes.

Resources.

20. The tabulated resources are given below :—

No. 1.

INHABITANTS.				
Class.	Men and Boys.	Women and Girls.	Total.	Proportion of Males to Females.
Hindus	8,270	7,544	15,814	82 to 75
Musalmáns	306	234	540	30 to 23
Total	8,576	7,778	16,354	85 to 77

No. 2.

	Number.	Male Inhabitants to each.	To the Square Mile.	Cultivated Acres to each.
Houses	3,319	3	25	7
Carts	608	14	5	38
Ploughs	1,817	5	14	13
Bullocks	4,500	2	34	5
Buffaloes and cows	8,586	1	66	3

21. It will be useful to compare the resources per square mile with the other settled parts of the Maháls :—

	Hálol.	Kálol.	Godhra.	Dohad.
Inhabitants	125	251	107	205
Houses	25	62	34	50
Cows and buffaloes	66	106	71	81
Oxen	34	80	43	75
Ploughs	14	36	17	22

22. Owing to the gravelly nature of the sub-soil and the general determination of rock to the surface the tanks of this sub-division are not conspicuous for their number, size, or utility. There are 72 tanks, two of great size, the Vadu and Jakharia, and 225

wells in these villages, but the tanks and 42 wells are only used for domestic purposes. Of the wells 100 are out of repair and only 83 used in irrigation. Water is everywhere near the surface, and with a richer and less rude peasantry much of the sub-division might be watered.

23. The mass of the people are poor, a few Kanbis and Káchiás located in Hálol town and in Arád, a village bordering on the Kálol Táluka, are fairly off, owing to their superior skill and industry; but the Kolis who hold the greater number of khátás are if anything below 12 annas in the rupee as cultivators, the Talávias and Dhánkas hold a position below 8 annas, and the Náiks and Bhils would be rated very high at 4 annas, being the poorest of the poor tillers of the soil, deficient in skill, and lacking both energy and capital: it may be said of them that they only till the land to avoid starvation. This is consequently by far the worst sub-division in the Maháls from a settlement point of view. The soil is in most parts very fertile, the rainfall very favourable, water springs close to the surface, and the climate, except in a very small tract, good; but the cultivators themselves are the great drawback to the prosperity of the district, and whilst they remain in the villages, either as Patels or neighbours, there is no chance of a better class of rayats coming in from Gujarát to cast their lot amongst them. These men will remain poor to the end of the chapter, whatever inducements for improvement or advantages may be offered them by the survey settlement. They will receive the usual quantity of seed for sowing from the Vánia, and will of necessity return him the major portion of the field produce. Hence it is apparent that under a prevailing system of this nature, a very low assessment will profit no one but the village Vánia.

24. This is no doubt a sad picture, and what good might be done by extension of schools (only three existing at present in the sub-division chiefly attended by the sons of the non-agriculturists, and in which very few Koli, Bhil, or Náikda boys are ever seen) is very doubtful. This is only one expedient, and though it be contrary to the principle of Government to countenance missionary efforts, I would venture to suggest that it would be a great thing for the Panch Maháls and especially Hálol, were little Christian settlements encouraged by free grants of land. The influence thus brought to bear on these aborigines, in many respects an interesting people, would no doubt soon yield fruit politically, fiscally and morally, to the advantage of all. I may mention that the Sháhávádi Native Christians have taken up all the waste in the neighbourhood of their settlement in Ahmedabad, and would be glad to establish new colonies. They are admitted to have raised the value of land, by redeeming even the worst to be found, a *Sarkat* jungle, supposed to be impossible to cultivate. Their use of American ploughs, and the energy they have thrown into their occupation, have been most salutary even in the midst of the good cultivators of that old district. It would be foreign to the main subject of this report to testify to the utility of these pioneers of true civilization; but no doubt in the devotedness of the Irish Presbyterian Agency may be found the cheapest organization, unpaid by Government, to effect a vast amount of good in jungly districts which can scarcely be improved by the ordinary revenue official or school master.

25. The Gorádu or light soils, the detritus of the metamorphic rocks and beds differ in degree of cohesiveness and fertility according to the elements which preponderate. There is a coarse sandy soil and a hungry clayey soil to be met with here, one adapted only for cereal cultivation and the other for rice and "kodra;" but a more calcareous soil of great fertility is to be found in the villages on the western boundary, indicated by fine trees, hedgerows, and luxuriant crops. A large proportion of the land lying under a scrub jungle, having a dark colour and externally a rich appearance, is in reality very poor, requiring several years of fallow after a single crop. A very valuable quality of black soil more of the description which prevails in the Broach cotton district is to be found in the southern parts of Hálol, hardly yet known to any one but the wretched Náikda inhabitants of that region.

26. The Gorádu fields are in the best villages ploughed after the first fall of rain, and cereals chiefly "bájri" and "banti" are drilled in after the second or third cross ploughing; a fortnight following the karab or grubbing plough is passed between the drills and a log of wood—Samar, serving the purpose of the English roller, is dragged over the young crop, crushing the tender sprouts, a process which multiplies and strengthens the cereal blade. Rice is not transplanted here, hence none of the superior qualities are raised, it is generally sown in depressed levels, but is either drilled in or scattered broadcast. The black and besar soils are chiefly used for kodra and rice. The mixed sowings of pulse with cereals is also practised here as in all parts of Gujarát. Garden cultivation is very much restricted to the town of Hálol; a heavy sugarcane tax hitherto imposed has been the sole cause of the extreme neglect of the valuable irrigational resources this táluka possesses, to which I shall refer when proposing new garden rates. The land in possession of the aboriginal races is merely scratched; after a season of this simple process, it is allowed to lie fallow. This sporadic tillage in the forest openings, or by the hill side, is but the natural result of unsettled habits, and poverty of resources. I have elsewhere in the agricultural chapter of the Gazetteer, Provincial Volume, described all the process of aboriginal tillage, so need not produce it here.

27. The following statement gives concisely the crops grown on Government land, the estimated yield, and gross value of produce for the year 1878-79. The estimated yield by the táluka officials, I may observe, is much below the normal average. The year was a very bad one, but affected villages in different degrees; in some the excessive rain destroyed the entire crop, and in others the produce was from 8 to 16 annas. The figures in this statement may therefore be accepted as representing only half the yield of a fair season's crop:—

Description of Crops.	Total Cultivated Area.		Average Produce per Acre in Maunds of 40 Sers.	Gross Produce of the Cultivated Area entered in Column 2 in Maunds.	Price per Maund of 40 Sers.	Value of the Produce per Acre entered in Column 3.	Value of the Gross Produce entered in Column 4.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	A. g.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Rice	1,152 32	13 30	15,882 0	1 3 3	16 8 8	19,108 0 6	
Bajri	3,439 22	4 34	16,666 0	1 14 6	9 3 11	31,769 9 0	
Bávto	321 13	10 30	3,451 0	2 0 0	21 7 11	6,902 0 0	
Sundiu	224 6	8 8	1,840 0	2 3 7	18 13 9	4,902 1 4	
Kodra	3,201 29	11 34	38,030 20	1 1 9	13 2 4	42,190 1 0	
Juvár	81 13	5 0	408 0	1 10 8	8 5 4	680 0 0	
Maize	39 4	18 25	728 0	1 14 6	35 8 1	1,387 12 0	
Banti	747 20	11 10	8,399 0	1 10 8	18 12 0	13,998 5 4	
Sámel	34 5	10 0	341 0	1 1 9	11 1 6	378 4 9	
Cotton	1 17	Crop failed					
Mag	53 9	6 0	320 0	2 1 8	12 10 0	673 5 4	
Math	519 31	7 6	3,720 0	1 14 6	13 10 1	7,091 4 0	
Arad	20 28	11 18	238 0	2 7 5	28 3 4	586 5 2	
Chola	0 23	6 38	4 0	2 1 8	14 10 0	8 6 8	
Tuer	212 4	9 4	1,928 0	1 14 6	17 5 6	3,675 4 0	
Tobacco	6 15	8 6	52 0	4 3 4	34 4 9	218 13 4	
Tal... ..	111 31	5 32	646 0	1 10 5	9 9 2	1,066 9 2	
Gavár	26 38	4 24	124 0	1 1 9	5 1 8	137 9 0	
Hemp	7 11	5 30	42 0	2 8 0	14 6 0	105 0 0	
Wheat and barley	4 25	10 15	48 0	1 15 0	20 1 7	93 0 0	
Castor-oil seed	459 6	5 14	2,466 0	1 7 6	7 13 9	3,621 15 0	
Gram	74 35	8 10	618 0	1 10 8	13 12 0	1,030 0 0	
Molasses (Gur)	9 37	55 16	550 0	4 3 4	233 2 3	2,314 9 4	
Vegetables	9 19	16 36	160 0	0 10 0	10 9 0	100 0 0	
Tallow	2,194 16	Nothing realized.					
Total	12,954 9	...	96,661 20	.....	.....	1,41,228 2 11
<i>Deduct—</i>							
Area twice cropped	2 12						
Net	12,951 37						

28. The markets for the surplus produce of the district are Hálol town itself and Kálol 8 miles further north. Outside the limits of British possession is Baroda, 25 miles distant from the central part of Hálol, and the town of Dabhoi 14 miles from the southern limits of the Hálol villages. At both these foreign markets the Railway exists, and the rayats can obtain 25 per cent. more favourable terms than the local Vánias will give; but the journey has the drawback of entailing transit and octroi dues levied very much at the caprice of farmers of that revenue. The poverty of the people generally will not admit of independent action so that the surplus produce does in reality gravitate to Hálol from whence the local merchants dispose of it. The town contains 3,147 inhabitants, and the Vánia traders carry on an extensive business in grain and forest produce with Jámbughoda 22 miles east, and in hardware, tobacco and cloth with Godhra and Baroda.

29. There are no made roads in this táluka, but a line of country has been cleared from Kálol through Hálol to Jámbughoda, which may hereafter be bridged and metalled. The roads to Baroda and Dabhoi are simply the ordinary wheel tracks which more or less connect village with village. During the monsoon the black soil tracks are perfectly impassable, and although Hálol and Kálol are only 8 miles apart, cart traffic is stopped.

30. The prices given in the subjoined statement for 20 years have varied up and down considerably, the two last years almost indicating famine rates for the staple food-grains bájri, kodra and bavto consumed by the majority of the people:—

Number.	Year.	QUANTITY IN POUNDS SOLD PER ONE RUPEE.																
		Rice in husk.	Bájri.	Kodra.	Bavto.	Juvár.	Mug.	Math.	Chola.	Arad.	Tver.	Maize.	Gavár.	Bandi.	Tal.	Caster-oil seed.	Gram.	Sugarcane.
1	1859-60 ..	47½	62½	95	71	77½	53½	60	63	42	71	83	72	72	19	24	63	29
2	1860-61 ..	47½	42	95	61	71	42	53	73	36	71	92	83	78	19	30	35	14
3	1861-62 ..	50	43	119	66	69	36	38	83	33	36	47½	60	71	10	24	30	14
4	1862-63 ..	51	47½	71	59½	59	38	42	77	30	38	24	47½	74	29	24	38	11
5	1863-64 ..	51	47½	71	59½	59	38	42	77	30	38	24	47½	74	29	24	38	11
6	1864-65 ..	36½	24	60	36½	36½	21	36½	47½	24	30	24	36½	42	28	24	31	12
7	1865-66 ..	38	24	60	26	26	19	26	31	24	19	24	31	30	14	23	21	12
8	1866-67 ..	47½	28	95	42	30	45	38	47½	35	45	29	35	47½	14	30	27½	10½
9	1867-68 ..	36	38	63	51	41	41	38	41	36	41	47½	36	60	19	30	32	12
10	1868-69 ..	42½	31	71½	47½	31	38	36½	47½	33½	47½	36	47½	60	17	24	30	8½
11	1869-70 ..	43	27½	77½	32	32	23½	23½	40	24	32	42	35½	71½	18	24	23½	9½
12	1870-71 ..	38	28½	83	42	29½	29½	28½	35½	31	38	40½	42	53½	14½	26	28	10½
13	1871-72 ..	47½	38	71	47½	42	36	38	42	29	38	48	48	61	10	30	30	12
14	1872-73 ..	64	47½	107	48	48	42	47	50	48	47	60	53	77	18	35	38	11
15	1873-74 ..	53	48	89	77	71	53	48	95	38	33	95	83	83	19	60	48	10
16	1874-75 ..	59	53	128	83	59	59	60	119	59	62	101	71	100	21	35	59	12
17	1875-76 ..	50	59	128	83	59	76	63	119	65	119	95	83	119	28	42	65	13
18	1876-77 ..	47	58	71	47½	42	47½	45	71	42	38	59	71	69	24	43	47½	14½
19	1877-78 ..	28	19	36	20	20	21	20	24	19	24	21	36	38	19	19	19	10½
20	1878-79 ..	33½	21	36	20	24	19	21	19	16½	21	21	36	24	24½	27½	24	9½
	Average ..	47	38½	81½	51½	46½	39	40½	61½	34½	44½	60½	52½	64½	20½	30½	36½	12

Former revenue management.

31. The several systems of collecting the land revenue in Scindiah's time were—

- Tálukdári.*—All the influential Koli and Rajput Chiefs were allowed to collect the revenue of certain groups of villages and paid Scindiah's Government a share which varied from time to time as the Tálukdárs themselves realized more revenue. Six such tálukas containing 77 villages were found at the time the district was ceded to the British. The tenure is considered hereditary.
- Ijárdári.*—Generally single villages leased to individuals for five years on terms suitable to the State. The tenure is not considered hereditary.
- Halbandi.*—Villages which no Ijárdár would take up were managed from the Kacheri, the Wahivatdár of the district corresponding with the British Mámlatdár levied a tax from 1 to 20 rupees on the plough, considering in each case, the cultivator's ability to pay the assessment.

A plough of land was considered to be 20 bighas or $11\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The maximum acreage rate was consequently about $1\frac{3}{4}$ rupees per acre.

32. Succeeding Scindiah's Government in 1853, the systems found, were continued. The talukdári villages have not been interfered with, except in the matter of regulating the annual demand. The Ijára leases were renewed according to circumstances, and now not a single village is held under that tenure. The last village Kotamaida, has been prepared for a rayatvári settlement, the Ijárdár facilitating the measure by his death.

33. In the rayatvári villages, the Halbandi or plough-tax system was superseded in 1871 by the Bigoti. The change was effected by the process of dividing the area occupied by the amount realized in each village; this gave a village rate. So that when new land was taken up, the cultivator was called upon to pay the village rate per bigha. These rates tabulated will be found in Appendix B. They serve no purpose, but to show how unequal the villages have hitherto been assessed, and how essential it is that some equitable mode of levying the land revenue should be introduced.

34. In respect to outsiders or Uparvadia cultivators, the rate has been 6 annas per bigha for kodra cultivation, and one rupee per bigha for every other kind—a bigha is $\frac{4}{7}$ ths of an acre.

35. The Kasba town of Hálol seems to have paid a much higher rate than the other villages, but the tax of $17\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per bigha equivalent to Rs. 30 10 annas an acre for sugarcane cultivation, whilst all the other villages paid 21 for the same privilege, will not be a day too soon abolished, as many magnificent wells are unused owing to the oppressive incidence of the tax.

36. The revenue derived from the Government villages under report from the first year of our rule, I am unable to obtain because of the confusion existing in the village accounts, and no record of area forthcoming.

37. The last ten years' revenue may, however, for the present suffice to show to what extent the realizations have varied:—

YEAR.		Area of Government Cultivated Land.	Area of Alienated Land.	Rental on Government Land.	Collections on Government Land.	Remissions on Government Land.	Collections on Alienated Land.
Samvat.	A. D.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1926.. ..	1869-70	9,623 12	4,092 9	14,232 9 10	14,232 9 10	....	493 13 2
1927.. ..	1870-71	11,143 15	4,755 39	16,204 7 7	16,181 1 10	22 13 6	475 15 6
1928.. ..	1871-72	10,989 14	4,892 32	15,954 2 2	15,885 3 4	68 14 10	463 14 3
1929.. ..	1872-73	11,877 18	4,917 24	17,245 2 3	16,906 14 5	338 3 10	429 15 3
1930.. ..	1873-74	12,228 9	4,927 34	15,755 7 11	15,677 1 11	78 6 0	497 12 7
1931.. ..	1874-75	12,565 0	4,927 33	17,302 1 5	17,386 12 5	5 5 0	334 14 6
1932.. ..	1875-76	12,777 34	4,972 23	17,601 7 6	17,663 15 7	32 7 11	604 5 9
1933.. ..	1876-77	12,744 34	5,354 21	17,824 10 9	17,786 5 11	33 4 10	433 1 9
1934.. ..	1877-78	12,729 29	5,329 23	18,134 4 1	18,073 3 2	111 0 11	642 9 6
1935.. ..	1878-79	11,806 22	5,340 37	17,447 13 3	17,447 13 3	....	663 8 1
	Total of 10 years..	118,545 33	50,111 35	1,67,932 2 9	1,67,236 9 11	685 8 10	5,044 14 4
	Average of 10 years ..	11,854 23	5,011 7	16,793 3 6	16,723 10 7	69 8 11	504 7 10

38. The increase in the cultivated area of Government land appears to have been 2,243 acres or 23 per cent., the corresponding increase in revenue Rs. 3,215 or 23 per cent.

39. The measurement and classification of this sub-division was commenced so far back as 1868-69 and the operations were not brought to a close until the few weeks past. Both Survey. operations have been carefully tested, the classification having been supervised by Mr. Bulkley's Classing Establishment containing old men of great experience. How the classification has affected each description of soil in each separate group will be found tabulated further on at para. 59.

40. I have now to show how the villages have been grouped and what rates are suitable for them.

41. I have divided all the villages of this táluka into five groups, as will be seen from the coloured map prefixed; in doing so I have been chiefly guided by market facilities and climatic differences, and in a less degree by fixity of holdings and the preponderance of cultivators of the unsettled tribes, freedom from jungle, and such other peculiarities which a Settlement Officer alone can appreciate by intimate acquaintance with the district.

42. Referring at present only to the 73 rayatvári villages* my first group contains 4 villages—the Kasba town of Hálol and Ashá-vála, Jámbude and Nurpur, adjoining Hálol, being in reality hamlets of it; but always considered separate villages.

43. For this group, coloured pink, a dry-crop maximum rate of Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ is proposed, half rupee less than what I fixed for the first group of the adjacent Kálol Táluka in 1871.

44. As the rate for the first group regulates the rates for all the others in graduated decrease, it will be necessary to show why Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ has been fixed upon instead of Rs. 3, as applied to Kálol, and Rs. $1\frac{3}{4}$ to the Godhra Táluka, settled with the sanction of Government.

45. In the first place I have to state that the superiority of Kálol over Hálol as a táluka is so manifest that they cannot be treated on similar terms. Kálol is a flourishing táluka more of the type of the Kaira Táluka across the Mahi, is comparatively densely populated with superior cultivators, and has considerable resources, *vide para. 21*; whereas Hálol Táluka, just excepting the town itself, is an inferior district in every respect, and in the chief respect, that is class of cultivators, there can be no question as to its being vastly inferior. A rate which may not increase the land assessment of Hálol itself very much, because of its having been screwed up previously on account of its Kanbi population, will, as will be proved by the results of my proposition, very much raise the other villages throughout the táluka.

46. In the second place, the reason why Hálol should not have a higher maximum than Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ will be obvious when you are reminded that the maximum fixed for the town of Godhra only 15 miles from the Páli Railway Station connected by a good metalled road lying entirely within British limits, and free of transit dues, is only Rs. $1\frac{3}{4}$. I don't consider Hálol superior to Godhra in any one respect, at the same time I see no reason to pitch the maximum lower than I propose. When Godhra was settled by my predecessor, following my settlement of Kálol, there was just a suspicion that I had raised Kálol too high, nine years have proved that I was not wrong. A reference back to para. 21 of this report will show at a glance the respective resources in the year of settlement of all the Panch Maháls tálukas hitherto settled. Having established this position, I may pass on the other groups.

47. The second group coloured blue for which a two-rupee rate is fixed, contains 18 villages. You will notice that they are in three separate batches, one adjacent to the chief market town; one north, adjacent to the villages of the Kálol Táluka on the Karád river, which they resemble, and hence the same rate is applicable, and the other batch lying south-west in the valley of the Devnádi—a very favourable position in respect to climate, population and proximity to the market town of Baroda, 18 miles distant. The two-rupees rate does not increase the assessment very much, and I do not

Second Group.

1. Medápur.	10. Vasvel.
2. Vansada.	11. Dankheda.
3. Varváda.	12. Chándpur.
4. Arád.	13. Ambáli.
5. Muldhari.	14. Tarkhanda.
6. Partáppura.	15. Rámpura.
7. Rádhanpura.	16. Rámesara.
8. Tájpura.	17. Gambhirpura.
9. Asha.	18. Válva.

* A report of the 77 tálukdári villages is to follow as a supplement to this report.

see any reason why a lower rate should be applied. These villages were with those in the first group very highly assessed in comparison with the other villages which now fall under my third, fourth and fifth groups.

48. The third group coloured yellow for which a rate of Rs. $1\frac{3}{4}$ is fixed,

<i>Third Group.</i>		
1. Timbi.	8. Kotamaida.	15. Hadabia.
2. Ambhetva.	9. Ambátaláv.	16. Koprej.
3. Itvádi.	10. Ujeti.	17. Dundeláv.
4. Chábápura.	11. Paneláv.	18. Vesania.
5. Masváda.	12. Vánseti.	19. Dharola.
6. Márva.	23. Ghansar.	20. Vedpur.
7. Dunia.	14. Váv.	

contains 20 villages, of medium quality, excluding all the jungle villages and those in which the Bhil and Náikda elements prevail: You will find that the assessment of this group is raised, but not unjustly. The old average rate was unequal and unnecessarily low.

The malarious influence of the hills and low jungle does not affect these villages. At some future settlement there will be no reason why they should not all be included in the second class, at present, I think their inclusion in the third class is judicious, taking into consideration, how being even in that class, has had the effect of increasing their assessment.

49. The fourth group coloured green for which a rate of Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ is proposed,

<i>Fourth Group.</i>		
1. Amrápur.	9. Ránvádia.	17. Khomdar.
2. Káukra Dungri.	10. Cháj Diváli.	18. Jáliakua.
3. Ránipura.	11. Dhekva.	19. Chámpáner.
4. Mándvi.	12. Dhankua.	20. Jákharia.
5. Jepura.	13. Pálanpur.	21. Rasulpur.
6. Gokalpura.	14. Kerap.	22. Sultánpur.
7. Kátadia.	15. Vávdi.	23. Kankelpur.
8. Vadátaláv.	16. Umarván-nánu.	

contains 23 villages. The climate of this tract is more or less malarious. The cultivators are Kolis, Bhils and Náikdás of no settled habits in bad seasons, poor in resources, and not industrious. A large area of soil is black of moderate quality, and the

light soils are fairly good. Is covered with forest and scrub jungle. The old village rates were very unequal, and seem to have been levied without due appreciation of the actual amount of land occupied. This rate will consequently increase the assessment of the group, but not unduly.

50. The fifth group coloured with a neutral tint, contains 8 villages for which a rate of 12 annas is fixed. The population is almost exclusively Bhils and Náikdás

<i>Fifth Group.</i>	
1. Umarván-motn.	5. Pandol.
2. Ved.	6. Bámankua.
3. Dhúria.	7. Kanteli.
4. Talávdi.	8. Bápótia.

of unsettled habits in bad seasons, either flitting altogether, or living by plundering their neighbours' crops and cattle, and unwilling to work. There is a large quantity of

heavyish jungle in most of these villages, and the soil is stony. Climate same as in the fourth group.

51. The rice soil rates will be the same as the dry-crop rates of each group, and the rice water-rate will be a sum also equal to the soil rate. I don't think it would be fair to impose

higher rates, because the rice is of an inferior quality, only drilled into the soil, no transplanted rice is to be found here. It is everywhere simply of the *ákásia* type, that is unirrigated. The entire rice area is 1,295 acres. No special rate was charged under the old system differing from the dry-crop rate.

52. The Dhekuriat rate will be the usual soil rate of the group *plus* an equal sum for water. Dhekuriat irrigation is only

found in two villages, Arád and Muldhari, of the second group, and only to the extent of $13\frac{20}{100}$ acres.

53. In para. 22 I have stated the very great resource in this táluka for irrigation, in para. 35, to a garden tax equivalent to

Rs. 30 in the Kasba town and Rs. 21 elsewhere, on the acre. The result of this has been to check what should have been most encouraged in the general interests of the community and country. Every incentive to extend the area of irrigation is the best safeguard against famine, the burden of which ultimately falls on the State, hence of all policies the most pennywise and short-sighted is that which wrings out of the rayat, who ventures on superior cultivation—which demands a certain risk of his capital—the major portion of his profits.

54. What has been the result of this heavy garden rate in Hálol? Hálol was in past years celebrated for its fruit, and the gardens of Chámpáner and its

suburbs are almost historical. Its magnificent wells were stone built, square and round sunk deep into the solid rock, tapping inexhaustible springs, serving the purpose of irrigation as well as *tyekhánás* or summer retreats. These beautiful wells are still in perfect order especially in the lands of Hálol, but not used, a few only of the rayats in whose fields they are situated care to utilize them now. The field I am now pitched in has one of excellent inexhaustible sweet water, which would irrigate at least 8 acres of land, but it is a fact that the well has not been used in the life-time of the present occupant.

55. Out of 225 of these wells 42 are used solely for drinking proposes, 83 are occasionally used for irrigation, 39 in Government and 44 in alienated holdings, 100 are disused and falling into ruin. The garden *piávo* realized by Government at the rate mentioned only yielded Rs. 231, this was of course only from the wells which had been used.

56. The moderate rate which I propose should be imposed on the wells capable of irrigation, will at once yield Rs. 546½ plus the soil rate, without discouraging garden cultivation, a very decided advantage to both interests concerned.

Maximum rates tabulated. 57. The maximum rates are tabulated below for easy reference :—

Group.	MAXIMUM.						
	Dry-crop.	Rice.		Dhekuriat.		Well Rate inclusive of Soil.	
		Soil.	Water.	Soil.	Water.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1st Group	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	5 0 0	
2nd "	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	
3rd "	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	3 8 0	
4th "	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	2 8 0	
5th "	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	

Average rate. 58. The average rate statement will be given in the final report when the true figures are inserted after introduction of the settlement.

59. The following statement shows the extreme range of the classification, and the highest and lowest rates of assessment in villages of each group. This will I trust leave no room for that misconception which unhappily helped to mar the general effect of my Dohad report, because of suggesting a want which had never before, in any settlement report yet issued, been supplied :—

Class of Group.	DRY-CROP LAND.				RICE LAND.				DHEKURIAT LAND.				WELL-WATERED LAND.	
	Classification Annual.		Rate per Acre.		Soil-rate per Acre.		Water-rate per Acre.		Soil-rate per Acre.		Water-rate per Acre.		Rate per Acre.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I.	0 15 0	0 4 0	2 5 6	0 10 0	2 8 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	0 10 0	..	..	..	..	4 11 0	2 8 0
II.	0 15 0	0 3 0	1 14 0	0 6 0	2 0 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	3 6 0	2 12 0
III.	1 0 0	0 6 0	1 12 0	0 10 0	1 12 0	0 14 0	1 5 0	0 7 0	..	..	..	..	2 15 0	2 6 6
IV.	1 0 0	0 3 6	1 4 0	0 4 6	1 2 6	0 11 0	0 8 6	0 5 0	..	..	..	..	1 14 0	1 14 0
V.	0 14 0	0 6 6	0 11 0	0 5 0	0 10 6	0 10 6	0 4 0	0 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
In the whole Taluka ..	1 0 0	0 3 0	2 5 6	0 4 6	2 8 0	0 10 6	1 9 0	0 3 0	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	4 11 0	1 14 0

Number of Group.	ACCORDING TO THE SURVEY.												Revenue realized under late system in 1878-79.	Average Revenue realized during last 10 years.	COMPARATIVE RESULTS.	
	Dry-crop.		Rice.		Bāgāyat or Garden Land.						Total Area and Assessment.				Net Increase.	Per cent. Increase.
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Kuetar.		Dhekuriat.		Total.		Acres.	Assessment.				
					Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I.	810 11	1,455 0 0	143 3	409 8 0	202 32	801 0 0	....	....	202 32	801 0 0	1,150 6	2,665 8 0	2,569 5 9	2,438 0 1	96 2 3	31
II.	5,952 12	8,616 8 0	481 18	1,114 11 0	55 25	180 8 0	13 20	36 8 0	69 5	217 0 0	6,502 35	9,948 4 0	9,201 4 11	8,339 12 0	746 15 1	8
III.	4,612 36	5,756 8 0	556 8	1,156 4 0	27 4	75 0 0	....	....	27 4	75 0 0	5,195 3	6,086 12 0	4,459 7 7	4,162 12 5	2,527 4 5	56½
IV.	1,085 10	980 4 0	102 34	144 12 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,188 4	1,075 0 0	738 0 0	963 11 8	837 0 0	45½
V.	904 36	444 8 0	12 30	10 8 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	917 26	455 0 0	818 8 6	560 0 11	141 7 6	45
Total ..	13,265 25	17,202 12 0	1,295 8	2,834 12 0	285 21	1,056 8 0	13 20	36 8 0	269 1	1,098 0 0	14,959 34	21,130 8 0	17,281 10 9	16,464 14 10	3,846 13 3	22½

60. You will learn from the following table what results the proposed rates effect, in Government land in each of the five groups:—

61. I must now tell you that these results are entirely on land which could afford me a basis for comparison. You will notice in the general statement appended in which the figures of every village are given separately and in fullest detail, that I have kept distinctly apart the area and assessment of land held by the Talávia colonists, who under arrangement sanctioned by Government,*

* *Vide* Resolution of Government, No. 3338, dated 25th May 1877. only pay 4 annas the acre, for this the third year of their tenure. The area of such occupation is $1,070\frac{2}{4}^{\frac{2}{0}}$ acres upon which the survey assessment will be Rs. 1,260-12-0, so that the Talávias only paying during current year Rs. 267 $\frac{1}{3}$, the sum of Rs. 993 will be entered to suspended account in the taluka records.

Actual amount with Talávia holdings. 62. The actual amount of revenue upon the assessed Government land is therefore Rs. 21,130 $\frac{1}{2}$ plus Rs. 1,260 $\frac{3}{4}$ the assessment of cultivated land in the possession of the Talávia colonists.

Effect on alienated land will be reported hereafter. 63. The increase upon alienated holdings will be given in the final report, as well as the manner in which the various cesses have been commuted and disposed of.

64. I may here briefly state that the assessment likely to accrue from the occupation at some future period of 36,085 acres of the *unassessed* arable waste is not attempted. The area in each village is given in the general statement.

Assessment on unassessed waste not computed. 65. The area of the *assessed* unoccupied waste 8,654 acres, will yield by the survey rates Rs. 8,954. The 14,959 acres of cultivated land Rs. 21,130; and the specially occupied land by Talávias $1,070\frac{2}{4}^{\frac{2}{0}}$ acres, Rs. 1,260, making the Kamál Rs. 31,345 as shown in the diagram attached.

66. Regarding forest trees reserved in occupied land and fruit trees the Godhra ruling should be maintained :—

- (a). Teak and blackwood, being considered the property of Government, other kinds the property of the survey occupant.
- (b). Fruit trees in existing occupancies, the property of the occupant, the fruit being the produce of the soil for which he duly pays the regulated assessment.
- (c). Fruit trees on Government waste land henceforth taken up should be sold with the distinct stipulation that the usufruct is only purchased.
- (d). Trees on waste land, the land being the property of Government, and the fruit hitherto prescriptively enjoyed by an outsider, should in the first instance be offered him with fair rental of the land; but if the tree be in position not suitable for occupation, and he refuses accepting occupation when it is available, in both such instances a moderate assessment might be imposed with advantage on the tree itself to preserve the right of Government to everything which grows spontaneously or otherwise on land belonging to the State.

67. The general statement appended A. gives in great detail all the information you may possibly require, not actually entered in the body of this report.

68. In conclusion, I have to state that there are several other points in regard to the settlement which will be more convenient to mention in the final report, to be sent in after the settlement has been introduced. I shall be much obliged were you kindly to transmit this report as early as possible.

I have the honour to be,

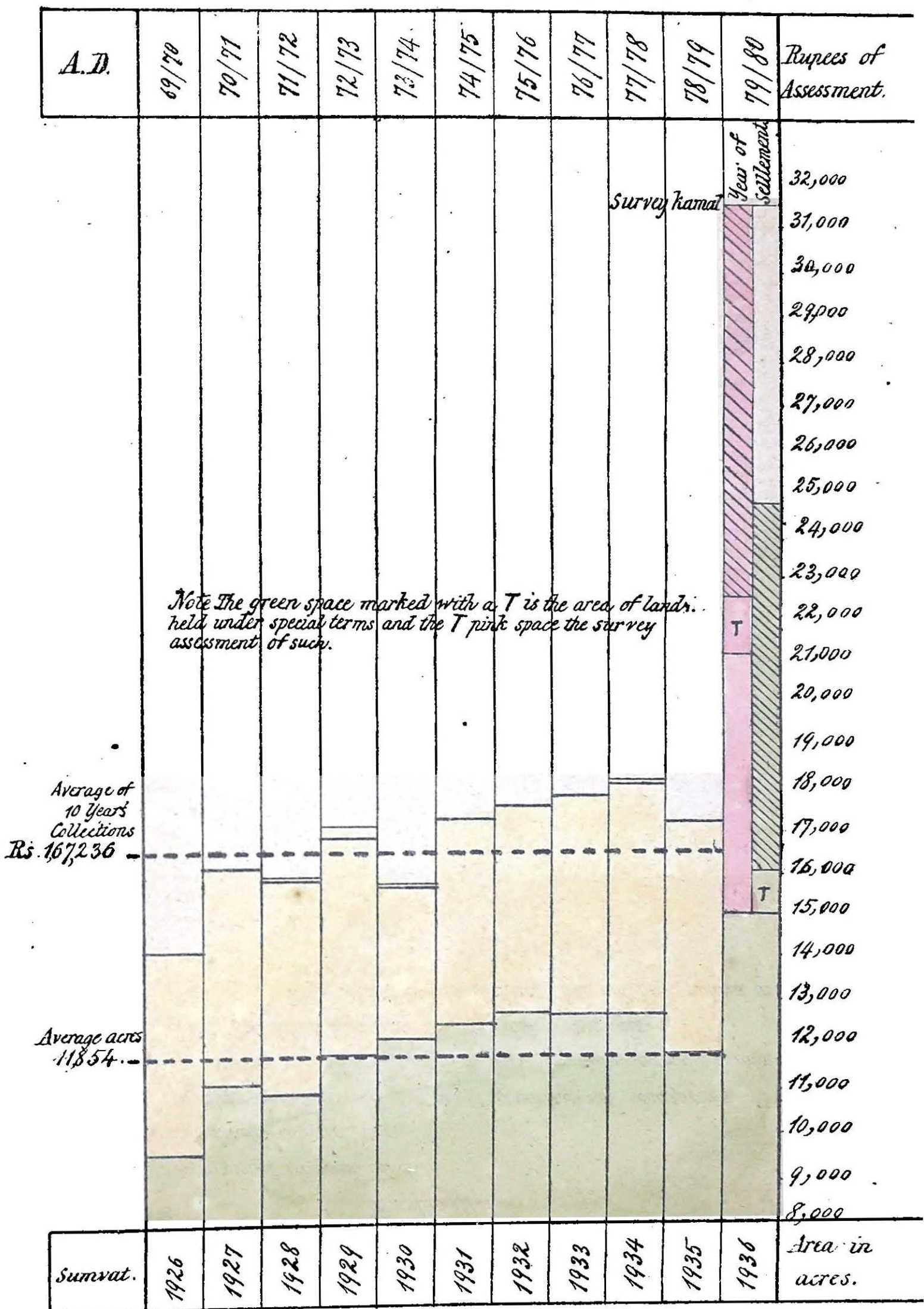
Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

N. B. BEYTS,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarát.

Diagram of the Area and Assessment of Government land in 73 Villages of the Halol taluka during the last 10 years, and the Survey proposition.



• Explanation.

Green denotes Government occupied land.

Green with bars denotes assessed Waste land.

Yellow top line Government demand, bottom of upper line net realizations.

Pink denotes the Survey assessment, and pink with bars, the assessment inclusive of assessed Waste. Thick dotted bars across the page, denote averages.

The Area of Unassessed Waste and the kamal thereof, has not been noticed in the above.

STATEMENT A.

STATEMENT

Number.	Name of Village.	Percentage of alienated Land.	OLD SYSTEM.				DRY-CROP.			
			Cultivated Area in Acres according to the Registers.	Realizations in the year Samvat 1935, A.D. 1878-79.	Average Rate per Acre.	Average collections from Government cultivated land for the last 10 years, viz., from the year Samvat 1926, A.D. 1869-70 to Samvat 1935, A.D. 1878-79.	Maximum Rate.	Area in Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.

CLASS I.—Maximum

			A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.
1	Hálol	24	892 5	2,045 1 8	2 4 8	2,015 8 9	2 8 0	596 3	1,088 8	1 13 3	
							Talávia ...	154 20	266 0	1 11 6	
								750 23	1,354 8	1 12 10	
2	Ashávála	35	128 23	257 2 4	2 0 6	244 14 6	2 8 0	76 30	135 0	1 12 2	
3	Jámbudí	8	11 7	10 12 9	0 15 5	12 4 5	2 8 0	11 7	22 8	2 0 2	
							Talávia ...	160 22	270 0	1 10 11	
								171 29	292 8	1 11 2	
4	Nurpura	30	126 11	256 5 0	2 0 5	165 13. 5	2 8 0	126 11	209 0	1 10 6	
	Total	24½	1,156 6	2,569 5 9	2 3 7	2,438 9 1	2 8 0	810 11	1,455 0	1 12 9	
							Talávia ...	315 2	538 0	1 11 2	
								1,125 13	1,991 0	1 12 4	

CLASS II.—Maximum

1	Medapur	15	792 0	816 9 7	1 0 6	755 13 5	2 0 0	729 8	1,006 0	1 6 1
2	Vansada	26	753 11	1,147 5 8	1 8 5	1,100 13 5	2 0 0	672 4	935 0	1 6 3
3	Varvada	38	623 38	825 7 0	1 5 2	703 13 4	2 0 0	619 5	944 0	1 8 5
4	Arád	29	467 22	854 13 3	1 13 3	831 10 3	2 0 0	416 22	601 8	1 7 1
5	Muldhari	24	199 1	306 11 0	1 8 8	270 4 1	2 0 0	193 2	292 8	1 8 2
6	Partappura	12	372 22	616 4 2	1 10 5	515 4 11	2 0 0	300 6	456 8	1 8 4
7	Rádhampur	5	112 36	140 9 0	1 3 11	150 13 2	2 0 0	100 18	153 8	1 8 5
8	Tájpura	3	20 18	29 6 0	1 7 0	58 8 11	2 0 0	20 18	27 8	1 5 6
9	Asha	4	103 4	90 8 0	0 14 1	64 14 1	2 0 0	103 4	145 0	1 6 6
10	Vasvel	7	952 9	1,312 5 0	1 6 1	1,247 7 1	2 0 0	837 0	1,303 8	1 8 11
11	Dhankheda	13	355 16	540 5 0	1 8 4	505 14 0	2 0 0	355 16	517 0	1 7 3
12	Chánpur	3	261 17	249 4 0	0 15 3	191 13 8	2 0 0	261 17	393 8	1 8 1
13	Ambáli	9	407 2	732 11 6	1 12 9	557 13 11	2 0 0	392 23	518 0	1 5 1
14	Tarkhanda	14	336 8	449 5 4	1 5 5	432 1 11	2 0 0	322 9	386 0	1 3 2
15	Rámpura ... ..	...	261 29	184 10 5	0 11 3	162 6 10	2 0 0	261 29	380 0	1 7 3
16	Ramesara	6	317 7	652 7 0	2 0 11	534 0 10	2 0 0	240 1	377 0	1 9 2
17	Gambhirpura	17	9 17	18 0 0	1 14 7	24 5 10	2 0 0	9 17	14 0	1 7 9
18	Válva	23	157 18	234 11 0	1 7 10	231 13 1	2 0 0	118 13	166 0	1 6 6
	Total	15½	6,502 35	9,201 4 11	1 6 8	8,339 12 9	2 0 0	5,952 12	8,616 8	1 7 2

CLASS III.—Maximum

1	Tumbi ... ..	...	.....	.....	...	2 11 8	1 12 0	.....	.....	...
							Talávia ...	150 28	180 8	1 3 2
2	Ambhetva	4	756 23	595 1 1	0 12 7	555 5 8	1 12 0	150 28	180 8	1 3 2
								673 0	816 0	1 3 5
3	Itvadi	8	219 29	155 6 0	0 11 4	178 15 0	1 12 0	188 3	227 0	1 3 4
4	Chábápara	9	202 6	149 1 8	0 11 10	139 13 11	1 12 0	201 30	268 0	1 5 3

A.

ACCORDING TO SURVEY SYSTEM.

RICE.							BA'GA'YAT OR GARDEN LAND.			
Soil.			Water.		Total Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Kuetar or Lands watered by permanent Wells.			
Maximum Rate.	Area in Acres.	Assessment.	Maximum Rate.	Assessment.			Maximum Rate.	Area in Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

Rate Rs. 2-8-0.

Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.
2 8 0	112 32	214 0	2 8 0	106 8	320 8	2 13 5	5 0 0	183 10	725 8	3 15 4
2 8 0	112 32	214 0	2 8 0	106 8	320 8	2 13 5	5 0 0	183 10	725 8	3 15 4
2 8 0	30 11	57 8	2 8 0	31 8	89 0	2 15 0	5 0 0	19 22	75 8	3 13 9
2 8 0	143 3	271 8	2 8 0	138 0	409 8	2 13 10	5 0 0	202 32	801 0	3 15 3
2 8 0	143 3	271 8	2 8 0	138 0	409 8	2 13 10	5 0 0	202 32	801 0	3 15 3

Rate Rs. 2-0-0.

2 0 0	62 32	98 8	2 0 0	42 0	140 8	2 3 9	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 0 0	79 18	127 8	2 0 0	60 8	188 0	2 5 10	4 0 0	1 29	6 0	3 7 6
2 0 0	4 33	7 8	2 0 0	3 0	10 8	2 2 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 0 0	29 8	42 8	2 0 0	18 0	60 8	2 1 2	4 0 0	9 25	28 8	2 15 4
2 0 0	4 26	7 0	2 0 0	2 8	9 8	2 0 8	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 0 0	44 35	71 0	2 0 0	31 0	102 0	2 4 4	4 0 0	27 21	91 8	3 5 2
2 0 0	2 33	4 8	2 0 0	1 12	6 4	2 3 4	4 0 0	9 25	31 8	3 4 4
2 0 0	115 9	197 0	2 0 0	79 8	276 8	2 6 5	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 0 0	14 19	22 8	2 0 0	8 8	31 0	2 2 3	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 0 0	13 39	17 8	2 0 0	9 0	26 8	1 14 4	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 0 0	70 1	115 8	2 0 0	52 0	167 8	2 6 3	4 0 0	7 5	23 0	3 3 8
2 0 0	39 5	66 8	2 0 0	29 8	96 0	2 7 3	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 0 0	481 18	777 8	2 0 0	337 4	1,114 12	2 5 0	4 0 0	55 25	180 8	3 3 8

Rate Rs. 1-12-0.

1 12 0	65 35	99 8	1 12 0	41 0	140 8	2 2 1	3 8 0	17 28	49 0	2 12 4
1 12 0	30 35	48 0	1 12 0	18 8	66 8	2 2 6	3 8 0	0 31	2 0	2 9 2
1 12 0	0 16	0 8	1 12 0	0 4	0 12	1 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....

A.—continued.

SURVEY SYSTEM.									
Area shown as cultivated in the Survey Registers (being total of Columns 9, 13 and 30).	Survey Assessment on Government cultivated land (being total of Columns 10, 17 and 31).	Average Rate per Acre.	NUMBERS ENTIRELY WASTE.		Total Area shown as cultivated and waste in the Survey Registers (being total of Columns 33 and 36).	Total Assessment of cultivated and waste lands, i. e. the Survey Kamál (being total of Columns 34 and 37).	PERCENTAGE INCREASE OR DECREASE OF ASSESSMENT.		REMARKS.
			Area in Acres.	Assessment.			More.	Less.	
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42

Rate Rs. 2-8-0—continued.

A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.			
892 5 154 20	2,134 8 266 0	2 6 3 1 11 6	494 10 1,739 35	678 0	1,540 35 1,739 35	3,078 8	4½	...	Unassessed.
1,046 25	2,400 8	2 4 8							
126 23	299 8	2 5 10	18 27	32 0	145 10	331 8	16½	...	
11 7 160 22	22 8 270 0	2 0 2 1 10 11	28 36 89 8	47 8	200 25 89 8	340 0	108½	...	Do.
171 29 126 11	292 8 209 0	1 11 2 1 10 6	3 38 661 37	7 0	130 9 661 37	216 0	...	18½	Do.
1,156 6 315 2	2,665 8 536 0	2 4 11 1 11 2	545 31 2,491 0	764 8	2,016 39 2,491 0	3,966 0	3½	...	Do.
1,471 8	3,201 8	2 2 10							

Rate Rs. 2-0-0—continued.

792 0	1,146 8	1 7 2	206 23	195 0	998 23	1,341 8	40½	...	
753 11	1,129 0	1 7 11	49 2 247 24	59 0	802 13 247 24	1,188 0	...	1½	Unassessed.
623 38	954 8	1 8 6	170 23	217 0	794 21	1,171 8	15½	...	
467 22	724 0	1 8 9	49 29 565 1	57 0	517 11 565 1	781 0	...	15½	Do.
199 1	305 0	1 8 6	63 38	92 0	262 39	397 0	...	½	
372 22	650 0	1 11 11	20 29 367 21	29 0	393 11 367 21	679 0	5½	...	Do.
112 36	191 4	1 11 1	15 14 78 38	20 0	128 10 78 38	211 4	36	...	Do.
20 18	27 8	1 5 6	..... 734 36	.....	20 18 734 36	27 8	...	6½	Do.
103 4	145 0	1 6 6	35 11 395 20	44 0	138 15 395 20	189 0	60½	...	Do.
952 9	1,580 0	1 10 7	73 22 746 21	97 8	1,025 31 746 21	1,677 8	20½	...	Do.
355 16	517 0	1 7 3	84 24	98 0	440 0	615 0	...	4½	
261 17	393 8	1 8 1	52 21 489 20	74 0	313 38 489 20	467 8	58	...	Do.
407 2	549 0	1 5 7	384 4	392 0	791 6	941 0	...	25	
336 8	412 8	1 3 9	277 12 1,820 25	306 8	613 20 1,820 25	719 0	...	8	Do.
261 29	380 0	1 7 3	.....	.....	261 29	380 0	106	...	
317 7	507 8	1 12 8	0 22 698 16	1 0	317 29 698 16	568 8	...	13	Do.
9 17	14 0	1 7 9	0 25 156 34	0 12	10 2 156 34	14 12	...	22	Do.
157 18	262 0	1 10 7	19 24 271 5	19 0	170 2 271 5	281 0	11½	...	Do.
6,502 35	9,948 4	1 8 6	1,504 3 6,572 21	1,701 12	8,006 38 6,572 21	11,650 0	8	...	Do.

Rate Rs. 1-12-0—continued.

..... 150 28	..... 180 8	..... 1 3 2	25 36 131 34	26 0	176 24 131 34	206 8	...	...	Unassessed.
150 28 756 23	180 8 1,005 8	1 3 2 1 5 3	893 29	982 0	1,650 12	1,987 8	69	...	
219 29	295 8	1 5 6	153 2 753 11	176 0	372 31 753 11	471 8	90½	...	Do.
202 6	268 12	1 5 3	161 2	184 0	363 8	452 12	80	...	

STATEMENT

Number.	Name of Village.	Percentage of alienated Land.	OLD SYSTEM.				DAY-CROP.			
			Cultivated Area in Acres according to the Registers.	Realizations in the year Samvat 1935, A.D. 1878-79.	Average Rate per Acre.	Average collections from Government cultivated land for the last 10 years, viz., from the year Samvat 1926, A.D. 1869-70 to Samvat 1935, A.D. 1878-79.	Maximum Rate.	Area in Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.

CLASS III.—Maximum

			A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
5	Masváda	5	460 15	405 1 7	0 14 1	348 15 10	1 12 0	427 29	559 0	1 4 11
6	Márva	6	488 19	276 5 2	0 9 1	292 5 5	1 12 0	472 30	523 0	1 3 5
7	Dunia ... ..	...	91 34	43 9 1	0 7 7	55 14 5	1 12 0	91 34	106 8	1 2 7
8	Kotámaida ... ..	...	368 24	212 5 8	0 9 3	169 9 10	1 12 0	368 24	457 0	1 3 10
9	Ambátaláv	15	157 39	193 10 0	1 3 7	165 12 7	1 12 0	144 0	182 8	1 4 3
10	Ujeti... ..	8	417 33	658 11 0	1 9 7	520 5 10	1 12 0	314 17	411 0	1 4 10
11	Paneláv	8	242 38	135 13 0	0 8 11	154 11 4	1 12 0	219 38	253 8	1 2 9
12	Vánseti	13	219 7	232 5 0	1 0 11	206 4 4	1 12 0	188 28	239 0	1 4 3
13	Ghansar	73	153 5	75 8 0	0 7 11	85 3 4	1 12 0	144 4	182 0	1 4 2
14	Váv	4	197 2	158 14 0	0 12 11	164 2 4	1 12 0	182 30	230 0	1 4 1
15	Hadabia	4	343 21	465 2 0	1 5 8	381 6 1	1 12 0	282 29	388 0	1 6 0
16	Koprej... ..	5	242 28	247 1 0	1 0 3	230 12 5	1 12 0	183 38	239 8	1 4 1
17	Dundelav	7	172 4	28 10 0	0 2 8	43 14 10	1 12 0	170 36	211 0	1 3 8
18	Vesania	5	276 6	270 10 6	0 15 8	260 14 3	1 12 0	199 28	249 0	1 3 11
19	Dharola	1	34 36	17 4 0	0 7 11	36 3 2	1 12 0	34 36	45 8	1 4 10
20	Vedpur	3	149 34	139 1 0	0 14 10	169 6 2	1 12 0	123 2	164 0	1 5 4
	Total	9	5,195 3	4,459 7 7	0 13 9	4,162 12 5	1 12 0	4,612 36	5,756 8	1 4 0
							Talávia ...	150 28	180 8	1 3 2
								4,763 24	5,937 0	1 3 11

CLASS IV.—Maximum

1	Amrápur	3½	192 33	108 14 0	0 9 0	138 4 2	1 4 0	134 3	121 8	0 14 6
2	Kánkrádungri	3	63 32	83 13 0	1 5 0	89 6 8	1 4 0	45 2	42 0	0 14 11
3	Ránipura ... ..	...	5 32	26 14 0	4 10 1	23 14 2	1 4 0	5 32	5 0	0 13 10
4	Mándvi ... ..	...	.....	.....	...	0 3 2	1 4 0	.....	.....	.....
							Talávia ...	275 27	233 8	0 13 7
								275 27	233 8	0 13 7
5	Jepura... ..	...	.....	.....	...	0 2 10	1 4 0	.....	.....	.....
							Talávia ...	87 8	78 0	0 14 4
								87 8	78 0	0 14 4
6	Gokalpura ... ..	...	.....	.....	...	.....	1 4 0	.....	.....	.....
							Talávia ...	55 6	52 0	0 15 1
								55 6	52 0	0 15 1
7	Kátodia	1	170 1	134 9 0	0 12 8	102 6 8	1 4 0	159 16	121 8	0 12 2
8	Vadataláv	1	1 36	1 14 0	0 15 9	2 8 2	1 4 0	1 36	1 12	0 14 9
							Talávia ...	159 13	143 0	0 14 4
								161 9	144 12	0 14 5
9	Ranvádia	3	137 28	81 3 0	0 9 5	78 9 0	1 4 0	133 39	121 8	0 14 6
							Talávia ...	15 8	16 0	1 0 10
								149 7	137 8	0 14 9

A.—continued.

ACCORDING TO SURVEY SYSTEM.

RICE.							BA'GA'YAT OR GARDEN LAND.			
Soil.			Water.		Total Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Kuctar or Lands watered by permanent Wells.			
Maximum Rate.	Area in Acres.	Assessment.	Maximum Rate.	Assessment.			Maximum Rate.	Area in Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

Rate Rs. 1-12-0—continued.

Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.
1 12 0	32 26	47 0	1 12 0	19 8	96 8	2 0 7	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 12 0	15 29	20 0	1 12 0	8 0	28 0	1 12 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
1 12 0	13 39	19 0	1 12 0	9 0	28 0	2 0 1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 12 0	94 31	129 0	1 12 0	55 0	184 0	1 15 1	3 8 0	8 25	24 0	2 12 6
1 12 0	23 0	30 8	1 12 0	14 0	44 8	1 14 11	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 12 0	30 19	48 0	1 12 0	17 0	65 0	2 2 2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 12 0	9 1	12 0	1 12 0	5 8	17 8	1 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 12 0	14 12	21 0	1 12 0	7 8	28 8	1 15 11	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 12 0	60 32	87 8	1 12 0	41 0	128 8	2 1 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 12 0	58 30	87 0	1 12 0	40 8	127 8	2 2 8	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 12 0	1 8	1 12	1 12 0	0 12	2 8	2 1 4	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 12 0	76 18	116 8	1 12 0	58 8	175 0	2 4 7	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
1 12 0	26 32	37 0	1 12 0	15 0	52 0	1 15 9	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 12 0	555 3	804 4	1 12 0	351 0	1,155 4	2 1 4	3 8 0	27 4	75 0	2 12 3
.....
1 12 0	555 3	804 4	1 12 0	351 0	1,155 4	2 1 4	3 8 0	27 4	75 0	2 12 3

Rate Rs. 1-4-0.

1 4 0	58 30	63 0	1 4 0	22 0	85 0	1 7 1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 4 0	18 30	18 8	1 4 0	7 8	26 0	1 6 2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
1 4 0	1 1	1 0	1 4 0	0 8	1 8	1 7 5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 4 0	1 1	1 0	1 4 0	0 8	1 8	1 7 5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 4 0	10 25	9 0	1 4 0	4 8	13 8	1 4 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
1 4 0	1 28	2 0	1 4 0	1 0	3 0	1 12 3	2 8 0	6 14	12 0	1 14 2
1 4 0	1 28	2 0	1 4 0	1 0	3 0	1 12 3	2 8 0	6 14	12 0	1 14 2
1 4 0	3 29	4 0	1 4 0	1 4	5 4	1 6 7	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 4 0	3 14	3 8	1 4 0	1 12	5 4	1 9 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
1 4 0	7 3	7 8	1 4 0	3 0	10 8	1 7 9	.....	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT

Number.	Name of Village.	Percentage of alienated Land.	ACCORDING TO									
			BĀGĀYĀT OR GARDEN LAND.									
			Dhekuri or river-watered Lands.						Total Bāgāyat or Garden Land.			
			Soil.			Water.		Total Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Area in Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.
Maximum Rate.	Area in Acres.	Assessment.	Maximum Rate.	Assessment.								
1	2	3	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32

CLASS III.—Maximum

											A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.
5	Masvāda	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Mārva... ..	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Dunia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Kotāmaida ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ambātalāv	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Ujeti	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 25	24 0	2 12 6	
11	Panelāv	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Vānseti	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Ghansar	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Vāv	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Hadabia	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Koprej	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Dundelav	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Vesania	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Dharola	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Vedpur	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 4	75 0	2 12 3	
			
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 4	75 0	2 12 3	

CLASS IV.—Maximum

1	Amrāpur	3½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Kānkrādungri	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Rānīpura ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Māndvi ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Jepura .. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Gokalpura ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Kātodia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Vadatalāv	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 14	12 0	1 14 2
9	Ranvādia	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 14	12 0	1 14 2

A.—continued.

SURVEY SYSTEM.									
Area shown as cultivated in the Survey Registers (being total of Columns 9, 13 and 30).	Survey Assessment on Government cultivated land (being total of Columns 10, 17 and 31).	Average Rate per Acre.	NUMBERS ENTIRELY WASTE.		Total Area shown as cultivated and waste in the Survey Registers (being total of Columns 33 and 36).	Total Assessment of cultivated and waste lands, i. e. the Survey Kamál (being total of Columns 34 and 37).	PERCENTAGE INCREASE OR DECREASE OF ASSESSMENT.		REMARKS.
			Area in Acres.	Assessment.			More.	Less.	
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42

Rate Rs. 1-12-0—continued.

A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.			
460 15	625 8	1 5 9	1,139 4	1,241 0	1,599 19	1,866 8	54½	...	
488 19	551 0	1 2 0	165 2	145 0	653 21	696 0	99½	...	
91 34	106 8	1 2 7	24 23	26 0	116 17	132 8	144½	...	Unassessed.
368 24	457 0	1 3 10	333 25	105 0	333 25	562 0	115½	...	
157 39	210 8	1 5 4	87 4	243 20	455 28	490 8	8½	...	
424 39	619 0	1 7 4	21 22	280 0	401 19	490 8	8½	...	
242 38	303 0	1 3 11	125 30	160 0	543 23	779 0	...	6	Do.
219 7	304 0	1 6 2	1,075 11	98 0	1,075 11	401 0	12½	...	Do.
153 5	199 8	1 4 10	78 5	79 0	321 3	383 0	30½	...	Do.
197 2	258 8	1 5 0	403 1	26 0	403 1	225 8	164½	...	Do.
343 21	516 8	1 2 7	61 23	55 0	280 30	571 8	11	...	Do.
242 28	367 0	1 8 2	218 37	35 0	499 12	402 0	48½	...	Do.
172 4	213 8	1 3 10	21 22	364 0	738 13	577 8	646	...	
276 6	424 0	1 8 7	738 13	722 0	738 13	1,196 0	56½	...	
34 36	45 8	1 4 10	313 0	77 0	485 4	122 8	163½	...	Do.
149 34	216 0	1 7 4	60 36	128 0	95 32	344 0	55½	...	Do.
5,195 3	6,986 12	1 5 6	1,291 11	5,029 0	1,291 11	12,196 4	56½	...	Do.
150 28	180 8	1 3 2	115 21	.....	265 15				
5,345 31	7,167 4	1 5 5	1,711 32		1,711 32				

Rate Rs. 1-4-0—continued.

192 33	206 8	1 1 2	293 20	232 0	486 13	438 8	89½	...	Unassessed.
63 32	68 0	1 1 1	274 13	19 0	274 13	87 0	...	18½	Do.
5 32	5 0	0 13 10	21 28	14 0	85 20	19 0	...	81½	Do.
.....	.....	.....	842 33	18 0	842 33	251 8	...	...	Do.
275 27	233 8	0 13 7	27 13		700 39				
275 27	233 8	0 13 7	700 39		296 35				
.....	.....	.....	21 8		338 20				
87 8	78 0	0 14 4	338 20						
87 8	78 0	0 14 4	3 18	3 0	90 26	81 0	...	...	Do.
.....	.....	.....	619 0		619 0				
56 7	53 8	0 15 3	.....		56 7	53 8	...	...	Do.
56 7	53 8	0 15 3	365 19		365 19				
170 1	135 0	0 12 8	6 20	1 12	176 21	117 12	½	...	Do.
1 36	1 12	0 14 9	479 39	17 0	479 39	196 12	...	6½	Do.
167 15	158 0	0 15 1	21 35		191 6				
169 11	159 12	0 15 1	1,696 35		1,696 35				
137 28	126 12	0 14 9	95 0	65 0	251 10	213 0	56	...	Do.
18 22	21 4	1 2 4	387 12		387 12				
156 10	148 0	0 15 2							

STATEMENT

Number.	Name of Village.	Percentage of allotted land.	OLD SYSTEM.				DRY-CROP.			
			Cultivated Area in Acres according to the Registers.	Realizations in the year Samvat 1835, A.D. 1878-79.	Average Rate per Acre.	Average collections from Government cultivated land for the last 10 years, viz., from the year Samvat 1926, A.D. 1869-70 to Samvat 1935, A.D. 1878-79.	Maximum Rate.	Area in Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

CLASS IV.—Maximum

			A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.
10	Chajdivali		14 21	28 12 0	1 15 8	41 10 2	1 4 0	14 21	12 0	0 13 3
11	Dhikva	1	136 20	64 6 0	0 7 6	125 9 0	1 4 0	136 20	123 8	0 14 6
12	Dhankuva		13 3	25 4 0	1 14 10	35 1 11	1 4 0	13 3	10 8	0 12 10
13	Palanpur	3	204 11	73 10 0	0 5 9	111 8 4	1 4 0	193 11	168 8	0 13 11
14	Kherap	2	123 6	28 13 0	0 3 9	68 1 5	1 4 0	123 6	102 0	0 13 3
15	Vavdi	2	60 1	33 9 0	0 8 11	46 13 4	1 4 0	60 1	43 8	0 11 7
16	Umarvan-nanu	6	64 20	46 7 0	0 11 6	99 8 8	1 4 0	64 20	57 0	0 14 2
17	Khomdar									
18	Jaliakva			1 0 0		7 2 1				
19	Champaner	1	2 32	8 5 0	2 15 6	7 10 4				
20	Jakharia			66 10 5		24 9 11				
21	Rasulpur		66 27	5 3 0	0 1 3	17 14 10	1 4 0	66 27	60 0	0 14 5
22	Sultanpur		24 3	10 2 0	0 6 9	5 15 0	1 4 0	24 3	22 0	0 14 7
23	Kankalpur		45 0	1 10 0	0 0 7	6 1 7	1 4 0	45 0	31 8	0 11 2
		13	1,188 4	738 0 0	0 9 11	963 11 8	1 4 0	1,055 10	930 4	0 13 9
	Total Forest						Talavia	592 22	522 8	0 14 1
			138 22	92 14 5	0 10 9	71 7 6	1 4 0	135 30	113 8	0 13 5
		1	1,326 26	830 14 5	0 10 0	1,035 2 9	1 4 0	1,813 22	1,566 4	0 13 9

CLASS V.—Maximum

1	Umarvan-motu	3	328 36	142 12 0	0 6 11	153 5 4	0 12 0	328 36	156 0	0 7 7
2	Ved	5	48 8	19 10 6	0 6 6	38 13 5	0 12 0	45 26	25 8	0 8 11
3	Dharia	1	91 34	21 12 0	0 3 9	53 11 8	0 12 0	91 34	44 0	0 7 8
4	Talavdi	2	448 28	129 6 0	0 4 7	314 2 6	0 12 0	438 20	219 0	0 8 0
5	Pandol	4	236 35	20 9 0	0 1 5	84 3 1	0 12 0	236 35	108 0	0 7 4
6	Bamankuva		19 28	17 0 0	0 13 9	18 13 11	0 12 0	19 28	10 8	0 8 6
7	Kanteli	12	54 30	11 14 0	0 3 5	64 6 6	0 12 0	48 30	27 0	0 8 10
8	Bapotia		48 31	1 1 0	0 0 4	19 13 1	0 12 0	48 31	25 0	0 8 2
		14	917 26	313 8 6	0 5 5	560 0 11	0 12 0	904 36	444 8	0 7 11
	Total Forest	32	360 4	50 8 0	0 2 3	187 4 7	0 12 0	354 4	170 8	0 7 8
		2	1,277 30	364 0 6	0 4 7	747 5 6	0 12 0	1,250 0	615 0	0 7 10
		9 1/2	14,959 34	17,281 10 9	1 2 6	16,464 14 10		13,365 25	17,202 12	1 4 7
							Talavia	1,058 12	1,230 0	1 2 9
73	GRAND TOTAL FOREST	1	498 26	143 6 5	0 4 7	258 11 8		489 34	284 0	0 9 3
		8	15,458 20	17,425 1 2	1 2 0	16,723 10 6		14,913 31	18,725 12	1 4 2

A.—continued.

SURVEY SYSTEM.									REMARKS.
Area shown as cultivated in the Survey Registers (being total of Columns 9, 13 and 30).	Survey Assessment on Government cultivated land (being total of Columns 10, 17 and 31).	Average Rate per Acre.	NUMBERS ENTIRELY WASTE.		Total Area shown as cultivated and waste in the Survey Registers (being total of Columns 33 and 36).	Total Assessment of cultivated and waste lands, i.e. the Survey Kamal (being total of Columns 34 and 37).	PERCENTAGE INCREASE OR DECREASE OF ASSESSMENT.		
			Area in Acres.	Assessment.			More.	Less.	
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42

Rate Rs. 1-4-0—continued.

A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.			
14 21	12 0	0 13 3	72 24	48 0	87 5	60 0	...	58½	Unassessed.
136 20	123 8	0 14 6	647 6	20 0	647 6	143 8	91½	...	Do.
13 3	10 8	0 12 10	28 19	20 0	164 39	30 8	...	58½	Do.
204 11	183 8	0 14 4	1,300 19	372 0	1,300 19	555 8	149½	...	Do.
123 6	102 0	0 13 3	20 25	139 0	33 28	241 0	254	...	Do.
60 1	43 8	0 11 7	672 14	143 0	672 14	186 8	29½	...	Do.
64 20	57 0	0 14 2	469 0	123 0	673 11	180 0	22½	...	Do.
.....	.....	.....	495 12	.....	495 12	.....	.....	.....	Do.
.....	.....	.....	188 32	.....	311 38	.....	.....	.....	Do.
.....	.....	.....	236 18	.....	296 19	.....	.....	.....	Do.
.....	.....	.....	287 6	.....	287 6	.....	.....	.....	Do.
.....	.....	.....	150 17	.....	214 37	.....	.....	.....	Do.
.....	.....	.....	918 8	.....	918 8	.....	.....	.....	Do.
.....	.....	.....	1,237 17	.....	1,237 17	.....	.....	.....	Do.
.....	.....	.....	659 20	.....	659 20	.....	.....	.....	Do.
2 32	5 0	1 12 7	5,497 0	.....	5,497 0	5 0	.....	.....	Do.
.....	.....	.....	1,588 4	.....	1,588 4	.....	.....	.....	Do.
66 27	60 0	0 14 5	22 0	19 0	88 27	79 0	.....	.....	Do.
24 3	22 0	0 14 7	486 25	.....	486 25	22 0	.....	.....	Do.
45 0	31 8	0 11 2	1,365 16	.....	1,365 16	31 8	.....	.....	Do.
.....	.....	.....	200 0	.....	200 0	.....	.....	.....	Do.
1,188 4	1,075 0	0 14 6	1,656 37	1,234 12	3,450 0	2,854 0	45½	...	Do.
604 39	544 8	0 14 5	10,025 35	19 0	10,025 35	137 8	.....	.....	Do.
138 22	118 8	0 13 8	22 0	.....	160 22	.....	.....	.....	Do.
.....	.....	.....	11,034 2	.....	11,034 2	.....	.....	.....	Do.
1,931 25	1,737 12	0 14 5	1,678 37	1,253 12	3,610 22	2,991 8	.....	.....	Do.
.....	.....	.....	21,059 37	.....	21,059 37	.....	.....	.....	Do.

Rate Rs. 0-12-0—continued.

328 36	156 0	0 7 7	75 10	29 0	404 6	185 0	9½	...	Unassessed.
48 8	27 8	0 9 1	1,801 8	24 0	1,801 8	51 8	39½	...	Do.
91 34	44 0	0 7 8	45 9	4 0	93 17	48 0	102½	...	Do.
448 28	227 8	0 8 1	598 31	167 0	598 31	394 8	76	...	Do.
236 35	108 0	0 7 4	7 22	196 0	99 16	304 0	...	...	Forest.
19 28	10 8	0 8 6	2,406 36	52 0	2,406 36	62 8	...	...	Unassessed.
54 30	32 4	0 9 5	352 17	178 0	801 5	210 4	...	...	Do.
48 31	25 0	0 8 2	4,165 38	139 0	4,165 38	164 0	...	...	Do.
.....	.....	.....	460 24	.....	697 19	.....	.....	.....	Do.
.....	.....	.....	100 20	.....	120 8	.....	.....	.....	Do.
.....	.....	.....	294 32	.....	294 32	.....	.....	.....	Do.
.....	.....	.....	383 21	.....	438 11	.....	.....	.....	Do.
.....	.....	.....	277 7	.....	277 7	.....	.....	.....	Do.
.....	.....	.....	273 9	.....	322 0	.....	.....	.....	Do.
.....	.....	.....	915 8	.....	915 8	.....	.....	.....	Do.
917 26	455 0	0 7 11	480 18	224 0	1,398 4	679 0	45	...	Do.
360 4	175 12	0 7 10	8,972 33	565 0	8,972 33	740 12	...	...	Do.
.....	.....	.....	1,217 34	.....	1,577 38	.....	.....	.....	Do.
.....	.....	.....	1,487 17	.....	1,487 17	.....	.....	.....	Do.
1,277 30	630 12	0 7 11	1,691 12	789 0	2,076 2	1,419 12	...	...	Do.
.....	.....	.....	10,460 10	.....	10,460 10	.....	.....	.....	Do.
14,950 34	21,130 8	1 6 7	8,654 13	8,954 0	24,684 36	31,345 4	22½	...	Do.
1,070 20	1,260 12	1 2 10	36,085 0	584 0	26,085 0	878 4	...	...	Do.
498 26	294 4	0 9 5	1,239 34	.....	1,738 20	.....	.....	.....	Do.
.....	.....	.....	12,521 19	.....	12,521 19	.....	.....	.....	Do.
16,529 9	22,685 8	1 6 0	9,894 7	9,538 0	26,423 16	32,223 8	...	...	Do.
.....	.....	.....	48,606 19	.....	48,606 19	.....	.....	.....	Do.

N. B. BEYTS,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarat.

APPENDIX B.

Number.	Name of Village.	Average old	Average old	Prevailing Class of Cultivators.
		rate on supposed old area reduced to Acres.	rate on corrected area obtained by the Survey.	
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Hálol	2 14 2	2 4 8	Kanbis, Kolis, Talávias and Musalmáns.
2	Ashávála	2 8 4	2 0 6	Kolis.
3	Jámbudi	1 8 10	0 15 0	Talávias.
4	Medápur	1 6 1	1 0 6	Kolis.
5	Varsáda	1 11 0	1 8 5	Do.
6	Varváda	1 10 2	1 5 2	Do.
7	Arád	1 11 0	1 13 3	Rajputs, Kanbis and Kolis.
8	Muldhari	1 10 2	1 8 8	Kolis.
9	Partáppura	1 10 7	1 10 5	Kolis and Musalmáns.
10	Rádhanpura	1 11 7	1 3 11	Do.
11	Nurpura	1 3 4	2 0 6	Do. and Náíks.
12	Tájpura	1 4 5	1 7 0	Do. do.
13	Asha	1 1 7	0 14 1	Do. Náíks and Musalmáns.
14	Vasvel	1 7 1	1 6 1	Bhils, Kolis and Dhankas.
15	Dankheda	1 5 10	1 8 4	Do. and Kolis.
16	Chándpur	1 4 10	0 15 3	Do. do.
17	Ambali	2 3 0	1 12 9	Rajputs, Kolis and Dhankas.
18	Timbi ... ..	.....	.....	Talávias,
19	Ambhetva	1 5 11	0 12 7	Kolis.
20	Itvádi	1 8 9	0 11 4	Do.
21	Tarkhanda	1 6 4	1 5 5	Do.
22	Chábáपुरa	1 4 1	0 11 10	Do.
23	Masváda	1 0 6	0 14 1	Do.
24	Márva	1 2 0	0 9 1	Do.
25	Dunia	1 11 2	0 7 7	Do.
26	Rámpura	1 2 6	0 11 3	Do.
27	Kotamáda	0 13 7	0 9 3	Deserted.
28	Ambátaláv	1 1 5	1 3 7	Kolis and Náíks.
29	Ujeti	1 1 8	1 9 7	Do.
30	Pánelav	1 5 0	0 8 11	Do. Náíks and Dhankas.
31	Vánseti	1 3 11	1 0 11	Do. and Náíks.
32	Ghansar	1 2 10	0 7 11	Do. do.
33	Váv	1 1 5	0 12 11	Do. do.
34	Hadabia	1 7 6	1 5 8	Do. do.
35	Ramesara	1 10 1	2 0 11	Do. do.
36	Koprej	1 13 2	1 0 3	Do. do.
37	Dundelav	1 1 2	0 2 8	Kolis, Bhils and Musalmáns.
38	Vesania	1 13 1	0 15 8	Do.
39	Dharola	0 12 8	0 7 11	Do. Náíks and Musalmáns.
40	Gambhírpura	2 6 1	1 14 7	Do. and Náíks.
41	Válva	2 0 8	1 7 10	Do. do.
42	Vedpur	1 11 10	0 14 10	Do. do.
43	Amrápur	0 12 8	0 9 0	Do. do.
44	Kankrádungri	1 6 9	1 5 0	Do. do.
45	Ránipura	0 12 5	4 10 1	Do. do.
46	Mándvi ... ..	.....	.....	Talávias.
47	Jepura ... ..	.....	.....	Do.
48	Gokalpura ... ..	.....	.....	Do.
49	Kátadia	0 15 3	0 12 8	Kolis.
50	Vadátaláv	0 7 7	0 15 9	Do. Náíks and Talávias.
51	Ránvadia	1 0 3	0 9 5	Do. and Náíks.
52	Chajdivali	0 12 8	1 15 8	Do.
53	Dhikva	0 11 5	0 7 6	Do. and Náíks.
54	Dhankuva	0 8 0	1 14 10	Do.
55	Pálanpur	0 14 0	0 5 9	Do. and Náíks.
56	Kherap	0 15 5	0 3 9	Do. do.
57	Vávdi	0 14 0	0 8 11	Do. do.

APPENDIX B.—*continued.*

Number.	Name of Village.	Average old rate on supposed old area reduced to Acres.	Average old rate on corrected area obtained by the Survey.	Prevailing Class of Cultivators.
		3	4	
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
58	Umarván-nánu	1 0 3	0 11 6	Kolis.
59	Khomdar ... ..	.....	.....	Deserted.
60	Jáliákuva	0 13 7	.....	Náíks.
61	Chámpáner... ..	0 9 6	2 15 6	Kolis.
62	Jakharia	0 14 0	.....	Chárans and Shepherds.
63	Rasulpur	0 12 6	0 1 3	Do.
64	Sultánpur	0 13 7	0 6 9	Do. Kolis and Náíks.
65	Kankalpur... ..	0 7 7	0 0 7	Kolis.
66	Umarván-motu	0 12 1	0 6 11	Do.
67	Ved	0 10 4	0 6 6	Kolis and Náíks.
68	Dhária	0 12 6	0 3 9	Do. do.
69	Talávdi	0 13 10	0 4 7	Do. do.
70	Pandol	0 12 11	0 1 5	Do. do.
71	Bamankuva	0 6 7	0 13 9	Do. do.
72	Kanteli	0 15 10	0 3 5	Do. do.
73	Bápotia	0 11 7	0 0 4	Náíks.

N. B. BEYTS,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarát.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. III.

Details of Cultivation.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CULTIVATION OF GOVERNMENT LANDS.		
			Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hálol ...	73	Rice in husk	9	9	.....
		Juvár	1½	1½	.....
		Banti	5½	5½	.....
		Bájrí	26½	26½	.....
		Bavto	2½	2½	.....
		Kodra	24½	24½	.....
		Maize	½	½	.....
		Mag	½	½	.....
		Math	4	4	.....
		Arad	½	½	.....
		Tuer	1½	1½	.....
		Gavár	½	½	.....
		Tal... ..	¾	¾	.....
		Miscellaneous	17½	17½	.....
		Juvár	½	.....	½
		Gram	½	.....	½
		Castor-oil seed	3½	.....	3½
		Miscellaneous	½	.....	½
		Total ...	100	95½	4¾

N. B. BEYTS,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarát.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. IV.

Detail of Population.

Táluka.	Caste.	MALES.			FEMALES.			Total of Columns V. and VIII.	CAN READ.			
		Under 12 years of age.	Above 12 years of age.	Total Males.	Under 12 years of age.	Above 12 years of age.	Total Females.		Males.		Females.	
									Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hálol ...	Baniás ...	153	251	404	110	216	326	730	336	83	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Bráhmíns ...	31	80	111	27	68	95	206	80	72	4	$\frac{1}{4}$
	Goldsmiths ...	15	15	30	7	16	23	53	11	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...
	Tailors ...	13	15	28	8	13	21	49	7	25	...	...
	Carpenters ..	38	46	84	24	52	76	160	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...
	Rajput ...	14	43	57	12	32	44	101	4	7	...	...
	Kanbi ...	39	58	97	18	50	68	165	13	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...
	Barbers ...	20	36	56	13	30	43	99	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...
	Blacksmiths ...	1	4	5	2	4	6	11	...	...	...	...
	Potters ...	48	38	86	21	38	59	145	...	...	...	...
	Odes ...	6	6	12	4	7	11	23	1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...
	Chárans ...	115	149	264	104	134	238	502	...	...	...	...
	Rabáris ...	115	183	298	70	156	226	524	...	...	...	...
	Maráthás ...	6	25	31	6	21	27	58	7	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...
	Musalmánás ...	80	121	201	54	91	145	346	26	13	...	...
	Koli ...	1,897	2,298	4,195	1,695	2,261	3,956	8,151	52	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...
	Taláviás ...	277	376	653	266	340	606	1,259	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	...	...
	Náikdás ...	366	415	781	387	416	803	1,584	...	...	...	...
	Bhils ...	273	312	585	247	279	526	1,111	19	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...
	Dhers ...	51	95	146	47	88	135	281	...	...	...	...
	Tanners ..	15	26	41	16	23	39	80	...	...	...	...
	Bhangis ...	49	64	113	26	62	88	201	...	...	...	...
	Káchíás ...	10	25	35	5	15	20	55	...	...	...	...
	Oilmen ...	34	59	93	26	53	79	172	1	100	...	...
	Shoemakers ...	3	6	9	5	6	11	20	...	...	...	...
	Ricc-cleaners ...	15	13	28	5	18	23	51	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	52	81	133	23	61	84	217	15	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...
	Total ...	3,736	4,840	8,576	3,228	4,550	7,778	16,354	579	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	...

N. B. BEYTS,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarát.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. V.

Occupations of the People.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Occupations.	Number.
1	2	3	4
Hálol	73	Agriculturists	2,664
		Beggars... ..	77
		Traders	230
		Government servants	329
		Private servants	101
		Tanners	31
		Blacksmiths	9
		Barbers	35
		Labourers	884
		Káchiás (Vegetable sellers)	24
		Oilmen	61
		Tailors	15
		Potters	36
		Carpenters	42
		Goldsmiths	15
		Weavers... ..	16
		Bricklayers	6
		Washerman	1
		Shoemakers	6
		Rice-parchers	6
		Rice-cleaners	15
		Chur árá... ..	1
		Miscellaneous	351
		Indoor work	11,399
		Total	16,354

N. B. BEYTS,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarát.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. VI.

Return of Houses, Chávdís, Wells, &c., and of Live and Dead Stock.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	HOUSES.					WELLS.				CARTS AND PLOUGHS.		LIVE STOCK.														
		Chávdís.	Tiled.	Flat-roofed.	Thatched.	Total.	For Irrigation.	Drinking.	Out of repair.	Total.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Horses and Ponies.			Female Buffaloes.			Cows.			Cart and Plough Oxen and Buffaloes.	Sheep, old and young.	Goats, old and young.	Donkeys, old and young.	Mules.	Camels.
													Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Hálol	73	5	452	...	2,862	3,319	83	42	100	225	608	1,817	149	32	181	2,469	113	2,582	...	...	6,004	4,500	2,488		92	...	11

N. B. BEYTS,
 Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarát.

No. 771 OF 1880.

FROM

W. WOODWARD, ESQUIRE,
Acting Collector, Panch Maháls ;

TO

L. REID, ESQUIRE,
Commissioner, N. D.

Godhra, 6th April 1880.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit for the orders of Government the accompanying preliminary report of Mr. Beyts, Superintendent of Revenue Survey, on the settlement of the 73 rayatvári villages of the Hálol sub-division of the Panch Maháls.

2. The first portion of the report containing a description of boundaries, the aspect of the Mahál, its climate, history, villages, nature of population, resources, system of husbandry, &c., &c., hardly call for any remarks. Although, however, I think it well to state that the climate of Hálol receives more reprobation than, in my opinion, it deserves. The happy effect of clearing the jungle, restoring decayed wells and colonizing to a certain extent the area around Pávágad were fully illustrated in the case of the Talávia settlers, who, as Government already are aware, have enjoyed an almost entire immunity from ague, though a decimation of the colony had been feared. The soil is virgin and very fertile, seed sown broadcast brings forth fifty-fold and with the surrounding lands brought under the plough and the wells thoroughly cleaned out and repaired, the country round Chámpáner would lose its ill reputation of unhealthiness ; but what the district most lacks to bring about this change is a well-to-do and thrifty class of cultivators.

3. The points that call for special remarks and considerations are the following :—

1. Forest lands, para. 17.
2. Classification and rates, paras. 40 to 50.
3. Rice and garden rates, paras. 51 to 57.
4. Rates on Talávia lands, para. 61.
5. Trees, para. 66.
6. Term of settlement (not touched upon by Mr. Beyts).

4. (I.) In para. 17 Mr. Beyts says that he has no certain data regarding the area actually taken up by the Forest Department. This is scarcely intelligible ; in Government Resolution No. 1121—25 F. of 1st March 1879 it was observed that “ It should, however, be distinctly understood that when the survey of the táluka is in progress, the whole question as to the precise boundaries of the Hálol forests will be considered with special reference to the wants of the people.” The requisite data should be available in the Forest Office and I am sending copies of this paragraph to the District Forest Officer and to Mr. Beyts with a view to ensure this question being distinctly cleared up before the settlement is finally introduced into the Mahál. Without being aware of the actual area reserved in each village it is impossible to see where pressure exists or where a larger margin should be allowed. To have settled and secured these points was the duty of the Survey Superintendent in conjunction with the Forest Officer at the time of the introduction of the survey, and I am unable to say why it has not been done.

5. (II.) As regards classification and assessment, I am of opinion that Mr. Beyts' rates are too high for the Maháls. Excluding Kálol from all comparison—and it is rightly excluded for the reasons given by Mr. Beyts himself in his 45th para.—I do not see any reason why Hálol should have much higher rates than Godhra and Dohad. The circumstances and conditions of the Mahál

are as unfavourable as those of Godhra if not worse, though the soil is fertile and abundant yet the means of cultivating it is scant and such material as there is is mostly of an inferior description. Mr. Beyts himself admits "This is far the worst sub-division in the Maháls from a settlement point of view" and again "the reason why Hálol should not have a higher maximum than Rs. 2½ will be obvious when you are reminded that the maximum fixed for the town of Godhra only 15 miles from the Páli Railway Station connected by a good metalled road lying entirely within British limits, and, free of transit dues, is only Rs. 1¾. I don't consider Hálol superior to Godhra in any respect." The fact that 9 years' experience has "proved that" Mr. Beyts "was not wrong" in fixing a high rate for Kálol is no agreement for placing Hálol above Godhra and Dohad. Moreover a reference to para. 21 of this report will show that the resources of Dohad and Godhra are far superior to those of Hálol.

For the sake of easy reference I give below the rates sanctioned for Godhra and Dohad in contrast with those proposed for Hálol :—

	Godhra Rates.			Dohad Rates.			Hálol Rates.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1st Group ...	1	12	0	2	0	0	2	8	0
2nd „ ...	1	0	0	1	12	0	2	0	0
3rd „ ...	0	14	0	1	8	0	1	12	0
4th „ ...	0	12	0	1	4	0	1	4	0
5th „ ...	.....			1	0	0	0	12	0
Average ...	1	1	6	1	8	0	1	10	5

It will be observed how disproportionately the rates compare when the status of Hálol is admittedly not better than that of Godhra. It must be borne in mind that we are not only about to introduce revised and increased rates but are going to replace the present sporadic style of cultivation by the hard-and-fast system enunciated by the survey rules. It is therefore most desirable and politic we should commence with light rates of assessment so as not to frighten these wild cultivators who are wholly ignorant of the new system, but rather encourage them to more settled habits and a more defined method of agriculture.

I would not, however, pitch the rates as low as they are in Godhra nor at the same time would I recommend those proposed by Mr. Beyts, and I submit the following for sanction which appear to me moderate and reasonable :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1st Group ...	2	0	0
2nd „ ...	1	12	0
3rd „ ...	1	8	0
4th and 5th groups ...	0	12	0
	6	0	0
Average	1	8	0

Of the 4 villages entered in group 1st by Mr. Beyts the Kasba town of Hálol alone should be charged the maximum rate of Rs. 2-8-0, for the remaining 3 I do not advocate a higher rate than Rs. 2. I concur in Mr. Beyts' remarks about the second and third groups. But the villages distinguished by Mr. Beyts under groups 4th and 5th should I am of opinion be placed under one class, viz., 4th 12 annas. I am not aware of any sufficient grounds why these villages should be differentiated, their climate, soil, situation are one. Cultivators all Bhils and Náikdás and Talávias. While writing this report I happened to see the Maháikari of Hálol and casually asked him which village was the better one, Pálaupur of group 4th or Umarván-motu of group 5th. His reply was that one was as good or rather as bad as the other. That in fact, there was no appreciable distinction.

6. In case Government approve of the modifications I propose the rice and water-rates (paras. 51 to 57) in the general proposals regarding which I quite agree with Mr. Beyts, will have to be altered accordingly, i.e. since rice and

water-rates are double the Jiráit rates including the soil rate double of what I propose for the different groups will be charged instead of the rates given in para. 57.

7. As regards the lands of the Talávia settlers alluded to in para. 61 of Mr. Beyts' report, I shall ere long have the honour of submitting a separate report on the condition of that colony. Most of these so-called settlers have left. Naturally an indolent and careless class of people they had to contend with two successive bad seasons, while their staple crops of kodra last season turned out poisonous. Most of their land will therefore have to be assessed in the ordinary manner and taken up in the usual way.

8. As regards trees (para. 66 of Mr. Beyts' report) I am decidedly of opinion that there should be one uniform rule throughout the district and would therefore propose that the orders passed with regard to the Godhra Táluka should be adhered to.

9. Finally as regards the term of settlement I am of opinion that a period of at least 10 years should be fixed. I am ordinarily an advocate of the term of 30 years, as nothing less than that secures a permanency of tenure sufficient to promote enterprize and attract capital. Normal conditions do not, however, hold in the case of this Mahál. While, therefore, the experimental nature of the new system requires a certain limit within which its effects on the present inhabitants may be clearly demonstrated, we should remember that with the opening up of the district by railways and other facilities of communication, the inherent qualities of the land will become better known and then will develop a certain demand for it by immigrants from outside. When this takes place, a revision of the present low pitched rates would be fair and in accordance with economical laws, and therefore I would not recommend a longer term than 10 years as the duration of this first settlement.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. WOODWARD,

Acting Collector, Panch Maháls.

Through the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

No. 430 of 1880.

FROM

COLONEL W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D. ;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,
Northern Division.

Poona, 14th April 1880.

SIR,

In forwarding the appended papers regarding the settlement of 73 rayat-vári villages of the Hálol sub-division of the Panch Maháls my remarks will be short, having no personal acquaintance with this district. I can only reason on the facts supplied by the Superintendent of Survey and the Collector.

2. In the 45th para. of his report the Superintendent states most decidedly that the superiority of the Kálol Táluka over the Hálol Táluka is most decided: "The superiority of Kálol over Hálol, as a táluka is so manifest

Para. 45, Superintendent's report.

that they cannot be treated upon similar terms, it is an inferior district in every respect, and in the chief respect, class of cultivators, there can be no question as to its being vastly inferior." It appears that the maximum rate for the best group of Kálol settled a few years back was Rs. 3 and Rs. 2-8-0 is proposed for the best group of Hálol.

3. Farther the Superintendent states that he "does not consider Hálol superior to Godhra in any one respect," yet the maximum rate sanctioned for the town of Godhra a few years back was Re. 1-12-0 and Rs. 2-8-0 is now proposed for Hálol.

Para. 46, Superintendent's report.

4. At para. 60 of his report the Superintendent gives a statement showing the result of the rates proposed by him, showing an increase of from Rs. 17,281 collected in 1878-79 to Rs 21,130, the estimated result under the proposed rates showing an increase of 22¼ per cent. It appears to me that the rates now proposed have been framed more with a view to maintaining and somewhat increasing the old revenue, which the Superintendent admits has been in some parts "screwed up," than to preserving some kind of consistency and uniformity with the rates introduced into adjacent tálukas.

Para. 45 of the Superintendent's letter.

5. The Collector in para. 5 of his forwarding letter after pointing out the inconsistencies in the Superintendent's proposed mode of rating this táluka compared with the rates introduced into adjacent táluka proposes to adopt the standard of the Dohad Táluka assessment and proposes the following rates:—

				Rs. a. p.			
1st Group	2	0	0	} Except the Kasba town of Hálol for which Rs. 2-8-0 to be retained.
2nd	"	...	...	1	12	0
3rd	"	...	...	1	8	0
4th	}	"	...	0	12	0	
5th							

6. As regards the first three groups the above proposals appear to me in all respects proper and to be a fair deduction from the comparative facts of the case as stated even by the Superintendent himself. In regard to including the Superintendent's 4th and 5th groups into one group and rating it at Re. 0-12-0, the objection is that villages in this group would thereby be assessed exactly half the rate of adjacent villages in the 3rd group and so sudden a descent in assessment on account of position cannot be required. The western villages of the Superintendent's 4th group must more nearly resemble the adjacent villages of the 3rd group than the eastern villages of the 5th group. It would therefore be advisable to retain a 4th group and place the assessment intermediate between that of the 3rd and 5th. The proposed maximum dry-crop assessment of the 3rd group being Re. 1-8-0 that of the 4th should be Re. 1-1-0 and that of the 5th Re. 0-12-0. The rate proposed both by the Superintendent and the Collector for the 5th group.

7. The result of these changes will probably be the reduction of the increase of assessment from 22 per cent. to about 8 per cent. But in the Government assessed waste which appears to be of area of acres 9,894 bearing survey assessment Rs. 9,538, there is abundant room for a very considerable future increase of revenue. The proposed change in the dry crop-rates would, if approved, proportionately affect the proposals for rice and garden lands.

8. The Superintendent states that he has no certain data regarding the area taken up by the Forest Department. He assuredly could have had no difficulty in obtaining this data had he applied for it and stated clearly what he required. This information can however be given in a final report after the settlement.

9. To the proposals of the Collector regarding wood and forest arrangements and the term for which the settlement should be sanctioned, I can see no possible objection. The wood and forest arrangements should be clearly uniform throughout the Collectorate. For a tract of country in a transition state from uncivilization to civilization like the Panch Maháls a ten-year settlement would appear quite long enough, private improvement can thereby be in no way interfered with or checked as all improvements resulting from private capital are by law exempt from special assessment.

Your obedient Servant,

W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

(Below Survey and Settlement Commissioner's No. 430, dated 14th April 1880.)

No. $\frac{M}{5}$ of 1880.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Camp Mátherán, 1st May 1880.

Forwarded to Government. Both the Collector and Survey Commissioner do not approve of the rates proposed by the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, for the 73 Government villages of the Hálol Mahál. The reasons advanced by Mr. Beyts in support of the rates proposed by him are not tenable and he contradicts himself by proposing a higher rate for these villages when he says that he does not consider "Hálol superior to Godhra in any one respect." Mr. Woodward has submitted modified rates which Colonel Anderson approves of with the exception of the rates for the 4th group, which he would divide into two groups. The reasons in support of this modification are fully stated by him. Thus the rates to be sanctioned are as follows :—

1st Group	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2 0 0
2nd "	...	...	...	...	" 1 12 0
3rd "	...	...	...	...	" 1 8 0
4th "	...	...	...	...	" 1 1 0
5th "	...	...	...	...	" 0 12 0

2. But Mr. Woodward proposes to treat Hálol itself exceptionally and fixes the rate for it at Rs. 2-8-0. There is hardly sufficient reason for this variation. Considering the transition state of these Maháls and the notoriety which Hálol has for an unhealthy climate, the rates should be pitched as low as possible. It is an object of some importance also to attract colonists to the Kasba town, and as the term of settlement is proposed to extend to only 10 years the loss of revenue would be comparatively trifling.

3. As regards wood and forest arrangements there can be no question of the advantage of one uniform system throughout the district as proposed by the Collector and concurred in by the Survey Commissioner.

L. REID,

Acting Commissioner, N. D.

Bombay Castle, 24th May 1880.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. M.-5, dated 1st May 1880—Submitting
 Letter from the Collector, Panch Maháls, No. 771, dated 6th April 1880, with accompaniments. with remarks correspondence noted in the margin, relative to the proposals made by Mr. Beyts for the settlement of 73 rayatvári villages
 Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., No. 430, dated 14th April 1880.

of the Hálol Sub-division of the Panch Maháls.

RESOLUTION.—The reports now submitted contain proposals for the survey settlement of the 73 rayatvári villages of the Hálol Peta Mahál in the Panch Maháls District. The original proposals submitted by the Superintendent of Survey, Mr. Beyts, have been considerably modified by the Acting Collector, Mr. Woodward, with whom the Survey Commissioner, Colonel Anderson, generally agrees.

2. The Hálol Mahál forms the southernmost portion of the Collectorate, and is a compact block measuring 24 miles from north to south and 18 miles from east to west. The táluka is generally fertile, water lies near the surface, and the average rainfall exceeds 44 inches. A great part of the tract is covered with a low growth of forest. It contains three streams of moderate size, which are dry, however, in the hot season. The area of the Maháls is 291 square miles with a population of 25,926 souls; but that of the 73 rayatvári villages is only 131 square miles with a population of 16,354 or 125 to the square mile. No more than 2,664 of these are described as agriculturists, but Government apprehend that this must be a mistake for khátedárs, as the number of those who earn their living by agricultural pursuits must considerably exceed $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the whole population. It does not seem that much reliance can be placed on Statistical Table No. V. appended to Mr. Beyts' report for besides giving only 2,664 as the total agricultural population it gives 11,399 out of a total of 16,354 as employed on "indoor work," which in a wild and jungly district like Hálol which contains only one village of any size, must be erroneous. Mr. Beyts gives a very unfavourable account of the cultivators generally, who with the exception of a few Kunbis in two villages, are Kolis, Bhils, and Náikrás, "deficient in skill and lacking in both energy and capital and whose low intelligence render the Hálol Mahál, in his opinion, the least flourishing in the district." Government will have occasion to refer again to this estimate of the productive resources of Hálol. The principal crops grown are kodra, rice and bájri, though banti, baoto, math, and castor oil are also cultivated to a considerable extent. The cultivation of the tract is principally kharif. The Kasba town of Hálol is the only market of importance within the Mahál, but Kálol, Dabhoi, and Baroda lie within easy reach of the cultivators, who have but little difficulty in disposing of their produce, though the trade to Dabhoi and Baroda is hampered by transit duties imposed by His Highness the Gáikwár's Government. The total area of Government arable assessed land within the Mahál is 26,423 acres, of which 16,529 are occupied, leaving a margin of 9,894 acres for future occupation. Of unculturable waste there are only 942 acres, exclusive of village sites, roads, &c., while unassessed and forest lands measure 48,606 acres. The Superintendent of Survey states (paragraph 17) that he is unable to give the actual area taken up by the Forest Department, which, as the Collector observes, it was his obvious duty to have ascertained from the District Forest Officer. The requisite information should be obtained and added as a supplement to the present report without delay.

3. The Superintendent divides under three heads the system of collecting the revenue that existed at the time the Halol Mahál was taken over from His Highness Scindia.

- (a). Tálukdári.
- (b). Izárdári.
- (c). Hálbandi.

Under the first head fall a number of villages, which do not come within the scope of his report. Under the second head were comprised those villages which were leased out to farmers, and under the third such as were managed directly by the authorities, and in which a hal or plough tax was levied at rates varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 20 the plough. One plough was considered equal to 10 bighás. The Izárdári villages have now been all resumed, while the Hálbandi has been succeeded by the bigoti system in which a rough estimate of the amount to be imposed on each bigha was arrived at by dividing the total amount realized by the area actually occupied in each village. For uparvadia cultivators, or those who, living in one village, hold land in another, a rate was imposed of 6 annas a bigha for kodra, and one rupee a bigha for other descriptions of cultivation. The land assessment throughout the Mahál has thus been hitherto levied on very irregular principles, and Mr. Beyts is of opinion that in some parts at all events it has been injudiciously heavy.

4. The preliminary operations of the survey were commenced as early as 1868-69, but were not brought to a close until shortly before the date of Mr. Beyts' report. The classification test has been conducted by Mr. Bulkley, an officer of ability and experience. Mr. Beyts proposes to divide the villages of the Mahál into five groups with maximum rates as shown below:—

Group.	No. of Villages.	MAXIMUM RATES.			Well Rate including Soil.
		Dry-crop.	Rice (soil and water).	Dekuriat or lift from Streams (soil and water).	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	R. a. p.	
1	4	2 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
2	18	2 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
3	20	1 12 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0
4	23	1 4 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
5	8	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0

Both the Collector and the Survey Commissioner disapprove of Mr. Beyts' proposed assessment, and the Collector, who has, of course, personal knowledge on the subject, also objects to the grouping, considering that the 4th and 5th groups are in all essential respects exactly similar to each other, and the villages of both should be included in one group. Mr. Beyts' proposals are, moreover, altogether inconsistent with his own description of the Hálol Mahál. In paragraph 2 of this Resolution his estimate of the tract as compared with other subdivisions in the Panch Maháls was quoted. But though thus classing Hálol as the worst of the five Maháls he proposes rates for it which are much in excess of those which have been sanctioned in Godhra and Dohad. The following table, extracted from the Collector's 5th paragraph, contrasts the rates existing in the latter two Maháls with those now proposed for Hálol:—

Group.	Godhra.	Dohad.	Hálol.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	1 12 0	2 0 0	2 8 0
2	1 0 0	1 12 0	2 0 0
3	0 14 0	1 8 0	1 12 0
4	0 12 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
5 ... ..	.....	1 0 0	0 12 0
Average ...	1 1 6	1 8 0	1 10 5

The rates proposed by Mr. Beyts would therefore appear to be defensible only if the condition of the Hálol Táluka were much superior to that of the other

two. But by his own showing it is certainly no better and probably worse; and this estimate, which is in accordance with that of the Collector, seems to Government indisputably correct. The Collector and Survey Commissioner, therefore, as was to be expected, both object to Mr. Beyts' proposals and the former submits his own in opposition to them. These are transcribed below:—

1st Group	...	...	...	...Rs.	2	0	0
2nd „	...	...	...	... „	1	12	0
3rd „	...	...	...	... „	1	8	0
4th } „	...	...	...	... „	0	12	0
5th }	...	...	...	... „	0	12	0
Kasba Hálol...	...	...	...	... „	2	8	0

Mr. Woodward would, like Mr. Beyts, impose on all rice, garden, and dhekuriat land a rate exactly double the dry-crop assessment. The Survey Commissioner concurs with Mr. Woodward in all his proposals excepting that which would include Mr. Beyts' 4th and 5th groups under one group assessed at 12 annas, pointing out that the difference in that case between the maximum rates in the 3rd and 4th groups would be too great. He proposes therefore a 4th group assessed at Rs. 1-1-0, the 5th to be still assessed at annas 12.

5. Having carefully considered these various propositions Government are not satisfied that any of them meet the requirements of the case. They approve of placing the Kasba town of Hálol by itself in the 1st class, but they do not approve of imposing a maximum rate of Rs. 2-8-0 on it, while the highest rate in Dohad is Rs. 2 and in Godhra Rs. 1-12-0. The character of the population of Hálol and its advantages of communications and markets will not justify a higher rate of assessment than that imposed in Dohad. The villages, exclusive of Hálol, which form Mr. Beyts' 1st group, may be placed in the 2nd group, and assessed at Rs. 1-12-0, which is the maximum rate of the 1st group in Godhra, and the rates which His Excellency in Council is pleased to sanction for the other groups are shown below:—

1st group (Hálol Kasba only)	...	...	...	...Rs.	2	0	0
2nd group (the villages of Mr. Beyts' 1st group exclusive of Hálol)	...	...	...	... „	1	12	0
3rd group (Mr. Beyts' 2nd group)...	...	...	...	... „	1	8	0
4th group „ 3rd group)...	...	...	...	... „	1	4	0
5th group „ 4th group)...	...	...	...	...Re.	1	0	0.
6th group „ 5th group)...	...	...	...	... „	0	12	0

It is, as Mr. Woodward observes, all important on the first introduction of the survey into such a wild tract as the Hálol Mahál not to discourage agriculture by the imposition of a high assessment. It is not intended that the present rates should be sanctioned for 30 years, and experience will soon show whether it will be safe to increase them. With regard to water rates Government approve of Mr. Beyts' proposal to impose on rice and dhekuriat lands double the dry-crop rate. But now that they have so considerably lowered the dry-crop rates they do not think that such an assessment will be reasonably sufficient on garden land as distinguished from rice and dhekuriat land. That the rates hitherto imposed on land irrigated from wells have been injudiciously severe may be admitted, but there is a limit below which it is neither necessary nor desirable to reduce them. The following rates may therefore be imposed on garden land irrigated from wells:—

1st group (Hálol Kasba)...	...	...	...	...Rs.	6	0	0
2nd „	...	...	...	... „	5	0	0
3rd „	...	...	...	... „	4	0	0
4th „	...	...	...	... „	3	8	0
5th „	...	...	...	... „	2	8	0
6th „	...	...	...	... „	1	8	0

The assessment hitherto has varied from Rs. 30 an acre in Hálol Kasba to Rs. 21 elsewhere, and the rates now imposed will leave a large margin of pro-

fit to the cultivator and encourage those who have sufficient capital to extend their irrigated cultivation.

6. Government will await the further report promised in paragraph 7 of the Collector's forwarding letter before giving any orders regarding the Talávia settlers.

7. The proposal contained in paragraph 66 of the Superintendent's report and paragraph 8 of the Collector's letter, that trees should be treated in Hálol in the same way as they have been treated in Godhra, is approved.

8. The Collector proposes that the term of guarantee should be only ten years and his views are apparently approved by the Survey Commissioner. But a lease of only five years was granted to Dohad, and as the settlement is avowedly of a tentative character and considerable alterations may be necessary on revision, it seems judicious to guarantee it only for such a period as will give sufficient time for observation of its effects. Government are pleased therefore to guarantee the rates now sanctioned for Hálol for a term of five years only. On the revision of the settlements in Hálol and Dohad it is hoped that a guarantee can be given for the number of years that will then remain unexpired of the Kálol settlement, so that the settlement rates of all three talukas will expire simultaneously.

9. The Settlement Officer should be requested in all cases to give the proportion of the average gross produce of the land which the rates represent. The experiment on this subject has been carried on now for so many years as to enable a tolerably safe estimate to be formed on this point, and it is the best guide to the fairness of the rates imposed more especially as in the adjacent Native States the proportion of the crop which the Chief takes is well known and will admit of comparison with those in British Districts.

10. Government cannot commend the report of Mr. Beyts, which is wanting in lucidity and arrangement; nor do his proposals seem on the whole to have been well considered or judicious.

H. A. ACWORTH,
For Acting Secretary to Government.

No. 190 of 1881.

FROM

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

TO

G. F. M. GRANT, ESQUIRE,
Acting Collector, Panch Maháls.

*Deputy Superintendent's Office,
Surat, 5th April 1881.*

SIR,

I have the honour to report having carried out the settlement of the 73 villages of the Hálol Peta Mahál in accordance with the order of Government No. 2688, dated the 24th May 1880.

2. The amended figures in each village resulting from the sanctioned maximum rates are given in detail in the general statement appended. It is only necessary to briefly show below the results according to groups.

Group.	Number of Villages.	REALIZATIONS OF GOVERNMENT LAND UNDER THE OLD SYSTEM.		According to the Survey Rates.	PERCENTAGE INCREASE AND DECREASE BY THE SURVEY SYSTEM.	
		10 years' average Collections.	Last year's Collections.		On 10 years' average.	On last year's Collections.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
I. ...	1	2,015 8 9	2,397 10 4	2,463 4 0 2,279 14 4	+22½ +13	+2½ +5
II. ...	3	423 0 4	461 10 6	587 10 0 441 8 2	+39 +4½	+27½ -4½
III. ...	18	8,339 12 9	8,248 0 3	7,204 6 0 7,124 9 0	-13½ -14½	-12½ -13½
IV. ...	20	4,162 12 5	4,030 6 7	4,584 8 0 4,181 15 11	+10½ +	+13½ +3½
V. ...	23	1,035 2 9	683 12 1	1,029 2 0 726 13 5	-½ -29½	+50½ +6½
VI. ...	8	747 5 6	323 15 0	330 8 0	+55½	+2
Total ...	73	16,723 10 6	16,145 6 9	16,199 6 0	-3 -9½	+¼ -6½

The black figures show the actual revenue subject to the deduction made in favour of the Talávia colonists. The pale ink figures denote the full assessment which will be levied after the period of grace has lapsed. Comparing these results with my original proposition Rs. 21,130, there is a loss of Rs. 4,931, but it is to be hoped that the liberality of Government will encourage the people to extend the area of their cultivation.

3. The general results of the settlement are shown below :—

		Rs. a. p.
Survey assessment of Government cultivated land	...	16,199 6 0
Old system on same area	...	16,145 6 9
<hr/>		
<i>Add—</i>	Increase equivalent to ¼ per cent.	53 15 3
	Survey assessment of Government waste land	6,055 8 0
	Kamál or total assessment of Government land cultivated and waste	22,254 14 0
	Do. of alienated land	9,062 10 0
<hr/>		
		31,317 8 0
<i>Deduct—</i>	Nuksán or loss on alienations	8,579 10 0
<hr/>		
	Total realizable land revenue under the survey system...	22,737 14 0

4. The subjoined statement of the annual jamábandi scarcely needs any explanation. The balance shown in column 34 has since been recovered to the extent of Rs. 32-1-6, the remaining portion will have to be written off, being due from men who have died, deserted or who are insolvents.

Number of Villages.	ON ACCOUNT OF CULTIVATED GOVERNMENT LANDS.										ON ACCOUNT OF ALIENATED LANDS.			TOTAL OF GOVERNMENT AND ALIENATED LANDS.			
	According to late System.		According to Survey System.						Net Increase caused by the Survey.	Net Decrease caused by the Survey.	Lato System.	Survey System.	Net Increase caused by the Survey.	Lato System.	Survey System.	Net Increase caused by the Survey.	Net Decrease caused by the Survey.
	Cultivated Acres.	Rupees of Assessment, A.D. 1879-80, without Cesses.	Lands actually cultivated.		Waste included in numbers partially cultivated.		Total Assessment of cultivated lands by the Survey System.											Salámls, Swadhis and Imposts of all kinds except Cesses.	Fixed commuted Salámls.	Assessment and Saláml according to Columns 3 and 11.	Assessment and fixed Saláml according to Columns 9 and 12.
			Acres.	Rupees of Assessment.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
62	13,949 2	16,080 12 9	13,949 2	14,768 3 0	202 10	217 15 4	14,151 12	14,956 2 10	....	1,004 0 11	456 8 10	483 0 0	20 7 2	16,537 5 7	16,460 2 10	....	1,068 2 9
*11	140 28	64 10 0	140 28	86 10 0	4 36	2 8 0	145 24	99 2 0	34 8 0	....	....	....	....	64 10 0	99 2 0	34 8 0	....
73	14,089 30	16,145 6 9	14,089 30	14,854 13 6	207 0	220 7 4	14,296 30	15,085 4 10	1,000 1 11 Net Decrease.		456 8 10	483 0 0	26 7 2	16,001 15 7	15,568 4 10	1,033 10 9 Net Decrease.	

Number of Villages.	MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF LAND REVENUE.						Total Gross Assessment.	REMISSIONS TO BE DEDUCTED.			Remains to be collected.	Of which collected up to the day of Settlement in each village.	Fazul.	Balance of Revenue outstanding on the day of Settlement in each village.	Of which collected up to 31st July 1880.	Net Balance outstanding on the 31st July 1880.
	On account of Local Fund.	On account of Sales of Grass, Wood, &c.	Last year's Revenue.	On account of Sales of Occupancy Right, &c.	Gugri-vero and Patel-hak.	Total Miscellaneous Items.		On account of Government and Alienated Lands.		Total Remissions.						
								Increase of Assessment and Quit rents caused by the Survey.	Miscellaneous.							
	1	19	20	21	22	23		24	25	26							27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
62	237 14 0	551 6 0	119 10 3	3,399 11 10	179 1 7	4,517 11 8	19,986 14 6	1,938 11 10	....	1,938 11 10	18,048 2 8	18,319 2 4	2,751 7 6	2,480 7 10	20,452 13 1	346 13 1
*11	6 0 0	104 0 0	2 0 0	140 1 11	6 12 0	358 18 11	357 15 11	59 13 6	....	59 13 0	318 2 11	283 2 11	3 5 0	30 5 0	317 9 11	8 14 0
73	243 14 0	685 6 0	121 10 3	3,539 13 9	155 13 7	4,770 9 7	20,344 14 6	1,978 8 10	....	1,978 8 10	18,366 5 7	18,604 5 3	2,754 12 6	2,516 12 10	20,770 7 0	350 11 1

*Forest.

5. The orders of Government are necessary on the following subjects :—

Remission of the Patel-haks or taxes levied from Government landholders in two villages only, of the aggregate value of Rs. 151-9-4. This tax hitherto levied from alienated landholders has been commuted into annual payments on the 10 years' average realizations.

6. A tax called Gugri-vero of the value of Rs. 21-14-2 and Kasab and Páni-vero of the aggregate value of Rs. 240-14-4 should be abolished under Act XIX. of 1844 as these sums have not been hitherto levied in connection with land revenue.

7. A house-tax, or Gharbhádu, levied from agriculturists to the extent of Rs. 2-14-2, should be cancelled as usual.

8. I have allotted $1,097\frac{36}{40}$ acres from the unassessed waste for the village cattle in the 73 villages, at the rate of 5 to 10 acres per 100 head of cattle according to the circumstances of each village.

9. Váda land or homestead enclosures to the extent of $13\frac{36}{40}$ acres have been confirmed rent-free to those who have hitherto had the enjoyment. The free limit being $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre in the Kasba town and one acre in the villages.

10. The sum to be levied henceforth from kacha wells will have to be fixed to enable the local authorities to act without constant reference to the Survey Department. In Kálol Rs. 6 per kos was fixed. In Godhra on Colonel Prescott's recommendation the rate was fixed at 1 rupee. I think this is far too low a rate for Hálol, Rs. 2 will in my opinion be a fair and proper rate.

11. The bend demarcation of Hálol is now being rapidly brought to a close.

12. My Assistant Mr. Summers is also demarcating the forest reserves. I am not yet in a position to give the area, and shall not be able to do so until the close of the season.

13. The work of measuring off new village sites or hamlets established since Hálol was first measured will also be undertaken and finished this season.

14. I beg to submit a new set of statistical papers to be substituted for those which had been sent with my first report No. 193, dated the 15th March 1880. The discrepancy in the number of agriculturists was due to the families of agriculturists and those partially engaged in agriculture being excluded. I was not well at the time the report was written, and failed to detect the errors which had crept in.

15. In conclusion I would state that the rates were introduced without any trouble. The people appeared astonished to have been dealt with so liberally, the general expectation was a considerable enhancement of the State demand, especially in the Kasba town. The policy of very low rates of assessment will be fully tested in the next 3 or 4 years. I do not really think that rates below a certain nominal value will have the good effect anticipated. In Godhra the experiment has failed, and we had ample opportunities of knowing that in such tálukas the Sávkár is virtually the gainer by concessions which never extend to the thriftless rayats. The great desideratum in jungly tálukas is not to press the rayats too much, nor to demoralize them by very low rentals.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

N. B. BEYTS,

Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarát.

AREA AND ASSESSMENT OF GOVERNMENT

Number.	Name of Village.	Percentage of alienated Land.	NUMBER WHOLLY OR												
			Dry-crop.				Rice Lands.				Bāgayat or				
			Maximum Rate.	Average Rate.	Area.	Assessment.	Maximum Rate.		Average Rate.	Area.	Assessment.	Kuetar or Lands watered by permanent Wells			
							Soil.	Water.				Maximum Rate.	Average Rate including of Well Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>CLASS I.—Maximum</i>															
1	Hālol	23½	Rs. a. p. 2 0 0	Rs. a. p. 1 6 6	A. g. 836 25	Rs. a. p. 1,176 0 0	Rs. a. p. 2 0 0	Rs. a. p. 2 0 0	Rs. a. p. 2 3 6	A. g. 130 1	Rs. a. p. 288 4 0	Rs. a. p. 6 0 0	Rs. a. p. 4 15 3	A. g. 201 26	Rs. a. p. 990 0 0

CLASS II.—Maximum

1	Ashāvāla	32½	1 12 0	1 3 5	99 36	121 2 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	2 3 5	30 11	67 0 0	5 0 0	3 13 6	17 31	68 6 0
2	Jāmbudī	8½	1 12 0	1 2 11	170 23	202 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Nurpura	31½	1 12 0	1 2 7	111 9	129 2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	27½	..	1 2 4	381 33	452 4 0	..	..	2 3 5	30 11	67 0 0	..	3 13 6	17 32	68 6 0

CLASS III.—Maximum

1	Medāpur	14	1 8 0	1 0 10	709 16	745 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 11 5	61 4	104 10 0	..	..	..	..
2	Varsada	25½	1 8 0	1 1 5	611 19	653 6 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 13 8	80 25	149 6 0	4 0 0	3 7 8	1 20	0 0 0
3	Varvāda	37½	1 8 0	1 2 4	590 26	676 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 10 6	4 33	8 0 0	..	..	..	..
4	Arād	29	1 8 0	1 1 7	423 2	463 14 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	23 2	34 10 0	4 0 0	3 2 4	10 23	33 4 0
5	Muldhari	25½	1 8 0	1 3 1	193 20	230 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 9 3	5 12	8 0 0	..	..	..	..
6	Partāppura	13	1 8 0	1 2 10	307 0	369 12 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 11 11	45 15	79 2 0	4 0 0	3 5 10	18 2	60 13 0
7	Rādhanpur	7½	1 8 0	1 2 6	78 38	91 2 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 10 11	2 33	4 12 0	4 0 0	3 4 1	15 2	49 0 0
8	Tājpura	41	1 8 0	0 15 8	20 18	20 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Asha	5½	1 8 0	1 0 7	90 5	93 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Vasvel	7½	1 8 0	1 2 8	776 5	905 10 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 13 0	110 24	200 6 0	..	..	..	..
11	Dankheda	14	1 8 0	1 2 0	360 28	405 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Chāndpur	34	1 8 0	1 2 11	267 14	316 2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Ambāli	10½	1 8 0	1 0 1	460 35	464 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 11 3	14 19	24 10 0	..	..	..	..
14	Tarkhanda	14½	1 8 0	0 13 3	210 28	183 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 7 7	11 25	17 2 0	..	..	..	..
15	Rāmpura	7½	1 8 0	1 1 4	206 29	223 14 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Rāmesara	6½	1 8 0	1 4 3	217 13	275 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 13 3	67 26	123 12 0	4 0 0	3 7 0	7 5	24 8 0
17	Gambhīrpura	27½	1 8 0	1 2 7	3 26	4 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Vāva	24	1 8 0	1 2 4	72 27	83 2 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 16 1	27 21	53 6 0	..	..	..	..
	Total	18	..	1 1 8	5,600 29	6,195 4 0	..	..	1 12 5	454 39	809 4 0	..	3 4 10	52 21	173 8 0

CLASS IV.—Maximum

1	Timbi .. .. .	..	1 4 0	0 13 10	121 13	105 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Ambhetva	4½	1 4 0	0 14 5	479 9	431 6 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 8 8	51 34	79 14 0	3 8 0	2 14 7	17 0	49 8 0
3	Itvādi	8½	1 4 0	0 14 4	111 36	100 6 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 9 11	21 21	34 14 0	3 8 0	2 0 3	0 31	2 0 0
4	Chābāpura	10½	1 4 0	0 15 11	149 6	148 10 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 6 7	2 19	3 8 0	..	..	..	..
5	Māvāda	5½	1 4 0	0 15 2	377 1	357 6 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 8 1	31 33	47 14 0	..	..	..	..
6	Mārva	7½	1 4 0	0 14 1	265 12	233 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 10	14 16	18 12 0	..	..	..	..
7	Dunā	1½	1 4 0	0 13 2	18 20	15 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Kotāmaida .. .. .	..	1 4 0	0 14 0	455 23	399 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Ambātalāv	18½	1 4 0	0 14 10	128 39	119 12 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 6 8	34 20	49 4 0	..	..	..	..
10	Ujjetī	8	1 4 0	0 15 1	334 1	314 8 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 6 3	103 7	143 4 0	3 8 0	2 16 1	7 10	23 0 0
11	Pāncālv	9	1 4 0	0 13 4	133 2	112 12 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	19 3	27 6 0	..	..	..	..
12	Vānceti	14½	1 4 0	0 14 6	150 7	136 2 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	34 15	55 4 0	..	..	..	..
13	Ghansar	71½	1 4 0	0 14 5	190 19	90 8 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 5 11	8 27	11 14 0	..	..	..	..
14	Vāv	3½	1 4 0	0 15 3	199 35	199 12 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 0 4	11 30	16 6 0	3 8 0	3 5 3	0 30	2 8 0
15	Hādabā	6	1 4 0	0 10 6	290 4	287 2 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 8 7	61 24	94 10 0	..	..	..	..
16	Koprej	5½	1 4 0	0 14 8	190 5	174 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 8 3	58 6	88 4 0	..	..	..	..
17	Dundelāv	8½	1 4 0	0 14 4	233 3	208 8 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 8	1 14 0	..	..	..	..
18	Vesania	5½	1 4 0	0 15 1	165 35	156 12 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 11 2	76 37	130 8 0	..	..	..	..
19	Dhārōla	12	1 4 0	0 14 19	31 5	28 14 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 7 4	3 0	4 6 0	..	..	..	..
20	Vedpur	3½	1 4 0	1 1 1	55 15	50 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 0 8	22 16	31 12 0	..	..	..	..
	Total	9½	..	0 14 9	3,982 6	3,688 14 0	..	..	1 8 1	467 5	839 10 0	..	2 14 9	26 0	78 0 0

LANDS BY THE REVENUE SURVEY SETTLEMENT.

COMPARATIVE RESULTS OF THE SETTLEMENT.

PARTIALLY CULTIVATED.

Garden Lands.

Dhokuriat or river-watered Lands.					Total Garden Lands.			LATE SYSTEM.			SURVEY SYSTEM.		
Maximum Rate.		Average Rate.	Arca.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Arca.	Assessment.	General average Rate per Acre on Assessment of Area cultivated in A.D. 1879-80.	Average Collections from Government cultivated Land for last ten years from A. D. 1869-70 to A. D. 1878-79.	Collections from cultivated Government Lands in A. D. 1879-80.	Cultivated Area assessed by the Survey.	Area of (Peta-paddar) waste Land included in cultivated Numbers.	Total cultivated Area, being total of Columns 28 and 29.
Soil.	Water.												
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
<i>Rate Rs. 2-0-0.</i>													
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.
..	..	..	..	....	4 15 3	201 26 0	999 0 0	2 1 5	2,015 8 9	2,397 10 4	1,147 10 0	21 2 0	1,168 12 0

Rate Rs. 1-12-0.

..	..	..	..	....	3 13 6	17 32 0	68 6 0	2 3 6	244 14 6	318 13 3	143 34 0	4 5 0	147 39 0
..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	0 4 1	12 4 5	43 8 10	169 33 0	0 35 0	170 28 0
..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	0 14 3	165 13 5	99 4 5	111 9 0	....	111 9 0
..	..	..	..	....	3 13 6	17 32 0	68 6 0	1 1 5	423 0 4	461 10 6	424 36 0	5 0 0	429 36 0

Rate Rs. 1-8-0.

..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	1 1 11	755 13 5	854 0 3	764 15 0	6 5 0	770 20 0
..	..	..	..	....	3 7 8	1 29 0	6 0 0	1 8 8	1,100 13 5	1,062 13 11	688 29 0	5 4 0	693 33 0
..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	1 7 2	703 13 4	833 4 0	576 4 0	19 15 0	595 19 0
1 8 0	1 8 0	2 0 10	12 7 0	25 0 0	2 0 0	22 30 0	58 4 0	1 8 2	831 10 3	704 14 7	466 8 0	2 26 0	468 34 0
1 8 0	1 8 0	1 12 8	1 13 0	2 6 0	1 12 8	1 13 0	2 6 0	1 7 7	270 4 1	264 1 5	197 12 0	2 33 0	200 5 0
..	..	..	..	....	3 5 10	18 2 0	60 12 0	1 9 2	515 4 11	576 11 7	366 22 0	3 35 0	370 17 0
..	..	..	..	....	3 4 1	15 2 0	40 0 0	1 6 3	150 13 2	134 12 0	96 28 0	0 5 0	96 33 0
..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	1 0 11	58 8 11	19 13 0	18 31 0	1 27 0	20 18 0
..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	0 15 9	64 14 1	86 10 0	88 1 0	2 4 0	90 5 0
..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	1 6 6	1,247 7 1	1,240 3 0	882 19 0	4 10 0	886 29 0
..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	1 8 4	505 14 0	549 7 0	360 23 0	....	360 28 0
..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	0 13 3	191 13 8	219 15 0	265 4 0	2 10 0	267 14 0
..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	1 5 11	557 13 11	642 11 0	469 38 0	5 16 0	475 14 0
..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	1 5 1	432 1 11	287 5 4	217 35 0	4 18 0	222 13 0
..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	1 0 6	162 6 10	210 0 7	203 36 0	2 33 0	206 29 0
..	..	..	..	....	3 7 0	7 5 0	24 8 0	1 6 9	534 0 10	407 12 0	384 38 0	5 6 0	392 4 0
..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	1 6 6	24 5 10	5 2 0	3 26 0	....	3 26 0
..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	1 8 5	231 13 1	148 8 0	97 16 0	2 32 0	100 8 0
..	..	2 0 5	13 20 0	37 6 0	3 0 8	66 1 0	200 14 0	1 5 10	8,339 12 9	8,248 0 3	6,050 30 0	70 39 0	6,121 29 0

Rate Rs. 1-4-0.

..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	0 4 0	2 11 8	30 5 3	121 13 0	....	121 13 0
..	..	..	..	....	2 14 7	17 0 0	40 8 0	1 1 1	555 5 8	572 9 1	536 38 0	11 5 0	548 3 0
..	..	..	..	....	2 9 3	0 31 0	2 0 0	1 4 11	178 15 0	172 9 0	132 6 0	2 2 0	134 8 0
..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	0 14 5	139 13 11	130 10 6	144 37 0	6 28 0	131 25 0
..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	0 12 7	348 15 10	312 9 11	396 16 0	12 18 0	408 34 0
..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	0 14 7	292 5 5	250 4 4	275 10 0	4 18 0	279 28 0
..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	1 1 9	65 14 5	20 8 8	18 20 0	....	18 20 0
..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	0 7 7	169 9 10	212 5 6	450 5 0	5 23 0	455 28 0
..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	1 0 0	165 12 7	163 4 0	163 9 0	0 19 0	163 28 0
..	..	..	..	....	2 15 1	7 10 0	22 0 0	1 1 2	520 5 10	472 12 3	440 1 0	4 26 0	444 27 0
..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	1 3 0	154 11 4	179 6 0	151 13 0	2 32 0	154 5 0
..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	1 0 2	206 4 4	186 0 6	184 10 0	0 12 0	184 12 0
..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	0 12 8	85 3 4	82 2 6	103 27 0	5 10 0	108 37 0
..	..	..	..	....	3 5 3	0 30 0	2 8 0	0 18 1	104 2 4	170 1 0	209 18 0	2 37 0	212 15 0
..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	1 1 0	381 6 1	305 4 0	332 23 0	9 2 0	341 28 0
..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	0 13 10	230 12 5	215 2 11	248 11 0	....	248 11 0
..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	0 4 1	43 14 10	59 7 8	234 11 0	....	234 11 0
..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	1 2 9	260 14 3	284 0 6	242 32 0	....	242 32 0
..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	0 10 3	36 3 2	21 14 0	34 5 0	....	34 5 0
..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	1 4 7	169 6 2	98 3 0	76 19 0	1 12 0	77 31 0
..	..	..	..	....	2 14 9	28 0 0	76 0 0	0 14 4	4,162 12 5	4,030 6 7	4,496 7 0	69 4 0	4,565 11 0

COMPARATIVE RESULTS OF THE SETTLEMENT—continued.												
Number.	Name of Village.	Percentage of alienated land.	SURVEY SYSTEM—continued.							LANDS		
			Assessment of cultivated Area entered in Column 28.	Assessment of Peta-padtar entered in Column 29.	Total Assessment, being total of Columns 31 and 32.	General Average Rate.	Numbers entirely waste.		Total Area of Government or wholly or partially cultivated Numbers and entirely waste Numbers, being total of Columns 30 and 35.	Total Assessment or Survey Kamal, being total of Columns 33 and 36.	DRY-CROP.	
							Area.	Assessment.			Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
<i>CLASS I.—Maximum</i>												
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.
1	Hilol	23½	2,425 8 0 2,242 2 4	37 12 0 37 12 0	2,463 4 0 2,279 14 4	2 1 9 1 15 3	313 0 0	407 4 0	14 81 12	2,570 8 0	596 22 0	860 8 0

CLASS II.—Maximum

1	Ashavala	32½	245 4 0	11 4 0	256 8 0	1 11 9	3 25 0	4 11 0	151 24 0	261 2 0	46 18 0	59 6 0
2	Jambudi	8½	201 2 0	0 14 0	202 0 0	1 2 11	29 37 0	37 8 0	200 25 0	239 8 0	26 9 0	35 0 0
3	Nurpura	31½	55 5 10 129 2 0	0 8 4	55 14 2 129 2 0	0 5 3 1 2 7	7 22 0	8 8 0	118 31 0	137 10 0	335 18 0 7 3 0	397 14 0
	Total	27½	576 8 0 429 11 10	12 2 0 11 12 4	587 10 0 441 8 2	1 5 10 1 0 5	41 4 0	50 10 0	471 0 0	633 4 0	468 5 0 7 3 0	492 4 0

CLASS III.—Maximum

1	Medapur	14	843 2 0	8 6 0	849 10 0	1 1 8	187 33 0	143 2 0	958 13 0	992 12 0	185 17 0	165 8 0
2	Varsada	25½	802 14 0	5 14 0	803 12 0	1 2 8	118 9 0	113 14 0	812 2 0	922 10 0	308 30 0	346 12 0
3	Varvada	37½	663 0 0	21 0 0	684 0 0	1 2 5	104 22 0	107 6 0	700 1 0	791 6 0	444 39 0	518 0 0
4	Arad	29	638 9 0	21 0 0	659 9 0	1 1 9	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
5	Muldhari	25½	554 2 0	2 10 0	558 12 0	1 3 0	48 82 0	47 10 0	517 26 0	604 6 0	399 25 0	461 6 0
6	Partappura	13	233 2 0	3 2 0	241 4 0	1 3 4	4 35 0	6 0 0	205 0 0	247 4 0	74 21 0	86 6 0
7	Radhapur	7½	216 8 0	3 2 0	219 10 0	1 1 7	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
8	Tajpura	4½	495 14 0	4 12 0	500 10 0	1 5 7	29 29 0	22 10 0	391 5 0	523 4 0	80 8 0	98 6 0
9	Asha	5½	494 12 0	4 12 0	499 8 0	1 5 7	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
10	Vasvel	7½	144 12 0	0 2 0	144 14 0	1 7 11	24 18 0	26 2 0	121 11 0	171 0 0	12 17 0	19 8 0
11	Dankheda	14	123 10 0	0 2 0	123 12 0	1 4 5	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
12	Chandpur	3½	18 6 0	1 10 0	20 0 0	0 15 8	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
13	Ambali	5½	91 6 0	2 4 0	93 10 0	1 0 7	46 38 0	44 14 0	137 3 0	139 8 0	24 38 0	26 8 0
14	Tarkhanda	7½	1,101 8 0	4 8 0	1,106 0 0	1 3 11	139 2 0	140 0 0	1,025 31 0	1,246 0 0	169 25 0	142 14 0
15	Rampura	14	405 8 0	.. .. .	405 8 0	1 2 0	72 35 0	68 0 0	433 23 0	473 8 0	70 33 0	82 12 0
16	Ramesara	3½	313 4 0	2 14 0	316 2 0	1 2 11	19 22 0	23 2 0	286 30 0	330 4 0	21 28 0	26 12 0
17	Gambhirpura	10½	484 4 0	4 14 0	489 2 0	1 0 8	152 4 0	113 10 0	627 18 0	692 12 0	69 11 0	76 14 0
18	Válva	14½	196 2 0	4 0 0	200 2 0	0 14 5	389 37 0	323 4 0	612 10 0	526 6 0	330 3 0	331 10 0
19	Rampura	7½	194 4 0	4 0 0	198 4 0	0 14 3	35 38 0	38 6 0	242 27 0	262 4 0	19 2 0	20 12 0
20	Ramesara	6½	220 12 0	3 2 0	223 14 0	1 1 4	21 19 0	25 8 0	313 23 0	443 12 0	49 20 0	69 2 0
21	Gambhirpura	27½	417 0 0	6 4 0	423 4 0	1 7 2	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
22	Válva	24	4 4 0	.. .. .	4 4 0	1 2 7	6 16 0	7 8 0	10 2 0	11 12 0	33 19 0	38 12 0
	Total	16	7,125 12 0 7,045 15 0	78 10 0 78 10 0	7,204 6 0 7,124 9 0	1 2 10 1 2 7	1,466 16 0	1,334 14 0	7,588 5 0	8,539 4 0	2,310 11 0 65 30 0	2,651 10 0

CLASS IV.—Maximum

1	Timbi	4½	105 0 0	.. .. .	105 0 0	0 13 10	55 11 0	54 0 0	176 24 0	159 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .
2	Ambhetra	8½	30 5 2	.. .. .	30 5 2	0 4 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
3	Itvadi	10½	547 10 0	13 2 0	560 12 0	1 0 4	472 23 0	405 8 0	1,020 26 0	970 4 0	58 20 0	60 0 0
4	Chabapura	5½	518 8 0	13 2 0	531 10 0	0 15 6	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
5	Masvada	10½	135 2 0	2 2 0	137 4 0	1 0 4	195 31 0	179 2 0	329 30 0	310 6 0	81 34 0	81 14 0
6	Márva	11½	133 0 0	2 2 0	135 2 0	1 0 1	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
7	Dunia	5½	144 14 0	7 4 0	152 2 0	1 0 1	106 34 0	101 0 0	258 19 0	253 2 0	35 25 0	38 10 0
8	Masvada	7½	493 14 0	11 6 0	405 4 0	0 15 10	265 37 0	221 0 0	674 31 0	626 4 0	70 32 0	77 4 0
9	Márva	11½	369 4 0	11 6 0	380 10 0	0 14 11	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
10	Dunia	5½	247 12 0	4 0 0	251 12 0	0 14 5	224 26 0	165 6 0	604 14 0	417 2 0	44 34 0	43 14 0
11	Dunia	5½	232 2 0	4 0 0	236 2 0	0 13 6	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
12	Dunia	5½	15 4 0	.. .. .	15 4 0	0 13 2	97 37 0	79 4 0	116 17 0	94 8 0	.. .. .	.. .. .
13	Kotamalda	18½	394 0 0	5 0 0	399 0 0	0 14 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
14	Ambhatlav	8	168 10 0	0 6 0	169 0 0	1 0 6	137 13 0	126 12 0	301 1 0	295 12 0	62 20 0	62 4 0
15	Ujeti	9	475 10 0	4 2 0	479 12 0	1 1 3	98 3 0	92 8 0	542 30 0	572 4 0	80 37 0	87 10 0
16	Pandlav	14½	137 8 0	2 10 0	140 2 0	0 14 7	159 37 0	140 2 0	314 2 0	230 4 0	3 1 0	24 8 0
17	Vanseti	7½	191 2 0	0 4 0	191 6 0	1 0 7	96 8 0	86 6 0	280 30 0	276 12 0	46 5 0	42 14 0
18	Ghansar	3½	07 6 0	5 0 0	102 6 0	0 15 0	82 20 0	74 2 0	191 17 0	176 8 0	724 89 0	609 12 0
19	Váv	5	200 6 0	3 4 0	209 10 0	0 15 9	55 20 0	52 0 0	268 1 0	261 10 0	3 1 0	20 2 0
20	Hadabia	5½	194 14 0	3 4 0	198 2 0	0 14 11	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
21	Koprej	8½	372 10 0	9 2 0	381 12 0	1 1 11	47 5 0	42 4 0	388 33 0	424 0 0	26 27 0	28 8 0
22	Koprej	8½	242 8 0	.. .. .	242 8 0	1 0 11	20 16 0	19 8 0	268 20 0	282 0 0	7 2 0	34 2 0
23	Dundelav	5½	168 5 11	.. .. .	168 5 11	0 10 9	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
24	Dundelav	5½	210 6 0	.. .. .	210 6 0	0 14 4	141 13 0	127 14 0	375 24 0	398 4 0	6 21 0	38 12 0
25	Venania	11	61 16 9	.. .. .	61 16 9	0 4 3	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
26	Venania	11	197 4 0	.. .. .	207 4 0	1 2 11	263 15 0	234 12 0	506 7 0	529 0 0	20 11 0	16 10 0
27	Dharola	3½	23 4 0	.. .. .	33 4 0	0 15 7	61 27 0	54 12 0	95 32 0	88 0 0	14 31 0	13 10 0
28	Vedpur	9½	89 2 0	1 10 0	90 12 0	1 2 8	149 32 0	130 10 0	227 23 0	221 6 0	8 32 0	50 10 0
	Total .. .. .	..	4,516 4 0 4,112 11 11	69 4 0 69 4 0	4,584 8 0 4,131 15 11	1 0 1 0 14 8	2,732 18 0	2,385 14 0	7,207 24 0	6,970 6 0	1,471 20 0 54 3 0	1,340 0 0

ENTERED AS ALIENATED.						TOTAL OF GOVERNMENT AND ALIENATED LANDS.		QUIT-RENTS ON ALIENATED LANDS.		REMARKS.
GARDEN.		RICH.		Total.		Total Area, being total of Columns 37 and 45.	Total Assessment, being total of Columns 38 and 46.	Old System.	Survey System.	
Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.					
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
<i>Rate Rs. 2-0-0—continued.</i>										
A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	
297 22	1,472 4	122 39	291 0	1,017 3	2,623 12	2,498 15	5,494 4	376 10 10	375 8	

Rate Rs. 1-12-0—continued.

5 9	21 0	20 21	40 4	72 8	120 10	223 32	381 12	.....	.....	Unassessed.
.....	.....	.....	.....	26 9	35 0	226 34	274 3	.....	.....
16 0	55 0	.....	.....	351 18 7 3	452 14	470 9 7 3	590 8	.....	.....
21 9	76 0	20 21	40 4	449 35 7 3	608 8	920 35 7 3	1,246 12	.....	.....	Do.

Rate Rs. 1-8-0—continued.

.....	28 6	52 8	163 23	218 0	1,121 36	1,210 12	5 15 0	3 0	Unassessed.
13 4	44 2	36 4	63 4	358 8	454 2	1,170 10	1,376 12	41 14 0	40 4	
25 7	70 0	10 12	18 6	478 18	615 6	1,173 19	1,400 12	.....	.....
43 24	141 0	1 26	2 4	444 33	604 10	962 24	1,209 0	6 0 0	6 0	
3 36	13 0	3 2	5 10	51 19	105 0	286 19	352 4	.....	.....
17 36	59 10	10 0	24 0	6 17	182 0	6 17	705 4	.....	.....
4 24	14 0	.....	.....	108 4	4 32	4 32	198 8	.....	.....
.....	.....	0 29	1 0	17 1	27 8	138 12	44 8	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	24 30	24 8	45 8	165 0	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	11 2	26 8	162 1	7 2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	14 23	7 2	7 2	1,451 0	10 0 0	8 8
.....	.....	24 23	62 2	144 16	205 0	1,170 7	568 4	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	70 33	82 12	504 16	366 0	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	21 28	26 12	308 14	7 2	.....	.....
.....	.....	5 3	8 2	74 14	85 0	701 32	687 12	.....	.....
.....	.....	78 15	125 0	408 18	456 10	1,020 28	933 0	7 15 0	6 12
.....	.....	.....	.....	19 2	20 12	261 29	283 0	.....	.....
2 84	9 0	13 30	23 2	66 4	101 4	379 27	550 0	.....	.....
.....	.....	0 32	1 4	5 39	40 0	5 39	51 12	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	34 11	21 0	44 13	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	39 5	74 12	141 2	197 0	313 38	414 8	.....	.....
109 15	359 12	261 21	461 6	2,681 17 65 30	3,472 12	10,269 22 65 30	12,012 0	71 12 0	64 8	Do.

Rate Rs. 1-4-0—continued.

.....	176 24	189 0	Unassessed.
10 13	32 6	1 22	2 8	70 25	94 14	1,091 11	1,061 2	.....	3 8
5 10	15 4	17 0	29 4	3 29	120 6	3 29	442 12	8 2 0	7 8	
.....	.....	.....	.....	104 13	38 10	484 12	291 12	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	35 25	96 12	294 4	723 0	.....	.....
.....	.....	12 20	19 8	6 36	51 14	6 36	409 0	.....	.....
.....	.....	5 30	8 0	89 12	.....	764 3	94 8	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	60 24	.....	554 38	399 0	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	6 36	.....	116 17	410 12	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 36	754 4	.....	.....
10 11	30 10	15 11	22 2	38 11	115 0	455 28	382 8	.....	7 8
13 31	38 14	35 36	55 8	139 24	182 0	389 12	382 12	.....	13 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	3 1	102 4	682 14	.....	.....	.....
16 17	40 12	27 4	37 0	71 10	106 0	3 1	.....	.....	.....
19 5	51 8	8 3	11 10	73 13	.....	385 12	.....	.....	.....
15 16	42 12	30 7	41 0	73 13	693 8	364 3	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	8 5	.....	8 5	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	770 22	29 2	961 39	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3 1	.....	3 1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	31 24	40 4	299 25	290 12	.....	.....
.....	.....	18 34	20 12	40 21	40 4	420 14	473 4	.....	.....
.....	.....	16 25	26 6	7 2	60 8	7 2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	6 12	10 0	51 9	.....	319 35	342 8	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	6 21	48 12	6 21	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	32 18	62 14	45 4	.....	420 28	387 0	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	52 29	69 8	558 36	591 8	.....	.....
.....	.....	3 3	4 6	17 34	18 0	113 26	166 0	.....	.....
.....	.....	13 38	30 12	8 32	80 6	8 32	301 12	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	60 31	.....	297 14	.....	.....	.....
90 23	252 2	240 2	301 10	1,802 11 54 3	1,002 12	9,090 35 54 3	8,033 2	8 2 0	43 0	Do.

AREA AND ASSESSMENT OF GOVERNMENT

Number.	Name of Village.	Percentage of allotted Land.	NUMBER WHOLLY OR													
			Dry-crop.				Rice Lands.					Bāgīyat or				
			Maximum Rate.	Average Rate.	Area.	Assessment.	Maximum Rate.		Average Rate.	Area.	Assessment.	Kuctar or Lands watered by permanent Wells.				
							Soil.	Water.				Maximum Rate.	Average Rate including of Well Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
<i>CLASS V.—Maximum</i>																
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Amrápur	2½	1 0 0	0 11 11	58 3	43 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 3 5	23 7	40 4 0	..	..	..	..	..
2	Kankrádungri ..	4	1 0 0	0 12 4	44 12	34 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 2 11	18 30	22 2 0	..	..	..	..	..
3	Ránipura	3½	1 0 0	0 8 1	15 5	7 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Mándvi... ..	..	1 0 0	0 10 11	272 5	185 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Japura... ..	..	1 0 0	0 11 3	71 19	50 2 0	..	..	..	..	..	2 8 0	1 12 4	15 29	27 14 0	..
6	Gokalpura .. ..	..	1 0 0	0 12 4	45 1	34 12 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 7 5	1 1	1 8 0	2 8 0	1 15 1	8 22	16 10 0	..
7	Kátadia	2½	1 0 0	0 10 6	133 17	87 12 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 10	9 11	9 12 0	..	..	..	..	..
8	Vadátaláv	1	1 0 0	0 11 9	97 26	71 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 2 10	1 28	2 0 0	2 8 0	1 14 3	6 14	12 0 0	..
9	Ránvadia	4½	1 0 9	0 11 7	150 1	108 6 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 5 5	6 18	8 10 0	..	..	..	..	..
10	Chájdíváli	2½	1 0 0	0 11 5	0 35	0 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Dhíkva... ..	2	1 0 0	0 12 3	14 21	11 2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Dhankuva	1½	1 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Pálanpur	3½	1 0 0	0 10 9	140 8	94 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 2 2	9 1	10 4 0	..	..	..	..	..
14	Kherap... ..	6½	1 0 0	0 10 3	55 23	35 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Vávdí	3	1 0 0	0 9 5	57 11	33 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Umarván-nánu ..	6½	1 0 0	0 11 2	51 33	36 2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Khomdár .. ..	..	1 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Jáliákuva .. ..	..	1 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Chámpáner	½	1 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 8 0	1 13 0	13 10	24 0 0	..
20	Jhákharía	2	1 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Rasulpur .. ..	..	1 0 0	0 12 6	6 18	4 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Sultánpur	1½	1 0 0	0 11 8	14 4	10 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Kánkalpur	2½	1 0 0	0 10 0	6 39	4 6 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	2½	..	0 11 1	1,207 25	855 4 0	..	..	1 3 1	79 16	94 8 0	..	1 13 0	30 25	56 8 0	..
		½	..	0 11 5	26 21	18 14 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 13 0	13 10	24 0 0	..
		1½	..	0 11 1	1,234 6	854 2 0	..	..	1 3 1	79 16	94 8 0	..	1 13 4	43 35	56 8 0	..

CLASS VI.—Maximum

1	Umarván-motu ..	1	0 12 0	0 7 9	184 28	89 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Ved	7½	0 12 0	0 9 0	47 10	26 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Dhária... ..	2	0 12 0	0 7 9	9 24	4 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Talávdí	1½	0 12 0	0 7 11	300 9	147 14 0	0 12 0	..	10 13 9	6 27	5 12 0	..	..	..	..	..
5	Pandol... ..	4½	0 12 0	0 7 9	46 22	22 10 0	..	0 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Bámankuva	4½	0 12 0	0 8 8	39 19	21 6 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kanteli	13	0 12 0	0 9 2	13 21	7 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 13 11	3 18	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
8	Bápotia	½	0 12 0	0 8 0	2 33	1 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	1½	..	0 7 11	541 31	268 8 0	..	..	0 13 9	6 27	5 12 0	..	..	..	..	..
		5	..	0 8 4	102 15	53 4 0	..	..	0 13 11	3 18	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
		2½	..	0 8 0	644 6	321 12 0	..	..	0 13 10	10 5	8 12 0	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand Total ..	10	..	1 0 1	12,550 29	12,598 2 0	..	..	1 10 9	1,258 19	2,102 0 0	..	4 2 10	328 24	1,373 6	..
		1½	..	0 9 0	128 36	72 2 0	..	..	0 13 11	3 18	3 0 0	..	1 13 0	13 10	24 0 0	..
		8½	..	1 0 0	12,679 25	12,668 4 0	..	..	1 10 8	1,261 37	2,106 6 0	..	4 1 5	341 34	1,397 6	..

LANDS BY THE REVENUE SURVEY SETTLEMENT.								COMPARATIVE RESULTS OF THE SETTLEMENT.						
PARTIALLY CULTIVATED.								LATE SYSTEM.			SURVEY SYSTEM.			
Garden Lands.								General average Rate per Acre on Assessment of Area cultivated in A.D. 1879-90.	Average Collections from Government cultivated Land for last ten years from A.D. 1869-70 to A.D. 1878-79.	Collections from cultivated Government Lands in A.D. 1879-80.	Cultivated Area assessed by the Survey.	Area of (Peta-pad-tar) waste Land included in cultivated in Numbers.	Total cultivated Area, being total of Columns 28 and 29.	
Dhekuriat or river-watered Lands.				Total Garden Lands.										
Maximum Rate.		Average Rate.	Area.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Area.	Assessment.							
Soll.	Water.													
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
<i>Rate Re. 1.</i>														
Rs. a. p.	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.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.
..	0 11 6	138 4 2	65 4 0	90 24	0 28	91 10	
..	1 1 9	89 6 8	70 1 8	63 2	....	63 2	
..	0 11 0	23 14 2	10 6 0	15 5	....	15 5	
..	0 4 0	0 3 2	67 8 1	269 38	2 7	272 5	
..	1 12 4	15 29	27 14 0	0 4 0	0 2 10	21 12 8	87 8	....	87 8	
..	1 15 1	8 22	16 10 0	0 4 0	....	13 9 9	54 24	....	54 24	
..	0 11 10	103 6 8	99 9 9	134 15	8 13	142 23	
..	1 14 3	6 14	12 0 0	0 4 0	2 8 2	28 5 5	105 15	0 13	105 23	
..	0 11 1	78 9 0	108 5 6	155 36	0 23	156 19	
..	0 12 7	41 10 2	0 11 0	0 35	....	0 35	
..	0 12 10	125 9 0	11 11 0	14 21	....	14 21	
..	35 1 11	....	....	....	....
..	0 9 9	111 8 4	90 0 0	147 0	2 9	149 9	
..	0 9 9	68 1 5	33 14 0	55 28	....	55 28	
..	0 7 8	46 13 4	26 9 0	55 15	1 36	57 11	
..	0 7 4	99 8 0	22 3 0	48 27	3 6	51 23	
..	2 1 4	....	....	....	....
..	7 2 1	....	....	....	....
..	1 13 0	13 10	24 0 0	0 8 0	7 10 4	6 10 0	13 10	....	13 10	
..	24 9 11	....	....	....	....
..	0 7 2	17 14 10	2 7 0	5 18	....	5 18	
..	0 4 8	5 15 0	4 2 0	14 4	....	14 4	
..	0 6 2	6 1 7	2 11 0	6 39	....	6 39	
..	1 13 6	30 25	56 8 0	0 8 3	963 11 8	667 14 1	1,298 13	19 13	1,317 26	
..	1 13 0	13 10	24 0 0	0 6 5	71 7 1	15 14 0	39 31	....	39 31	
..	1 13 4	43 34	80 8 0	0 8 2	1,035 2 0	633 12 1	1,338 4	19 13	1,357 17	

Rate Re. 0-12-0.

..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	0 7 4	153 5 4	30 11 0	176 28	8 0	184 28
..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	0 5 4	38 13 5	15 6 0	46 12	0 35	47 10
..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	0 12 5	53 11 8	7 7 0	9 24	....	9 24
..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	0 9 2	314 2 6	171 11 0	299 2	7 34	306 36
..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	0 7 6	84 3 1	21 14 0	46 22	....	46 22
..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	0 5 5	18 13 11	12 4 0	35 33	3 21	39 19
..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	0 12 10	64 6 6	12 9 0	15 24	1 15	16 39
..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	0 11 8	19 13 1	2 1 0	2 33	....	2 33
..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	0 8 3	560 0 11	275 3 0	531 26	16 32	548 18
..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	0 7 9	137 4 7	48 12 0	100 37	4 36	105 33
..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	0 8 2	737 5 0	323 15 0	632 23	21 28	654 11
..	..	2 0 5	13 20	27 6	4 1 6	342 4	1,400 12	1 2 5	16,464 14 10	16,080 12 9	13,949 2	202 10	14,151 23
..	..	..	..	....	1 13 0	13 10	24 0	0 7 4	258 11 8	64 10 0	140 29	4 36	145 24
..	..	2 0 5	13 20	27 6	4 0 2	355 14	1,424 12	1 2 4	16,723 10 0	16,145 6 9	14,089 30	207 6	14,296 36

ENTERED AS ALIENATED.						TOTAL OF GOVERNMENT AND ALIENATED LANDS.		QUIT-RENTS ON ALIENATED LANDS.		REMARKS.
GARDEN.		RICE.		TOTAL.		Total Area, being total of Columns 37 and 45.	Total Assessment, being total of Columns 38 and 46.	Old System.	Survey System.	
Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.					
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51

Rate Re. 1—continued.

A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
....	14 32	18 0 0	22 32	24 8 0	296 4	249 4 0	....	....	....	....
..A.	2 32	3 8 0	32 28	25 8 0	118 8	98 8 0	....	....	....	....	Unassessed.
....	5 31	0 6 0	5 31	15 0 0	....	....	....	....	Do.
....	0 38	....	33 5	....	....	....	....	....	Do.
....	24 10	....	24 10	201 8 0	....	....	....	....	Do.
....	296 35	....	....	....	....	....	Do.
....	9	80 8 0	....	....	....	....	Do.
....	56	55 8 0	....	....	....	....	Do.
....	8 38	7 2 0	185 19	122 4 0	....	....	....	....	Do.
....	6 39	....	6 39	....	....	....	....	....	Do.
....	1 21	2 0 0	19 38	12 12 0	211 4	156 12 0	....	....	....	....	Do.
....	29 26	18 0 0	270 1	190 8 0	....	....	....	....	Do.
....	5 21	3 8 0	87 5	49 0 0	....	....	....	....	Do.
....	14 32	....	14 32	....	....	....	....	....	Do.
....	23 12	18 0 0	180 33	126 12 0	....	....	....	....	Do.
....	7 2	....	7 2	24 0 0	....	....	....	....	Do.
....	11 23	....	11 23	....	....	....	....	....	Do.
....	7 21	8 0 0	42 35	33 2 0	686 7	337 4 0	....	....	....	....	Do.
....	20 14	14 10 0	243 39	157 8 0	....	....	....	....	Do.
....	18 10	11 10 0	222 28	121 4 0	....	....	....	....	Do.
....	7 27	7 8 0	70 12	53 4 0	285 9	198 12 0	....	....	....	....	Do.
....	7 27	....	7 27	....	....	....	....	....	Do.
....	Do.
....	7 2	....	13 10	24 0 0	....	....	....	....	Do.
....	7 2	....	7 2	....	....	....	....	....	Do.
....	30 5	....	30 5	....	....	....	....	....	Do.
....	88 27	64 8 0	....	....	....	....	Do.
....	7 23	5 4 0	24 3	17 4 0	....	....	....	....	Do.
....	9 18	....	9 18	25 0 0	....	....	....	....	Do.
....	7 2	....	7 2	....	....	....	....	....	Do.
....	34 13	39 10 0	295 24	221 6 0	3,187 18	2,234 4 0	....	....	....	....	Forest.
....	78 4	5 4 0	78 4	130 12 0	....	....	....	....	Forest.
....	7 23	....	171 0	....	....	....	....	....	Forest.
....	53 27	....	53 27	....	....	....	....	....	Forest.
....	34 13	39 10 0	303 7	226 10 0	3,358 18	2,365 0 0	....	....	....	....	Forest.
....	131 31	....	131 31	....	....	....	....	....	Forest.

Rate Re. 0-12—continued.

....	....	....	....	20 15	9 12 0	419 23	192 0 0	....	....	....	....	Unassessed.
....	....	2 23	2 0 0	46 24	25 0 0	131 26	71 8 0	....	....	....	....	Unassessed.
....	....	....	....	7 2	....	7 2	....	....	....	....	....	Do.
....	....	....	....	21 0	9 4 0	113 15	52 8 0	....	....	....	....	Do.
....	....	6 6	5 0 0	78 33	43 10 0	383 24	435 0 0	....	....	....	....	Do.
....	....	....	....	7 2	16 0 0	7 2	191 6 0	....	....	....	....	Do.
....	....	....	....	32 36	....	437 17	....	....	....	....	....	Do.
....	....	....	....	7 2	3 8 0	120 8	61 0 0	....	....	....	....	Do.
....	....	....	....	11 30	....	11 30	....	....	....	....	....	Do.
....	....	9 28	8 12 0	101 35	61 2 0	274 25	158 8 0	....	....	....	....	Do.
....	....	....	....	3 31	....	3 31	....	....	....	....	....	Do.
....	....	....	....	....	....	207 10	104 8 0	....	....	....	....	Do.
....	....	....	....	5 29	....	5 29	....	....	....	....	....	Do.
....	....	8 28	7 0 0	166 32	87 10 0	1,548 7	751 0 0	....	....	....	....	Forest.
....	....	0 28	8 12 0	14 4	80 10 0	14 4	615 6 0	....	....	....	....	Forest.
....	....	....	....	141 34	....	1,039 20	....	....	....	....	....	Forest.
....	....	....	....	21 10	....	21 10	....	....	....	....	....	Forest.
....	....	18 10	15 12 0	308 26	163 4 0	2,587 27	1,266 6 0	....	....	....	....	Forest.
....	....	....	....	35 14	....	35 14	....	....	....	....	....	Forest.
618 29	2,100 2 0	688 14	1,200 14 0	6,418 2	8,076 12 0	37,524 12	30,671 6 0	456 8 10	483 0 0	....	....	Forest.
....	....	0 28	8 12 0	219 4	85 14 0	319 4	646 2 0	....	....	....	....	Forest.
....	....	....	....	140 17	....	1,210 20	....	....	....	....	....	Forest.
....	....	....	....	74 37	....	74 37	....	....	....	....	....	Forest.
518 29	2,100 2 0	698 2	1,209 10 0	6,502 19	8,082 10 0	38,734 32	31,317 8 0	456 8 10	483 0 0	....	....	Forest.
....	....	....	....	294 1	....	294 1	....	....	....	....	....	Forest.

N. B. BEYTS,
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarat.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. I.

Details of Surveyed Area.

Name of District.	Total Number of Villages.	Area in Square Miles.	VILLAGES SURVEYED IN DETAIL.		DETAILS OF SURVEYED AREA.						
			Number.	Area in Square Miles.	Description of Land.	Government.		Alienated.		Total.	
						Numbers.	Acres.	Numbers.	Acres.	Numbers.	Acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Hálol	{ 73 Khálsa, surveyed and settled. 77 Tálukdári surveyed and settlement not made. 16 Alienated surveyed and settlement not made. 166	M. a. g. 261 973 7	73	M. a. g. 131 107 8	Occupied—	} 2,959	A. g. 12,550 29 342 4 1,258 19	} 1,259	A. g. 5,425 3 518 29 688 14	} 4,218	} 17,975 32 860 33 1,946 33
					Dry-crop						
					Garden						
					Rice						
					Total ...	2,959	14,151 12	1,259	6,632 6	4,218	20,783 18
					Culturable Waste—	} 430	A. g. 6,757 34 17 18 184 26	} ...	} ...	} 430	} 6,757 34 17 18 184 26
					Dry-crop						
					Garden						
					Rice						
					Total ...	430	6,959 38	...	...	430	6,959 38
Unculturable land divided into numbers	62	897 18	...	...	62	897 18					
Forests inclusive of unassessed land	283	53,692 18	31	224 14	314	53,916 32					
Village sites, rivers, tanks, roads, &c.	1,389 22	1,389 22					
Grand Total ..	3,734	77,090 28	1,290	6,856 20	5,024	83,947 8					

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N. B. BEYTS,
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarát.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. II.

Details of Survey Assessment.

Name of District.	Number of villages surveyed in detail.	DETAIL OF CULTURABLE AREA.											
		Tenure.	Description of Land.	Occupied.			Unoccupied arable waste.			Total.			
1	2	3	4	Acres.	Assessment Rupees.	Average rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment Rupees.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment Rupees.	Average Rate per Acre.	
Halol ...	73	Government.	Dry-crop ...	12,550 29	12,596 2	1 0 1	6,757 34	5,283 12	0 12 6	19,308 23	17,879 14	0 14 10	
			Garden ...	128 36	72 2	0 9 0	909 29	456 2	0 8 0	1,038 25	528 4	0 8 2	
			Rice ...	342 4	1,400 12	4 1 6	17 18	45 12	2 9 11	359 22	1,446 8	4 0 4	
				13 10	24 0	1 13 0	13 10	24 0	1 13 0	
				1,258 19	2,103 6	1 10 9	184 26	264 14	1 6 11	1,443 5	2,368 4	1 10 3	
				3 18	3 0	0 13 11	5 30	5 0	0 13 11	9 8	8 0	0 13 11	
			Total ...	14,151 12	16,100 4	1 2 2	6,959 38	5,594 6	0 12 10	21,111 10	21,694 10	1 0 5	
				145 24	99 2	0 10 11	915 19	461 2	0 8 1	1,061 3	560 4	0 8 5	
			Inám ...	Dry-crop ...	5,205 39	5,615 12	1 1 3	5,205 39	5,615 12	1 1 3
				Garden ...	219 4	219 4
				Rice ...	139 29	77 2	0 8 9	139 29	77 2	0 8 9
					74 37	74 37
		518 29		2,160 2	4 2 7	...	...	...	518 29	2,160 2	4 2 7
		688 14		1,200 14	1 11 11	...	...	...	688 14	1,200 14	1 11 11
		Total ...	6,413 2	8,976 12	1 6 5	...	...	...	6,413 2	8,976 12	1 6 5
			219 4	...	...	...	...	...	219 4	...	...
			149 17	85 14	0 9 2	...	...	...	149 17	85 14	0 9 2
			74 37	...	...	...	...	...	74 37	...	...
	Total ...	Dry-crop ...	17,756 28	18,211 14	1 0 5	6,757 34	5,283 12	0 12 6	24,514 22	23,495 10	0 15 4		
		Garden ...	219 4	...	...	909 29	456 2	0 8 0	1,178 14	605 6	0 8 3
		Rice ...	268 25	149 4	0 8 11	...	...	...	74 37	...	...
			74 37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			860 33	3,560 14	4 2 2	17 18	45 12	2 9 11	878 11	3,606 10	4 1 9		
			13 10	24 0	1 13 0	...	...	...	13 10	24 0	1 13 0
		Total ...	20,564 14	25,077 0	1 3 6	6,959 38	5,594 6	0 12 10	27,524 12	30,671 6	1 1 10		
			219 4	...	...	...	...	...	219 4	...	...
			295 1	185 0	0 10 0	915 19	461 2	0 8 1	1,210 20	646 2	0 8 7		
			74 37	...	...	...	...	...	74 37	...	...
			20,859 15	25,262 0	1 3 5	7,875 17	6,055 8	0 12 4	28,734 32	31,317 8	1 1 5		
			294 1	...	...	...	...	...	294 1	...	...

	Rs. a. p.	Forest. Rs. a. p.	Total. Rs. a. p.
Total Assessment on Government and Inám ...	30,671 6 0	646 2 0	31,317 8 0
Deduct valuations of alienations ...	8,976 12 0	85 14 0	9,062 10 0
Remains realizable ...	21,694 10 0	560 4 0	22,254 14 0
Add realizable quit-rents, &c. ...	483 0 0	.....	483 0 0
Add sale of grazing farms, beds of rivers, &c. ...	4,517 11 8	258 13 11	4,776 9 7
Total realizable Revenue ...	26,695 5 8	819 1 11	27,514 7 7

* Unassessed.

† Forest.

N. B. BEYTS,
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey
and Assessment, Gujarát.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. III.

Details of Cultivation.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CULTIVATION OF GOVERNMENT AND INÁM LANDS.		
			Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hálol ...	73	Rice in husk	12	12	...
		Kodra	26½	26½	...
		Bájri	30	30	...
		Bavto	4½	4½	...
		Banti	5	5	...
		Sámel	½	½	...
		Maize	1	1	...
		Juvár (Sundiu)	1	1	...
		Tuer	1½	1½	...
		Tal	¾	¾	...
		Math, Adad, Guvár, Vál, &c. ...	½	½	...
		Fallow	10	10	...
		Gram	2	...	2
		Castor-oil seed	5	...	5
		Wheat, Chibhdi, Vegetable, Sar-sav, Onion, Tobacco, Chillies, Sugarcane, &c.	½	...	½
		Total ...	100	92½	7½

N. B. BEYTS,

Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey
and Assessment, Gujarát.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. IV.

Detail of Population.

Táluka.	Caste.	MALES.			FEMALES.			Total of Columns V. and VIII.	CAN READ.			
		Under 12 years of age.	Above 12 years of age.	Total Males.	Under 12 years of age.	Above 12 years of age.	Total Females.		Males.		Females.	
									Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hálol ...	Bráhmíns ...	31	80	111	27	68	95	206	80	72	4	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Baniás ...	153	251	404	110	216	326	730	336	83	1	$\frac{1}{4}$
	Goldsmiths ...	15	15	30	7	16	23	53	11	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...
	Tailors ...	13	15	28	8	13	21	49	7	25	...	...
	Carpenters ...	38	46	84	24	52	76	160	4	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...
	Rajput ...	14	43	57	12	32	44	101	4	7	...	...
	Kanbi ...	39	58	97	18	50	68	165	13	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...
	Barbers ...	20	36	56	13	30	43	99	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...
	Blacksmiths ...	1	4	5	2	4	6	11	...	...	...	...
	Potters ...	48	38	86	21	38	59	145	...	...	...	...
	Odes ...	6	6	12	4	7	11	23	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...
	Chúrans ...	115	149	264	104	134	238	502	...	...	...	...
	Rabáris ...	115	183	298	70	156	226	524	...	...	...	...
	Maráthás ...	6	25	31	6	21	27	58	7	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...
	Musalmánás ...	80	121	201	54	91	145	346	26	13	...	...
	Koli ...	1,897	2,298	4,195	1,695	2,261	3,956	8,151	52	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...
	Talávías... ..	277	376	653	266	340	606	1,259	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	...	...
	Náikdás ...	366	415	781	387	416	803	1,584	...	...	...	...
	Bhils ...	273	312	585	247	279	526	1,111	19	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...
	Dhers ...	51	95	146	47	88	135	281	...	...	...	...
	Tanners ...	15	26	41	16	23	39	80	...	...	...	...
	Bhangis ...	49	64	113	26	62	88	201	...	...	...	...
	Kachiás ...	10	25	35	5	15	20	55	...	...	...	...
	Oilmen ...	34	59	93	26	53	79	172	1	100	...	...
	Shoemakers ...	3	6	9	5	6	11	20	...	...	...	...
	Rice-cleaners ...	15	13	28	5	18	23	51	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	52	81	133	23	61	84	217	15	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...
	Total ...	3,736	4,840	8,576	3,228	4,550	7,778	16,354	579	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	...

N. B. BEYTS,

Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarát.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. V.

Occupations of the People.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Occupations.	Number.
1	2	3	4
Hálol ...	73	Agriculturists ...	9,139
		Partly agriculturists	3,472
		Traders ...	762
		Vegetable-dealers	55
		Weavers ...	68
		Goldsmiths ...	53
		Tailors ...	49
		Barbers ...	99
		Blacksmiths ...	11
		Potters ...	136
		Bricklayers ...	32
		Shoemakers ...	20
		Carpenters ...	160
		Parchers ...	10
		Tanners ...	124
		Lime-burners ...	3
		Vendor of spirits	18
		Drummers ...	78
		Oilmen ...	172
		Basket-makers ...	201
		Rice-cleaners ...	51
		Shepherds, &c. ...	1,027
		Beggars ...	191
		Servants ...	361
		Miscellaneous ...	62
		Total ...	16,354

N. B. BEYTS,

Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarát.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. VI.

Return of Houses, Chávdís, Wells, &c., and of Live and Dead Stock.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	HOUSES.					WELLS.				CARTS AND PLOUGHS.		LIVE STOCK.														
		Chávdís.	Tiled.	Flat-roofed.	Thatched.	Total.	For Irrigation.	Drinking.	Out of repair.	Total.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Horses and Ponies.			Female Buffaloes.			Cows.			Cart and Plough Oxen and Buffaloes.	Sheep, old and young.	Goats, old and young.	Donkeys, old and young.	Mules.	Camels.
													Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Hálol ...	73	5	452	...	2,882	3,319	83	42	100	225	608	1,817	149	32	181	2,469	113	2,582	6,004	4,500	2,488		92	...	11

N. B. BEYTS,

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STATISTICAL TABLE No. VII.

Detail of Occupancy.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	No. of "Khátás" distinctly recorded.	Average Area of each Kháta—Acres.	Average Acres of cultivation to each Head of Total Population.	Average Acres of Agricultural Population only.	Average Acres to one Plough.	Average Assessment of cultivated Land in year per "Kháta."	Average Assessment per Head of Total Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Hálol ...	73	2,693	7 34 0	1 12 0	1 27 0	11 26 0	9 6 1 5 12 6	1 8 9 0 15 3

The pale ink figures in columns 8 and 9 are calculated on full assessment.
The black figures in columns 8 and 9 are calculated on the realizable revenue.

N. B. BEYTS,

Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarát.

No. 992 OF 1881.

FROM

G. F. M. GRANT, ESQUIRE,
Acting Collector, Panch Maháls ;

TO

G. F. SHEPPARD, ESQUIRE,
Commissioner, N. D.

Godhra, 3rd May 1881.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the final report of the Deputy Superintendent of Survey on the settlement of the Hálol Mahál.

2. There is nothing very striking in the figures given in the tabular statement under para. 2. The actual realizations from Government cultivated land fell short of Mr. Beyts' anticipations, and were a mere trifle over those of the previous year, but the people in Hálol will take a little time to get familiarized with the system newly introduced.

3. The hak and veros referred to in paras. 5, 6 and 7 should be remitted as suggested.

4. As regards the Wáda lands I have since had some correspondence with the Survey Department under the old arrangements these were never charged, the Bhil and Náikda cultivators putting up huts here and there, as suited them, and enclosing small pieces of land round them. These huts will sometimes be so scattered that it is impossible to regard them as one settlement. During the jamábandi, however, this year, it struck me that instances were not infrequent of such homesteads being formed to the extent of 10, 12, 20, or more in a single survey number. As there seemed hopes that such settlement would become centres, attract others, and in time form hamlets, I wrote to Mr. Beyts on the subject. Mr. Bulkley, his *locum tenens*, has made arrangements, by which where the huts really form a cluster, agám talioo will be established. Those who live in scattered huts will pay assessment on their wádas. This will tend to encourage these people to come together and form committees, which is in every way desirable, and those who have already shown a tendency to live together will not be disheartened by being charged for their homesteads after having enjoyed them without payment under the former system.

5. Looking at the great difference in the conditions of Kálol and Hálol, I think Mr. Beyts' proposal (para. 10) to fix the kacha well rate in the latter at Rs. 2 per kos (or $\frac{1}{3}$ of the rate in the former) is fair and reasonable.

6. In para. 14, Mr. Beyts refers to and accounts for errors which got into the statistical papers last year. A new set is appended to his present report.

7. There is no doubt the rates fixed are moderate, but in doing the jamábandi this year the actual collections for land revenue seemed to have slightly fallen off. The realizations on account of fines for unauthorized cultivation considerably more than made up for this, although offences of the kind were very leniently dealt with. The poorer classes do not as yet understand the new system, and there were large traverse numbers, of which they would not take up the whole, so cultivated parts. These are now being split up into smaller numbers, and, I think, when this is done, a good deal of the land now unauthorizedly cultivated will be taken up in a legitimate manner, and that there will be an apparent, as well as a real, increase of land revenue.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. F. M. GRANT,

Acting Collector, Panch Maháls.

Through the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

No. 551 of 1881.

FROM

COLONEL W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D. ;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,
Northern Division.

Poana, 28th May 1881.

SIR,

I beg to forward the final settlement report of the Hálol Mahál the survey settlement of which was sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 2688 of the 24th May 1880.

2. The estimated revenue result on the Government occupied land on Mr. Beyts' calculations was Rs. 21,130 against the ten years' average of Rs. 16,723, and the last year's collections of Rs. 16,145 the actual result has proved to be but Rs. 16,199 or Rs. 4,931 less than Mr. Beyts' estimate, 23 per cent., and Rs. 524 less than the ten years' past average and but Rs. 54 in excess of the last year's realizations. The Deputy Superintendent gives no explanation whatever of the cause of the error in his estimate of revenue under the survey settlement by so large an amount as 23 per cent. But it appears probable that the miscalculation arose from an over-estimate of the Government occupied area which I observe in para. 2 of Government Resolution No. 2688 of the 24th May 1880 is put at acres 16,529 (I have no copy of the original settlement report of last year so quote areas from the Resolution) now in Statistical Table No. I. appended to the Deputy Superintendent's report, the Government occupied area is put at acres 14,151. Again in the Government Resolution above referred to the area of unoccupied arable Government waste is put at acres 9,894 while from the statistical table above referred to it is now put at acres 6,959. Though there is so large a reduction in the realized revenue below the estimate of the Deputy Superintendent, there is no material actual loss, and the acres 6,959 of Government unoccupied arable waste bearing survey assessment Rs. 5,594 will afford room for a future increase to the revenue as the people settle down and habituate themselves to the more regular definition of cultivation prevalent in a surveyed district.

3. The remission of the cesses referred to in paras. 5, 6 and 7 of the Deputy Superintendent's report is proposed for sanction in which the Collector concurs.

4. The arrangements in regard to house sites explained in the Collector's 4th para. appear judicious.

5. In garden it appears that a kos or mot (the leather bag used for raising water from wells) rate of Re. 1 on kacha wells was sanctioned, while in Kálol this rate was fixed at Rs. 6, an entire moderate rate of Rs. 2 is now proposed for Hálol which is approved by the Collector.

6. In para. 2 of Government Resolution No. 2688 of 24th May last Government adverted to apparent errors in Mr. Beyts' statistical tables, these errors are now admitted and corrected tables are forwarded.

7. Some material changes and reductions in the rates proposed by Mr. Beyts were ordered by Government Resolution No. 2688 of the 24th May last, the last paragraph of the present report appears to advert to the modification of the rates then made and to prophecy evil results therefrom. These evil anticipations appear uncalled for, it would have been more to the purpose had Mr. Beyts instead given some explanation of the undoubted fact of this estimate of revenue being excessively wrong.

Your obedient Servant,

W C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

No. 1642 OF 1881.

FROM

G. F. SHEPPARD, ESQUIRE,
Commissioner, N. D. ;

TO

J. B. PEILE, ESQUIRE, C.S.I.,
Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Bombay.

Poona, 7th June 1881.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward report from the Deputy Superintendent, Gujarat Revenue Survey, showing the results of the rates sanctioned for Hálol by Government Resolution No. 2688 of 24th May 1880.

2. The Survey Commissioner's explanation of the difference between Mr. Beyts' actuals and estimates is probably the correct one, but it is strange that the Deputy Superintendent should have satisfied himself with simply reporting a deficit of some 23 per cent. without explanation or remark.

3. It is to be regretted also that the Deputy Superintendent has not yet been able to obtain the information regarding the requirements of the Forest Department as desired in para. 2 of the Government Resolution above quoted.

4. As forest restrictions are introduced it will be necessary to guard against the tendency on the part of the cultivators to resign their holdings and to take up fresh land continually for the sake of the stunted jungle and brushwood growing on the latter. If this is not checked the whole culturable waste will soon be denuded of every bush standing thereon.

5. The Collector's proposals regarding "Wáda" lands (known in the Deccan as "Purdia") are concurred in by the Survey Commissioners and appear to me only reasonable. I would however restrict the maximum to $\frac{1}{4}$ acre *everywhere*. This is amply sufficient for the house-holder to grow a little tobacco, pepper or vegetable for his own consumption. An *acre* of tobacco or chillies would produce more than he requires for himself and family, and if such cultivation is carried on *for profit* it is not reasonable that the State should sacrifice the assessment. It should be understood also that such rent-free cultivation can only be allowed in plots adjoining the cultivator's house, and for so long only as the latter is *occupied*. It is not uncommon to find exemption claimed for plots at a distance from the existing house-sites. These are perhaps sold to third parties instead of reverting to the village site, and the concession is thus open to abuse unless carefully guarded.

6. On the subject of the proposed kacha well assessment (Superintendent's para. 10) I would venture to ask for liberal treatment. The development of Hálol will depend very much on the improvement of its water-supply. These kacha wells are seldom used for sugarcane cultivation, but generally to supplement the rainfall for *ordinary crops*. A rate of Rs. 2 per kos does not *appear* prohibitive, but while they are taxed at all, very few of these wells will be made. I have never understood the principle of such taxation, and have many times reported that the return is utterly disproportionate to the discouragement thereby given to these useful works. If the few thousand rupees now charged on kacha wells in Kaira were remitted, a large number of new ones would be made at once, and in a district where water *never fails*, much anxiety on account of short or unseasonable rainfall would be thereby prevented. I would ask that (at any rate as a special measure during the currency of this short lease) the kos-rate on these wells may be altogether suspended.

7. It is, in my opinion, to be regretted that fines were exacted at the first jamábandi settlement, to the amount alluded to by the Collector in his 7th para. I have called for details of these, and will remit, if necessary,

should it appear that sufficient consideration has not been allowed. It is not desirable that fines should be looked on as a means of supplementing the revenue.

8. The hak and veros alluded to by the Superintendent in his 6th and 7th paras. may be discontinued.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. F. SHEPPARD,

Commissioner, N. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 4132.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th July 1881.

Letter from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 1642, dated 7th June 1881—Submitting, with his own remarks, with reference to Government Resolution No. 2688 of 24th May 1880, correspondence noted in the margin, connected with the final settlement report of the Deputy Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey (No. 190 of 1881) on the seventy-three rayatvári villages of the Hálol sub-division of the Panch Maháls.

Letter from the Acting Collector, Panch Maháls, No. 992, dated 3rd May 1881.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 551, dated 23rd May 1881.

Letter from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 1890, dated 30th June 1881—Stating, with reference to Government memorandum No. 3663, dated the 25th idem, that the remarks made in paragraph 2 of his letter No. 1642, were founded on those of the Survey Commissioner by whom Mr. Beyts' original report had been reviewed, but, as pointed out by Government, Mr. Beyts is clearly not responsible for the difference in the financial results of the settlement of the Hálol Peta Mahál; and observing that he is unable to account for the difference in area (both occupied and unoccupied arable assessed) shown in the original report and in Mr. Beyts' subsequent return, and until this is explained he thinks it due to the late Survey Commissioner and to himself to adhere to the remarks made by him so far as they refer to this portion of the "estimates and actuals."

RESOLUTION.—The realizations under the survey rates during the past year were Rs. 16,199, a sum but slightly in excess of the collections under the old rates in the previous year. There is, however, a considerable area of cultivable land still available which it is hoped that the rayats may be encouraged by the lowness of the rates to take up.

2. The cesses referred to in the Deputy Superintendent's paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 and which are named in the margin, should be remitted.

3. As regards the question of Wáda lands discussed in the Collector's paragraph 4, Government direct that cultivators should be allowed half an acre free of assessment as a site and compound for each hut whether built on the village site or detached; but they should not be allowed to sell or mortgage this land.

4. Where kacha wells are made the highest jiráit rate should be imposed, viz., Rs. 2 an acre. No separate rate should be imposed on the "kos."

5. The late Survey Commissioner and Commissioner, N. D., both censure the Deputy Superintendent of Survey because his estimate of future revenue, based on the rates proposed by him in his original settlement report, has not been realized. The censure appeared inexplicable to Government who remembered that the rates finally sanctioned were entirely different from and much lower than those proposed by the Deputy Superintendent, and the Commissioner was asked for an explanation. In submitting this explanation he

admits that the Deputy Superintendent was not responsible for the financial results of the settlement. The Commissioner would appear to have adopted the late Survey Commissioner's censure without sufficient enquiry as to its justice, and Government are glad that he now concurs with them in exempting the Deputy Superintendent from blame in respect of the difference in the financial results. The errors in the statistical figures originally submitted by the latter officer are undoubtedly unsatisfactory, but knowing that he has on former occasions been commended for his industry and considering that he excuses the inaccuracies noticed by the bad state of his health at the time of his report Government do not deem it necessary to call for further explanation.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
The Collector of the Panch Maháls.

No. 597 of 1885.

Camp Kálol, 17th March 1885.

Forwarded to the Commissioner, N. D.

2. As in the recent revisions of the Dohad Táluka and Jhálod Mahál the undersigned has no remarks to offer. The total increase in the assessment of the Mahál only amounts to Rs. 236-15-0 which is owing to the special water-rate imposed on 307 acres 29 gunthás by the original settlement having been replaced by an increase of assessment on 12,850 acres 10 gunthás now adjudged as possessing facilities for irrigation. The undersigned supports Mr. Bulkley's proposal in his 3rd paragraph regarding the term of the settlement.

J. K. SPENCE,
Collector, Panch Maháls.

Through the Survey Commissioner.

No. 681 of 1885.

FROM

T. H. STEWART, Esq.,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner ;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.

*Survey Commissioner's Office,
Mahábaleshvar, 14th April 1885.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the accompanying papers relative to the proposed revision of the survey rates of assessment in 73 khálsa villages of the Hálol Táluka of the Panch Maháls Collectorate.

2. The survey rates were introduced into these villages for the first time in 1879-80 under the sanction conveyed in Government Resolution No. 2688 of 24th May 1880 and were guaranteed for a term of 5 years which has now ex-

pired. The object of curtailing the guarantee was that the rates might have a short period of trial before their imposition was made in any way final. The results of the survey rates may be judged from Statement A. appended to Mr. Bulkley's report which shows that although there have been considerable fluctuations in the intermediate years the area of land under occupation has increased during the five years' period by 1,543 acres and the revenue demand by Rs. 2,063. The remissions given during last year amounted to Rs. 232 only, while only Rs. 6 remained as an outstanding balance at the end of the year. It is not explained how the area of Government assessed waste was greater in 1881-82 although the area taken up for cultivation was greater, but it would appear that a large addition was made in that year from the head of unassessed waste to that of assessed.

3. In the case of this táluka, as in the cases of Jhálod and Dohad, it is not intended to make any alteration in the grouping of villages and the maximum rates for dry-crop land which were fixed after considerable discussion in 1880. But it is proposed to do away entirely with the special rates levied on lands watered by wells both paka and kacha and to make a small addition to the soil rates of such lands as may be adjudged to possess readily utilizable sub-soil water advantages. The rules under which the classification has been carried out are those which have been sanctioned for the Dohad and Jhálod Tálukas with some modification only of the depth from the surface which forms the limits of the three water classes. The water bearing strata in Hálol are as a rule further from the surface, but the disadvantage is counterbalanced by the fact that rock is much more rarely found intervening. Where water is adjudged to be available within 20 feet from the surface the advantage has been placed in the first class, where upwards of 20 but within 30 feet in the second class and where upwards of 30 feet but within 35 feet in the third class. Sub-soil water advantages over 35 feet are not assessed at all.

4. It will be seen that Mr. Bulkley proposes to extend the settlement to those lands also which are capable of being irrigated from streams by means of "dhekudis" or lifts. This requires some explanation in the light of the remarks contained in paragraph 5 of Government Resolution No. 302 of 13th January last sanctioning the revised rates for the Dohad Táluka. The classification of the land for water advantages had been completed in the Hálol Táluka under the same rules as were applied to Dohad Táluka fully three months before the remarks above alluded to were communicated, and if it had been decided to cancel the classification of lands having "dhekudi" advantages and to leave them to be dealt with under Section 55 of the Land Revenue Code, a laborious over-hauling of the classification registers to separate the "dhekudi" valuation from that added for sub-soil water would have been necessary. I am satisfied, however, that it is equally desirable that a settlement should be come to once for all of the limited facilities for irrigation by water lifts which are found to exist in the Hálol Táluka. The agricultural population of this tract is on the whole more backward than that of the Dohad Táluka consisting chiefly of Bhils, Naikras and other backward tribes who should be encouraged to use every means available to produce the more valuable kinds of crops. The actual area in these villages at present irrigated from "dhekudis" is only 16½ acres, and as the streams in this táluka usually dry up before the hot season, it can never be expected that this kind of irrigation will be very common or profitable. A special rate on "dhekudiat" lands under such circumstances would be likely to prevent the further utilization of a means of irrigation which might be extended to its fullest limits if a small addition only is added to the dry-crop valuation of the lands possessing the advantage. I would therefore urge the extension as a special case of the proposed "dhekudiat" settlement to these villages also. Besides Dohad and Jhálod this is the only other Gujarát Táluka in which under any circumstances I would recommend the extension of this concession.

5. The result of the revision proposals will be an increase of revenue to Government of Rs. 236-15-0 only, equal to 1½ per cent. on the revenue now levied on Government occupied land. There will be an entire remission of the special assessment on wells which amounts under the old settlement to Rs. 887-12-0 assessed on 307 acres 29 gunthás of land. It will be seen from paragraph 5 of Government Resolution No. 2688 of 24th May 1880 that the

rate per acre on garden lands irrigated from wells was as high as Rs. 6 and Rs. 5 in the first and second groups in which such lands are chiefly found : hence the relief to those who by their enterprise and industry have hitherto dug wells will be very appreciable, while the slight increase made to the dry-crop assessment of lands in which wells can be dug in future cannot possibly operate to deter an occupant from making an improvement which will so enormously increase the share left to him of the gross produce of the land.

6. The whole area adjudged by the classers of the Department to be irrigable is 12,850 acres 10 gunthás, on which the extra assessment imposed will come to Rs. 1,124-11-0. The following will be the incidence per acre of the additional rate :—

On the total occupied area adjudged to possess assessable sub-soil water facilities Re. 0-1-5 per acre.

On the total area adjudged to possess such sub-soil facilities, whether occupied or unoccupied Re. 0-1-3.

On the total occupied area irrigable and unirrigable about Re. 0-1-2.

7. I beg to recommend that as proposed by Mr. Bulkley the revised rates should be introduced in 1885-86 and guaranteed for a period of 20 years.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. H. STEWART,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Through the Commissioner, N. D.

(Below Survey and Settlement Commissioner's No. 681, dated 14th April 1885.)

No. 1349 of 1885.

Camp Lonávi, 20th April 1885.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Submitted for sanction.

2. The Collector should have explained the decrease in the cultivated area shown in the statement, and noticed by the Deputy Superintendent. The five years' settlement sanctioned in 1879-80 was of a tentative nature, and the suitability of the rates should have been carefully considered.

3. It must however be remembered that the rates sanctioned in the above year were considerably lower than those proposed by the Superintendent. It is moreover certain that on a wild tract such as Hálol, the pressure of too high rates would be shown by difficulty in collection, and by large balances of revenue. It appears however that the existing rates have been collected with great ease, and that the amount outstanding is only nominal. On the other hand there is no proposal to *increase* the rates, and I therefore support the proposal that the existing rates be guaranteed for a period of 20 years.

4. The extra assessment for water advantage is inappreciable, viz., 1½ anna per acre on the area found to possess such facility. During my late tour in Gujarát, I did not hear a single complaint against this new principle. The relief afforded by the substitution of this system for that of special well assessment will be more and more felt as revision work proceeds. Under the explanation afforded by the Survey Commissioner, I have no objection to offer to the treatment in a similar manner of the land irrigated by water-lifts.

G. F. SHEPPARD,

Commissioner, N. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment : Revision Settlement of 73 villages of the Hálol Táluka of the Panch Maháls Collectorate.

No. 3997.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th May 1885.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 1349, dated 20th April 1885—Submitting the papers noted in the margin relative to the revision of the survey rates of assessment in 73 khálsa villages of the Hálol Táluka of the Panch Maháls Collectorate.

Letter No. 146, dated 9th March 1885, from the Deputy Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey.
 Memorandum No. 597, dated 17th March 1885, from the Collector of the Panch Maháls.
 Letter No. 681, dated 14th April 1885, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

RESOLUTION.—A survey settlement was sanctioned for the Hálol Táluka in Government Resolution No. 2688 dated 24th May 1880. The rates formed the subject of considerable discussion, and those approved by Government were guaranteed for 5 years only, in order that there might be an opportunity of revising them within a reasonable time if they were found unsuitable. They were introduced at the close of the year 1879-80, and levied in and from the year 1880-81, so that the period of guarantee expires in the current revenue year.

2. The introduction of the rates was followed by a decrease in the area in occupation, which is attributed by Mr. Bulkley to two causes, (1) that a considerable area of included waste was excluded from the original total area of occupied survey numbers and relinquished, and (2) that some of the land which had been held by members of the Talavia colony was abandoned. The statement of the first reason is not very clear, but His Excellency in Council understands the meaning to be that waste land which had been included in holdings was excluded by the Survey Department, so that the decrease is so far merely nominal, being due to a correction of the record of the occupied area. In 1881-82 there was a considerable extension of cultivation, which was not however maintained in the two succeeding years. It is thought that more land may have been taken up in 1881-82 than could be profitably cultivated, and that the extension of cultivation may have been checked by the inclusion of cultivable lands in forests. Some further enquiry on the latter point appears to be desirable, and the Forest Settlement Officer should be directed to report on it. If the cultivators already had more land in occupancy than they could profitably manage, the conjecture of Mr. Bulkley that the inclusion of part of the land lying waste and not in occupancy inconvenienced them so much that they relinquished part of the land in cultivation is not likely to be correct. But the forest area in the Panch Maháls is already so large that it can scarcely be expedient and Government by no means desire to include in it any land for which there is a demand for cultivation. However the area in occupation in 1883-84 was considerably in excess of that in occupation when the survey settlement was introduced. In each of the four years ending 1883-84 some remissions had to be granted and balances were outstanding at the close of the year, but the amount of remissions was not large in any year, and the balance outstanding at the end of 1883-84 was only Rs. 6. It would have been advantageous if information regarding the area in occupation in the current year, which must have been available when Mr. Bulkley wrote his report, had been given, and if the pressure which had been exercised for the realization of arrears of revenue had been shown.

3. In view of the very backward condition of many of the cultivators and the unsettled state of agriculture in the Hálol Táluka the result of the settlement may fairly be regarded as successful. Accordingly no modification of the dry-crop rates is proposed, but it is recommended that the special assessment on lands actually irrigated be abolished, and that the principle of imposing an

additional rate on land adjudged to be irrigable which has been carried out in the Dohad Táluka and Jhálod Mahál be adopted. As in that táluka and mahál it is proposed to apply the principle to lands irrigable from streams by means of water-lifts as well as to lands irrigable from subsoil water in order to encourage irrigation, which is as yet carried on in these backward places to but a small extent, but Mr. Stewart does not think that this extension of the principle should be adopted in any other part of Gujarát. The net result of the abolition of the assessment on irrigated lands and of the imposition of a rate on lands adjudged to be irrigable will be an increase in the assessment of Rs. 236-15-0 or 1·33 per cent. The incidence of the water-rate will be only 1 anna 3 pies on all land adjudged to be irrigable and 1 anna 5 pies on land at present occupied which is adjudged to be irrigable.

4. His Excellency the Governor in Council approves of the recommendations above described which are accordingly sanctioned. The Superintendent Revenue Survey and the Survey and Settlement Commissioner propose that the revised rates be introduced in 1885-86. But if that course is adopted, they cannot be levied until 1886-87. No enhancement of the assessment can under Section 106 of the Land Revenue Code take effect until 1885-86, but there is no legal objection to the announcement or introduction of the rates in the current year, which does not expire until the 31st July. They should therefore be introduced before the close of the current revenue year and levied in 1885-86. They should, as recommended, be guaranteed for 20 years.

J. MONTEATH,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,
 The Collector of the Panch Maháls,
 The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,*
 The Accountant General,
 The Public Works Department of the Secretary, Irrigation,
 The Secretary of State for India,
 The Government of India.

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

} By letter.

*Note.—Copies of the papers will be supplied direct to the Deputy Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey.