



51236 Belgaum & Broach Districts

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SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY  
GOVERNMENT.

No. CCC.—NEW SERIES.

S1226

PAPERS

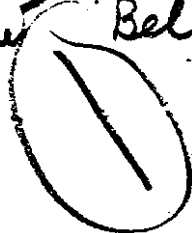
RELATING TO THE

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF THE VILLAGE OF CHIKDOLI

IN THE

~~GOKAK TALUKA~~ <sup>no record of the village</sup> ~~Belgaum~~ <sup>ing, with his re-</sup>  
it was originally settled forthcoming, but the  
former lease of this village expired at the same time as  
that of the 47 villages which were originally settled  
ed settlement of the bulk of the villages in the taluka was  
Resolutions No. 3108 of 20th April 1883 and No. 3337  
introduced in 1883-84 and 1885-86. This village  
BELGAUM ~~COLLECTORATE~~ <sup>those settled in it have been</sup>

Gokak Taluka of the Belgaum Collectorate



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SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF THE VILLAGE OF CHIKDOLI IN  
THE GOKAK TALUKA OF THE BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.**

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No. 236 OF 1895.

FROM

W. S. TURNBULL, ESQUIRE,  
Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey;

TO

THE COLLECTOR OF BELGAUM.

*Deccan Survey Superintendent's Office,  
Camp Násik, 26th February 1895.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit through you, for the consideration of Government, my proposals for the revised settlement of the village of Chikdoli of the Gokák Taluka of your Collectorate.

2. The village is one belonging to Government and was originally settled in 1870-71. There is no record of the authority under which it was originally settled forthcoming, but the former lease of this village expired at the same time as that of the 47 villages which were originally settled in 1849-50. The revised settlement of the bulk of the villages in the taluka was sanctioned by Government Resolutions No. 3108 of 20th April 1883 and No. 3337 of 7th May 1886, and was introduced in 1883-84 and 1885-86. This village should have been included in those settled previously but appears to have been overlooked when the survey operations were undertaken for the other villages and, therefore, was not measured or classed at that time but subsequently after the oversight was detected in 1890-91.

3. The revision survey operations of measurement and classification were commenced and finished in 1890-91 under the same rules as had been in force for the other villages of the taluka, and the results of the re-measurement are as follows:—77 old survey numbers with an area of 714 acres have become 132 new survey and 35 pot numbers with an area of 706 acres. Of the total of 77 old numbers it was found necessary to re-measure 48. The differences in area found between the old and new measurement are as follows:—

Total old Survey Numbers.	NUMBERS IN WHICH DIFFERENCE WAS UNDER				Confirmed Nos.
	1 per cent.	2 to 5 per cent.	6 to 10 per cent.	11 to 15 per cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
77	18	23	6	1	29

4. In the classification branch of the work it was found necessary to re-class 104 numbers with an area of 247 acres out of the total of 167 survey and pot numbers. The percentage of the re-classification on the total of numbers and acres is 62.2 of the first and 38 of the second.



5. The area under different heads resulting from revision survey operations is contrasted below with that shown by the old record:—

Description.	By former Survey.	By Revision Survey.	Difference.
1	2	3	4
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Dry-crop ... ..	647	648	+1
Unarable unassessed ... ..	67	58	—9
Total ... ..	714	706	—8

The total deficit of 8 acres can only be explained by difference in measurement.

6. The crops grown and their relative proportions to each other are shown in Appendix A. The proportion of kharif to rabi appears to be about 3 to 1. Jovari is the chief early crop and gram the principal late one.

7. The position of the village may be easily ascertained from the map accompanying the report marginally noted and also its facilities as regards markets, communications and climate, which are precisely the same as for the villages adjacent to it, may be gathered from the report which deals fully with all these details.

8. The statistics given below show the progress of the village during the lease. The figures for the condition of it at time of original survey are taken from the village census which used to be taken by this Department, and the figures showing present condition have been furnished by the Revenue Department:—

Description.	1870-71.	1891-92.	Decrease or Increase.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5
Population ... ..	153	199	+46	+30.0
Agricultural cattle ... ..	48	40	—8	—16.6
Milch cattle ... ..	61	79	+18	+29.5
Sheep and goats ... ..	111	168	+57	+51.3
Carts ... ..	.....	10	+10	.....

These figures show that the village has progressed favorably during the lease.

9. The revenue history of the village is given in Appendix D and does not call for any remark.

10. As this village does not differ in its circumstances in any respect from adjacent villages, I have only to propose the same rates for it as have been previously sanctioned for these villages. The old rate is Rs. 1-4-0; the villages which were originally in the same group and rate as this had their rates raised at revision settlement to Rs. 1-8-0. I therefore propose Rs. 1-8-0 as the rate for this village.

11. The estimated result of the proposed rate contrasted with the assessment under the original settlement is as under :—

Number of Village.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	BY FORMER SURVEY.		BY REVISION SURVEY.						Percentage.
		Government Occupied Land.		Government Occupied Land.		Government Unoccupied Land.		Total.		
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs. a. p.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1	1 8 0	287	349	289	418	1	1	290	419	19.7

12. The results of the expiring and proposed settlement under every head are contrasted below :—

Description.	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.		BY REVISED SETTLEMENT.		Quit-rent.
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Government occupid land ...	287	349	289	418	...
Government unoccupied land...	2	1	1	1	...
Inám ... ..	358	436	358	495	201
Unarable unassessed ...	67	...	58	...	...
Total ...	714	786	706	914	201

The incidence of the assessment on an acre according to the old settlement is Rs. 1-3-5 and according to the proposed settlement will be Rs. 1-7-1—an increase of 3 annas and 8 pies.

13. The revised settlement should be guaranteed to expire with that of the remaining villages of the taluka in 1913-14.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. S. TURNBULL,

Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

**APPENDIX A.**  
*Details of Cultivation and Crops.*

Taluka.	CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED AREA.																		CROPS.							
	Number and Area of Villages.						Area for which agricultural statistics are available.												Cereals.					Pulses.		
	Government.		Allotted.		Total.		Villages.	Area in acres.	Percentage of Column 9 on the Gross Area.	Area cultivated.				Area uncultivated.				Jowari.	Bajri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse grains.	Others.	Total.	Tur.	Gram.
	Number.	Area, square miles.	Number.	Area, square miles.	Number.	Area, square miles.				Cropped (not).		Fallow.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.		Total.									
										Irrigated.	Not irrigated.				Forest.	Others.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Gokak Taluka of the Belgaum Collectorate.	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	713	100.0	...	604	40	644	...	...	69	69	285	40	...	62	24	...	411	15	66
	Percentage of cultivated area.						...	...	...	...	...	98.8	6.2	100.0	...	...	...	...	44.8	6.2	...	9.6	3.7	...	63.8	2.3

**CROPS—continued.**

Taluka.	Pulses—continued.				Orchard and Garden produce.				Drugs and Narcotics.			Condiments and Spices.	Sugarcane.	Oil-seeds.						Dyes.	Fibres.			Gross area cropped.	Deduct area twice cropped.	Remainder net area cropped.
	Mug and Udid.	Moth and Kulth.	Others.	Total.	Vegetables.	Green fodder.	Fruit trees.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.			Sesame.	Linseed.	Castor-oil seed.	Safflower seed.	Others.	Total.		Cotton.	Others.	Total.			
1	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
Gokak Taluka of the Belgaum Collectorate.	...	7	5	93	4	...	...	4	1	...	1	3	...	...	1	1	25	...	27	...	72	...	72	611	7	604
	...	1.1	0.8	14.4	0.6	...	...	0.6	0.2	...	0.2	0.5	...	...	0.2	0.2	3.8	...	4.2	...	11.1	...	11.1	94.8	1.0	93.8

APPENDIX B.

Detail of Population

Taluka.	Caste.	MALES.			FEMALES.			Total of columns V and VIII.	CAN READ OR ARE LEARNING TO DO SO.				
		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 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	
One Government village Chikdoli in the Gokak Taluka of the Belgaum Collectorate.	Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jews ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Lingáyats ...	1	2	3	1	1	2	5	...	...	...	...	
	Musalmans ...	2	7	9	2	9	11	20	...	...	...	...	
	Hindus ...	Brahmins ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Others ...	25	39	64	23	41	64	128	2	3.1	...	...
	Total ...	28	48	76	26	51	77	153	2	3.1	...	...	
		44	45	89	58	52	110	199	...	...	...	...	

The upper line of figures is that of the previous settlement.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Agricultural Stock.

Number of Villages.	Taluka.	CATTLE.											Horses and Ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Ploughs.		Carts.		Cropped Land per pair of Plough Cattle.
		For Plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milch Cattle.		Young Stock.		Total.				Small.	Large, (i.e. of over 2 Cattle).	For Passengers.	For Produce and Goods.	
		Oxen.	He-buf-faloes,	Bulls,	Bull buf-faloes,	Oxen.	He-buf-faloes,	Cows.	She-buf-faloes.	Calves.	Buffalo calves.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Gokak Taluka of the Belgaum Collectorate.	32	16	...	...	...	...	16	16	29	...	109	3	111	...	...	...	...	...	25
		32	8	...	...	...	...	19	19	22	19	119	...	133	35	15	1	...	10	30

The upper line of figures is that of the previous settlement,

APPENDIX D.

Revenue Statement for one Government Village Chikdoli, situated in the Gobák Táluka of the Belgaum Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1870-71.

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

Years.	Occupied Land paying Assessment to Government,						Unoccupied assessed arable Government Land.			Land, the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inám).			Total Land—Government Occupied, Unoccupied and Inám.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns, 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment—Total of columns 3, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for Collections—Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.			
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			
1860-61 ...	...	309	...	...	...	309	...	...	...	...	324	105	...	633	414	...	...	...
1861-62 ...	...	309	...	...	...	309	...	...	...	...	324	125	...	633	434	...	...	...
1862-63 ...	...	338	...	...	...	338	...	...	...	...	291	125	...	632	463	...	...	...
1863-64 ...	...	338	...	...	...	338	...	...	...	...	291	125	...	632	463	...	...	...
1864-65 ...	...	338	...	...	...	338	...	...	...	...	291	109	...	632	447	...	...	...
1865-66 ...	...	338	...	...	...	338	...	...	...	...	291	109	...	632	447	...	...	...
1866-67 ...	...	338	...	...	...	338	...	...	...	...	294	109	...	632	447	...	...	...
1867-68 ...	...	338	...	...	...	338	...	...	...	...	299	109	...	637	447	...	...	...
1868-69 ...	...	338	...	...	...	338	...	...	...	...	299	109	...	637	447	...	...	...
1869-70 ...	...	338	...	...	...	338	...	...	...	...	299	109	...	637	447	...	...	...
<hr/>																		
1870-71 ...	278	341	...	...	...	341	6	4	1	362	441	117	646	786	459	...	...	...
1871-72 ...	282	344	...	...	...	344	2	1	...	362	441	117	646	786	461	...	...	...
1872-73 ...	287	349	...	...	...	349	2	1	...	358	436	133	647	786	482	...	...	...
1873-74 ...	287	349	...	...	...	349	2	1	...	358	436	133	647	786	482	...	...	...
1874-75 ...	287	349	...	...	...	349	2	1	...	358	436	201	647	786	550	...	...	...
1875-76 ...	287	349	...	...	...	349	2	1	...	358	436	201	647	786	550	...	...	...
1876-77 ...	287	349	...	...	...	349	2	1	...	358	436	201	647	786	550	...	...	...
1877-78 ...	287	349	...	...	...	349	2	1	...	358	436	201	647	786	550	...	...	...
1878-79 ...	287	349	...	...	...	349	2	1	...	358	436	201	647	786	550	...	...	...
1879-80 ...	287	349	...	...	...	349	2	1	...	358	436	201	647	786	550	...	...	...
<hr/>																		
1880-81 ...	287	349	...	...	...	349	2	1	...	358	436	201	647	786	550	...	...	...
1881-82 ...	287	349	...	...	...	349	2	1	...	358	436	201	647	786	550	...	...	...
1882-83 ...	287	349	...	...	...	349	2	1	...	358	436	201	647	786	550	...	...	...
1883-84 ...	287	349	...	...	...	349	2	1	...	358	436	201	647	786	550	...	...	...
1884-85 ...	287	349	...	...	...	349	2	1	...	358	436	201	647	786	550	...	...	...
1885-86 ...	287	349	...	...	...	349	2	1	...	358	436	201	647	786	550	...	...	...
1886-87 ...	287	349	...	...	...	349	2	1	...	358	436	201	647	786	550	...	...	...
1887-88 ...	287	349	...	...	...	349	2	1	...	358	436	201	647	786	550	...	...	...
1888-89 ...	287	349	...	...	...	349	2	1	...	358	436	201	647	786	550	...	...	...
1889-90 ...	287	349	...	...	...	349	2	1	...	358	436	201	647	786	550	...	...	...
<hr/>																		
1890-91 ...	287	349	...	...	...	349	2	1	...	358	436	201	647	786	550	...	...	...
1891-92 ...	287	349	...	...	...	349	2	1	...	358	436	201	647	786	550	...	...	...
1892-93 ...	287	349	...	...	...	349	2	1	...	358	436	201	647	786	550	...	...	...

4

APPENDIX E.

*Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on Government Occupied Land.*

Number.	Name of Village.	* BY FORMER SURVEY.					BY REVISION SURVEY.					Percentage increase.	REMARKS.
		Number of Group.	Maximum Dry-crop rate.	Dry-crop.			Maximum dry-crop rate.	Dry-crop.					
				Area.	Assessment.	Average.		Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
			Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
1	Chikdoli ...	III	1 4 0	287	349	1 3 5	1 8 0	289	418	1 7 1	+19.7	As there is no rice and garden land in this village, the columns providing details for those lands have been omitted.	

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

*Area of Villages for Settlement Details.*

Number.	Name of Village.	Former Taluka.	BY FORMER SURVEY.					BY REVISION SURVEY.					Population.
			Gross area including Inam.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government assessed land.			Gross area including Inam.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government assessed land.			
					Occupied.	Unoccupied.				Occupied.	Unoccupied.		
						Area.	Assessment.				Area.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	
1	Chikdoli...	Gokak ...	714	67	287	2	1	706	58	289	1	1	199

No. 1271 OF 1895.

*Belgaum, 18th March 1895.*

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, Southern Division. The village of Chikdoli was held in inám till the year 1870-71, when it lapsed to Government. In the same year the original settlement was introduced, the guarantee being restricted to the unexpired portion of the period for which the assessments were fixed in the first settled portion of the táluka, i. e. 1879-80. The reason why this village was omitted, when in the rest of the villages of the táluka the revised settlement was introduced, is not explained. That omission has, however, now to be rectified.

2. The maximum dry crop rate proposed for Chikdoli is the same as that sanctioned after full consideration by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No.  $\frac{3108r}{102 \text{ Conf.}}$  of 20th April 1883, for the group of villages of which Chikdoli forms a part, and there is nothing in the material circumstances of the latter to distinguish it from the rest. In undersigned's opinion the proposals of the Superintendent of Survey are free from objection and may safely receive the sanction of Government.

H. WOODWARD,  
Collector, Belgaum District.

THROUGH THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

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No.  $\frac{s}{881}$  OF 1895.

*Poona, 4th April 1895.*

Forwarded with compliments.

2. Undersigned approves of the proposals made by the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, and supported by the Collector.

E. C. OZANNE,  
Survey Commissioner and Director,  
Land Records and Agriculture.

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No. 1325 OF 1895.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT:

*Belgaum, 24th April 1895.*

Submitted to Government for orders.

2. A reference to the map accompanying the Government Selection No. CXC, new series, shows that the village of Chikdoli forms part of the group of villages in the Gokák Táluka which are shown under the third class, and for which the maximum dry crop rate of Rs. 1-8 has been sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 3108, dated the 20th April 1893. Both the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, and the Collector of Belgaum, state that there is nothing in the material circumstances of the village to distinguish it from the rest of the villages in the group of which it forms part. There is, therefore, no objection to apply to the village the rates sanctioned for the group in question, and to guarantee the revised settlement till the year 1913-14. The Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture approves of the above proposals.

J. F. FLEET,  
Commissioner, in charge S. D.



*Revenue Survey and Assessment: Revision survey settlement of the village of Chikdoli, Táluka Gokák, District Belgaum.*

No. 4295.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th June 1895.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 1325, dated 24th April 1895—Sub-

Letter from the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 236, dated 26th February 1895.

Memorandum from the Collector of Belgaum, No. 1271, dated 18th March 1895.

Memorandum from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. s.—881, dated 4th April 1895.

mitting, with his remarks, the papers noted in the margin containing proposals relating to the introduction of a revision survey settlement into the

village of Chikdoli of the Gokák Táluka of the Belgaum District.

Memorandum from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. s.—1181, dated 10th May 1895.

Memorandum from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. s.—1274, dated 22nd May 1895—Forwarding a letter No. 2284, dated 17th idem, from the Collector of Belgaum, who reports that the notification giving out the rates was published in the village of Chikdoli on 15th March 1895 and that no petitions of objection have been received within the prescribed period of two months, *i.e.*, up to 15th May 1895.

RESOLUTION.—The proposals made by the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, which are supported by the Commissioner, S. D., the Collector of Belgaum, and the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, are sanctioned. The rates should be introduced in the current year and guaranteed so as to expire concurrently with those of the other villages of the táluka.

G. S. CURTIS,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,  
The Collector of Belgaum.  
The Survey Commissioner and Director of Land  
Records and Agriculture,  
The Accountant General,  
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.  
The Government of India,  
The Secretary of State for India. } By letter.

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

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY  
GOVERNMENT.

No. CCCVI.—NEW SERIES.

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PAPERS

S/221

RELATING TO THE

ORIGINAL SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF THE  
VILLAGE OF GUJNAL

IN THE

GOKAK TALUKA

OF THE

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.



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Bombay:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1895.

**INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE ORIGINAL  
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From

W. S. TURNBULL, ESQUIRE,  
Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF BELGAUM.

*Deccan Survey Superintendent's Office,*

*Poona, 2nd August 1895.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit through you for the consideration of Government my proposals for the Survey Settlement of the village of Gujnal of the Gokák Táluka of your Collectorate.

2. The village under report was formerly Inám, and lapsed to Government in 1890-91. On its becoming a Government village, Collector's No. 66, dated 4th November 1890. the Survey Settlement which had been formulated in 1865, and declined then by the Inámdár, was brought into force under orders from your office, and this settlement is now current. This department had no action in the introduction of the present settlement, and therefore the settlement I am now submitting proposals for is an original one.

3. The revision measurement and classification of the village was commenced and finished in the field season of 1890-91. Both operations were conducted on the partial system, the old work which had been done before being utilized in the same manner as it would have been had the settlement been introduced.

4. The result of the revision measurement is contrasted below with that of the old survey :—

Description.	Former Survey.	Revision Survey.	DIFFERENCE.	
			More.	Less.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Dry crop ... ..	669	679	10	...
Garden ... ..	45	41	...	4
Rice ... ..	...	1	1	...
Unarable unassessed ... ..	1,638	1,621	...	17
Total ... ..	2,352	2,342	11	21

5. The village is situated on the western boundary of the Gokák Táluka, and is bounded on the north by the village of Ankalgi and by Harankol, a village of the Shahápur Táluka; on the south by Malamardi and Hubli, a village of the Belgaum Táluka, the first named being jághir village of Angol, and also by Sulthal, a village of the Gokák Táluka, and by Budehal, a village of the Kurundvád State; on the east it has the villages of Ankalgi and Yedalgud on its boundary; and on its west lies Shirúr, a village of the Kolhápúr State, and Rangadhól, a village of the Chikodi Táluka.

6. The village is well off for communications. The Southern Marátha Railway runs through the lands of the village, and close to the village site, which is about a mile and a half distant from the small station of Sulthal, and the made road which passes through Ankalgi and joins the Gokak-Hukeri road is also within a mile of the village.

7. The other general circumstances of the village in regard to markets, climate, &c., do not differ from those of the adjacent villages previously settled in 1885-86, and therefore I need now only solicit a reference to the report on them, in which full details under these heads will be found. All information peculiar to the village regarding former and present condition and its revenue history will be found in the appendices accompanying this report.

8. It is necessary only to propose the adoption of the rates previously sanctioned and now in force in the adjacent villages for the village under report. The old rate of the village in the old settlement which was not accepted by the Inámdár was Rs. 2, the same as the old rate of Ankalgi and Yedalgad. At revision this old rate was raised to Rs. 2-2 for Ankalgi and the adjacent villages, and I therefore propose that this same rate be applied to Gujnal. The rate for the rice is proposed to be Rs. 8, the same as that in Ankalgi. The garden land is all motasthal, which will be assessed at dry-crop rates with the usual small increase on the old wells alone, the new wells not being liable even to this small increase.

9. The assessment levied at present under every head and that resulting from the proposed rates is contrasted below :—

Description.	FORMER SETTLEMENT.		REVISED SETTLEMENT.		Quit-rent.
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1.	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.		Rs.	...
Government occupied land ...	320	319	325	372	...
Government unoccupied land ...	...	...	...	...	...
Inám ...	394	525	396	556	286
Unarable unassessed ...	1,638	...	1,621	...	...
Total ...	2,352	844	2,342	928	286

10. The total percentage enhancement caused by the proposed rates is 16.6. The average incidence of the assessment on the acre for occupied land by the former settlement is Re. 0-15-11, and by the proposed one it will be Re. 1-2-4.

11. The proposed settlement should be guaranteed as usual to expire with the lease of the remaining villages of the taluka in 1913-14.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Seryant,

W. S. TURNBULL,

Superintendent, Decan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX A.

Details of Cultivation and Crops in the one Government village Gujnal of the Gokak Taluka of the Belgaum Collectorate. Average of five years from 1889-90 to 1893-94.

Taluka.	CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED AREA.																		CROPS.							
	Number and Area of Villages.						Area for which agricultural statistics are available.												Cereals.						Pulses.	
	Government.		Alienated.		Total.		Villages.	Area in acres.	Percentage of Column 9 on the Gross Area.	Area cultivated.				Area uncultivated.				Jowari.	Bajal.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse grains.	Others.	Total.	Tur.	Gram.
	Number.	Area, square miles.	Number.	Area, square miles.	Number.	Area, square miles.				Cropped (net).		Fallow.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.		Total.									
Irrigated.										Not irrigated.	Forest.				Others.											
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	
Gokak Taluka of the Belgaum Collectorate.	1	4	...	...	1	4	1	2,352	100.0	15	695	4	714	...	1,558.	80	1,638	480	80	...	...	6	24	540	59	4
	Percentages of cultivated area.				...	...	...	...	...	2.1	97.3	0.6	100.0	...	...	...	...	67.2	4.2	...	...	0.8	3.4	75.6	8.3	0.6

Taluka.	CROPS—continued.																												
	Pulses—continued.				Orchard and Garden produce.				Drugs and Narcotics.			Condiments and Spices.	Sugarcane.	Oil-seeds.						Dye.	Fibres.			Miscellaneous.	Gross area cropped.	Deduct area twice cropped.	Remainder net area cropped.		
	Mug and Uddi.	Math and Kolth.	Others.	Total.	Vegetables.	Green fodder.	Fruit trees.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Sesame.	Linseed.	Castor-oil seed.		Safflower seed.	Others.	Total.					Cotton.	Others.
28																													
Gokak Taluka of the Belgaum Collectorate.	...	19	...	82	3	...	13	16	1	...	1	39	11	4	...	1	...	...	5	...	14	2	16	...	710	...	710		
	...	2.6	...	11.5	0.4	...	1.8	2.2	0.2	...	0.2	5.5	1.5	0.6	...	0.2	...	...	0.7	...	1.10	0.3	2.2	...	99.4	...	99.4		

APPENDIX B.

Detail of Population.

Taluka.	Caste.	MALES.		Total Males.	FEMALES.		Total Females.	Total of Columns 5 and 8.	CAN READ OR ARE LEARNING TO DO SO.			
		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.		Under 12 years of age.	Above 12 years of age.			Males.		Females.	
		No.	Per cent.		No.	Per cent.			No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
One Government village Gajnal of the Gokak Taluka of the Belgaum Collectorate.	Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jews ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lingayats ...	22	20	42	12	20	32	74	...	...	...	...
	Musalmans ...	48	71	119	36	56	92	211	19	15.8	...	...
	Hindus. { Brahmins ...	...	1	1	3	1	4	5	...	...	...	...
	Hindus. { Others ...	11	12	23	12	13	25	48	...	...	...	...
		156	166	322	121	170	291	613	7	2.2	...	...
Total ...	33	32	65	24	34	58	123	...	...	...	...	
	204	239	443	160	227	387	830	27	6.1	...	...	

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Agricultural Stock of the one Government village Gujnal in the Gokák Táluka of the Belgaum Collectorate during the year 1892-98.

B 788-2

Number of Villages.	Táluka.	CATTLE.											Horses and Ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	PLOUGHS.		CARTS.		Cropped land per pair of plough-cattle.
		For Plough.		For Breeding.		For other purposes.		Milch Cattle.		Young Stock.		Total.				Small.	Large (i.e. of over 2 cattle.)	For passengers.	For produce and goods.	
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull-buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo Calves.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Gokák Táluka of the Belgaum Collectorate.	50	...	...	...	4	...	36	10	45	8	153	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	16
		201	39	...	...	...	...	126	76	77	41	560	2	...	191	75	15	...	15	3

The upper line of figures is that of the previous settlement.



APPENDIX D.

Statement showing Wells, Budkis, Tanks, and other sources of water-supply in the one Government village Gujnal of the Gokak Taluka of the Belgaum Collectorate for the year 1891-92.

Number of Villages.	Taluka.	WELLS, BUDKIS, AND THE LIKE.								TANKS.								OTHER SOURCES.								Remarks.
		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings, but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	Gokak Taluka of the Belgaum Collectorate.	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Abstract.

Number	Details.	Wells, Budkis, and the like.		Tanks.		Other Sources.		Remarks.
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	For irrigation ...	...	9	...	...	...	...	
2	For drinking supply of human beings only ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
4	In disuse ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	10	...	...	...	...	
	Total of wells, &c., used for irrigation recorded at the original settlement ...	10	8	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX E.

Revenue Statement for one Government village Gujnal, situated in the Gokak Taluka of the Belgaum Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1890-91.

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

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INA'M).			TOTAL LAND GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED, AND INA'M.			Balance out-standing at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	Re-marks.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realizations from auction-sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8, and 11.	Full Assessment. Total of columns 3, 9, and 12.	Grand Total for collections. Total of columns 7, 10, and 13.			
			Per-manent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1880-81	283	423	...	...	...	423	1,558	293	19	446	593	328	2,287	1,309	770	7	...	
1881-82	283	423	...	...	...	423	1,558	293	19	446	593	328	2,287	1,309	770	7	...	
1882-83	283	423	...	...	...	423	...	...	...	446	593	328	729	1,016	751	7	...	
1883-84	283	423	...	...	...	423	...	...	...	446	593	328	729	1,016	751	7	...	
1884-85	283	423	...	...	...	423	...	...	...	446	593	328	729	1,016	751	7	...	
1885-86	283	423	...	...	...	423	...	...	...	446	593	328	729	1,016	751	7	...	
1886-87	283	423	...	...	...	423	...	...	...	441	593	328	724	1,016	751	7	...	
1887-88	283	423	...	...	...	423	...	...	...	441	593	328	724	1,016	751	7	...	
1888-89	283	423	...	...	...	423	...	...	...	441	593	328	724	1,016	751	7	...	
1889-90	282	422	...	...	...	422	...	...	...	432	583	328	714	1,005	750	11	...	
1890-91	320	319	...	...	...	319	...	...	...	394	526	286	714	845	605	...	...	
1891-92	320	319	...	...	...	319	...	...	...	394	526	286	714	845	605	...	...	
1892-93	320	319	...	...	...	319	...	...	...	394	526	286	714	845	605	...	...	
1893-94	320	319	...	...	...	319	...	...	...	394	526	286	714	845	605	...	...	

## APPENDIX F.

*Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on Government Occupied Land.*

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	BY FORMER SURVEY.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
			Rs. a. p.				Rs.	Rs. a. p.					Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Gujnal	...	2 0 0	...	...	310	278	0 14 4	...	...	...	M 10	41	4 1 7	320	319	0 15 11

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	BY REVISION SURVEY.															Percentage Increase.
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	3	is.	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
			Rs. a. p.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.					Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Gujnal	...	2 2 0	8	...	317	353	1 1 10	...	...	...	M 8	19	2 6 0	325	372	1 2 4	+16.6

Explanation. — M = Moteathal.

APPENDIX F<sup>(1)</sup>.*Showing Area of Villages for Settlement, with details.*

Number.	Name of Village.	Former Taluka.	BY FORMER SURVEY.					BY REVISION SURVEY.					Population.	REMARKS.
			Gross area including Inam.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government assessed Land.			Gross area including Inam.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government assessed Land.				
					Occupied.	Unoccupied waste.				Occupied.	Unoccupied waste.			
						Area.	Assessment.				Area.	Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Gujnal	Pachhapur	2,352	1,638	320	...	...	2,342	1,621	325	...	...	830	

No. 3786 of 1895.

Belgaum, 14th August 1895.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, S. D.

2. The proposals of the Superintendent of Survey are, in the opinion of undersigned, free from objection and may be sanctioned. The circumstances of this village are precisely similar to those already reported\* in connection with the Inám villages of Guti in the Belgaum Taluka.

\*No. 2955, dated 26th June 1895.

3. The notification referred to in Government Resolution No. 7447, dated 21st October 1886, has not yet been received in this office, and consequently a further report will have to be submitted on petitions of objections, if any, that may be received within the limitation period of two months after the publication of the notification in the village.

4. Government sanction was not obtained to the introduction of the present rates.

5. The original rates were fixed on lands in the village for the purpose of Summary Settlement with the Inámdár, who, however, refused to accept it. The rates were therefore held in abeyance and were brought into force by the Collector on the death of the Inámdár when the village lapsed to Government.

H. WOODWARD,  
Collector.

Through the Survey Commissioner and Director,  
Land Records and Agriculture.

No. 3139 of 1895.

Poona, 27th August 1895.

Forwarded with compliments.

2. The undersigned approves of the proposals made by the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, and supported by the Collector.

J. W. P. MUIR MACKENZIE,  
Acting Survey Commissioner and Director,  
Land Records and Agriculture.

No. 3393 of 1895.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Belgaum, 7th September 1895.

Submitted to Government for orders, together with the subsequent correspondence.

2. The case of the village of Gujnal in the Gokák Taluka is on all fours with that of the village of Guti in the Belgaum Taluka, submitted to Government with this office No. 3389, dated the 7th September 1895. The proposals submitted by the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, for the Survey Settlement of the village, are reasonable, and have been concurred in by both the Collector and the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture; and the undersigned recommends that they should be sanctioned.

J. F. FLEET,  
Commissioner-in charge, S. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment, Belgaum.*

No. 7574.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd October 1895.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 3393, dated 7th September 1895—Submitting with his remarks the papers noted in the margin, containing proposals for the introduction of a survey settlement into the village of Gujnal, taluka Gokak, district Belgaum.

Letter from the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 885, dated 2nd August 1895, and accompanying Memorandum from the Collector of Belgaum, No. 3786, dated 14th August 1895.

Memorandum from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. a.—2033, dated 27th August 1895.

**RESOLUTION.**—The proposals made by the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, which are supported by the Collector of Belgaum, the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, and the Commissioner, S. D., are approved and sanctioned. The rates should be introduced in the current year and guaranteed so as to expire concurrently with those of the other villages of the taluka.

G. S. CURTIS,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

- The Commissioner, S. D.,
- The Collector of Belgaum,
- The Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
- The Accountant General,
- The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.
- The Government of India,
- The Secretary of State for 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.

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No. CCCXXXIX.—NEW SERIES.

S 1226.

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PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

ORIGINAL SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF THE  
VILLAGE OF GUTI

IN THE

BELGAUM TALUKA

OF THE

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3

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Bombay:  
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1895.

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Letter No. 680, dated 19th June 1895 and accompaniments, from the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, to the Collector of Belgaum, submitting proposals for the Original Survey Settlement of the village of Guti in the Belgaum Taluka of the Belgaum Collectorate . . . . .	1—7
Endorsement No. 2955, dated 26th June 1895, from the Collector of Belgaum, submitting, with his remarks, the above correspondence to the Commissioner, S. D., through the Survey Commissioner, and Director Land Records and Agriculture . . . . .	. . . . .
Endorsement No. <sup>S.</sup> <sub>1691</sub> , dated 13th July 1895, from the Survey Commissioner, and Director Land Records and Agriculture, submitting, with his remarks, the above correspondence to the Commissioner, S. D. . . . .	. . . . .
Endorsement No. 3389, dated 7th September 1895, from the Commissioner, S. D., submitting, with his remarks, the above correspondence for the orders of Government . . . . .	. . . . .
Government Resolution No. 7586, dated 2nd October 1895, passing orders on the above correspondence . . . . .	. . . . .

From  
**W. S. TURNBULL, ESQUIRE,**  
 Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey;  
 To  
**THE COLLECTOR OF BELGAUM.**

*Deccan Survey Superintendent's Office,  
 Poona, 19th June 1895.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit through you, for the consideration of Government, my proposals for the revision settlement of the village of Gutí in the Belgaum Taluka of your collectorate.

2. The village was originally Inám, and only lapsed to Government in 1890-91. It had come under original survey operations whilst still Inám at the same time as the other villages of the taluka, but the survey settlement was not introduced owing to the Inámdár declining to accept it; on the village lapsing to Government, the original settlement was introduced and is that now in force.

3. The revision survey operations of measurement and classification were commenced and finished in 1890-91. They were carried out on the partial system.

4. The result of the revision measurement under every head is shown below contrasted with that of the former survey:—

Description.	Original Survey.	Revision Survey.	DIFFERENCE.	
			More.	Less.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Dry-crop ... ..	362	396	34	...
Garden ... ..	19	16	...	3
Rice ... ..	3	...	...	3
Unarable unassessed ... ..	506	488	...	18
Total ... ..	890	900	34	24

The small difference of 10 acres between the two totals may be attributed to mistakes in the old work.

5. The circumstances of the village as regards climate, markets, and communications are identical with those of the adjacent village Panguti, which is one of the batch of 132 villages which were reported on for revised settlement in 1887. I may therefore refer you to the report noted in the margin for full particulars under all these heads.

6. The present state of the population of the village, live stock, and other information for the village itself will be found in the Appendices attached to this report.

7. The maximum rate which I propose for this village is the same as that previously sanctioned for the contiguous village Panguti, viz. Rs. 2 for dry-crop. No rate is required to be proposed for the garden, as it is all motasthal, and as such under Government standing orders has to be assessed only at the dry-crop rate.



8. The estimated assessment under every head resulting from the proposed rates is shown in the statement below contrasted with the old assessment:—

Description.	ORIGINAL SETTLEMENT.		REVISION SETTLEMENT.		Quit-rent.
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Government occupied land ...	236	201	241	251	...
Government unoccupied land...	...	...	23	4	...
Inám ...	148	178	148	186	30
Unassessed unarable ...	506	...	488	...	...
Total ...	890	379	900	441	30

The incidence of the proposed settlement on an acre of the occupied land is Re. 1-0-8, as against Re. 0-13-8 formerly.

9. The period of the lease should be guaranteed to expire with that of the previously settled villages of the taluka in 1917-18.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. S. TURNBULL,

Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX A.

Details of Cultivation and Crops.

Taluka.	CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED AREA.														CROPS.											
	Number and Area of Villages.						Area for which Agricultural Statistics are available.								Cereals.						Pulses.					
	Government.		Alienated.		Total.		Villages.	Area in Acres.	Percentage of column 9 on the gross area.	Area cultivated.				Area uncultivated.				Jowar.	Bajri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse grains.	Others.	Total.	Tur.	Gram.
	Number.	Area, square miles.	Number.	Area, square miles.	Number.	Area, square miles.				Cropped (net).		Fallow.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.		Total.									
Irrigated.							Not irrigated.	Forest.	Others.																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Belgaum Taluka of the Belgaum Collectorate.	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	890	100.0	...	261	123	Acres. 384	89	354	63	Acres. 506	139	8	...	...	43	1	Acres. 191	29	0.3
	Percentages of cultivated area.		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	68.0	32.0	100.0	...	...	...	...	36.1	2.0	...	...	11.1	0.3	48.5	7.6	0.8

Taluka.	Crops—continued.																											
	Pulses—continued.				Orchard and Garden produce.				Drugs and Narcotics.			Condiments and Spices.	Sugarcane.	Oil-seeds.							Dys.	Fibres.			Miscellaneous.	Gross area cropped.	Deduct area twice cropped.	Remainder net area cropped.
	Mug and Uddi.	Mash and Kulbh.	Others.	Total.	Vegetables.	Green-fodder.	Fruit trees.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.			Sesame.	Linseed.	Castor-oil seed.	Safflower seed.	Others.	Total.	Cotton.		Others.	Total.					
1	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	
Belgaum Taluka of the Belgaum Collectorate.	...	27	2	Acres. 61	...	...	1	Acres. 1	1	...	Acres. 1	Acres. 6	Acres. 1	...	...	...	...	...	Acres. ...	...	1	...	Acres. 1	...	Acres. 261	...	Acres. 261	
	...	7.0	0.5	15.9	...	...	0.3	0.3	0.3	...	0.3	1.5	0.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.3	...	0.3	...	68.0	...	68.0	

## APPENDIX B.

## Detail of Population.

Taluca.	Caste.	MALES.			FEMALES.			Total of columns 6 and 8.	CAN READ OR ARE LEARNING TO DO SO.				
		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.	Total Males.	Under 12 years of age.	Above 12 years of age.	Total Females.		Males.		Females.		
									No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Government village Gutti, Belgaum Taluka of the Belgaum Collectorate,	Christians...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Lingayats...	3	2	5	1	2	3	8	...	...	...	...	
	Musalmins	2	4	6	2	1	3	9	...	...	...	...	
	Hindus.	Bráhmins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Others	12	14	26	6	15	21	47	...	...	...	...
			7	20	27	6	11	17	44	...	...	...	...
		Total	17	20	37	9	18	27	64	...	...	...	...
			7	20	27	6	11	17	44	...	...	...	...

The upper line of figures is that of the previous settlement.

## APPENDIX C.

## Settlement showing the Agricultural Stock.

Number of Villages.	Taluca.	CATTLE.											Horses and Ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Ploughs.		Carts.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.
		For Plough.		For Breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk Cattle.		Young Stock.		Small.				Large (i. e., of over 2 cattle).	For passengers.	For produce and goods.		
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull-buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffaloe calves.								Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Belgaum Taluka of the Belgaum Collectorate.	...	...	13	...	...	25	8	34	9	78	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
		10	8	...	...	...	15	10	6	3	52	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	29

The upper line of figures is that of the previous settlement.

APPENDIX D.

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

B 400-2

Number of Villages.	Talukas.	WELLS, BUDKIS, AND THE LIKE.								TANKS.								OTHER SOURCES.								Remarks.
		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings, but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	
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
1	Belgaum Taluka of the Belgaum Collectorate.	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ABSTRACT.

Number	Details.	Wells, Budkis, and the like.		Tanks.		Other Sources.		Remarks.
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	For irrigation ... ..	...	8	...	...	...	...	
2	For drinking supply of human beings only...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	In disuse ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	8	...	...	...	...	
	Total of wells, &c., used for irrigation recorded at the original Settlement...	4						

APPENDIX E.

*Revenue Statement for one Government Village—Guti—situated in the Belgaum Taluka of the Belgaum Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1890-91.*

(The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.)

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM).			TOTAL LAND GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INAM.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment. Total of Columns 8, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for Collections Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.			
			Perma-nent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Rs.				Rs.		Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.			
1881-82	211	252	...	...	...	252	25	17	...	149	179	220	385	448	472	...	...	
1882-83	211	252	...	...	...	252	25	17	...	149	179	220	385	448	472	...	...	
1883-84	211	252	...	...	...	252	25	17	...	149	179	220	385	448	472	...	...	
1884-85	211	252	...	...	...	252	25	17	...	149	179	220	385	448	472	...	...	
1885-86	236	271	...	...	...	271	...	...	...	149	179	220	385	450	491	...	...	
1886-87	236	271	...	...	...	271	...	...	...	149	179	220	385	450	491	...	...	
1887-88	236	260	...	...	...	260	...	...	...	149	179	220	385	439	480	...	...	
1888-89	236	260	...	...	...	260	...	...	...	149	179	220	385	439	480	...	...	
1889-90	236	260	...	...	...	260	...	...	...	149	179	220	385	439	480	...	...	
1890-91	236	260	...	...	...	260	...	...	...	149	179	220	385	439	480	...	...	
1891-92	236	201	...	...	...	201	...	...	...	149	179	220	385	380	421	...	...	
1892-93	236	201	...	...	...	201	...	...	...	149	179	220	385	380	421	...	...	
1893-94	236	201	...	...	...	201	...	...	...	149	179	220	385	380	421	...	...	

APPENDIX F.

*Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government Occupied Land.*

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	BY FORMER SURVEY.															BY REVISION SURVEY.															Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Number.																											
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.																																
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.																														
1	Guti ...	...	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	...	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	...	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	...	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	...	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	...	...	...	...	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	...	...	...	...	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	...	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	...	+24.9	Guti ...	1																											
			1	12	0	8	0	0	...	230	183	0	12	8	...	3	7	2	5	4	M.3	11	3	10	8	...	236	201	0	13	7	...	2	0	0	...	...	...	239	246	1	0	5	...	...	...	...	M.2	5	2	8	0	...	241	251	1	0	8	...			

Explanation—M = Motasthal.

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

*Showing Area of Villages for Settlement, with details.*

Number.	Name of Village.	Former Taluka.	BY FORMER SURVEY.					BY REVISION SURVEY.					Population.	Remarks.
			Gross Area including Ināfm.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government Assessed Land.			Gross Area including Ināfm.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government Assessed Land.				
					Occupied.	Area.	Assessment.			Unoccupied waste.	Occupied.	Area.		
1	Guti ...	Belgaum ...	890	508	236	...	...	900	488	241	23	Rs. 4	44	

No. 2955 of 1895.

*Belgaum, 26th June 1895.*

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, S. D.

2. The proposals of the Superintendent of Survey are, in the opinion of the undersigned, free from objection, and may be sanctioned.

3. All the necessary detailed information has been given in the report.

4. The Notification referred to in Government Resolution No. 7447, dated 21st October 1886, has only now been received in this office, and consequently a further report will have to be submitted on petitions of objections, if any, that may be received within the limitation period of two months after the publication of the Notification in the village.

H. WOODWARD,  
Collector, Belgaum District.

Through the Survey Commissioner, and Director Land Records and Agriculture.

---

 No. <sup>8</sup><sub>1691</sub> of 1895.
*Poona, 13th July 1895.*

Forwarded with compliments.

2. The undersigned concurs in the proposals made by the Superintendent and supported by the Collector.

3. The facts stated in para. 2 of the Superintendent's letter seemed to need further explanation. A reference was therefore made to the Superintendent. A copy of this reference and of the Superintendent's reply are appended.\* It will be seen from this that the settlement now proposed is an original settlement so far as this Department is concerned. The further report promised by the Superintendent when received, will, if required, be sent to the Commissioner.

C. W. GODFREY, Colonel,  
Acting Survey Commissioner and Director,  
Land Records and Agriculture.

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 No. 3389 of 1895.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Belgaum, 7th September 1895.*

Submitted to Government for orders, together with the subsequent correspondence.

2. The village of Gutí in the Belgaum taluka was originally an inám village, and lapsed to Government in 1890-91. It was previously surveyed for the purpose of fixing the amount of quit-rent; but the survey rates were not introduced with it, as the Inámdár did not consent to their introduction. On the demise of the Inámdár in 1890-91, however, when the village lapsed to Government, the Collector ordered that the revenue of the village should be collected according to the survey rates previously fixed by the Survey Department. The requisite sanction of Government to the introduction of the rates was not obtained; nor was any declaration issued, fixing the term of the duration of the settlement. The survey settlement now proposed must, therefore, be regarded as an original settlement.

3. The circumstances of the village are the same as those of the contiguous village of Panguti; and the proposal of the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, to treat this village in the same way as Panguti is reasonable. Both the Collector and the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture concur in the Superintendent's proposal; and the undersigned recommends that it should be sanctioned.

J. F. FLEET,  
Commissioner, in charge S. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment, Belgaum.*

No. 7586.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd October 1895.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 3389, dated 7th September 1895—Submitting with his remarks the papers noted in the margin, containing proposals for the introduction of a survey settlement into the village of Guti, Taluka and District Belgaum.

Letter from the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 680, dated 19th June 1895, and accompaniments.  
Memorandum from the Collector of Belgaum, No. 2955, dated 26th June 1895.  
Memorandum from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. S.—1691, dated 18th July 1895.

RESOLUTION.—The proposals made by the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, which are supported by the Collector of Belgaum, the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture and the Commissioner, S. D., are approved and sanctioned. The rates should be introduced in the current year and guaranteed so as to expire concurrently with those of the other villages of the taluka.

G. S. CURTIS,  
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,  
The Collector of Belgaum,  
The Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture (with the vernacular correspondence accompanying letter No. 803, dated 15th July 1895, from the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey),  
The Accountant General,  
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,  
The Government of India,  
The Secretary of State for India. } By letter.

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



SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY  
GOVERNMENT.

No. CCCCVIII.—NEW SERIES.

51226

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF THE VILLAGE OF  
INAMATI RAMDURG

IN THE

PARASGAD TALUKA

OF THE

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

BOMBAY.

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1903.

**INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE REVISION SURVEY,  
SETTLEMENT OF THE VILLAGE OF INAMATI RA'MDURG IN THE  
PARASGAD TA'LUKA OF THE BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.**

	Pages.		Pages.
Letter No. 789, dated 12th May 1902, from Mr. J. L. Lushington, Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, S. D., to the Collector of Belgaum, submitting proposals for the Revision Survey Settlement of the village of Inamati Ramdurg in the Parasgad Taluka of the Belgaum Collectorate...	1-3.	Endorsement No. $\frac{A}{1036}$ , dated 27th August 1902, from the Director, Land Records and Agriculture, submitting with his remarks the above correspondence to the Commissioner, S. D. ...	7
Appendices O, Q, and Q(1), referred to in paragraph 15 of the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, S. D.'s Report referred to above.	4-6	Endorsement No. 3619, dated 13th September 1902, from the Commissioner, S. D., submitting with his remarks the above correspondence for the orders of Government ...	ib.
Endorsement No. 4394, dated 3rd June 1902, from the Collector of Belgaum, submitting with his remarks the above proposals to the Commissioner, S. D. ...	7	Government Resolution No. 7474, dated 23rd October 1902, passing orders on the above correspondence ...	8.
		Revised Appendix Q ...	9

No. 789 OF 1902.

From

J. L. LUSHINGTON, Esquire,  
Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, S. D.;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF BELGAUM.

*Camp Ránebenmur, Dhárwár District,  
12th May 1902.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith my proposals for the Revision Settlement of the Government village of "Inamati Ramdurg" in the Parasgad Taluka of the Belgaum Collectorate.

2. The village is composed of lands scattered in five villages belonging to the Rámdurg State whose assessment is collected by the Mámlatdár of Parasgad. Lands of a similar "Inamati Ramdurg" whose assessment is collected by the Mámlatdár of Navalgund are the subject of another settlement report No. 947, dated 3rd August 1899, by the Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, and sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 9220, dated 22nd December 1899.

3. The accompanying map shows all such villages with Government portions separately delineated within them.

4. As to whether the lands in these villages were previously measured, classed and assessed under Survey rates is unknown. Vernacular correspondence on this subject has been going on for a considerable time between the following officers, but nothing can be traced as to the old rates under which the lands under report were originally assessed.

- (1) Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey.
- (2) Mámlatdár of Parasgad.
- (3) District Inspector of Land Records and Agriculture, Belgaum.
- (4) District Inspector of Land Records and Agriculture, Dhárwár.
- (5) Collector of Belgaum.
- (6) Collector of Dhárwár.
- (7) Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, Southern Division.
- (8) Kárbhári of the Rámdurg State.
- (9) Mámlatdár of Rámdurg.
- (10) Kulkarnis of villages into which Government lands are situated.

5. The measurement operations were carried out in 1880, 1881 and 1882, and classification in 1887, when the Rámdurg State lands were originally measured by the Survey Department. The work was done according to the partial system.

6. The former and the Survey areas under different heads of cultivation are contrasted below :—

Description.	By former figures.	By Survey.	Difference.	
			More.	Less.
1	2	3	4	5
Dry crop ... ..	435	427	...	8
Garden and rice ... ..	...	...	...	...
Unarable unassessed ... ..	...	15	15	...

*N.B.*—These figures are inclusive of Inám area.

7. From the Revenue History Statement (Appendix O) received from the Kárbhári of Rámdurg and also the "Bhag-anna patraks" prepared at the Revision Survey it appears that these lands had been formerly measured, classed and settled, but nothing is forthcoming to that effect.

8. I propose to rate these lands (which are coloured red on the accompanying map) at Rs. 1-14-0. This rating is identical with that of Mr. Fletcher's, formerly Superintendent of Deccan Revenue Survey, who in his letter No. 2433, dated 8th December 1888, submitted his proposals to the Survey Commissioner for the Rámdurg State lands based upon the rates in force in the adjoining British villages. The rate of Rs. 1-14-0 now proposed by me had been accepted also by the State. It appears also judicious that the lands in question should be assessed at the same rate which has been in force in lands adjoining them in the Rámdurg State; and the State Kárbhári of Rámdurg in his Vernacular No. 67 of 1900 mentions that Government lands have been paying Local Fund Cess on assessments worked out according to the rates fixed by the State.

9. The result of the proposed rates is given below :—

Serial Number.	Name of village.	Dry crop maximum rate.	Government occupied land.				Percentage increase.
			By former figures.		By survey figures.		
			Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. a.					
1	Mullur ... ..	1 14	36	36	36	49	36.3
2	Mudenkop ... ..	"	96	26	93	105	303.8
3	Jagarkop ... ..	"	43	14	41	81	121.4
4	Kadlikop ... ..	"	11	3	12	16	433.3
5	Kallur ... ..	"	26	10	29	26	160.3

10. The assessment under all heads is contrasted in the subjoined table :—

Description.	By former figures.		By survey figures.		Percentage increase.
	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	
	2	3	4	5	
Government occupied land ... ..	213	89	211	227	155.0
Do. arable waste ... ..	29	17	28	25	47.1
Inam land ... ..	193	111	186	195	75.7
Unarable unassessed ... ..	...	...	16	...	...
Total ...	435	217	441	447	106.0

11. As regards the very high percentages of increase, I can only presume that the former "mamul" rates were imposed very roughly and the only information I can get is from the Rámdurg Kárbhári who states that they were made some time before 1862, some 40 years ago. As these very light rates have been paid for so many years, I think the proper assessment can now be imposed, but the owners of fields should have the benefit of Government Resolution No. 3541, dated 4th May 1885, quoted under Section 108 of the Land Revenue Code, page 136.

12. In the village of Mullur, out of the 104 acres of Inám land, 49 acres are held as service Inám and consequently no quit-rent has hitherto been collected from the holders of these lands.

13. The average incidence of assessment per acre is Rs. 1-1-3 against Re. 0-6-9.

14. If the proposed rates be approved of by Government I have the honour to recommend that they be guaranteed so as to expire simultaneously with the rates sanctioned for the Parasgad Táluka, viz., 1909-1910.

15. Appendices O, Q and Q' accompany.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. L. LUSHINGTON,

Superintendent,

Land Records and Agriculture, S. D.

---

APPENDIX O.

Revenue statement for 5 Government villages, situated in the Parasgad Taluka of the Belgaum Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced.

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inam).			Total land Government occupied Unoccupied and Inam.			Balance outstanding at close of years.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks
	Occupied Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Realization from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quit rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8, and 11.	Full assessment. Total of Columns 3, 9, and 12.	Grand Total for collections. Total of Columns 7, 10, and 13.			
			Perma- nent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1887-88	213	89	...	...	...	89	29	17	Under 1 rupee ...	193	111	30	435	217	119	...	...	
1888-89	213	89	...	...	...	89	29	17	Do. ...	193	111	30	435	217	119	...	...	
1889-90	213	89	...	...	...	89	29	17	Do. ...	193	111	30	435	217	119	...	...	
1890-91	213	89	...	...	...	89	29	17	Do. ...	193	111	30	435	217	119	...	...	
1891-92	213	89	...	...	...	89	29	17	Do. ...	193	111	30	435	217	119	...	...	
1892-93	213	89	...	...	...	89	29	17	Do. ...	193	111	30	435	217	119	...	...	
1893-94	213	89	...	...	...	89	29	17	Do. ...	193	111	30	435	217	119	...	...	
1894-95	213	89	...	...	...	89	29	17	Do. ...	193	111	30	435	217	119	...	...	
1895-96	213	89	...	...	...	89	29	17	Do. ...	193	111	30	435	217	119	...	...	
1896-97	213	89	...	...	...	89	29	17	Do. ..	193	111	30	435	217	119	...	...	
1897-98	213	89	...	...	...	89	29	17	Do. ...	193	111	30	435	217	119	...	...	
1898-99	213	89	...	...	...	89	29	17	Do. ...	193	111	30	435	217	119	...	...	
1899-1900	213	89	...	...	...	89	29	17	Do. ...	193	111	30	435	217	119	...	...	

APPENDIX Q.

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government Occupied Land in one village "Inamati Ramdurg," Taluka Paragad, District Belgaum.

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	BY FORMER SURVEY.															BY REVISION SURVEY.															Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
						Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.							Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.			Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.						Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
1	Mullur ...	...	...	...	...	86	86	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	86	1 0 0	1 14	...	...	86	49	1 5 9	...	...	...	...	...	86	49	1 5 9	85.8	Mullur ...	1	
2	Mudenkop ...	...	...	...	...	96	28	0 4 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	28	0 4 4	1 14	...	...	96	105	1 2 1	...	...	...	...	...	96	105	1 2 1	808.8	Mudenkop ...	2	
3	Jogarkop ...	...	...	...	...	48	14	0 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	14	0 5 4	1 14	...	...	41	81	0 12 1	...	...	...	...	...	41	81	0 12 1	121.4	Jogarkop ...	3	
4	Kadlikop ...	...	...	...	...	11	8	0 4 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	0 4 4	1 14	...	...	12	16	1 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	12	16	1 5 4	433.8	Kadlikop ...	4	
5	Kallur ...	...	...	...	...	26	10	0 6 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	10	0 6 2	1 14	...	...	29	26	0 14 4	...	...	...	...	...	29	26	0 14 4	160.0	Kallur ...	5	
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	319	89	0 6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	319	89	0 6 9	...	...	...	311	227	1 1 8	...	...	...	...	...	311	227	1 1 8	155.0	Total.		

CT

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

Showing area of Villages for Settlement with details.

Number.	Name of Village.	Former Taluka.	By Former Survey.					By Revision Survey.					Population.	REMARKS.		
			Gross area including Inám.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government assessed Land.			Gross area including Inám.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government assessed Land.						
					Occupied.	Unoccupied waste.				Occupied.	Unoccupied waste.					
						Area.	Assessment.				Area.	Assessment.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
						Acres.	Rs.		*		Acres.	Rs.		Inám. acres.	Assessment. Rs.	
1	Mullar ...	Parasgad,	160	Not known.	36	19	11	161	2	36	19	16	...	104	113	
2	Mudenkop ..		116		96	...	...	115	4	93	...	...	...	...	18	19
3	Jogarkop ...		67		43	10	6	67	4	41	10	9	..	12	11	
4	Kadlikop ...		51		11	...	...	52	5	12	...	...	...	85	36	
5	Kallur ...		40		26	...	...	46	1	29	...	...	...	16	16	
	Total ...		434		212	29	17	441	16	211	29	25	...	185	195	



*Below letter No. 789 of 12th May 1902 from the Superintendent,  
Land Records and Agriculture, S. D.*

No. 4394.

*Belgaum, dated 3rd June 1902.*

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, S. D.

2. The proposals relate to the revision settlement of lands which nominally belong to one village, but which are scattered over five villages of the Rámdurg State.

3. The rate proposed is identical with that proposed by Mr. Fletcher and adopted by the State in the case of the five villages in which the lands are situated. The fact that it will be a little higher than that imposed on adjoining Government villages before the Southern Mahratta Railway was opened or local communications improved, is not a serious objection.

4. The increase in assessment at the proposed rates varies from 36 to 433 per cent. or an average of 155 per cent., and appears at first sight to be excessive. This is due to the very low standard of the old assessments. If these assessments had been fixed at survey rates, as they actually were in the case of similar inamati lands belonging to the Dhárwár District, we should probably have found the average increase to amount to not more than 60 or 65 per cent. The average incidence of assessment per acre is Re. 1-1-3 as against Re. 1-7-6 for the inamati lands of Dhárwár.

5. The lands dealt with in these papers have hitherto escaped the increase imposed on the Parasgad Táluka in the Revenue as well as the Revision Survey, and have since then profited by the introduction of the Railway. The undersigned therefore considers that the proposals made by Mr. Lushington are suitable and may be sanctioned.

6. The rates if approved may be guaranteed to expire at the same time as those sanctioned for the Parasgad Táluka.

P. E. PERCIVAL,  
Acting Collector, Belgaum District.

No. A—4036 OF 1902.

*Poona, 27th August 1902.*

Forwarded with compliments. The Director does not agree that the maxima rates levied by the Rámdurg State should govern our survey assessment, while an increase of assessment three, four and fivefold, even though it be on a minute scale, is objectionable. The maximum rate of the 4th group of the Parasgad Táluka Rs. 1-5-0, to which group these villages are most closely situated, seems to the Director a more suitable rate. This would, however, reduce the assessment by one-fourth only, and the concession proposed by Mr. Lushington in paragraph 11 of his report should, it is suggested, be also granted.

H. S. LAWRENCE,  
Acting Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

No. 3619 OF 1902.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Belgaum, 13th September 1902.*

Submitted to Government.

2. The Commissioner has the honour to support the proposals subject to the modification suggested by the Director, Land Records and Agriculture.

R. M. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner, S. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

Belgaum.

Revision settlement of the Government  
village of Inámati-Rámdurg in Táluka  
Parasgad.

No. 7474.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd October 1902.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 3619, dated 13th September 1902—Submitting, with his remarks, the papers specified in the margin, containing proposals for the revision settlement of the Government village of Inámati-Rámdurg in the Parasgad táluka of the Belgaum District.

Letter from the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, S. D., No. 789, dated 12th May 1902.  
Memorandum from the Collector of Belgaum, No. 4394, dated 3rd June 1902.  
Memorandum from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. A.—4036, dated 27th August 1902.

**RESOLUTION.**—The Governor in Council concurs with the Director of Land Records and Agriculture and the Commissioner, S. D., that the maximum rate for these lands should be the same as the maximum rate of the fourth group of the Parasgad táluka. That rate is Rs. 1-4-0 and not Rs. 1-5-0 as stated by the Director.

2. With so large an enhancement in the assessment as the rate now sanctioned involves, the concession prescribed in Government Resolution No. 3541, dated 4th May 1885, will not suffice, for under it the full assessment would be due in the seventh year, and there would be in the case of many holdings a large increase in that year. The rule should be in all such cases that the enhancement should rise by 25 per cent. biennially until the maximum is reached.

3. The rate is guaranteed till 1909-1910 so as to expire concurrently with the adjacent villages of the Parasgad táluka.

W. H. J. WILKINSON,  
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,  
The Collector of Belgaum,  
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,  
The Accountant General,  
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.

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

REVISED APPENDIX Q.

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government occupied land in one village "Inamati Rámdurg," Táluka Paragad, District Belgaum.

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	BY FORMER SURVEY.															BY REVISION SURVEY.															Percentage Increase or Decrease in area.
			Maximum rate.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Maximum rate.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
						Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.							Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.			Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.						Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Mullur ...	...	...	...	...	36	36	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	36	1 0 0	1 4	...	...	36	29	0 12 11	...	...	...	...	...	36	29	0 12 11	-19.4	
2	Mudenkop ...	...	...	...	...	96	26	0 4 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	26	0 4 4	1 4	...	...	96	66	0 11 4	...	...	...	...	...	96	66	0 11 4	+163.3	
3	Jogarkop ...	...	...	...	...	43	14	0 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	14	0 5 4	1 4	...	...	41	19	0 7 5	...	...	...	...	...	41	19	0 7 5	+35.7	
4	Kadlikop ...	...	...	...	...	11	3	0 4 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3	0 4 4	1 4	...	...	13	10	0 13 4	...	...	...	...	...	13	10	0 13 4	+233.3	
5	Kallur ...	...	...	...	...	26	10	0 6 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	10	0 6 2	1 4	...	...	29	15	0 8 3	...	...	...	...	...	29	15	0 8 3	+50.0	
	Total	...	...	...	...	212	89	0 6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	212	89	0 6 9	...	...	...	211	139	0 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	211	139	0 10 6	+56.3	

J. L. LUSHINGTON,  
Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, S. D.

B 701-3

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE  
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No. CCCCXXXIV.—NEW SERIES.

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PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT

OF THE

VILLAGE OF CHANDGAD

IN THE

BELGAUM TALUKA

OF THE

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

5

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Bombay:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1908

**INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE REVISION SURVEY  
SETTLEMENT OF THE VILLAGE OF CHANDGAD IN THE BELGAUM  
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[The village Chandgad adjoins Government villages of Muchandi and Kanbargi which are shown on the settlement map attached to the Government Selection No. CCXV—New Series.]

No. 1476 of 1904.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF BELGAUM DISTRICT.

Belgaum, 1st—20th October 1904.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my proposals for the revision settlement of the village Chandgad, in the Belgaum Taluka of your Collectorate, which lapsed to Government in the year 1899.

2. The village is situated about 8 miles to the north-east of Belgaum and is surrounded by Inám and Sánгли State villages.

3. The brief history of the village is as follows. The village was formerly in the possession of the Desai of Kittur and was taken back from him and given in Inám to one Appaji Laxman Lad, on the 4th September 1819, in recognition of services rendered by him to the East India Company Government. In 1848 the living sons of Appaji Laxman (who was then dead) obtained the sanction of the Bombay Government that the Inám should be continued during the life-time of the Inámdár's sons.

In 1866 the eldest son Laxman Appaji died and the remaining son Divakar Appaji dying in the year 1899, the village then lapsed to Government.

4. The survey and classification of the village was made in the years 1853 and 1854, but the survey rates were not introduced as the Inámdár did not consent to them.

5. On the village lapsing to Government it was measured and classed on the partial system under Government Resolution No. 7452, dated 23rd October 1902.

6. By the survey of this village the area under different descriptions of lands and soil is as follows :—

						Acre.
Dry-crop	...	...	...	...	...	244
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	43
Garden	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inám	...	...	...	...	...	294
Unassessed unarable	...	...	...	...	...	42
Forest	...	...	...	...	...	402
Total ...						1,025

7. I propose to rate this village at Rs. 1-10-0 for dry-crop lands and Rs. 8 for rice lands, as the village is not so near the market town of Belgaum, as the villages to which a 9-rupee rice rate has been given at the revision survey.

8. The estimated result of the proposed rates is given below for easy reference :—

Name of Village.	Maximum rates.		Government occupied land.						Remarks.
	Rice.	Dry-crop.	Rice.		Dry-crop.		Total.		
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chandgad	Rs. a. p. 8 0 0	Rs. a. p. 1 10 0	Acres. 43	Rs. 289	Acres. 244	Rs. 308	Acres. 287	Rs. 597	

9. Besides the above Government occupied land, there is Inám land measuring 294 acres and assessed at Rs. 410.

10. The village was Inám up to 1899, when it reverted to Government. The "mámul" assessment recovered by Government since that year has been Rs. 536, whereas the new survey assessment will amount to Rs. 597 thus giving an increase of 10.2 per cent. over the old assessment.

11. The village under report is inhabited and its total population according to the Imperial census of 1901 is 328.

12. If the proposed rates be approved of by Government, I have the honour to recommend that they be guaranteed so as to expire simultaneously with the rates sanctioned for the Belgaum Táluka, viz., 1917-18.

13. Appendix Q accompanies.

I have, etc.,  
J. L. LUSHINGTON,  
Superintendent, Land Records and  
Agriculture, Southern Division.

---

APPENDIX Q.

No.	Name of Village.	Average for	ACCORDING TO MANUAL.					ACCORDING TO SURVEY.																				Increase of Assessment per cent. on occupied land.
			Total Assessment on occupied land.	Remissions.			Balance for collection.	Maximum Rates.			Gross area, including Inālu.	Total area not available for cultivation.	Government Occupied Land.									Government Unoccupied assessed waste.						
				Permanent.	Casual.	Total.		Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
													Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
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	29			
1	Chandgad ...	Inām Collections— 1877 to 1886 } Rs. 495 Government Collections— 1887 to 1908 } Rs. 536 1899 to 1902 } Rs. 533 Village lapsed to Government in 1899.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			536	...	...	...	536	1 10 0	6 0 0	...	581	441	244	804	1 4 2	43	239	0 11 0	...	...	...	287	597	2 1 3	...	...	...	+10.2

J. L. LUSHINGTON,  
Superintendent, Land Records and  
Agriculture, S. D.



No. 9190.

To

THE COMMISSIONER, S. D.

*Saundatti, dated 5th December 1904.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture, S. D.'s No. 1476, dated 1st—20th October 1904, with accompaniment, regarding the revision settlement of Chandgad village in Belgaum Taluka of this Collectorate.

2. I recommend that the proposed rates be sanctioned by Government, and that they may be guaranteed to expire simultaneously with the rates sanctioned for the Belgaum Taluka, *viz.*, 1917-1918.

I have, etc.,

A. M. T. JACKSON,  
Collector of Belgaum District.

---

No.  $\frac{S.R.}{196}$  of 1904.

*Camp Maramagaon, 17th December 1904.*

Forwarded with compliments to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bombay, for favour of opinion.

W. W. DREW,  
Acting Commissioner, S. D.

---

No.  $\frac{A.}{197}$  of 1905.

*Poona, 27th March 1905.*

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, S. D.

2. The village is shown in the District Map. The proposals made by the Superintendent, which are approved of by the Collector, have the concurrence of the undersigned.

A. S. A. WESTROPP,  
Director, Land Records and Agriculture.

---

No. 898 of 1905.

*Dated 3rd April 1905.*

Submitted to Government for orders.

2. The village in question is near Muchandi and Khanbargi, and belongs by position to Class IV, the rate of which is proposed to be applied to it.

3. The Commissioner recommends that the proposals of the Superintendent concurred in by the Collector and the Director may be sanctioned.

W. W. DREW,  
Commissioner, S. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

Belgaum.

Revision settlement of the lapsed village of Chandgad in the Belgaum Taluka.

.. No. 3834.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th May 1905.

Letter from the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, S. D., No. 1476, dated 1st October 1904—Submitting proposals for the revision settlement of the village of Chandgad, taluka Belgaum, district Belgaum.

Letter from the Collector of Belgaum, No. 9190, dated 5th December 1904.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. S.B.—196, dated 17th December 1904, to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

Memorandum from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. A.—2131, dated 27th March 1905.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 898, dated 3rd April 1905 :—

“Submitted to Government for orders.

“2. The village in question is near Muchandi and Kanbargi, and belongs by position to Class IV, the rate of which is proposed to be applied to it.

“3. The Commissioner recommends that the proposals of the Superintendent concurred in by the Collector and the Director may be sanctioned.”

**RESOLUTION.**—The Commissioner's recommendation is sanctioned.

G. F. KEATINGE,  
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,  
The Collector of Belgaum,  
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,  
The Accountant General,  
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE  
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

S/226

No. DXVIII—NEW SERIES.

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PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

SECOND REVISION SETTLEMENT

OF THE

PARASAGAD TALUKA AND MURGOD MAHAL

OF THE

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.



BOMBAY

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS

1912

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No. 1259 OF 1909.

From

G. H. COWAN, Esq., I. C. S.,  
Assistant Collector, S. D., and  
Revision Settlement Officer,  
Belgaum ;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF BELGAUM.

*Belgaum, 15th June 1909.*

Sir,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the revision of the current settlement of the Parasgad Táluka and Murgod Mahál.

2. The area under report includes 110 Government villages and some lands scattered through six villages of the Rámdurg State. The rates at present in force in the Government villages were fixed in 1886 for a period of thirty years commencing with the revenue year 1880-1881 and ending with the revenue year 1909-1910. The current rates in Inámti Rámdurg were fixed in 1902 and guaranteed till 1909-1910 so as to expire concurrently with the settlement of the adjacent villages of the Parasgad Táluka.

3. The revision settlement report for the táluka submitted in 1880 covered 109 villages. It included Hirebelwadi, now in the Dhárwár Táluka, and did not include Sangrashikop and Kenchramanhal which were resettled with the Dhárwár Táluka. The area and revenue of the two villages added to Parasgad are nearly the same as those of the village taken from it, so that the change in the boundaries of the táluka does not affect a comparison of the statistics compiled in 1880 with those now submitted.

*Position and Physical Features.*

4. To the west and north of Parasgad are the Sampagaon, and Gokák tálukas of this district. To the east are Rámdurg State and a part of Kolhápúr State. Along its southern border the táluka marches with the Navalgund táluka of Dhárwár District and for a short distance with the Dhárwár táluka. Saundatti, the chief town, is twenty-four miles from Dhárwár by road and forty-four from Belgaum.

5. The Malaprabha, flowing through the middle of the táluka from west to east, affords a constant water-supply to the villages on its banks and is utilised to some extent for irrigation by water lifts. The nallas that run into it in the táluka flow from low ill-defined water-sheds not far from the river and only carry water for a short time after rain.

6. A steep, flat topped range of hills running north and south from Halki to Chulki makes the rainfall of the western half of the táluka markedly better than that of the eastern half. The plateau of this range, described for administrative purposes as forest, affords some poor grazing.

7. From the southern base of these hills, and further west from the Malaprabha, an undulating black soil plain extends to the Dhárwár border. This dry and treeless tract is very productive except when the rains fail. North of the river and west of the hills the land slopes up gently as far as the Kaladgi road. The soil here is mostly black but there is a fringe of red fields near the hills. To the east of the hills the land is more irregular and stony. There are considerable stretches of black soil but it is not everywhere of good quality. North of the Kaladgi road the aspect of the land is broken. The soil is for the most part poor and there is a large area of uncultivable waste.

*Rainfall.*

8. The amount and distribution of the rainfall in the last eleven years are given in Appendix A. The revision settlement report gave the average rainfall gauged at Saundatti as 26.41 inches. The eight years on which this average was based included two years of exceptionally heavy rainfall. Mr. Fletcher wrote: "It is probable that the only villages which suffer from uncertain or scanty rainfall are those in the northern corner of the táluka." Even in 1880 this was too favourable a view of the climate.

9. There are now rain-gauges at Saundatti, Murgod, Shindogi, Halki, Yergatti and Korkop. The average rainfall of the three last decades gauged at Saundatti is:—

1879—1888	...	...	...	25.5 inches.
1889—1898	...	...	...	23.03 "
1899—1908	...	...	...	22.17 "

The average rainfall for the last eleven years gauged at the other places is:

Murgod	...	...	...	23.33 inches.
Halki	...	...	...	20.85 "
Yergatti	...	...	...	18. "
Shindogi	...	...	...	18.44 "
Korkop	...	..	...	17.68 "

10. In the north-west of the táluka the rainfall in a normal year is evenly distributed over the monsoon months. The south-east of the táluka gets twice as much rabi as kharif rain.

11. In three of the last five years the rainfall has been much below the average and attention has been specially directed to the effect of short rainfall in different parts of the táluka by the new rules for the suspension and remission of land revenue. This experience enables me to particularise about the liability of different localities to scarcity with some degree of certainty. The tract of country lying west of the hills from Murgod to Saundatti is not apparently liable to scarcity owing to short rainfall. In the southern plain stretching from Karikatti in the west to Kaghdal in the east the rainfall becomes less as one goes east and the crops worse in a bad year. In Karikatti the land revenue has only been suspended once. In the three easternmost villages the whole revenue or a part of it has been suspended in four out of the last five years. The extreme uncertainty of the harvest in the south-eastern corner is due to the soil being "karal," which requires more rain than fine black soil if it is to produce a crop. North of the Kaladgi road the hills, which are high and cover a large area south of the road, are continued in a low broken ridge, which has little or no effect on the rainfall. The whole tract north of the road and all the villages east of the hills are liable to scarcity and had very poor crops in 1904-05 and in 1905-06.

*Cultivation and Crops.*

12. The climate of the táluka is suitable for growing both early and late crops in a fair year. In the north of the táluka and in the neighbourhood of Manoli the soil is for the most part red and the area sown with late crops is consequently small. In the south of the táluka more than two-thirds of the land is generally sown with late crops and in the south-eastern corner, where the early rains are very uncertain, the area under early crops is often insignificant. The mixture of crops and rotation of crops, in so far as there is any rotation, are the same as those described by Mr. Monteath in his report on Ron and Navalgund tálukas.

13. The recent succession of bad seasons has discouraged careful cultivation in the eastern half of the táluka. With dearth of fodder the number of cattle has decreased and water scarcity has driven much of the population out of their villages for several months of the year. It is not uncommon now to find a field more or less choked with "nattu."

14. Much capital might be profitably invested in putting up mounds to check the damage done by water draining off the fields. Tagái has been freely advanced for the purpose; but to be effective in black soil the mounds must be

backed with stone; the stone has to be carted, in many cases, several miles; so most of the mounds put up have been of earth only and are of no permanent value. In some villages in the north where stone is abundant and the soil binds better, many useful tals have been put up.

15. Black soil lands more than a mile from the village are not usually manured and it would appear that the want of manure does not make a great difference to the crops. The red soil lands are regularly manured: if not manured they yield very little. The south of the taluka is near Dhárwár and closely connected with the Dhárwár District. It should benefit from the demonstration farm that has been started there.

16. Appendix B contains information as to the area under each crop of importance in the last ten years. The corresponding statistical table attached to Mr. Fletcher's report gives the figures for Government lands only, whereas the information now supplied includes watan lands in Government villages. A direct comparison is therefore impossible. Assuming that 271,079 acres, the total of columns 14 and 53 in Appendix B, corresponds to Mr. Fletcher's total of 165,476 acres, the following comparison of percentages may be made:—

		Average of 1875-1876, 1877-1878 and 1878-1879.		1908.	
		Area in acres.	Percentage of total.	Area in acres.	Percentage of total.
Jowári	...	70,021	42.31	80,707	29.77
Bájrí	...	9,041	5.46	14,025	5.17
Wheat	...	14,762	8.92	36,350	13.4
Cotton	...	25,666	15.52	58,313	21.41

It is possible that relatively to ryatwári lands a large area of watan lands is sown with wheat and cotton; but I think it certain that this is not the chief explanation of the important change in the proportion of land sown with crops for local consumption and crops sown for export.

17. Complete crop records for the period of the original settlement are either not available or it is not clear what villages they include. That there has been an increase in the area under cotton is generally admitted by the cultivators, and it is now as great as in the years of the American war, when the area under wheat was less than it is as present. Only the following figures are available to show the area under cotton in the Government villages of Parasgad before the current settlement. Both Government and inám lands are taken into account:—

Year.				Acres under cotton.
1830-31	...	...	...	13,447
1831-32	...	...	...	15,942
1858-59	...	...	...	31,316
1859-60	...	...	...	39,698
1860-61	...	...	...	42,724
1861-62	...	...	...	37,623

18. Belgaum-American cotton is apparently extinct. Mr. Fletcher reported that 654 acres were sown with American cotton. I have never seen a field of it in Parasgad and the only case I have heard of was reported as a novel experiment made with seed brought from Hubli.

19. Sesame, which was not, it appears, of sufficient importance to be separately mentioned in 1879, is grown mainly in the Murgod Mahál and is the chief export crop of some villages that cannot grow much cotton.

20. In a normal year the area fallow is almost entirely made up of poor lands in the north of the taluka. The soil of these lands is not rich enough to stand yearly cultivation without more tilth and manuring than a small population, poor in cattle, can give it. When the quality of the soil is fair a year of fallow does not enter into the plan of cultivation.

*Communications.*

21. Mr. Fleet, Assistant Collector, gives the following description of the Parasgad roads in 1881 :—

“The only Provincial road is that from Belgaum to Kaladgi which enters the táluka at Chachadi and leaves it at Korkop. A few years ago as I know personally from having travelled along its entire length in the rains it was all but impassable for traffic except in the fair season. The improvement of it has been taken in hand since the famine, but even now it is only bridged at a few places near Belgaum : and, though its condition is somewhat better, it is not much so, and the road, as a whole, must still be classed as one of very inferior description. The only local fund roads are :— (1) the road from Belgaum to Saundatti which enters the táluka at Hosur ; (2) a branch of the same from Bail-Hongal to Murgod ; (3) the road from Saundatti *via* Murgod to the high road from Belgaum to Kaladgi at Halki ; (4) the road from Gokák to Nargund *via* Yergatti and Manoli ; and (5) a branch of the same from Manoli to Saundatti. They are none of them bridged, and the first, the fourth from the borders of the táluka to Manoli and the fifth are the only ones on which any appreciable expenditure has been incurred and which can be considered to be open for traffic except in the fair weather and even at that season they are by no means easy and smooth to travel and convey goods over.”

22. The provincial road is now bridged throughout and the surface is excellent. The Local Fund roads at the present time are five in number : (1) from Belgaum to Saundatti ; (2) from Bail-Hongal *via* Murgod to Halki on the Kaladgi road ; (3) from Gokák to Nargund ; (4) from Manoli to Saundatti ; (5) from Saundatti to Dhárwár. Special repairs to certain portions of Nos. (1) (3) and (5) have recently been sanctioned. When this work has been completed all the five roads will have a good metalled surface throughout. The nallas are everywhere bridged or forded by slab drains. The roads from Bail-Hongal to Halki and from Saundatti to Dhárwár are new : broad embankments have taken the place of sunken tracks that were water channels in the monsoon. The Public Works Department is entrusted with the upkeep of all these roads. Two roads marked on old maps as running from Yekkundi to Murgod and from Yergatti to Hirekop were not made roads. They are tracks barely passable for heavy traffic and the line of the latter is not everywhere traceable. There are two cable ferries across the Malaprabha, one at Manoli and the other at Gurl-Hosur. In the greater part of the táluka villages off the made roads have easy means of access to them in the fair weather ; but north of the Kaladagi road the cart-tracks, where they exist, are very rough.

23. For the benefit of pilgrims to the temple of Yellama situated on a hill between Saundatti and Ugargol, the Saundatti-Yellama Municipality keeps up five miles of road from Saundatti to Ugargol. Pilgrims come to this temple from a radius of a hundred miles and yearly thousands of carts conveying them pass over the táluka roads. I ascribe to the great improvement of communications the increased popularity of this pilgrimage, which is more a picnic than a penance.

*Trade and Markets.*

24. At the time of the revision settlement the exports of the north of the táluka were taken to Vengurla. The southern villages traded direct with Kumta. The journey took eight days each way and the hire of a country cart for it was about Rs. 15. In 1883-84 the branch railway through Ron Táluka was opened ; it is connected with Parasgad by the Gokák-Nargund road. Next year the main line to Hubli was opened and some years later the Poona-Londa line. With the opening of the railway direct trade with the Konkan has ceased. Most of the cotton and wheat grown in Parasgad is now taken to Hubli, where the cultivators are confident of receiving the full market price. The Gokák Mills and the ginning factory at Bail-Hongal, controlled till this year by the Gokák Mills Company, compete with the Hubli buyers. A recent event shows that the competition is keen. Having lost control of the Bail-Hongal factory this year the Gokák Company has made a great push to erect in a few months a ginning factory at Saundatti. I have been told that they



expect to buy there three lakhs' worth of cotton a year. The Bail-Hongal factory bought cotton last year to the value of five lakhs. It gets most of the cotton grown north of the river in Parasgad and Sampagaon talukas. Some villages on the Gokak-Nargund road send their produce to Nargund.

25. The development of these important markets outside the taluka tends to diminish the business done at the local trade centres, Saundatti, Manoli and Murgod. In 1907-08 only 37 persons were assessed to income-tax and they paid Rs. 128.

26. The volume of export trade is fairly indicated by the area under cotton, wheat and oil-seeds. All the cotton is exported and most of the wheat and oil-seed. Wheaten bread is only eaten by the peasants on feast days. The area under these crops in a fair year at the present time is 105,000 acres, or about two-fifths of the whole cultivated area. In 1879 Mr. Fletcher gave the average area under these crops in Government lands only, for three years of exceptionally good rainfall, as 43,000 acres, or about one-fourth of the whole.

27. The chief imports are cloth goods, jagri, rice, American oil and spices. I have not asked for information about the collections at toll nakas because they are not well placed for furnishing statistics about the taluka and because any conclusions as to trade that might have been based on the toll collections would be vitiated by the heavy pilgrim traffic.

28. Appendix C shows the value of goods sold at the various weekly bazars of the taluka. The number of shops is 328 as compared with 193 in 1879.

#### *Industries.*

29. The industries of the taluka are not of much importance. The number of hand looms for cotton weaving has decreased from 470 to 446. The industry is said to be in a depressed state. Apparently the price of goods produced has not risen commensurately with the price of food. There is some increase in the number of looms for weaving wool. There are about twenty-five families of "bangars" at Manoli, but only some eight persons in them pursue their hereditary calling. The dye is now brought from Bombay instead of being made locally. There are now only two presses for calico-printing at Murgod.

#### *Population.*

30. The census statistics for the taluka are as follows :—

1881	Parasgad and Murgod	...	...	91,826
1891	{ Parasgad ... 65,208 }	...	...	110,584
	{ Murgod ... 45,376 }			
1901	{ Parasgad ... 67,696 }	...	...	108,311
	{ Murgod ... 40,615 }			

The deaths reported from the last census to the end of March 1909 exceed the births reported by 11,693. According to statistics therefore, without allowance for migration, the population of the taluka and mahal is 96,618.

31. The figures given in the revision settlement report were for Government villages only and showed a decrease in population of 15 per cent. since the original settlement. This decrease, attributed to the famine of 1877, was particularly noticed by the Government of India when criticising the new rates proposed and is to be taken into account in appreciating the increase of population since 1880.

32. The fall in the population of the Murgod Mahál between 1891 and 1901 is not real. An exodus from the mahal villages takes place at the time of cotton picking and in a bad year, such as 1901 was, the number of people who leave their villages is much larger than usual. The population of many mahal villages at the present time is about double what it was reported to be in 1901. Of course this exodus might raise to some extent the number of the population in the cotton-growing area of the taluka; but in a bad year most people would, I think, go further afield. Making allowance for the deaths from plague between 1898 and 1900 and the consequences of bad harvests I think it probable that the actual population of the taluka and mahal in 1901 was not less than in 1891.

33. The reported mortality from plague is as follows :—

Year	Deaths.
1908 ... ..	242
1909 ... ..	992
1900 ... ..	34
1901 ... ..	2,105
1902 ... ..	4,549
1903 ... ..	6,184
1904 ... ..	2,330
1905 ... ..	492
1906 ... ..	15
1907 ... ..	1
1908 ... ..	106
1909 (January to March) ... ..	90
Total ...	17,140

Major Hutchinson has been good enough to supply me with tables of mortality since 1901 which strongly suggest two inferences: firstly, that before 1902 known cases of plague were not reported; secondly, that throughout the epidemic a number of cases have been wrongly diagnosed, notably as fever, and not included in the plague returns. Making a fair allowance for these facts the deaths from plague may be put roughly at 20,000.

34. Births are not registered as accurately as deaths but the margin of error has not, I am disposed to think, been great in recent years in Parasgad. Plague and bad harvests account for the decrease in population since 1901.

35. The rapid increase of population after 1880 is evidence that the new rates did not prevent an advance in prosperity. But owing to plague the population now—putting it at 99,000—shows an increase of 9 per cent. only in thirty years and is lower than at the date of the original settlement. A material addition to the population of the táluka would not lower the standard of comfort and would enhance the profits of land-owners as cultivation is suffering from want of labour. This increase may be expected as plague has not been bad now for four years and during that time there has been a marked excess of births over deaths. See Appendix G.

36. The village sites of Kaloli, Sogal, Basargi and Gundulur have been abandoned during the period of the current settlement and the lands of these villages are not well cultivated in consequence. The population appears to be abandoning some other villages. The explanation in most cases is want of good water. The malevolence of the local God is blamed in one case and the villagers are thinking of moving the village a hundred yards away from his temple. Even this bane might be cured by a good well.

#### *Education.*

37. Appendix H shows the increase in the number of schools and in the attendance at them. At the census of 1901, 6,620 males and 199 females were reported literate. It is the general rule, as far as my inquiries go, for those who have been to school to remember how to read and write. The result may be less satisfactory when education reaches lower castes with a poorer average intelligence. I see no evidence that education has increased production by introducing improved methods. On the other hand I ascribe to it partly the rise in the standard of living. If this is correct the present tendency of education, so far as the question of taxation is concerned, is to diminish the taxable margin of wealth.

#### *Live-stock.*

38. The agricultural stock of the Government villages in the táluka is shown in Appendix F. Cattle are largely imported from outside markets. The most important of these markets is Bail-Hongal. The best plough animals are brought in from Navalgund. A pair of these oxen, called "mudla" by the peasants, costs about three hundred rupees. A pair of "common or garden" (jowári) plough bullocks costs about a hundred rupees. There are very few of

the "mudla" cattle in Parasgad. The cattle kept in the south of the táluka are better than those in the northern half. In hard stony soil the area that one pair of bullocks can plough is smaller than in the black soil plain and the work is much rougher. Under these circumstances and with plenty of fodder available it is not so profitable to keep first class cattle.

39. The number of cattle in the Táluka at different times is stated in the following table :—

				1850.	1879.	1890.	1909.
Plough cattle	...	...	...	20,846	14,336	19,895	15,881
Other cattle	...	...	...	36,629	13,144	31,343	23,116

It is noteworthy that since 1890 cows have decreased from 10,883 to 5,699 while she-buffaloes (the more valuable and economical animals) have increased from 6,350 to 6,440.

40. There are good reasons why a smaller number of cattle should be kept now than in 1850. The grazing is so bad that more depends on the supply of karbi than on the supply of grass. Expansion in the cultivation of cotton and wheat has materially reduced the area planted with jowári. Secondly, cattle are freely sold now. They are sent in large numbers from Bail Hongal to butchers in Goa and Belgaum. There is also an export trade of recent growth in dried meat, lard and bones. The three chief centres of this business are Bail Hongal and two other villages on the Saundatti-Belgaum road. In many villages not affected by scarcity cattle have decreased since 1880. In the neighbourhood of Manoli, where every year of short rainfall is seriously felt but comparatively little cotton is grown, there has been a marked increase in the number of cattle. I consider the number in 1890 exceptionally big. The first ten years of the current settlement were unusually prosperous and show a more than normal increase in population, agricultural stock and area of land cultivated.

41. At the present time it is only in the south-eastern corner of the táluka that shortage of cattle is felt. Kagdhal villagers hire about twice as many oxen as they own. This is largely due to the fodder scarcity in recent bad years. But want of water is a serious consideration. The advantage of keeping cattle rather than hire them is much diminished when for months they have to be taken away from the village or spend their time in being driven to and from water. The cattle hired in this locality are brought mainly from Manoli and villages near it. I found no evidence at all that in the rest of the Táluka people felt the decrease in the number of cattle.

42. The number of sheep and goats has increased from 16,832 in 1879 to 30,587. During the rains and for a month or two after they are grazed in forest and waste lands. From January onwards they are turned on to the fields. Penning does much to supply the deficiency of cattle manure.

#### *Carts and Ploughs.*

43. In 1879 the number of carts was 2,129; in 1850 it was 560. Upon this increase Mr. Fleet, Assistant Collector, remarked: "On detailed inquiry probably 50 per cent. of them would be found to be the large carts drawn by four, six or eight oxen which are of use only for agricultural purposes." The number of carts in the present year is returned as 3,518 and the number of solid wheeled carts among them is not more than five per cent. Apparently none of the present generation of blacksmiths or carpenters has ever had the making of these large old fashioned carts. If Mr. Fleet was correct there has been a great increase in the number of carts useful for general transport. The actual number of carts is probably greater than the number reported. The circle books show extraordinary variations in the figures for a single village in different years. The reason is that the number of carts reported is the number of carts in repair, use is the test of a cart being in repair, and the number of carts used depends on the harvest. The last season was not good.

44. The decrease in the number of heavy ploughs I attribute to the tendency to economy in keeping cattle and to a smaller area being planted with irrigated crops. There are now 457 heavy ploughs as compared with 1,192 in 1890.

*Prices.*

45. The average prices of the chief articles of agricultural produce in the last twenty-one years are given in Appendix N. No information is available for the years 1880-1888, a period of low prices elsewhere. A comparison of the price of jowári in the decades 1870 to 1879 and 1899 to 1908 discloses the following facts. Firstly in the first period in a year of famine the price of jowári rose to 6½ sers the rupee. A single year of poor rainfall produced this result and the recovery was slow though the rainfall in the next two years was above normal. The highest price of jowári in the second period was 10½ sers in 1900. Grain is now easily imported and local merchants cannot force a tremendous rise in price by holding back their stock as they did in 1877. Secondly, in contrast to the maximum price the average price in the first decade was 22 sers the rupee and in the second 16½ sers the rupee. To take a longer period, the average price of jowári for the years 1860 to 1879 was 24½ sers the rupee; for the years 1889 to 1908 the average was 18½ sers. The prices of other food-grains shown in the appendix have gone up rather more than that of jowári.

46. The record of the price of grain in Parasgad for the last sixty years shows a continuous rise, the tendency being only obscured for some years at a time by causes of a temporary nature. The cause of this rise in the price of food is the larger area put under export crops. For the expansion in the cultivation of these crops in the last thirty years two reasons may be given. The railway and improved communications generally have proved a great stimulus to trade and directly increased the profits of cultivation by lowering the cost of transport. It used to cost about Rs. 20 to put a khandi of Belgaum cotton on the Bombay market. It now costs about Rs. 10. In sterling the difference is greater. It is a further advantage that cotton is now put on the market earlier and in better condition. Secondly, the fall in the exchange value of the rupee tended to raise the price of crops exported, or competing with exported crops in the Bombay market, above what the price would have been if the rupee had retained its former exchange value. A balance in the profits of cultivation would only be reached by an increased supply of export crops lowering their price while a diminished supply raised the price of crops consumed locally.

47. It would be difficult enough to show the effect of these causes with complete information about local prices and exchange. But as I have stated figures of the cultivation of exported crops are not available for the period before the railway was opened. Also a large area of fallow from time to time in the wheat and cotton growing area, as a consequence of short rainfall, makes comparison for short periods fallacious. I think, however, that the figures I have given in an earlier paragraph justify the conclusion that as compared with the years of the original settlement twenty to thirty thousand acres more are now sown with export crops. These crops are grown in the most productive land, so that the extension of cultivation, in so far as more land is now occupied than before the famine of 1877, is an insignificant set-off. The table given at page 280 of the District Gazetteer shows the extension of cotton cultivation in the district up to 1882.

48. Is the area sown with crops for export likely to increase still leading to a further rise in prices? The railway and the depreciation of silver are not recent developments, but agriculture is conservative and it does not follow that their full effect on prices has yet been reached. Famine relief was administered on a considerable scale in the taluka in 1906, yet in the two following years the area put under cotton was larger than in any previous year of the current settlement. It is true that the price of cotton was high but relatively it was not as high as jowári. The average cultivator with a fair sized holding of

good land now grows enough jowári for his own use and to pay his wages. For the market he prefers to grow cotton and wheat. As the land-owners grow grain for themselves and labourers get their wages in grain the actual demand for grains on the market is small proportionately to the consumption. Only a surplus is sold, so that it takes no great excess or defect in the total amount produced to materially affect the market price. In this respect the crops exported, especially cotton, have an advantage. Those who grow them have less occasion to fear that a good harvest will lower the price materially. The figures for recent years certainly indicate that there is still more inducement to grow cotton than to grow jowári for sale. The ginning factory at Saundatti will tend to encourage the cultivation of cotton in future. In general a higher standard of living makes a contraction of trade, which is more than temporary, improbable. But there is a limit to the expansion of wheat and cotton cultivation, and I think the limit has been nearly reached. In the first place over a considerable area cotton and wheat cannot be grown because the soil is not suitable. Many villages must continue to grow bajri and jowári for sale. Secondly, though black soil villages could grow more wheat and cotton than they do at present they have a strong inducement to grow enough jowári for their own use. Jowári is cheap enough for the cost of transport to add materially to its price. I am told that it has not been brought from Dhárwár to Saundatti in recent years when the price was much below twelve seers a rupee. Much more important is the necessity of growing fodder. The grazing in Parasgad is of little value and the man who has to buy jowári fodder at a distance from his village and cart it pays very dearly for it. In no locality will the people deliberately and regularly grow less fodder than they require, but if the price of cotton is tempting they will leave a narrow margin for the eventualities of an uncertain rainfall. With a succession of good seasons prices will no doubt fall, but I see no reason to anticipate that they will be as low during the next thirty years as in the first fifteen years of the current settlement.

*Standard of Living, Wages, and General Wealth.*

49. The persons with whom I discussed the general condition of the táluka agreed that there has been a rise in the standard of living. There has been a general increase in expenditure on clothes and on lighting. Not only are more clothes worn but a finer quality of material is demanded. The cheapness of American oil has popularised the use of lamps. An increasing number of people eat rice instead of jowári.

50. That there has been a rise in agricultural wages is certain, but they vary in different parts of the táluka and the practice of paying at different rates for different operations and of paying in grain makes it difficult to give figures that could be regarded as accurate. For casual labour four annas a day is the usual wage.

51. There are grain pits in every village and the average land-owner has one of his own. The usual practice is to fill the pit in January and open it again to take out the stored up grain in August. A pit of ordinary size holds enough grain to last the owner's household for a year and so to carry them over a bad season. Possibly a few large grain pits in the big villages are half empty, in some localities the stocks of grain certainly cannot be great; but whenever I enquired this year people told me their pits were full. Of the disuse of grain pits or of huge granaries depleted owing to recent bad seasons I have heard nothing.

52. That money is fairly plentiful in spite of lean years is proved by the large proportion of sales and mortgages in which the price is paid or the loan advanced by a cultivator. Professional money-lenders are few. Of the land shown in appendix I as sublet a large proportion is owned by persons of the cultivating class who because they have very large holdings or for some other reason find it convenient to sublet.

*Water-supply.*

53. Statistics of water supply are given in appendix J. Dearth of water is the greatest evil from which the táluka suffers and there has been no improvement in the last thirty years. The statistics show an actual decrease in

irrigation wells from 277 to 233. As a certain number of wells and budkis have been built during the current settlement I can only explain these figures by supposing that a large number of wells have so far fallen into disrepair as no longer to be included in the returns. Columns 9 to 10 of the statement show a large proportion of wells in disuse. The chief reason for this is the fall in the water level throughout the táluka, the result of ten years of short rainfall. There is certainly a marked decrease in irrigation away from the banks of the river.

54. The decrease in irrigation is a small part of the evil. Want of drinking water for men and animals is the chief cause in many villages of a small population, poverty in cattle, bad cultivation and low rents. The Local Board has sunk wells but many of them do not hold water. The present state of affairs is no doubt due in part to the short rainfall in recent years but it is not likely to be permanently remedied without considerable expenditure and the employment of a competent agency.

### *Value of Land.*

#### SALES.

55. Appendix K gives information about 148 sales of land. Some of these date back to 1903 but almost all were transacted in the last three years. The sales were taken from the Records of Rights after ascertaining that the purchaser had no previous lien on the land and that there was reason to believe the whole amount of consideration was actually paid. The cases included in the statistics are fairly representative but not altogether so. In the poorest part of the táluka there were few cases of sale because there is not much demand for land. In Murgod and Saundatti, where land is very valuable and a good many sales are shown in the record, a case of land being sold outright is exceptional as there are professional money-lenders in these places and they do not favour that kind of transaction.

56. For the whole táluka the average price per acre is Rs. 33, over thirty-three times the assessment. For the different existing groups the results obtained are as follows :

Group.	Number of sales.	Price per acre.	Number of times the assessment.
		Rs.	
I and II ...	49	55	44
III ...	33	30	30
IV ...	37	25	33
V ...	20	22	29
VI ...	9	15	34

57. Mr. Fletcher gives the figures for 57 private sales of the years 1875, 1876, 1878. I omit the figures of sales in 1877, which was a year of serious famine, for the purpose of the following comparison :—

Class of cases according to the number of times the Assessment for which land is sold.	1875-76-78.	1903 to 1908.
1	2	3
Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	33	11
„ II— 11 to 25 „ ...	16	41
„ III— 26 to 50 „ ...	6	61
„ IV— 51 to 100 „ ...	1	26
„ V—101 to 250 „ ...	1	9
Total sales ...	57	148

58. I report the prices obtained in recent auctions in execution of decrees. They are few in number and I have no information whether the land was sold in every case free of encumbrances. See Appendix K-II.

#### *Mortgages.*

59. The figures of the mortgages given in appendix L, I obtained from the Sub-Registrars of Saundatti and Murgod. The most recent mortgages on the books have been taken. The average mortgaging value of land is 18 times the assessment without possession and 28 times the assessment with possession.

#### *Rents.*

60. During my tour in the taluka I examined the rents recorded in the Record of Rights and I have compiled from the information collected a table Appendix M. This table shows the average gross rent and the incidence of assessment on rental. The area and average assessment of Government lands in the village according to old appendix Q are made available for comparison with the area and the average assessment of lands from which the average rent in the village is deduced. The common basis of rents paid in kind in the taluka is half the produce and the difference between these rents lies in the cash paid in addition to half the produce. I have only come across five or six cases in which the rent of land was stated as a fraction of the produce less or more than one half. The area, assessment, and rent of lands leased on this system have been shown in the appendix. These figures are of value for checking the cash rents and correcting any accident of selection or the lack of a sufficient number of cash rents for arriving at a safe average.

61. I have in general avoided including the rents of district inam and personal watan lands as the owners of these holdings not being as a rule residents of the village where the lands are there is no guarantee that the farming of the lands will be careful and it often is not. The same objection does not apply in the case of village service watan lands, which I have treated for the purpose of the appendix as if they were rayatwari and subject to full assessment. I have omitted the rents of lands watered by wells to avoid the average rent including the profit of definite improvements. I have not included cases as regards which it was brought to my notice that negligence had allowed the land to run down very much or it was actually stated in the record that as a condition of the lease the tenant was to restore the land to a fair state of tilth. Finally I have omitted the rents paid by mortgagors to mortgagees in possession as the rent so paid is apt to be determined by the capital borrowed, rather than by the productive capacity of the land. Subject to these exceptions the leases included in the statement are either all the leases given in the Record of Rights or, when this appeared unnecessary, a proportionate number from every quarter of the village lands and for different kinds of soil.

62. It is more profitable to cultivate land with hired labour than to let it, and it is more profitable to let land for a share of the produce than to let it for a cash rent. When land is let for a share of the produce the landlord arranges commonly to watch the crop when ripe and to be represented at the harvest, so that the rent really includes some wages of supervision. To avoid this trouble absentees generally and resident landlords occasionally let their lands for a cash rent.

63. In a tract where the rainfall is uncertain the question arises how much of the rent it is customary for the landlords to forego in a bad year. I have made a good many inquiries on this point. In the south-eastern corner of the taluka where recent bad years have been most felt landlords have commonly remitted eight annas in the rupee of cash rent. At Yedravi, Betsur and Karikatti the whole of the land revenue was suspended in 1905-06 and next year the crops were estimated at over eight annas. Landlords recovered at one time or another the whole of the second year's rent and fourteen annas in the rupee of the first year's rent. It may be laid down as a general rule that rent is not remitted unless there is such a sequence of bad seasons as would lead

to a remission of land revenue under the standing orders. Rents appear to be recovered with very little difficulty. Of the few rents suits disposed of yearly in the táluka the greater number really arise out of a dispute about possession.

64. There has undoubtedly been a great rise in rents during the period of the current settlement. Landlords tell me they have risen fifty per cent. in villages with a large proportion of black soil. In these villages even the rent of red soil is high. For instance, black soil villages situated near the base of the hills such as Chikkumbi and Ugargol have a small area of highly assessed sandy red soils. Recent years of scanty rainfall have raised very high the rent of these lands because with little rain they produce a fair jowári crop and fodder has been at a premium. This is the explanation of the high rents of Bashidoni. Where the soil is for the most part of poor quality the profits of cultivation have increased but not in the same proportion. The rents in the last group of villages are very low except in one corner where there is a tract of productive black soil.

I examined a number of old kabuláyats and am disposed to think that in the black soil area a rise of 50 per cent. in rents is within the mark. The figures given in the revision settlement report are not of much use as the rents reported were paid in advance—in two cases thirty years in advance. The leases of Saundatti then reported gave an average rent per acre of Rs. 1-13-0. The average rent now is Rs. 5-4-0.

65. Great differences in the rents of villages with the same rainfall and class of soil are due to a larger or smaller population relatively to cultivable area. But it is the population of the village and other villages in the immediate neighbourhood and not the population of a single village that has to be considered. The profits of cultivation are no doubt smaller in some villages than they would be if more labour was available, but the absence of competition among possible tenants lowers rents far in excess of any such diminution in the profits of cultivation. The absentee landlord is more affected by this state of affairs than the man on the spot and consequently a relatively small population affects cash rents more than rent paid in a share of the produce.

#### *Revenue History.*

66. The total assessment of Government lands in the táluka by the original settlement was one hundred and twenty thousand rupees. This was increased on revision by 31·5 per cent. only though Government sanctioned in the first instance an enhancement by 40·8 per cent. While the first rates proposed and sanctioned were under discussion about ten thousand acres went out of cultivation and it was argued from this that the rates were excessive. Most of this land had actually been thrown up before the settlement was revised, but it took some time to close the accounts. The Survey Commissioner attributed the surrender of the land entirely to the prevalence of low prices, arguing that it had begun before the new settlement and that a perfectly natural process would not have been arrested at once whether revised rates were introduced or not. I am disposed to think that the decrease in population due to the famine of 1877 was chiefly responsible. At any rate it is clear that the rates finally imposed did not prevent the re-occupation of the land. Appendix O shows that in 1882-1883 the unoccupied assessed area was 18,546 acres and in 1895-1896 it was 3,659 acres. I have got information about afforestation during the current settlement, but it does not show what assessed arable area was afforested. I have calculated, however, that it does not amount to four thousand acres, so the figures given above represent a great extension of cultivation. The area of lands surrendered in recent years is small.

67. The circle books and columns 17 and 18 of Appendix O show that revenue has been easily collected during the current settlement. The balances outstanding and remissions since 1900 are due to exceptionally bad seasons in close succession and to the new rules. The Mámlatdár has told me that he found on referring to old account books that before 1896 the whole revenue of each village came into the táluka as rule in two remittances, the first and the



second instalments. At the present time the revenue suspended in the Murgod Mahál is inconsiderable, the villages in the south-east owe one or two years' land revenue, and in a few other villages half one year's revenue is suspended.

### Proposals.

68. The following is a summary of the grouping and rates under the current settlement :—

		2 villages have a maximum rate of Rs. 2 6 0			
Group	I, 17	"	"	"	2 0 0
"	II, 30	"	"	"	1 10 0
"	III, 29	"	"	"	1 6 0
"	IV, 13	"	"	"	1 4 0
"	V, 15	"	"	"	1 1 0

The first two villages have a higher rate than any other only because they were settled with another taluka. Mr. Fletcher in grouping the villages adhered fairly closely to the original grouping by Captain Wingate. His report does not say much about the difference between the groups, but they ran theoretically from west to east and the difference held to exist between them was presumably one of climate.

69. The main factor in the difference of climate between the east and west of the taluka is the central range of hills. The rainfall gets slightly less as one goes east, but all the villages to the west of this range might almost be put into one group as far as rainfall is concerned. But villages along the western base of the hills are many of them depopulated. The relatively small population of this tract added to the slightly poorer rainfall is a good reason for not extending the first group up to the hills. I retain Mr. Fletcher's arrangement of villages in the first two groups with the following addition and exceptions :—

(i) The two extra villages I include in the first group.

(ii) I propose to include Saundatti, Gujalarkop and Murgod in the first group. Saundatti is the head-quarters of the taluka. Gujalarkop is a small village near Saundatti, its lands are much nearer to Saundatti where most of the cultivators live than the greater part of the Saundatti lands. Murgod is the chief town of the petha. The communications of Saundatti and Murgod with the chief markets outside the taluka have been immensely improved. In point of rainfall the south-eastern half of the lands of Saundatti compare unfavourably with Asundi and Karikatti, but I do not consider this a sufficient reason for not putting the village in the first group.

(iii) I propose to include in the second group eight villages now included in the third group. The cultivable lands of five of these villages, Jangumbudagatti, Karikatti, Somungundi, Aladakatti and Ganiyal, lie west of the hills, the only reasonable boundary for the second group. In my experience short rainfall only has never made it necessary to suspend land revenue in these villages. Three villages, Chikumbi, Hirekumbi and Dugbal are situated south of the hills. These villages have a fair water-supply and a larger population relatively to area than villages further east. They have had markedly better crops in recent years of poor rainfall than Huli and Chulki and are little or no worse off than Ugargol and Betsur.

70. So far I have followed Mr. Fletcher merely extending slightly further east the limits of the first and second groups. The third and fourth groups present more difficulty. Mr. Fletcher's fourth group is not further east than his third group. As far as climate is concerned I know of no reason for putting some of these villages into the third and some into the fourth group. The rain gauges do not show that the rainfall is more certain at Manoli than at Yergatti. The villages of the third group are slightly nearer the Manoli and Murgod markets but this now is a matter of no importance.

71. I propose a third group comprising nine villages only, seven south of the hills, Hanchinal, Chulki, Huli, Katmele, Manikatti, Bashidoni and Gorobal; two north of the hills, Nuganhatti and Aladkatti. The patchy character of this group calls for some justification. The west of the taluka has a great advantage in rainfall over the east. The maximum rates in the east are consequently much lower than in the west and I propose to enhance the difference. That the hills from Murgod southwards are the dividing line between certainty and uncertainty of rainfall is so clearly proved by experience that no other explanation is required for imposing a much higher maximum rate west of the hills than east of them. But north and south of the hills there is not the same clearly marked difference and an intermediate group is necessary. In point of rainfall the nine villages I propose to include in the third group are slightly better off than those east of them. They have easy access to main roads. Their lands consist for the most part of fine black soil so that they can benefit fully and directly from the stimulus given to the cultivation of cotton and wheat by improved communications. Two or three other villages in the mahál may be added hereafter to this group if their water-supply and their means of access to main roads are improved. But at the present time, I think, only two villages in that quarter are distinctly better off than the villages I propose to include in the fourth group.

72. In the fourth group I include the remaining villages of the third and fourth groups, that is thirteen villages of the third group and seventeen villages of the fourth group. I also propose to promote Madamgeri from the last group to this group. It will be noted that the fourth group extends further west in the north than it does in the south. The rainfall of villages north of the Kaládgi road and near the Gokák Taluka is uncertain possibly owing to the lie of the hills between the two talukas. This is true of villages further west still in Sampgaon taluka. Madamgeri is near Kadbi which is a market village and has a comparatively big population. What I have seen of the crops there leads me to think that it has a less uncertain rainfall than villages further east and rents in it are much higher.

73. The remaining fourteen villages I retain in the fifth group. There is no doubt that the eastern corner of the petha is much the poorest part of the taluka.

74. The proposed groups are compared with the existing groups in the following table:—

Current Settlement.		Proposed.
Extra	2 villages.	
Group I,	17 "	22 villages..
" II,	30 "	35 "
" III,	29 "	9 "
" IV,	18 "	31 "
" V,	15 "	14 "

In each case the lands of Inamti-Ramdurg are counted as a village and included in the fourth group.

#### Rates.

75. The most definite information as to the incidence of the present assessment and consequently the best ground on which to base proposals for the rates to be imposed hereafter is to be found in the rents. I am not, however, aware of any approved theory about the proper ratio of land revenue to rent. Accordingly I propose to state a theory however inadequately and devise a standard to be applied in the present case.

76. To tax good and bad land so as to secure equality of incidence upon ability to pay is impossible without taxing rent out of existence. Nobody has ever proposed that the State should levy as land revenue on the best land anything like the full economic rent. On the other hand as all occupied land, even when on the margin of cultivation, pays some land revenue, it follows

that on the worst land the revenue must be equal or nearly equal to the rent. It is therefore impossible so to fix maximum rates for different groups as to ensure that the net rent of land will be everywhere the same. But subject to essential limitations the fixing of rates for different groups should aim at equalising the net rent of land. If the incidence of land revenue is to be as fair as possible, it is not enough that the assessment should be everywhere the same fraction of the rent. It is not enough whether we deal with ideal or actual holdings. It is not the case that as the rainfall becomes more uncertain or the land, for whatever reason, less profitable to work one man with one pair of oxen can cultivate a proportionately larger holding, nor are the actual holdings proportionately greater. Consequently fixing the land revenue at the same percentage of rent per acre will not secure equality of incidence on ability to pay or anything like it. Land which regularly yields the maximum return to the minimum expenditure of labour and capital can stand a high incidence of assessment on rent. This is the character of good black soil lands in the first group. Its average rent paid in cash is over Rs. 5 the acre. I think Government would be dealing very fairly with the occupants of such lands if they fixed the assessment at half the rent. Land yielding a smaller rent cannot be taxed so as to leave the net rent the same as that of the best land for in that case land renting for Rs. 2-8-0 the acre would pay no assessment at all. But as the rent becomes less, the revenue should be in a decreasing ratio to the rent. The rate of assessment to rent cannot however decrease till the worst land is reached. On the contrary before the worst land is reached, the ratio of revenue to rent must begin to increase again so as to allow of the worst land paying some assessment and land a little better being more highly assessed.

77. If this statement of how assessment should bear on rent is a fair one, an equitable incidence of assessment on rent when rents differ as they do in Parasgad may be represented by the following figures :—

Gross rent.	Assessment.	Net rent.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
5 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
4 8 0	2 3 0	2 5 0
4 0 0	1 13 0	2 3 0
3 8 0	1 8 0	2 0 0
3 0 0	1 3 0	1 13 0
2 8 0	0 15 0	1 9 0
2 0 0	0 10 0	1 6 0
1 8 0	0 8 0	1 0 0
1 0 0	0 6 0	0 10 0
0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0

78. I proceed to apply this standard to the average rents and assessment recorded in appendix M.

*Group 1.*—In the two villages now assessed on a maximum rate of Rs. 2-6-0, the assessment is lower than the rents would justify, but not much lower if the average of the two be taken. The assessment is too low in all the seventeen villages with a maximum rate of Rs. 2 except Mugli and Harugop. Mugli has a smaller population than it should have owing probably to a deficient water-supply. In Harugop a larger proportion of land of poor quality lowers the average. The rents of the three villages now in the second group that I propose to include in the first group are in each case high. An increase to Rs. 2-8-0 in the maximum rate would leave the assessment low relatively to rent except in 8 villages. This is the rate I propose. It involves an enhancement from Rs. 2-6-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 in two villages, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8-0 in seventeen villages and from Rs. 1-10-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 in three villages. The enhancement works out to nearly 29 per cent. for the whole group.

79. *Group 2.*—In the 27 remaining villages of Mr. Fletcher's second group the assessment is too low in eighteen villages and high in nine villages.

Five of the nine are uninhabited, a circumstance which tends to lower rents without making the land less profitable in an equal degree for the cultivating occupant. In all the nine the average assessment is so much below the maximum rate as to indicate that there must be some land of very poor quality in the village. In six of the eight villages I propose adding to the group the assessment is lower than the rents justify. I propose a maximum rate of Rs. 2 for this group of 35 villages. This increase of 23 per cent. for 27 villages and of 44 per cent. for eight villages would make the assessment too high proportionately to rent in 17 villages. Of these eight are uninhabited. In nearly all the average assessment is comparatively low. The increase amounts to 26·7 per cent. for the whole group.

80. *Group 3.*—In two of the nine villages I propose to make into a third group the assessment is at present high proportionately to rent. These two villages are Huli and Marikatti. There is reason to believe that the exceptionally bad seasons of the last decade are responsible for the low cash rents in these villages, cultivators hesitating to risk the loss that the uncertainty of the rainfall renders very possible. The rents paid in a share of the produce are high. I propose for these villages a maximum rate of Rs. 1-10-0. The increase for the group will be 18·5 per cent.

81. *Group 4.*—Of the thirteen remaining villages of Mr. Fletcher's 3rd group, eight are already highly assessed proportionately to rent. In seven of the remaining sixteen villages of Mr. Fletcher's fourth group, the assessment is high proportionately to rent. Rents of the sixteen villages compare favourably with those of the thirteen villages more highly assessed. In Madamgeri the average rent is more than five times the average assessment. I propose for these thirty villages and for Inamti-Rámdurg a maximum rate of Rs. 1-6-0. The increase for the whole group will be 7 per cent.

82. *Group 5.*—The rents of the remaining fourteen villages of Mr. Fletcher's fifth group are very low. Many of them are badly cut off from the main roads of the taluka, so that they send part of their cotton to Bágalkot which is twice as far off as Gokák or Bail-Hongal. On the other hand much of the land thrown up just before and after the first revision settlement has been re-occupied. I propose that the present maximum rate Rs. 1-1-0 should be retained.

83. The proposals are summarised in the following table :—

Current Settlement.		Proposed Settlement.		Percentage increase for group.
Number of villages.	Maximum rate.	Number of villages.	Maximum rate.	
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
2	1 6 0	...	.....	.....
17	2 0 0	22	2 8 0	28·8
30	1 10 0	35	2 0 0	26·7
29	1 6 0	9	1 10 0	18·5
18	1 4 0	31	1 6 0	7
15	1 1 0	14	1 1 0	.....

The increase for the different groups works out as follows :—

Group 1	...	...	Rs. 18,972
" 2	...	...	" 9,843
" 3	...	...	" 3,640
" 4	...	...	" 1,649
" 5	...	...	" 0
Total	...	...	Rs. 34,104

84. The increase in the assessment that I propose will be imposed almost entirely on the western half of the taluka. For those villages which have suffered from scarcity and famine during the current settlement I propose a

slight increase or none at all. I contend that the increase is justified by the average rent of the average land in the average village of each group.

85. I have noticed in paragraphs 78 and 79 that the existing assessment in a few cases and the proposed assessment in a number of cases is high relatively to rent and that in general when this is the case the average assessment of the village is low showing the poorer classes of lands can stand an enhancement of assessment less well than the best lands. I was prepared with suggestions for modifying the application of the new maximum rates. It appeared to me not unreasonable to suppose that if the Survey Department had contemplated the imposition of maximum rates in the Karnatic twice as high as what they actually imposed at the original settlement they might have classified up to 24 annas instead of up to 16 annas. Supposing them to have classified up to 24 annas and to have had experience of the great difference in rents, as now placed on record in every village, they would, I surmised, have left the classes of land which are near the margin of cultivation more or less as they stand and would have differentiated more among the better lands so as to reach the higher classification maximum. The classification is up to 16 annas only but it would be perfectly possible so to apply the enhanced rate as to achieve practically the same result as re-classification up to a higher maximum would give. It would in my opinion be advisable to exempt the worst lands in the first two groups from any enhancement of assessment, and to graduate the application of the enhanced rates. It is in the first two groups that the rates now proposed are so much higher than at the original settlement. In the meanwhile I have read Government's review of the Karajgi Settlement Report. They consider that an approved enhancement of assessment must be applied in the same proportion to every class of land inside the group. I infer from the resolution that the suggestions submitted in this connection and condemned by Government are not unlike those I had in view. I therefore put forward no proposals for modifying the enhancement of the rates in the case of the lowest classes of soil.

86. The most obvious criticism by way of comparison to which the rates I have proposed are exposed arises from the rates sanctioned for Navalgund in 1906. The villages in Navalgund or Nargund Petha adjoining those in Parasgad for which I have proposed maximum rates of Rs. 1-10-0 and Rs. 1-6-0 have a maximum rate of Rs. 2 sanctioned for thirty years and Rs. 1-12-0 in force at present and sanctioned for five years. The lower rate is the one proposed by Mr. Monteath. It is far from certain that the higher rate will ever be imposed. Mr. Monteath drew up his proposals during the touring season 1903-1904, an unusually good year for wheat; I saw Nargund Petha that year and I have seen no such wheat since in five years' experience of the neighbourhood. The soil of the south-east of Parasgad is "Karal". Mr. Monteath refers to the existence of this soil in Nargund, but does not say much about it. In addition to never producing as good crops as fine black soil and in particular not producing good cotton, which the classers may be assumed to have taken into account, Karal soil requires more rain in order to produce any crop at all. Thus the character of the soil accentuates the uncertainty of the rainfall in this locality. I think there can be no doubt that the villages on the Parasgad side of the boundary are worse off than those on the Nargund side. A large number of people have told me so and have given the same reason, namely, that on the Nargund side the lie of the land is much flatter. The soil takes in rain slowly and when the land is not flat the rain, of which there is rarely any to spare, runs off the fields instead of soaking into them. Kagdhal, Haralkatti and Achmatti have only had one crop estimated at over six annas in the last five years. They are badly off for water and poor in cattle.

87. Pátasthal water-rate has been remitted in the táluka with effect from 1907. The revenue surrendered amounts to Rs. 498. The Akarband is to be corrected when the new settlement is introduced. In the meanwhile I find that the effect cannot be shown in Appendix Q without looking up each survey number in the Akarband, and it has consequently been ignored. No change is to be made in the treatment of other garden lands at the last settlement, which was as follows: I quote Mr. Fletcher's report: "Land under wells, existing at

former settlement, has been assessed within the highest dry crop rate, that under new wells has received no additional rate for irrigation. In the case of wells that receive water by percolation from Government tanks the usual addition up to double the dry crop rate has been made." In calculating the enhanced assessment of garden lands for Appendix Q, I have treated them as dry crop lands.

88. At revision settlement it was found that rice was being grown in two villages. In one of these, Yekkeri, no rice has been sown for many years. The maximum rate, Rs. 8, is high enough.

89. I propose that the new rates sanctioned should be imposed at once, subject to the concession made by Government Resolution No. 3541, dated 4th May 1885, and guaranteed for thirty years. During the last five years the mortality from plague has been insignificant and the population has been increasing. Little or no increase in the assessment has been proposed in those parts of the taluka where the number of cattle falls short of the people's requirements.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. H. COWAN,

Assistant Collector and Revenue Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at (Saundatti) Taluka Parasgad, District Belgaum, for the years 1898 to 1908.

Year.	Early Rain (1st January to 30th April).		Ante-Monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late Rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1898 ... ..	0.72	2	5.98	14	7.29	35	11.14	31	3.89	8	29.2	90	
1899 ... ..	1.43	3	7.66	14	3.70	35	7.59	23	0.24	1	20.62	76	
1900 ... ..	0.27	3	2.22	9	9.68	41	3.88	16	0.25	1	16.30	70	
1901 ... ..	1.54	6	9.25	18	4.41	37	9.51	27	0.76	5	25.47	93	
1902 ... ..	0.40	3	2.52	9	6.1	27	8.94	23	8.15	15	26.2	77	
1903 ... ..	...	...	0.74	8	9.6	39	18.43	38	1.57	6	29.80	91	
1904 ... ..	0.82	2	6.3	11	5.88½	27	5.59	15	0.49	2	18.81½	87	
1905 ... ..	...	...	2.58	16	5.71	22	8.17	25	0.11	1	16.57	64	
1906 ... ..	0.20	1	1.33	6	6.0	24	14.96	33	2.99	5	25.48	69	
1907 ... ..	0.2	1	3.38	8	6.89	44	15.50	26	1.6	2	26.85	81	
1908 ... ..	0.50	3	1.26	5	6.80	45	7.98	22	0.10	1	16.64	76	
Average ...	0.53	2	3.90	10	6.49	35	10.15	25	1.78	4	22.87	76	

APPENDIX A:

Statement showing Rainfall record at Murgod, District Belgaum, for the years 1898 to 1908.

Year.	Early Rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante-Monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late Rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1898 ... ..	0.55	3	6.73	12	9.39	30	12.46	25	3.22	8	32.35	78	
1899 ... ..	0.37	2	2.97	7	4.41	16	6.40	21	0.12	1	14.27	47	
1900 ... ..	0.36	2	2.96	5	11.97	39	2.44	13	0.14	1	18.67	60	
1901 ... ..	1.89	5	6.20	5	4.72	24	5.15	20	1.14	2	19.10	76	
1902 ... ..	0.78	2	5.53	11	4.85	18	7.87	20	8.23	15	27.21	66	
1903 ... ..	...	...	5.71	8	6.81	20	11.48	24	3.45	8	26.95	60	
1904 ... ..	0.77	2	3.85	10	6.81	24	6.27	15	0.77	4	17.97	55	
1905 ... ..	...	...	3.91	18	6.81	33	7.78	20	0.44	2	18.94	68	
1906 ... ..	...	...	3.18	4	10.45	37	17.19	34	2.73	6	33.55	81	
1907 ... ..	0.1	1	2.53	7	11.2	44	11.50	27	1.6	3	26.12	82	
1908 ... ..	0.8	1	0.99	3	12.98	42	7.62	27	0.30	2	21.56	75	
Average ..	0.43	1	4	7	8.15	29	12.9	22	1.96	4	23.33	68	



APPENDIX A.

*Rainfall gauged at Korkop, Halki, Yergatti and Shindogi for the years 1898 to 1908.*

Year.				Korkop.		Halki.		Yergatti.		Shindogi.		Remarks.
1898	...	...	...	27	36	29	89	25	73	23	87	
1899	...	...	...	14	81	14	50	10	86	12	27	
1900	...	...	...	7	75	15	38	11	39	14	14	
1901	...	...	...	17	22	18	87	23	42	19	86	
1902	...	...	...	26	57	21	60	22	56	25	1	
1903	...	...	...	21	20	22	51	27	10	23	54	
1904	...	...	..	11	34	18	36	12	90	8	55	
1905	...	...	...	11	12	17	23	15	74	18	75	
1906	...	...	...	20	82	30	55	21	47	24	81	
1907	...	...	...	25	25	24	97	18	68	21	77	
1908	...	...	...	11	5	15	46	8	21	10	29	
Average ...				17	68	20	85	18	...	18	44	

APPENDIX B.

Details of cultivation and crops in the (110) Government villages of the Parasgad Taluka of the Belgaum Collectorate.

Taluka.	Years.	OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED AREA.														CROPS.											
		Number and area of villages.						Area for which agricultural statistics are available.								Cereals.					Pulses.						
		Government.		Allotted.		Total.		Villages.	Area in acres.	Percentage of column 10 on the gross area.	Area occupied.				Area unoccupied.				Jowar.	Bajl.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse grains.	Others.	Total.	Tur.	Gram.
		Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.				Cropped (net).		Fallow.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.		Total.									
											Irrigated.	Not Irrigated.				Forest.	Others.										
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
Parasgad	1898-99	110	330,900	23	60,630	133	400,537	110	330,900	82.9	627	246,840	12,532	270,000	13,245	31,226	21,425	69,897	54,870	13,590	26	42,844	18,036	...	168,389	11,300	5,500
	1899-00	110	339,906	21	60,030	138	400,587	110	339,906	82.9	677	243,639	25,728	270,002	13,175	31,239	21,429	69,814	75,738	16,570	26	52,320	20,195	...	170,749	6,070	6,499
	1900-01	110	339,716	21	60,030	133	400,346	110	339,716	82.9	598	235,315	31,157	270,102	13,169	31,208	21,335	69,613	101,044	12,709	8	34,307	17,035	1	156,009	13,118	2,361
	1901-02	110	339,716	23	60,030	133	400,346	110	339,716	82.9	543	250,010	18,547	270,102	13,169	31,208	25,235	69,613	104,063	13,570	21	37,027	7,927	...	164,610	12,345	5,138
	1902-03	110	339,724	23	60,021	133	400,345	110	339,724	82.9	532	250,401	19,315	270,263	13,093	31,169	25,199	69,403	94,747	11,977	14	40,029	7,927	2	161,693	10,343	4,404
	1903-04	110	339,724	23	60,021	133	400,345	110	339,724	82.9	434	247,838	21,819	270,318	13,424	31,169	21,892	69,432	85,267	13,308	13	40,543	17,884	1	162,039	9,600	3,098
	1904-05	110	339,724	23	60,021	133	400,345	110	339,724	82.9	465	241,707	37,021	270,101	13,541	31,169	24,021	69,619	90,116	8,799	19	38,403	10,138	...	147,445	9,529	6,552
	1905-06	110	339,724	23	60,021	133	400,345	110	339,724	82.9	514	240,459	58,707	300,771	18,705	31,317	25,030	69,063	80,209	9,863	15	35,694	13,700	3	129,439	8,469	3,647
	1906-07	110	339,723	23	60,021	133	400,363	110	339,723	82.9	515	245,207	24,010	269,763	18,655	31,235	25,088	69,910	83,417	13,064	25	32,759	18,121	...	161,403	10,332	3,705
	1907-08	110	339,744	23	60,021	133	400,365	110	339,744	82.8	532	246,846	22,540	269,976	13,460	31,235	25,044	69,768	80,707	14,025	31	30,350	22,037	...	153,173	9,762	3,221

55

Taluka.	CROPS—continued.																										
	Pulses—continued.				Orchard and garden produce.			Drugs and narcotics.			Condiments and spices.	Sugarcane.	Oil-seeds.					Dyes.	Fibres.			Miscellaneous including roots and tubers and starches.	Gross area cropped.	Deduct area twice cropped.	Remainder cropped.		
	Mag and vohil.	Math and kulih.	Others.	Total.	Vegetables.	Green fodder.	Fruit trees.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.			Total.	Sesame.	Linseed.	Caster-oil seed.	Safflower seed.		Others.	Total.	Cotton.					Others.	Total.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	
Parasgad	4,802	11,149	878	33,779	230	14	239	477	10	...	10	469	138	2,000	550	2,536	6,800	106	14,173	...	45,013	637	45,651	139	263,230	5,743	267,476
	2,205	7,761	608	23,203	166	18	184	374	16	...	10	213	101	1,076	1,051	2,300	8,541	130	14,300	...	36,689	349	37,031	130	246,000	2,564	248,336
	3,205	11,643	615	30,163	284	9	177	461	9	...	9	540	143	2,159	773	1,936	8,723	78	8,041	...	49,147	839	49,711	113	238,283	2,313	235,944
	3,243	11,699	770	33,046	217	7	167	399	32	...	31	486	138	2,801	103	2,971	7,684	59	14,910	...	42,472	596	43,268	164	256,434	4,879	261,554
	2,043	10,810	812	27,614	163	2	133	317	59	...	39	811	107	2,050	359	2,100	7,303	123	12,557	...	49,397	610	50,008	134	254,781	2,994	251,926
	2,015	10,313	915	29,293	173	4	169	347	18	...	18	258	113	2,518	266	2,474	7,827	157	13,282	...	47,604	603	43,207	94	250,764	2,420	248,344
	1,762	9,361	920	27,018	174	2	146	325	4	...	4	237	114	2,408	752	1,445	7,376	153	12,105	...	40,503	575	47,078	79	234,560	2,327	232,173
	2,015	9,777	920	27,018	174	2	146	325	1	...	1	261	140	2,398	551	1,602	4,844	96	9,534	...	48,416	509	48,917	96	214,367	3,394	210,973
	4,715	11,659	1,160	31,091	230	1	151	464	17	...	17	293	134	2,025	303	1,348	5,400	160	10,168	...	60,540	578	57,119	110	251,406	5,044	245,768
	1,075	10,378	970	25,302	260	1	171	433	39	...	39	208	123	2,533	374	1,640	5,618	207	10,176	...	54,915	539	55,354	101	248,530	1,101	247,439

## APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the villages in which the principal weekly Basárs are held in the Paragad Táluka of the Belgaum Collectorate.

Number.	Villages.	Days on which Bazar is held.	Weekly sales.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Saundatti ...	Wednesday ...	Grain ...	396	Rs.
			Jagri ...	50	
			Cloth ...	166	
			Country cotton ...	166	
			Miscellaneous ...	200	
			Total ...	978	
2	Ugargol ...	Monday ...	Grain ...	153	
			Jagri ...	15	
			Cloth ...	29	
			Country cotton ...	50	
			Miscellaneous ...	4	
			Total ...	251	
3	Asundi ...	Monday ...	Grain ...	97	
			Jagri ...	10	
			Cloth ...	15	
			Country cotton ...	66	
			Miscellaneous ...	8	
			Total ...	196	
4	Yekkundi ...	Tuesday ...	Grain ...	98	
			Jagri ...	10	
			Cloth ...	20	
			Country cotton ...	33	
			Miscellaneous ...	5	
			Total ...	166	
5	Gurl-Hosur ...	Saturday ...	Grain ...	183	
			Jagri ...	5	
			Cloth ...	134	
			Country cotton ...	56	
			Miscellaneous ...	14	
			Total ...	392	
6	Sutagatti ...	Sunday ...	Grain ...	92	
			Jagri ...	9	
			Cloth ...	25	
			Country cotton ...	33	
			Miscellaneous ...	10	
			Total ...	169	

## APPENDIX C—continued.

Number.	Villages.	Days on which Bazar is held.	Weekly sales.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	
7	Manoli	Thursday	Grain ... Jagri ... Cloth ... Country cotton ... Miscellaneous ...	1,113 266 666 83 50	
			Total ...	2,178	
8	Shirsangi	Friday	Grain ... Jagri ... Cloth ... Country cotton ... Miscellaneous ...	499 83 33 100 45	
			Total ...	760	
9	Hongal	Friday	Grain ... Jagri ... Cloth ... Country cotton ... Miscellaneous ...	68 4 8 33 4	
			Total ...	117	
10	Sattigeri	Tuesday	Grain ... Jagri ... Cloth ... Country cotton ... Miscellaneous ...	362 43 195 22 301	
			Total ...	923	
11	Chachadi	Tuesday	Grain ... Jagri ... Cloth ... Country cotton ... Miscellaneous ...	16 3 7 ... 25	
			Total ...	51	
12	Murgod	Wednesday	Grain ... Jagri ... Cloth ... Country cotton ... Miscellaneous ...	291 77 107 ... 194	
			Total ...	669	

## APPENDIX C—concluded.

Number.	Villages.	Days on which Bazar is held.	Weekly sales.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
13	Hirekop Karyat Sattigeri.	Saturday ...	Grain ...	54	Rs.
			Jagri ...	6	
			Cloth ...	40	
			Country cotton ...	...	
			Miscellaneous ...	48	
			Total ...	148	
14	Shivapur, mouje Kotur.	Saturday ..	Grain ...	58	Rs.
			Jagri ...	9	
			Cloth ...	27	
			Country cotton ...	...	
			Miscellaneous ...	62	
			Total ...	156	
15	Yergatti ...	Saturday ...	Grain ...	202	Rs.
			Jagri ...	21	
			Cloth ...	81	
			Country cotton ...	6	
			Miscellaneous ...	231	
			Total ...	541	

## APPENDIX D.

*Detail of population according to occupation by percentages in the Parasgad Taluka including the Murgoi Mahal.*

Agricultural population.									Non-agricultural population.			
Having interest in land.					Labourers.			Total agricultural population.	Crafts.	Unskilled labour.	Others.	Total non-agricultural population.
Land occupants not cultivating.	Land occupants cultivating.	Tenants and sharers cultivating.	Others.	Total.	Farm servants.	Field labourers and crop watchers.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
4,130	47,698	1,727	836	54,391	430	18,158	18,588	73,979	18,449	2,798	14,065	35,312
Percentage. 3'81	44'04	1'60	0'77	50'22	0'40	16'78	17'16	67'38	17'08	2'58	13'01	32'63

## APPENDIX E.

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

Sex.	As per Imperial census of	Percentage on total population able to read or learning.	Religion.											
			Hindu castes.							Muslim sects.		Christians.	Parsees.	Others.
			Lingayats.	Kuraba.	Berada.	Kahatri.	Maratha.	Bráhmins.	Others.	Sheikh.	Others.			
Males	1901	14'1	20,570	9,072	4,233	2,330	2,024	1,512	10,287	2,080	1,012	5	—	584
Females	1901	3	20,920	8,543	4,239	2,408	1,982	1,483	10,205	3,065	1,041	4	—	592
Total	—	14'4	41,490	17,615	8,522	4,738	4,006	2,995	20,492	5,145	2,053	9	—	1,176

## APPENDIX F.

*Statement showing the Agricultural stock of the 110 Government Villages in the Parasgad Taluka of the Belgaum Collectorate during the year 1908-09.*

Number of villages.	Taluka.	Cattle.											Horses and ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Ploughs.		Carts.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.
		For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk cattle.		Young stock.		Total.				Small.	Large (1/2 of cover & cattle.)	For passenger.	For produce and goods.	
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull-buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo-calves.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
100	—	14,336						3,893	3,384	3,708	2,679	27,680	405	5,375	11,457	6,750	—	2,129	—	—
110	Parasgad	14,549	1,223	474	64	487	29	5,699	6,440	5,022	4,901	33,947	420	15,717	14,870	6,934	392	16	3,518	21 10

The upper line of figures is that of the previous settlement.

## APPENDIX G.

Statement of Shops, Looms, Temples, etc., and average Births, Deaths and Vaccination, Taluka Parasgad, District Belgaum.

No. of villages.	Shops.	Oil presses.	Looms.		Cotton Saw-gins.		Births.		Deaths.		Vaccination.		Liquor shops.	Talim-khāns.	Dharam-shāls.	Temples.	
			Cotton.	Woolen.	Hand gins.	Steam gins.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.				Hindu.	Musal-mān.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
110	328	60	440	168	16	...	1901 ...	2,588	1901	7,128	...	...	6	61	18	591	136
							1902 ...	3,137	1902	7,477	...	...					
							1903 ...	3,729	1903	8,338	...	...					
							1904 ...	3,658	1904	4,945	1904	2,280					
							1905 ...	3,590	1905	5,412	1905	2,854					
							1906 ...	3,771	1906	2,878	1906	2,911					
							1907 ...	3,252	1907	2,360	1907	2,694					
							1908 ...	4,213	1908	2,401	1908	3,152					
							1909 ...	932	1909	681	...	...					
							Total ...	28,920	Total ...	40,613	Total ...	14,091					

## APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools together with their average attendance in the year 1907-08.

Number of village.	District.	Government Schools.				Municipal Schools.				Private Schools.		Remarks.
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		
		Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1879-1890/108	108 Government villages of Parasgad Taluka.	14	408	1	21	...	...	...	...	16	141	
1907-1908/133	Parasgad Taluka	31	1,861.1	4	110.5	1	97.1	1	40.4	8	157.3	

## APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the proportion of Government occupied and Inām lands cultivated by Occupants and Sub-tenants, etc., in the year 1906-07.

[Note.—The information is taken from the Record of Rights.]

Number of villages.	Taluka.	Total acres cultivated by occupants or Ināmdārs.		Total acres cultivated by occupants or Ināmdārs in partnership with others.		Total acres cultivated by Sub-tenants on money rent.		Total acres cultivated by Sub-tenants for produce of grain rent.		Acres of Waste lands.	Acres of Parampok lands.	Total area in acres.	
		Government.	Inām.	Government.	Inām.	Government.	Inām.	Government.	Inām.			Government.	Inām.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
110	Parasgad	1,04,030	39,430	3,607	4,031	26,587	47,148	24,672	16,196	4,901	62,703	2,31,590	1,06,786

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing Wells, Budkis, Tanks and other sources of water-supply in the 110 Government villages of the Paragad Taluka of the Belgaum Collectorate for the year 1908-09.

Number of Villages.	Year.	Wells, Budkis and the like.								Tanks.								Other sources.								Remarks.
		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
109	1878-79	...	277	...	...	371	...	108	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
110	1908-09	82	162	305	90	19	72	22	150	...	3	12	30	11	68	6*	1†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

\* 1 Pakka, 5 Kacha.

† Kacha.

Abstract.

District.	Details.	Wells, Budkis and the like.		Tanks.		Other sources.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	For irrigation	82	162	...	3	...	...
	For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation	305	90	12	30	...	...
	For cattle and washing and other purposes, etc.	19	72	11	68	...	1
	In disuse	22	150	1	6	...	...
	Total	829	478	24	107	...	1
	Total recorded at the original settlement	483	...	87	27	14	...



## APPENDIX K.

*An abstract statement showing ordinary sales in 110 Government villages of the Parasgad Taluka of the Belgaum Collectorate.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sold.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I—1 to 10 times ...	11	127	109	0 13 8	875	6 14 2	8.0
" II—11 to 25 „ ...	41	518	481	0 14 10	8,985	17 5 6	18.7
" III—26 to 50 „ ...	61	611	699	1 2 3	25,005	40 14 9	35.8
" IV—51 to 100 „ ...	26	172	172	1 0 0	11,445	66 8 7	66.5
" V—101 to 250 „ ...	9	40	20	0 8 0	2,710	67 12 0	135.5
Total ..	148	1,468	1,481	1 0 1	49,020	33 6 3	33.2

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

*An abstract statement showing sales of land in execution of Civil Courts decrees in the Parasgad Taluka of the Belgaum District.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sold.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I—1 to 10 times...	6	78	82	1 0 9	462	5 14 10	5
" II—11 to 25 „ ...	11	141	149	1 0 9	2,894	16 15 7	16
" III—26 to 50 „ ...	12	118	151	1 4 5	5,619	47 9 10	37
" IV—51 to 100 „ ..	5	52	46	0 14 1	2,841	54 10 1	62
" V—101 to 250 „ ...	2	6	6	1 0 0	830	138 5 4	138
Total ...	36	395	434	1 1 6	12,146	30 11 11	28

## APPENDIX L.

*An abstract statement showing simple mortgages in 110 villages of the Parasgad Taluka of the Belgaum Collectorate.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres mortgaged.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I—1 to 10 times ...	20	252	377	1 7 0	2,390	9 7 0	6
„ II—11 to 25 „ ...	49	576	641	1 1 0	10,286	17 13 0	16
„ III—25 to 50 „ ...	16	103	128	1 3 0	4,351	42 3 0	35
„ IV—51 to 100 „ ...	11	53	36	0 10 0	2,555	48 3 0	77
„ V—101 to 150 „ ...	4	19	7	0 5 0	1,109	57 14 0	185
Total ...	100	1,003	1,189	1 2 0	20,682	20 9 0	18

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

*An abstract statement showing mortgages with possession in 110 villages of the Parasgad Taluka of the Belgaum Collectorate.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is mortgaged.	Number of cases.	Total acres mortgaged.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I—1 to 10 times ...	11	130	180	1 6 0	1,091	8 6 0	6
„ II—11 to 25 „ ...	87	332	330	0 15 0	5,933	17 13 0	19
„ III—25 to 50 „ ...	31	201	170	0 13 0	6,220	30 15 0	38
„ IV—51 to 100 „ ...	14	51	50	0 15 0	3,382	66 5 0	70
„ V—101 to 150 „ ...	7	61	41	0 10 0	4,338	71 1 0	113
Total ...	100	775	771	0 15 0	20,964	27 0 0	28

## APPENDIX M.

Rents in 19 villages of Groups I and II (current settlement):

Name of Village.	Area of occupied Government land.	Average assessment per acre of village.	Cash rentals.						Rentals paid in a share of the produce.			
			Number of leases.	Area of land rented.	Assessment per acre.	Gross rent per acre.	Net rent per acre.	Gross rent number of times the assessment.	Number of leases.	Area.	Assessment.	Rent.
... langrakop	2,271	2 2 4	17	119 8	2 0	4 5	2 5	2.1	14	138 7	233 0 0	½ produce + Rs. 185.
... Kanchramahal	1,228	1 15 0	15	153 7	2 1	5 1	3 0	2.4	15	97 32	118 4 0	½ produce + Rs. 121.
... Karikatti	3,989	1 12 7	16	266 4	1 13	5 11	3 14	3.1	12	105 23	199 2 0	½ produce + Rs. 150.4.
... Asundi	3,187	1 7 11	19	231 0	1 8	3 9	2 1	2.4	9	73 3	104 0 0	½ produce + Rs. 99.
... Kamlapur	300	1 12 3	7	58 3	1 13	5 3	3 6	2.9	4	39 8	65 14 0	½ produce + Rs. 71.14.
... Jovankop	461	1 11 3	11	184 27	1 12	3 15	2 3	2.2	8	106 1 2	182 0 0	½ produce + Rs. 160.14.
... Hittangi	1,083	1 8 7	7	100 11	1 8	4 0	2 8	2.7	4	38 39	60 5 0	½ produce + Rs. 60.5.
... Sutgatti	1,269	1 10 1	19	214 17	1 10	3 15	2 5	3.4	11	110 36	183 0 0	½ produce + Rs. 279.
... Kengi	3,110	1 7 2	8	98 35	1 8	4 0	2 8	2.7	9	90 15	131 4 0	½ produce + Rs. 129.12.
... Motahalli	1,013	1 7 9	11	128 15	1 11	5 0	3 5	2.9	5	41 86	69 0 0	½ produce + Rs. 114.
... Kugnari	102	1 12 5	2	9 0	1 13	3 2	6 5	4.5	2	12 32	21 0 0	½ produce + Rs. 19.
... Mallur	565	1 9 6	4	66 4	1 9	6 0	4 7	3.8	5	11 34	17 14 0	½ produce + Rs. 16.14.
... Mugli	1,130	1 7 0	11	140 16	1 7	2 12	1 5	1.9	4	41 39	64 0 0	½ produce + Rs. 50.
... Hoar	4,782	1 8 1	38	457 38	1 8	5 8	4 0	3.6	22	201 38	276 5 4	½ produce + Rs. 255.5.
... Chikkop	701	1 9 8	13	159 3	1 7	4 9	3 2	3.1	13	90 15	149 0 0	½ produce + Rs. 194.10.
... Hirekop	631	1 8 6	19	133 26	1 8	3 4	1 12	2.1	9	95 13	132 0 0	½ produce + Rs. 123.
... Anchal	4,276	1 5 2	18	204 9	1 4	3 14	2 10	3.1	43	358 9	488 11 0	½ produce + Rs. 399.9.
... Markumbi	1,028	1 11 8	19	194 26	1 12	5 2	3 6	2.9	9	64 4	102 1 0	½ produce + Rs. 140.9.
... Harngop	1,880	1 1 11	30	437 11	1 3	2 10	1 7	2.2	21	218 2	232 0 0	½ produce + Rs. 144.10.

## APPENDIX M.

Rents in 30 villages of Group III (current settlement).

Name of Village.	Area of occupied Government land.	Average assessment per acre of village.	Cash rentals.						Rentals paid in a share of the produce.			
			Number of leases.	Area of land rented.	Assessment per acre.	Gross rent per acre.	Net rent per acre.	Gross rent number of times the assessment.	Number of leases.	Area.	Assessment.	Rent.
	Acres.	Rs. a. p.		A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			A. g.	Rs. a.	
Saundatti ...	9,211	1 4 11	70	1,059 4	1 5	5 4 0	3 15 0	4	15	172 30	232 1	½ produce + Rs. 238.
Ugargol ...	2,911	1 3 4	44	477 37	1 7	3 14 0	2 7 0	27	12	107 15	140 8	½ produce + Rs. 162.
Betsur ...	3,437	1 4 11	22	343 30	1 4	3 13 0	2 9 0	3	2	32 28	85 0	½ produce + Rs. 42.
Yedravi ...	2,905	1 5 6	20	405 38	1 5	3 7 0	2 2 0	26	5	71 21	95 0	½ produce + Rs. 76-8.
Hiri-Ulligeri ...	711	1 8 6	13	150 29	1 6	3 9 0	2 3 0	26	1	15 38	26 0	½ produce + Rs. 46.
Daderkop ...	1,283	1 8 11	19	316 7	1 6	3 14 0	2 8 0	26	4	72 1	115 8	½ produce + Rs. 115-8.
Harlapur ...	461	1 8 1	8	97 14	1 9	4 3 6	2 11 6	28	3	41 18	63 0	½ produce + Rs. 31-5.
Yekkundi ...	495	0 14 11	5	49 0	1 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	30	8	46 7	41 3	½ produce + Rs. 47.
Gondi ...	424	1 5 10	5	40 9	1 4	2 14 0	1 10 0	23		<i>Nil.</i>		
Kagihal ...	841	1 0 1	5	72 35	1 0	2 7 0	1 7 0	24	9	65 34	53 11	½ produce + Rs. 27-9.
Bamgundikop ...	668	1 4 8	7	88 3	1 4	2 13 0	1 3 0	22	4	81 20	101 0	½ produce + Rs. 78.
Belwalkop ...	862	1 7 7	8	63 14	1 7	3 7 0	2 0 0	23	7	42 23	63 13	½ produce + Rs. 52-1.
Shingarkop ...	1,397	1 1 8	12	205 29	1 0	3 2 0	2 2 0	31	19	211 36	183 8	½ produce + Rs. 182-9.
Katral ...	598	1 2 2	10	123 16	1 4	4 4 0	3 0 0	35	7	92 12	111 12	½ produce + Rs. 125.
Sogal ...	1,413	1 0 4	17	225 13	1 0	3 2 0	2 2 0	31	17	158 17	162 2	½ produce + Rs. 141.
Dhupdal ...	899	1 0 6	3	33 9	1 1	2 15 0	1 14 0	27	13	138 22	115 0	½ produce + Rs. 50-15.
Chakrajeri ...	952	0 15 0	1	7 7	1 2	4 0 0	2 14 0	35	8	58 13	53 1	½ produce + Rs. 36-1.
Watnal ...	252	1 2 4	9	74 11	1 1	3 12 0	2 11 0	35	9	59 0	70 3	½ produce + Rs. 53-8.
Hadagali ...	367	1 4 2	4	28 35	1 4	3 0 0	1 12 0	24	5	36 26	43 6	½ produce + Rs. 51-4.
Kadihalli ...	291	1 3 0	4	37 10	1 4	4 2 0	2 14 0	33	2	8 9	19 8	½ produce + Rs. 8-8.
Gujalarkop ...	162	1 3 1	5	11 38	0 12	5 6 0	4 10 0	71	3	24 11	30 2	½ produce + Rs. 76.
Nadarinhalli ...	774	1 2 4	5	89 21	1 3	2 7 0	1 4 0	2	3	22 34	18 2	½ produce + Rs. 7-9.
Badli ...	1,052	1 2 2	7	94 33	1 0	1 9 0	0 9 0	15	10	131 19	134 13	½ produce + Rs. 119.
Murgod ...	1,823	0 14 8	29	353 4	1 3	4 6 0	3 3 0	36	20	206 36	270 12	½ produce + Rs. 292-13.
Dundankop ...	411	1 1 4	8	64 0	1 2	3 14 0	2 12 0	34	6	93 4	104 7	½ produce + Rs. 89.
Karimani ...	142	1 1 11	5	51 18	1 2	4 6 0	3 4 0	38	1	12 12	18 0	½ produce + Rs. 35.
Basargi ...	319	0 12 11	12	273 21	0 13	1 12 0	0 15 0	21	4	57 0	52 0	½ produce + Rs. 20.
Tadaalur ...	2,360	0 8 7	21	263 31	0 8	1 6 0	0 14 0	27	30	846 16	162 4	½ produce + Rs. 13-8.
Halki ...	762	0 9 2	12	129 0	0 12	2 14 0	2 2 0	38	23	260 13	154 12	½ produce + Rs. 30.
Gundiur ...	815	0 8 4	12	173 9	0 6	0 18 0	0 7 0	21	18	227 6	100 12	½ produce + Rs. 26-4.

## APPENDIX M.

Rents in 29 villages of Group IV (current settlement).

Name of Village.	Area of occupied village land.	Average assessment per acre of village.	Cash rentals.						Rentals paid in a share of the produce.			
			Number of leases.	Area of land rented.	Assessment per acre.	Gross rent per acre.	Net rent per acre.	Gross rent number of times the assessment.	Number of leases.	Area.	Assessment.	Rent.
... ..	2,505	1 3 4	20	217 12	1 2 0	4 0	2 14 0	3.5	8	67 36	80 1	½ produce + Rs. 81-12.
... ..	911	1 2 5	16	209 1	1 3 0	4 4	3 1 0	3.6	9	54 18	62 11	½ produce + Rs. 100-3.
... ..	6,459	1 4 5	25	386 30	1 4 0	3 8	2 4 0	2.8	9	140 32	188 0	½ produce + Rs. 162-8.
... ..	4,217	1 2 0	86	476 34	1 2 0	2 13	1 11 0	2.5	33	474 3	530 11	½ produce + Rs. 442-6.
... ..	1,207	1 0 5	5	44 27	1 1 0	2 0	0 15 0	1.9	10	140 11	132 8	½ produce + Rs. 138.
... ..	353	1 0 9	3	47 9	1 2 0	4 11	3 9 0	4.2	1	1 17	1 8	½ produce + Rs. 1-8.
... ..	515	0 11 4	9	115 14	0 14 0	2 13	1 15 0	3.2	8	96 6	68 0	½ produce + Rs. 52-1.
... ..	796	0 10 6	1	13 31	1 1 0	1 8	0 7 0	1.4	10	83 0	54 5	½ produce + Rs. 35-8.
... ..	366	0 13 0	6	98 38	0 14 0	3 8	2 10 0	4	6	140 19	100 13	½ produce + Rs. 65.
... ..	1,806	0 6 8	15	274 34	0 10 0	1 10	1 0 0	2.6	14	116 21	64 12	½ produce only.
... ..	559	0 7 8	10	94 30	0 13 0	2 13	2 0 0	3.4	5	41 6	7 14	½ produce only.
... ..	301	0 6 9	2	7 36	1 3 0	1 12	0 9 0	1.5	10	46 36	21 3	½ produce only.
... ..	1,755	0 5 9	5	60 31	0 7 0	1 4	0 13 0	2.8	8	89 33	51 6	½ produce only.
... ..	719	0 10 7	9	116 25	0 14 0	1 9	0 11 0	1.8	5	18 10	14 12	½ produce + Rs. 3.
... ..	143	1 1 9	3	30 35	1 0 0	1 8	0 8 0	1.5	3	30 35	31 0	½ produce + Rs. 4.
... ..	331	0 9 11	4	41 33	0 10 0	0 13	0 3 0	1.3	2	7 4	8 0	½ produce only.
... ..	410	1 2 6	8	109 5	1 0 0	3 6	2 6 0	3.4	2	39 4	46 8	½ produce + Rs. 51.
... ..	1,624	0 10 11	12	107 32	0 10 0	1 13	1 3 0	2.9	15	123 6	91 2	½ produce + Rs. 10.
... ..	362	0 13 7	3	49 11	1 1 0	2 2	1 1 0	2.0	6	72 20	87 5	½ produce + Rs. 22.
... ..	2,192	1 3 6	28	499 33	1 4 0	3 4	2 0 0	2.6	9	76 9	93 10	½ produce + Rs. 30-2.
... ..	581	0 13 8	15	94 24	0 15 0	2 10	1 11 0	2.8	8	68 24	58 4	½ produce + Rs. 22-14.
... ..	549	1 1 6	17	87 8	1 1 0	4 13	3 12 0	4.5	4	11 8	12 0	½ produce + Rs. 10-12.
... ..	1,590	0 6 7	7	56 1	0 9 0	1 2	0 9 0	2.0	19	136 0	67 4	½ produce + Rs. 4-13.
... ..	566	0 6 5	9	103 8	0 6 6	0 13	0 6 6	2.0	14	116 4	46 10	½ produce only.
... ..	482	0 10 4	13	148 23	0 11 0	1 13	1 2 0	2.6	5	38 29	24 4	½ produce only.
... ..	394	0 12 11	7	38 6	1 0 0	4 0	3 0 0	4.0	7	57 37	51 4	½ produce + Rs. 48.
... ..	1,088	0 11 6	10	154 23	0 12 0	2 6	1 10 0	3.1	12	127 8	69 4	½ produce + Rs. 14-12.
... ..	2,035	0 8 7	15	153 3	0 7 0	1 3	1 1 0	3.4	31	236 28	163 12	½ produce + Rs. 92-7.
... ..	269	0 10 11	6	128 24	0 12 0	2 12	2 0 0	3.6	4	26 9	22 0	½ produce only.

## APPENDIX M.

Rents in 17 Villages of Group V (current Settlement).

Name of Village.	Area of occupied Government land.	Average assessment per acre of village.	Cash rentals.						Rentals paid in a share of the produce.			
			Number of leases.	Area of land rented.	Assessment per acre.	Gross rent per acre.	Net rent per acre.	Gross rent number of times the assessment.	Number of leases.	Area.	Assessment.	Rent.
	Acres.	Rs. a. p.		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			A. g.	Rs. a.	
Achmatti ...	1,047	0 15 11	8	76 8	0 15 0	2 10 0	1 11 0	2.3	4	67 18	68 8	½ produce + Rs. 54-4.
Haralkatti ...	1,773	0 13 2	13	334 5	0 14 0	1 14 0	1 0 0	2.4	4	45 21	34 8	½ produce + Rs. 9-12.
Taredkop ...	163	0 9 8	1	12 1	0 5 0	0 9 0	0 4 0	1.8	3	46 18	25 8	½ produce only.
Artagal ...	672	0 8 9	12	109 3	0 11 0	1 14 0	1 3 0	2.7	6	53 33	31 4	½ produce + Rs. 6.
Kitdhal ...	860	0 7 8	4	29 17	0 11 0	1 8 0	0 13 0	2.2	10	91 5	46 1	½ produce + Rs. 3-8.
Chunchnur ...	2,932	0 9 0	20	173 32	0 12 0	2 12 0	2 0 0	3.6	15	160 35	102 15	½ produce + Rs. 30-4.
Ujnikop ...	856	0 14 11	7	68 0	0 14 0	3 5 0	2 7 0	3.3	7	57 9	49 14	½ produce + Rs. 19-3.
Padmandi ...	653	0 9 8	5	76 25	0 12 0	2 6 0	1 10 0	3.1	5	72 27	50 0	½ produce + Rs. 24.
Kagdhal ...	2,207	0 15 11	3	71 15	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	2	19	203 37	211 2	½ produce + Rs. 77.
Kadbi ...	2,182	0 8 3	25	585 0	0 9 0	1 14 0	1 5 0	3.3	27	181 30	97 15	½ produce + Rs. 13-8.
Aladkatti ...	642	0 13 9	8	96 24	0 14 0	3 4 0	2 6 0	3.7	5	41 10	35 4	½ produce + Rs. 47-2.
Rainapur ...	2,125	0 14 5	12	126 27	0 14 0	2 9 0	1 11 0	2.9	19	176 9	162 8	½ produce + Rs. 173-6.
Shrirangpur ...	1,031	0 10 10	14	189 2	0 10 0	1 15 0	1 5 0	3.1	13	209 29	171 7	½ produce only.
Madlur ...	1,382	0 8 11	17	159 37	0 11 0	1 14 0	1 3 0	2.7	6	37 23	16 11	½ produce only.
Jalikatti ...	1,524	0 11 10	13	94 17	0 13 0	1 15 0	1 2 0	2.3	13	94 36	78 9	½ produce + Rs. 31.
Kotur ...	483	0 8 8	28	229 20	0 7 0	2 8 0	2 1 0	5.7	19	115 27	67 13	½ produce + Rs. 37-13.
Sopadia ...	2,045	0 12 5	19	98 32	0 10 0	2 10 0	2 0 0	4	36	233 6	219 4	½ produce + Rs. 140-6.

## APPENDIX M.

Rents in 15 Villages of Group VI (current Settlement).

Name of Village.	Area of occupied Government land.	Average assessment per acre of village.	Cash rentals.						Rentals paid in a share of the produce.			
			Number of leases.	Area of land rented.	Assessment per acre.	Gross rent per acre.	Net rent per acre.	Gross rent number of times the assessment.	Number of leases.	Area.	Assessment.	Rent.
	Acres.	Rs. a. p.		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			A. g.	Rs. a.	
Sattigeri ...	4,151	0 5 3	17	269 22	0 4 0	0 11 0	0 7 0	2.7	32	325 11	125 10	½ produce + Rs. 29-3.
Yerganvi ...	1,687	0 5 9	13	197 1	0 5 0	0 9 0	0 4 0	1.8	14	175 81	73 3	½ produce + Rs. 10.
Kurabgatti ...	1,087	0 7 0	3	20 34	0 8 0	1 11 0	1 3 0	3.3	5	51 39	28 8	½ produce only.
Korkop ...	584	0 8 2	5	78 2	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	1.4	11	108 20	60 8	½ produce + Rs. 10.
Madamgeri ...	1,371	0 5 8	15	142 17	0 6 0	2 1 0	1 11 0	5.5	15	95 12	37 1	½ produce + Rs. 14-10.
Tawalgeri ...	546	0 7 4	1	9 20	0 7 0	0 7 0	...	1.	5	55 26	18 4	½ produce only.
Akhisagar ...	1,027	0 9 5	6	53 30	0 8 0	1 5 0	0 13 0	2.6	9	99 21	43 4	½ produce only.
Govankop ...	936	0 6 1	8	115 35	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 2 0	1.3	8	91 7	14 8	½ produce only.
Bhagojikop ...	1,715	0 9 2	7	106 18	0 8 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	2.5	27	306 13	173 0	½ produce + Rs. 164.
Hirekop ...	4,374	0 7 4	19	236 23	0 7 0	1 3 0	0 12 0	2.7	34	477 26	217 2	½ produce + Rs. 121.
Chikkop ...	472	0 8 2	7	62 25	0 8 0	2 2 0	1 10 0	4.2	7	59 38	25 12	½ produce + Rs. 6-8.
Mugalihal ...	2,932	0 4 5	23	294 12	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 5 0	2	7	80 4	19 0	½ produce.
Itmal ...	1,602	0 5 7	5	40 30	0 5 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	2.4	8	94 37	29 15	½ produce + Rs. 0-9-0
Dasnal ...	1,021	0 4 0	12	138 28	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	2	10	104 32	23 11	½ produce + Rs. 5.
Mollikeri ...	1,120	0 6 0	10	138 28	0 2 9	0 5 0	0 2 3	1.8	7	95 39	32 4	½ produce + Rs. 2.

## APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Taluka from 1888-89\* to 1908.

Year.	Seers of 80 tols and chataks of five tols per rupee.						Remarks.
	Jowári.	Wheat.	Rala.	Tur dal.	Safflower seed.	Cotton with seed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	
1888-89 ...	24 4	17 8	28 14	13 11	18 2	7 8	Figures from 1895 represent average prices for the calendar year.
1889-90 ...	20 13	18 7	25 0	10 13	18 3	7 5	
1890-91 ...	21 6	19 12	23 9	12 13	21 1	7 15	
1891-92 ...	17 12	11 7	18 10	10 4	13 6	9 10	
1892-93 ...	19 9	10 0	17 6	8 7	12 7	8 8	
1893-94 ...	21 13	13 7	21 11	11 2	23 8	9 6	
1894-95 ...	22 9	19 9	23 11	9 15	21 9	9 0	
1895 ...	24 9	20 7	19 9	8 14	15 11	8 1	
1896 ...	21 5	13 4	17 10	8 15	13 6	7 12	
1897 ...	11 7	7 13	15 12	6 1	9 13	7 7	
1898 ..	21 3	11 6	23 4	10 10	19 2	11 8	
1899 ...	17 5	13 11	15 14	12 7	21 3	10 13	
1900 ...	10 5	9 0	9 8	6 7	12 10	6 4	
1901 ...	12 10	8 7	13 1	6 9	11 0	...	
1902 ...	17 0	9 3	15 8	10 0	13 1	6 11	
1903 ...	25 7	15 8	25 13	7 8	19 11	7 7	
1904 ...	23 6	16 11	21 3	8 13	22 0	6 7	
1905 ...	19 0	13 2	19 14	9 2	14 13	6 12	
1906 ...	12 0	8 1	13 10	7 12	11 2	5 13	
1907 ...	15 0	10 13	17 7	7 5	10 8	6 3	
1908 ...	13 6	7 12	13 15	5 15	9 10	6 3	

APPENDIX O.

Revenue statement for Government (110) villages situated in the Paragod Taluka of the Belgaum Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1880-81.

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land, the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (inām).			Total land, Government occupied, unoccupied and inām.			Balance outstanding at close of years.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Realisation from auction-sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, etc.	Total of columns 9, 10 and 11.	Full assessment—Total of columns 9, 10 and 12.	Grand total for collection—Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1879-79	161,942	1,18,703	...	...	...	1,18,703	6,435	1,192	690	110,597	84,323	44,126	2,78,954	2,04,275	1,63,520	...	...	...
1879-80	154,722	1,18,592	...	...	...	1,18,592	13,942	4,199	522	110,300	83,086	44,147	2,78,971	2,07,877	1,63,281	...	...	...
1880-81	151,555	1,63,767	...	...	...	1,62,767	17,856	7,561	732	108,866	1,16,324	43,712	2,78,278	2,86,653	2,07,162	16	...	...
1881-82	151,394	1,62,889	...	48,129	49,129	1,14,759	16,407	7,713	1,216	108,479	1,16,060	44,721	2,78,283	2,86,697	1,80,696	131	...	...
1882-83	151,406	1,63,415	...	24,290	24,290	1,39,125	18,516	7,416	1,162	108,250	1,15,915	47,467	2,78,293	2,86,748	1,87,754	66	...	...
1883-84	152,609	1,64,266	...	24,249	24,249	1,40,016	17,880	6,642	1,408	107,918	1,15,692	48,481	2,78,298	2,86,800	1,99,505	34	...	...
1884-85	152,769	1,64,400	...	12,795	12,795	1,51,605	17,737	6,626	1,080	107,737	1,15,696	48,471	2,78,295	2,86,722	2,01,736	45	...	...
1885-86	153,742	1,58,167	...	...	...	1,58,167	12,755	4,715	94	107,764	1,07,528	47,588	2,74,262	2,65,411	2,00,850	...	...	...
1886-87	154,698	1,54,716	...	...	...	1,54,716	13,324	4,477	130	106,928	1,07,505	47,597	2,73,839	2,66,699	2,02,454	...	...	...
1887-88	157,839	1,55,964	...	...	...	1,55,964	9,103	3,222	205	106,743	1,07,505	47,531	2,73,746	2,66,691	2,03,690	...	...	...
1888-89	160,319	1,57,153	...	...	...	1,57,153	6,685	2,033	179	108,743	1,07,506	47,509	2,73,749	2,66,692	2,04,842	...	...	...
1889-90	161,076	1,57,599	...	...	...	1,57,599	5,930	1,588	133	108,743	1,07,503	47,585	2,73,749	2,66,692	2,05,318	...	...	...
1890-91	161,326	1,57,705	...	...	...	1,57,705	5,620	1,448	231	106,720	1,07,460	47,395	2,73,667	2,66,635	2,10,332	...	...	...
1891-92	161,720	1,57,794	...	...	...	1,57,794	5,156	1,339	233	106,746	1,07,468	47,395	2,73,633	2,66,632	2,10,423	137	...	...
1892-93	162,252	1,57,924	...	...	...	1,57,924	4,624	1,209	317	106,746	1,07,498	47,405	2,73,623	2,66,632	2,10,646	...	...	...
1893-94	162,507	1,58,006	...	...	...	1,58,006	4,368	1,125	221	106,747	1,07,500	47,405	2,73,623	2,66,632	2,10,637	...	...	...
1894-95	163,028	1,58,131	...	...	...	1,58,131	3,882	1,018	202	106,747	1,07,499	47,421	2,73,658	2,66,656	2,10,755	...	...	...
1895-96	163,249	1,58,216	...	...	...	1,58,216	3,659	929	1,140	106,748	1,07,512	47,464	2,73,658	2,66,657	2,11,927	...	...	...
1896-97	163,243	1,58,216	...	...	...	1,58,216	3,690	910	1,005	106,745	1,07,500	47,464	2,73,670	2,66,627	2,11,699	...	...	...
1897-98	163,242	1,58,213	...	...	...	1,58,213	3,705	924	692	106,745	1,07,500	47,459	2,73,693	2,66,632	2,11,465	...	...	...
1898-99	163,258	1,58,219	...	...	...	1,58,219	3,705	924	814	106,745	1,07,500	47,459	2,73,709	2,66,644	2,11,563	...	...	...
1899-1900	163,348	1,58,289	...	...	...	1,58,289	3,610	696	512	106,703	1,07,457	47,459	2,73,706	2,66,642	2,11,330	...	...	...
1900-01	163,388	1,58,305	...	...	...	1,58,305	3,643	883	750	106,709	1,07,457	47,459	2,73,739	2,66,651	2,11,816	4,787	...	...
1901-02	163,335	1,58,303	...	...	...	1,58,303	3,643	883	372	106,710	1,07,470	47,457	2,73,739	2,66,650	2,11,243	19,562	...	...
1902-03	163,545	1,58,329	...	...	...	1,58,329	3,707	905	857	106,710	1,07,470	47,457	2,73,763	2,66,701	2,11,473	6,160	...	...
1903-04	163,526	1,58,256	...	21	21	1,58,235	4,060	1,031	1,490	106,709	1,07,470	47,457	2,74,298	2,66,757	2,12,316	1,721	217	...
1904-05	163,278	1,58,178	...	9,173	9,173	1,49,005	4,177	1,113	2,097	106,710	1,07,473	47,457	2,74,266	2,66,756	2,03,691	65,896	40,271	...
1905-06	163,044	1,57,596	6	658	664	1,57,331	4,341	1,302	1,213	106,670	1,07,427	47,456	2,74,106	2,66,656	2,11,132	94,825	3,619	...
1906-07	163,107	1,47,945	6	149	155	1,47,790	4,358	1,231	2,135	106,649	1,07,413	47,456	2,74,113	2,66,691	2,12,511	17,064	36	...
1907-08	163,107	1,58,061	493	96	593	1,57,468	4,206	1,223	2,264	106,573	1,07,380	47,451	2,74,178	2,66,637	2,12,315	9,496	...	...



APPENDIX O.

Revenue statement for Inámati-Rámdurg in the Párasgad Táluka of the Belgaum Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1903-04.

CI-839a

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land, the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inám).			Total land—Government occupied, unoccupied and inám.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Realization from auction—sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full assessment—Total of columns 2, 9 and 12.	Grand total for collection—Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.			
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1903-04 ...	169	120	...	...	...	120	69	84	Under one rupee.	201	4,414	4,297	441	4,568	4,417	...	...	
1904-05 ...	169	120	...	...	...	120	69	84	8	201	4,414	4,297	441	4,568	4,420	87	13	
1905-06 ...	169	120	27	...	27	92	69	84	1	201	4,414	4,297	441	4,568	4,390	197	...	
1906-07 ...	169	120	27	...	27	92	69	84	1	201	4,414	4,297	441	4,568	4,390	811	...	
1907-08 ...	169	120	13	...	13	106	69	84	1	201	4,414	4,297	441	4,568	4,404	444	...	

## Effect of Revision Settlement proposals

Number.	Name of Village.	No. of Group.	BY FORMER SURVEY.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group I.</i>			Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Sangrashikop	I	2 6	8	{ P. M. } 8	2,265	4,859	2 2 4	...	...	...	6	16	2 8 0	2,271	4,874	2 2 4
2	Kenchramanhal	I	2 6	8	{ P. M. } 8	1,224	2,369	1 15 0	...	...	...	4	8	2 0 0	1,228	2,377	1 15 0
3	Karikatti	II	2 0	8	{ P. M. } 8	3,989	7,120	1 12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,989	7,120	1 12 7
4	Asundi	II	2 0	8	...	3,177	4,737	1 7 10	...	...	...	10	19	1 14 5	3,187	4,756	1 7 11
5	Kulapur	II	2 0	8	...	300	520	1 12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	520	1 12 3
6	Govankopp	II	2 0	8	...	461	796	1 11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	461	796	1 11 3
7	Hittangi	II	2 0	8	...	1,068	1,662	1 8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,068	1,662	1 8 7
8	Sutgatti	II	2 0	8	...	1,269	2,072	1 10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,269	2,072	1 10 1
9	Yengi	II	2 0	8	...	3,110	4,501	1 7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,110	4,501	1 7 2
10	Mothalli	II	2 0	8	...	1,013	1,502	1 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,013	1,502	1 7 9
11	Kugnari	II	2 0	8	{ P. M. } 8	100	178	1 12 6	...	...	...	2	3	1 8 0	102	181	1 12 5
12	Mallur	II	2 0	8	{ P. M. } 8	559	889	1 9 5	...	...	...	6	12	2 0 0	565	901	1 9 6
13	Mugli	II	2 0	8	{ P. M. } 8	1,128	1,619	1 7 0	...	...	...	2	4	2 0 0	1,130	1,623	1 7 0
14	Hosur	II	2 0	8	{ P. M. } 8	4,755	7,149	1 8 0	...	...	...	27	59	2 3 0	4,782	7,208	1 8 1
15	Chikop	II	2 0	8	...	701	1,128	1 9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	701	1,128	1 9 8
16	Hirekopp	II	2 0	8	{ P. M. } 8	616	895	1 7 2	...	...	...	15	71	4 11 9	631	966	1 8 6
17	Inchal	II	2 0	8	{ P. M. } 8	4,226	5,397	1 4 5	...	...	...	51	265	5 3 2	4,276	5,662	1 5 2
18	Markumbi	II	2 0	8	{ P. M. } 8	868	1,553	1 9 2	...	...	...	40	223	5 8 10	1,028	1,776	1 11 8
19	Harugop	II	2 0	8	{ P. M. } 8	1,880	2,107	1 1 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,880	2,107	1 1 11
20	Saundatti	III	1 10	8	...	9,211	12,019	1 4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,211	12,019	1 4 11
21	Gujlarkop	III	1 10	8	{ P. M. } 8	168	183	1 3 0	...	...	...	4	5	1 4 0	162	198	1 3 1
22	Murgod	III	1 10	8	{ P. M. } 8	1,819	1,663	0 14 7	...	...	...	4	12	3 0 0	1,823	1,674	0 14 8
Total of Group			...	...	...	44,081	64,921	...	...	...	...	171	695	...	44,202	65,616	...
<i>Group II.</i>																	
23	Ugargol	III	1 10	8	{ P. M. } 8	2,902	3,496	1 3 3	...	...	...	9	16	1 12 5	2,911	3,512	1 3 4
24	Betur	III	1 10	8	...	3,437	4,437	1 4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,437	4,437	1 4 11
25	Yedravi	III	1 10	8	...	2,905	3,901	1 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,905	3,901	1 5 6
26	Hire-naligeri	III	1 10	8	...	711	1,090	1 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	711	1,090	1 8 6
27	Dadherkopp	III	1 10	8	...	1,283	1,995	1 8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,283	1,995	1 8 11
28	Harlapur	III	1 10	8	...	461	695	1 8 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	461	695	1 8 1
29	Yekkundi	III	1 10	8	P. 8	492	458	0 14 10	...	...	...	3	5	1 10 8	495	461	0 14 11
30	Gondi	III	1 10	8	P. 8	422	575	1 5 9	...	...	...	2	4	2 0 0	424	579	1 5 10
31	Kagihal	III	1 10	8	...	841	845	1 0 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	841	845	1 0 1
32	Bamgundikopp	III	1 10	8	...	668	883	1 4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	668	883	1 4 8
33	Belwalkopp	III	1 10	8	P. 8	336	523	1 7 6	...	...	...	6	11	1 13 4	342	531	1 7 7
34	Shingarkopp	III	1 10	8	P. 8	1,375	1,500	1 1 5	...	...	...	23	40	1 13 1	1,397	1,540	1 1 8
35	Katral	III	1 10	8	P. 8	591	667	1 2 1	...	...	...	7	13	1 13 9	598	680	1 2 2
36	Sojal	III	1 10	8	P. 8	1,407	1,417	1 0 1	...	...	...	6	27	4 9 0	1,413	1,444	1 0 4
37	Dhuppall	III	1 10	8	P. 8	893	911	1 0 4	...	...	...	6	17	2 13 4	899	928	1 0 6
38	Chakrageri	III	1 10	8	P. 8	839	869	0 14 9	...	...	...	13	23	1 12 3	852	891	0 15 0
39	Watal	III	1 10	8	P. 8	247	261	1 2 2	...	...	...	5	8	1 9 7	252	269	1 2 4
40	Hadagil	III	1 10	8	{ P. M. } 8	363	455	1 4 1	...	...	...	4	7	1 12 0	367	462	1 4 2

1830 Government occupied land.

By Revision Survey.																	Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-drop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.							
Dry-drop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
																		<i>Group I.</i>	
8	8	0	1	2,326	8,114	3 4 0	1	1	1	8	18 0	2 10 0	2,371	8,180 0	2 4 0	5 6	Sengraahikoph	1	
8	8	0	1	1,224	2,463	2 0 0	1	1	1	4	8 0	2 0 0	1,228	2,501 0	2 0 0	5 3	Kenchramanhal	2	
8	8	0	1	3,989	8,900	2 3 0	1	1	1	1	1	1	3,989	8,900 0	2 3 0	25	Karikatti	3	
8	8	3	1	3,177	8,921	1 13 0	1	1	1	10	23 12	2 4 0	3,187	8,944 12	1 13 0	25	Asundi	4	
8	8	0	1	300	651	2 3 0	1	1	1	1	1	1	300	651 0	2 3 0	26	Kualapur	5	
8	8	0	1	461	982	2 3 0	1	1	1	1	1	1	461	982 0	2 3 0	25	Govankopp	6	
8	8	0	1	1,088	2,077	1 15 0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,088	2,077 0	1 15 0	26	Hitangi	7	
8	8	0	1	1,268	2,590	2 0 0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,268	2,590 0	2 0 0	25	Sutgatti	8	
8	8	0	1	3,110	5,638	1 13 0	1	1	1	1	1	1	3,110	5,638 0	1 13 0	25	Tengi	9	
8	8	0	1	1,013	1,877	1 13 0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,013	1,877 0	1 13 0	25	Mothalli	10	
8	8	0	1	100	232	2 3 0	1	1	1	2	2 12	1 24 0	102	236 12	2 3 0	25	Kugnacl	11	
8	8	0	1	559	1,111	2 0 0	1	1	1	0	15 0	2 0 0	565	1,126 0	2 0 0	25	Mallur	12	
8	8	0	1	1,128	2,024	1 13 0	1	1	1	2	5 0	2 0 0	1,130	2,029 0	1 13 0	25	Mugil	13	
8	8	0	1	4,755	8,936	1 14 0	1	1	1	27	74 0	2 12 0	4,782	9,010 0	1 14 0	25	Hesur	14	
8	8	0	1	701	1,410	2 0 0	1	1	1	1	1	1	701	1,410 0	2 0 0	25	Chikopp	15	
8	8	0	1	616	1,119	1 13 0	1	1	1	15	69 0	5 15 0	631	1,208 0	1 15 0	25	Hirekopp	16	
8	8	0	1	4,325	8,746	1 9 0	1	1	1	51	331 0	6 8 0	4,376	7,877 0	1 9 0	26	Inchal	17	
8	8	0	1	989	1,941	1 13 0	1	1	1	40	277 0	6 15 0	1,028	2,218 0	2 3 0	25	Markumb	18	
8	8	0	1	1,980	2,634	1 6 0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,980	2,634 0	1 6 0	25	Harugopp	19	
8	8	0	1	9,211	18,490	2 0 0	1	1	1	1	1	1	9,211	18,490 0	2 0 0	23	Sannatti	20	
8	8	0	1	169	299	1 13 0	1	1	1	4	7 12	1 15 0	162	296 12	1 13 0	23	Gujarkopp	21	
8	8	0	1	1,819	2,557	1 4 0	1	1	1	4	16 0	4 8 0	1,823	2,576 0	1 4 0	26	Murgod	22	
				44,081	83,720	1 14 0	1	1	1	171	893 4	5 0 0	44,203	84,698 4	1 14 0	26 8	Total of Group I.		
																		<i>Group II.</i>	
8	8	0	1	2,902	4,302	1 7 0	1	1	1	9	19 0	2 1 0	2,911	4,322 0	1 7 0	28	Ugargol	23	
8	8	0	1	3,437	5,523	1 9 0	1	1	1	1	1	1	3,437	5,523 0	1 9 0	23	Betsur	24	
8	8	0	1	2,906	4,801	1 10 0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2,906	4,801 0	1 10 0	23	Yedravi	25	
8	8	0	1	711	1,341	1 14 0	1	1	1	1	1	1	711	1,341 0	1 14 0	23	Hire-nligeri	26	
8	8	0	1	1,293	2,455	1 15 0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,293	2,455 0	1 15 0	23	Dalbertopp	27	
8	8	0	1	441	855	1 13 0	1	1	1	1	1	1	441	855 0	1 13 0	23	Harapur	28	
8	8	0	1	492	561	1 2 0	1	1	1	2	6 0	2 0 0	495	567 0	1 2 0	23	Yakkundi	29	
8	8	0	1	422	207	1 11 0	1	1	1	2	5 0	2 3 0	424	212 0	1 11 0	23	Gondi	30	
8	8	0	1	941	1,040	1 3 0	1	1	1	1	1	1	941	1,040 0	1 3 0	23	Kagihal	31	
8	8	0	1	693	1,083	1 9 0	1	1	1	1	1	1	693	1,083 0	1 9 0	23	Bang mdikopp	32	
8	8	0	1	356	643	1 13 0	1	1	1	0	13 0	2 2 0	356	655 0	1 13 0	23	Belwalkopp	33	
8	8	0	1	1,375	1,846	1 5 0	1	1	1	23	49 0	2 2 0	1,397	1,896 0	1 5 0	23	Shingarkopp	34	
8	8	0	1	691	821	1 6 0	1	1	1	7	18 0	2 4 0	699	827 0	1 6 0	23	Katral	35	
8	8	0	1	1,407	1,744	1 3 0	1	1	1	0	33 0	5 3 0	1,413	1,777 0	1 4 0	23	Sogal	36	
8	8	0	1	593	1,131	1 4 0	1	1	1	6	21 0	3 8 0	599	1,043 0	1 4 0	23	Dhupdal	37	
8	8	0	1	939	1,069	1 3 0	1	1	1	13	26 0	2 2 0	952	1,094 0	1 3 0	23	Chavrageri	38	
8	8	0	1	267	348	1 6 0	1	1	1	5	10 0	2 0 0	262	348 0	1 6 0	23	Watral	39	
8	8	0	1	263	660	1 6 0	1	1	1	4	8 0	2 2 0	267	660 0	1 6 0	23	Hadagi	40	

Number.	Name of Village.	No. of Groups	By FORMER SURVEY.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Group II—continued.			Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
41	Kadihalil	III	1 10	8	{ P. M. } <sup>8</sup>	281	330	1 2 9	...	...	...	10	16	1 9 7	801	840	1 2 0
42	Nadwinhall	III	1 10	8	{ P. M. } <sup>8</sup>	708	879	1 2 3	...	...	...	6	8	1 9 7	774	897	1 2 4
43	Badli	III	1 10	8	{ P. M. } <sup>8</sup>	1,026	1,152	1 2 0	...	...	...	26	44	1 11 1	1,052	1,196	1 2 2
44	Dundankopp	III	1 10	8	...	411	448	1 1 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	411	448	1 1 4
45	Karimani	III	1 10	8	...	142	159	1 1 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	159	1 1 11
46	Basargi	III	1 10	8	{ P. M. } <sup>8</sup>	318	263	0 12 8	...	...	...	1	4	4 0 0	319	257	0 12 11
47	Tadasalur	III	1 10	8	{ P. M. } <sup>8</sup>	2,327	1,265	0 8 6	...	...	...	3	4	1 5 4	2,360	1,259	0 8 7
48	Halki	III	1 10	8	...	702	486	0 9 2	...	...	...	Under 1	...	...	782	436	0 9 2
49	Gundlus	III	1 10	8	...	815	423	0 8 4	...	...	...	1	1	...	815	424	0 8 4
50	Etrekummi	IV	1 6	8	{ P. M. } <sup>8</sup>	2,504	3,027	1 3 4	...	...	...	1	1	1 0 0	2,505	3,028	1 3 4
51	Chikummi	IV	1 6	8	...	911	1,048	1 2 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	911	1,048	1 2 5
52	Dugbal	IV	1 6	8	...	353	370	1 0 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	353	370	1 0 9
53	Aladkatti	IV	1 6	8	...	515	368	0 11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	515	368	0 11 4
54	Karalkatti	IV	1 6	8	...	796	521	0 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	796	521	0 10 6
55	Somangundi	IV	1 6	8	...	366	297	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	366	297	0 12 0
56	Ganiyal	IV	1 6	8	...	302	308	0 12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	302	308	0 12 7
57	Jangambudgatti	IV	1 6	8	...	269	184	0 10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	269	184	0 10 11
Total of Group II			...	...	...	33,250	36,488	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	33,379	36,723	...
Group III.																	
58	Hanchinal	IV	1 6	8	...	6,469	8,235	1 4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,469	8,235	1 4 5
59	Hull	IV	1 6	8	{ P. M. } <sup>8</sup>	4,207	4,742	1 2 0	...	...	...	10	12	1 2 2	4,217	4,754	1 2 0
60	Manikatti	IV	1 6	8	...	1,207	1,239	1 0 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,207	1,239	1 0 5
61	Katmali	IV	1 6	8	...	410	473	1 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	410	473	1 2 6
62	Chulki	IV	1 6	8	...	2,102	2,673	1 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,102	2,673	1 3 6
63	Gorobal	IV	1 6	8	...	551	495	0 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	551	495	0 12 8
64	Bashidoni	IV	1 6	8	...	849	927	1 1 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	849	927	1 1 6
65	Naganhatti	IV	1 6	8	...	394	319	0 12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	394	319	0 12 11
66	Aladkatti	V	1 4	8	...	642	553	0 12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	642	553	0 12 9
Total of Group III			...	...	...	16,941	19,856	...	...	...	...	10	12	1 2 2	16,951	19,868	...
Group IV.																	
67	Shindogi	IV	1 6	8	{ P. M. } <sup>8</sup>	1,803	744	0 8 7	...	...	...	4	4	1 0 0	1,803	748	0 8 8
68	Hirur	IV	1 6	8	...	559	269	0 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	559	269	0 7 8
69	Hallur	IV	1 6	8	...	301	127	0 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	301	127	0 8 9
70	Teggihal	IV	1 6	8	{ P. M. } <sup>8</sup>	1,745	618	0 5 7	...	...	...	10	16	1 9 7	1,755	634	0 5 9
71	Mabnur	IV	1 6	8	...	719	475	0 10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	719	475	0 10 7
72	Kallolli	IV	1 6	8	...	143	164	1 1 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	164	1 1 9
73	Yokkeri	IV	1 6	8	{ P. M. } <sup>8</sup>	806	162	0 7 11	8	28	3 8	17	26	1 2 6	823	208	0 9 11
74	Manoli	IV	1 6	8	{ P. M. } <sup>8</sup>	1,539	946	0 9 11	...	...	...	26	102	1 11 2	1,565	1,103	0 10 11
75	Hirebadnur	IV	1 6	8	...	1,580	651	0 6 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,580	651	0 6 7
76	Chikbadnur	IV	1 6	8	...	686	274	0 8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	686	274	0 8 5
77	Malagal	IV	1 6	8	{ P. M. } <sup>8</sup>	479	208	0 10 3	...	...	...	3	4	1 5 4	482	212	0 10 4

continued.

## By Revision Survey.

By Revision Survey.																Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.				Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
19	20	21	22	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.			
																	<i>Group II—continued.</i>	
...	...	...	33,250	46,268	1 6 0	...	...	...	...	129	303 0	2 5 0	33,379	46,571 0	1 6 0	267	Total of Group II.	...
																	<i>Group III.</i>	
1 10	8	...	6,459	9,732	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,459	9,732 0	1 8 0	18	Hanchinal	...
1 10	8	...	4,207	5,604	1 5 0	...	...	...	...	10	14 0	1 8 0	4,217	5,616 0	1 5 0	18	Hull	...
1 10	8	...	1,207	1,464	1 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,207	1,464 0	1 3 0	18	Manikatti	...
1 10	8	...	410	559	1 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	410	559 0	1 5 0	18	Katmali	...
1 10	8	...	3,192	3,159	1 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,192	3,159 0	1 7 0	18	Ohulki	...
1 10	8	...	681	585	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	681	585 0	1 0 0	18	Gorobal	...
1 10	8	...	849	1,095	1 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	849	1,095 0	1 4 0	18	Bashidoni	...
1 10	8	...	394	377	0 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	394	377 0	0 15 0	18	Naganhatti	...
1 10	8	...	648	719	1 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	648	719 0	1 2 0	20	Aladkatti	...
...	...	...	16,941	23,294	1 5 0	...	...	...	...	10	14 0	1 8 0	16,951	23,308 0	1 5 0	185	Total of Group III.	...
																	<i>Group IV.</i>	
1 6	8	...	1,803	744	0 6 7	...	...	...	...	4	4 0	1 0 0	1,808	748 0	0 6 8	...	Shindogi	...
1 6	8	...	559	269	0 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	559	269 0	0 7 8	...	Hirur	...
1 6	8	...	301	127	0 6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	301	127 0	0 6 9	...	Hallur	...
1 6	8	...	1,745	618	0 5 7	...	...	...	...	10	16 0	1 9 7	1,755	634 0	0 5 9	...	Teggihal	...
1 6	8	...	719	476	0 10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	719	476 0	0 10 7	...	Mabnur	...
1 6	8	...	148	164	1 1 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	164 0	1 1 9	...	Kalloli	...
1 6	8	...	306	153	0 7 11	...	...	...	...	9	28 3 8	1 7 6	331	203 0	0 9 11	...	Yekkeri	...
1 6	8	...	1,529	946	0 9 11	...	...	...	...	95	108 0	1 11 3	1,624	1,108 0	0 10 11	...	Manoli	...
1 6	8	...	1,590	651	0 6 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,590	651 0	0 6 7	...	Hirebudnur	...
1 6	8	...	683	374	0 6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	683	374 0	0 6 5	...	Chikbudnur	...
1 6	8	...	479	808	0 10 3	...	...	...	...	3	4 0	1 5 4	48	312 0	0 10 6	...	Malagali	...

By FORMAN SURVAY.

Number.	Name of Village.	No. of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
			Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Group IV—continued.</i>																	
78	Budikop ...	IV	1 6	8	...	1,088	786	0 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	1,088	786	0 11 6	
79	Yersarvi ...	IV	1 6	9	...	2,035	1,022	0 8 7	...	...	...	...	...	2,035	1,022	0 8 7	
80	Achmatli ...	V	1 4	8	...	1,047	1,041	0 15 11	...	...	...	...	...	1,047	1,041	0 15 11	
81	Harnikatti ...	V	1 4	8	...	1,778	1,463	0 18 2	...	...	...	...	...	1,778	1,463	0 18 2	
82	Tarekopp ...	V	1 4	9	...	163	94	0 9 3	...	...	...	...	...	163	94	0 9 3	
83	Aratgal ...	V	1 4	8	...	672	366	0 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	672	366	0 8 9	
84	Kitdhal ...	V	1 4	8	...	360	411	0 7 3	...	...	...	...	...	360	411	0 7 3	
85	Chunchnur ...	V	1 4	8	...	2,932	1,643	0 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	2,932	1,643	0 9 0	
86	Ujjenikop ...	V	1 4	8	...	886	624	0 14 11	...	...	...	...	...	886	624	0 14 11	
87	Padmndi ...	V	1 4	9	...	653	396	0 9 8	...	...	...	...	...	653	396	0 9 8	
88	Kagdhal ...	V	1 4	8	...	2,207	2,192	0 15 11	...	...	...	...	...	2,207	2,192	0 15 11	
89	Kadbi ...	V	1 4	8	{ P. M. } 8	2,181	1,116	0 8 2	...	...	...	1	2	2 0 0	2,182	1,119	0 8 2
90	Bainapur ...	V	1 4	8	...	2,125	1,915	0 14 5	...	...	...	...	...	2,125	1,915	0 14 5	
91	Shrirangpur ...	V	1 4	8	...	1,031	697	0 10 10	...	...	...	...	...	1,031	697	0 10 10	
92	Madhur ...	V	1 4	8	...	1,882	770	0 8 11	...	...	...	...	...	1,882	770	0 8 11	
93	Jalkatti ...	V	1 4	8	...	1,624	1,126	0 11 10	...	...	...	...	...	1,624	1,126	0 11 10	
94	Kotur ...	V	1 4	8	{ P. M. } 8	469	243	0 8 3	...	...	...	14	18	1 4 7	483	261	0 8 3
95	Sopadia ...	V	1 4	8	...	2,045	1,587	0 12 5	...	...	...	...	...	2,045	1,587	0 12 5	
96	Madamgeri ...	VI	1 1	8	{ P. M. } 8	1,367	481	0 5 7	2	1	0 8 0	2	2	1 0 0	1,371	484	0 5 8
97	Inamti-Bandurg ...	V	1 4	...	...	211	139	0 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	211	139	0 10 6	
<b>Total of Group IV ...</b>			...	...	...	<b>26,514</b>	<b>23,039</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	<b>26,870</b>	<b>23,302</b>	...	
<i>Group V.</i>																	
98	Battigeri ...	VI	1 1	8	{ P. M. } 8	4,126	1,348	0 5 2	...	...	...	25	21	0 18 5	4,151	1,369	0 5 3
99	Yarganvi ...	VI	1 1	8	...	1,687	609	0 5 9	...	...	...	...	...	1,687	609	0 5 9	
100	Kurabgatti ...	VI	1 1	8	{ P. M. } 8	1,084	507	0 7 6	...	...	...	3	3	1 0 0	1,087	510	0 7 6
101	Korkop ...	VI	1 1	8	{ P. M. } 8	678	295	0 6 1	...	...	...	6	4	0 10 8	684	299	0 6 2
102	Tavaijeri ...	VI	1 1	8	...	546	251	0 7 11	...	...	...	...	...	546	251	0 7 4	
103	Akkisagar ...	VI	1 1	8	...	1,027	609	0 9 5	...	...	...	...	...	1,027	609	0 9 5	
104	Govanhop ...	VI	1 1	8	{ P. M. } 8	936	355	0 6 1	...	...	...	1	Under Rs. 1	...	936	355	0 6 1
105	Bhagojhop ...	VI	1 1	8	{ P. M. } 8	1,699	967	0 9 1	...	...	...	16	16	1 0 0	1,715	983	0 9 2
106	Hirekop ...	VI	1 1	8	{ P. M. } 8	4,357	1,984	0 7 3	...	...	...	17	18	1 0 11	4,374	2,002	0 7 4
107	Chikop ...	VI	1 1	8	{ P. M. } 8	468	237	0 8 1	...	...	...	4	5	1 4 0	473	242	0 8 2
108	Mugalihal ...	VI	1 1	8	{ P. M. } 8	2,973	308	0 4 4	...	...	...	9	14	1 5 11	2,982	322	0 4 5
109	Itual ...	VI	1 1	8	...	1,602	593	0 5 7	...	...	...	...	...	1,602	593	0 5 7	
110	Darual ...	VI	1 1	8	{ P. M. } 8	1,013	248	0 3 11	...	...	...	8	9	1 2 0	1,021	257	0 4 0
111	Melikeri ...	VI	1 1	8	...	1,120	420	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	1,120	420	0 6 0	
<b>Total of Group V ...</b>			...	...	...	<b>23,215</b>	<b>9,201</b>	...	...	...	...	<b>89</b>	<b>90</b>	...	<b>23,304</b>	<b>9,201</b>	...
<b>Grand Total ...</b>			...	...	...	<b>153,951</b>	<b>1,33,396</b>	<b>0 15 11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>2 14 5</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>1,390</b>	<b>2 5 7</b>	<b>154,605</b>	<b>1,54,605</b>	<b>1 0 0</b>

concluded.

BY REVISION SURVEY.

No.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
	Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
	10	20	31	25	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	1
	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a p.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a p.			
	1 8	8		1,088	786	0 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,088	786 0	0 11 6	...	Budikop	78
	1 6	8		2,035	1,032	0 8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,035	1,032 0	0 8 7	...	Yersarvi	79
	1 6	8		1,047	1,145	1 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,047	1,145 0	1 1 0	10	Achmatti	80
	1 6	8		1,778	1,608	0 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,778	1,608 0	0 14 0	10	Haralkatti	81
	1 8	8		162	103	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	103 0	0 10 0	10	Taredkopp	82
	1 8	8		672	402	0 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	672	402 0	0 10 0	10	Aragal	83
	1 8	8		880	452	0 8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	880	452 0	0 8 4	10	Kitdhal	84
	1 6	8		2,932	1,807	0 9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,932	1,807 0	0 9 10	10	Chunchnur	85
	1 6	8		896	908	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	896	908 0	1 0 0	10	Ujjenkopp	86
	1 6	8		653	435	0 10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	653	435 0	0 10 7	10	Padmundi	87
	1 6	8		2,207	2,411	1 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,207	2,411 0	1 1 0	10	Kagdhal	88
	1 6	8		2,181	1,238	0 9 0	...	...	...	1 3 3 0	3 3 0	...	2,182	1,231 0	0 9 0	10	Kadbi	89
	1 6	8		2,125	2,108	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,125	2,108 0	1 0 0	10	Rainapur	90
	1 6	8		1,031	767	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,031	767 0	0 12 0	10	Shrirangpur	91
	1 8	8		1,382	847	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,382	847 0	0 10 0	10	Madnur	92
	1 6	8		1,624	1,238	0 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,624	1,238 0	0 13 0	10	Jalikatti	93
	1 6	8		469	267	0 9 0	...	...	...	14 20 0	1 6 0	...	463	267 0	0 9 0	10	Kotur	94
	1 6	8		2,045	1,746	0 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,045	1,746 0	0 13 8	10	Sopadba	95
	1 6	8		1,307	529	0 6 2	2	1 0 9 0	2	2 0 1 0 0	1 0 0	...	1,571	532 0	0 6 2	10	Madamgeri	96
	1 6	8		211	153	0 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	211	153 0	0 11 6	10	Inamti Bhandurg	97
	...	...	...	36,514	24,686	0 10 8	10	29 2 14 0	148	236 0	1 10 0	...	36,670	24,951 0	0 10 8	7	Total of Group IV.	
	1 1	8		4,126	1,349	0 5 2	...	...	...	25 21 0	0 13 5	...	4,251	1,369 0	0 5 2	...	Sattigeri	98
	1 1	8		1,687	609	0 5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,687	609 0	0 5 9	...	Yanganvi	99
	1 1	8		1,064	507	0 7 6	...	...	...	3 3 0	1 0 0	...	1,067	510 0	0 7 6	...	Kurabgatti	100
	1 1	8		578	295	0 8 1	...	...	...	6 4 0	0 10 6	...	584	299 0	0 8 2	...	Korkopp	101
	1 1	8		546	251	0 7 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	546	251 0	0 7 4	...	Tawalgeri	102
	1 1	8		1,027	609	0 9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,027	609 0	0 9 5	...	Akkisagar	103
	1 1	8		935	355	0 6 1	...	...	...	1 under 1 0	...	...	936	355 0	0 6 1	...	Govankopp	104
	1 1	8		1,699	967	0 9 1	...	...	...	16 16 0	1 0 0	...	1,715	983 0	0 9 2	...	Bhagojikopp	105
	1 1	8		4,357	1,984	0 7 3	...	...	...	17 18 0	1 0 11	...	4,374	2,002 0	0 7 4	...	Hirekopp	106
	1 1	8		498	237	0 8 1	...	...	...	6 8 0	1 4 0	...	472	242 0	0 8 2	...	Chikopp	107
	1 1	8		2,973	808	0 4 4	...	...	...	9 14 0	1 8 11	...	2,982	822 0	0 4 5	...	Muglhal	108
	1 1	8		1,802	563	0 5 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,802	563 0	0 5 7	...	Itnal	109
	1 1	8		1,018	248	0 3 11	...	...	...	6 9 0	1 2 0	...	1,021	257 0	0 4 0	...	Danai	110
	1	8		1,120	420	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,120	420 0	0 6 0	...	Mellikeri	111
	...	...	...	28,215	9,201	0 6 4	...	...	...	29 20 0	1 0 0	...	28,304	9,291 0	0 6 4	...	Total of Group V.	
	...	...	...	1,53,951	1,87,169	1 2 5	10	29 2 14 5	545	1,511 0	2 12 4	...	1,54,508	1,88,709 4	1 2 6	23	Grand Total.	

No. 10489 OF 1909.

Belgaum, 8th November 1909.

Forwarded with compliments to the Settlement Commissioner.

2. Mr. Cowan's proposals result in an increase of Rs. 34,104 or 22 per cent. in the assessment of the táluka, the average assessment per acre rising from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-3-6. The enhancement is in my opinion fair and the proposals both in regard to grouping and rates have my support.

3. The táluka has emerged from a series of bad years with diminished but by no means exhausted resources. In consideration of the precarious nature of the rainfall in recent years the *pátasthal* assessment has been abolished, involving an annual sacrifice of Rs. 498. Remissions of revenue during the last five years have been granted to the extent of Rs. 1,35,525. With fair seasons the recovery of wealth will be rapid, and there are unmistakable signs that the recovery has already begun. A large amount of outstanding tagái was collected with ease during the last year. The census of agricultural stock taken in July 1909 reveals a marked upward tendency as compared with 1905 and 1900. It is noteworthy that the tendency commences in the years of moderately fair harvests succeeding the famine of 1905-06, and that it has synchronized with the operation of a scientific system of suspensions and remissions. This is no argument against a moderate enhancement of the assessment, for in fair seasons the rates proposed by Mr. Cowan will not be felt and poor seasons bring automatic relief. The figures of the recent census of agricultural stock, which were not available to Mr. Cowan, are contrasted below with the figures of four earlier censuses :—

Year.	Plough cattle.	Milch cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Carts.	Ploughs.
1890 ... ..	25,305	21,570	53,934	3,613	9,064
1896 ... ..	25,665	21,575	46,337	4,383	11,855
1901 ... ..	19,297	18,399	37,759	4,333	9,131
1906 ... ..	17,807	12,505	40,339	3,822	8,097
1909 ... ..	19,973	15,641	42,366	4,290	9,404

In 1850 the number of plough cattle was 20,846 and in 1879, the year before the introduction of the expiring settlement, the number had sunk in consequence of the famine of 1876-77 to 14,179. That was the effect of one disastrous season ; after a decade of lean years and famine the number stood in 1906 at 17,807. My point is that the resources of the people have not been crippled and I see no reason to suppose that the recovery of wealth will not be as rapid as it was after the famine of 1876-77.

There is, however, no question that the present number of plough cattle is inadequate for the proper tillage of the land ; if all the land in occupation is to be cultivated, each pair must plough 34 acres, and deducting fallows it appears that each pair does in fact plough 30 acres. I believe that this is an excessively high average, though Mr. Cowan found no evidence, except in the south-eastern corner of the táluka, that the people feel the want of cattle.

4. In 1881 the population of the táluka stood at 91,826 ; it is calculated to stand now, after allowing for losses due to plague, at 99,000, of whom two-thirds are dependent on agriculture. In the early years of the expiring settlement the unoccupied assessed area was about 18,000 acres ; it is now about 4,000. Rents in villages with a large proportion of black soil have risen 50 per cent. during the settlement. Prices of agricultural produce have advanced enormously. Juári, the staple grain, was sold at an average of 68 lbs. per rupee during the original settlement and at an average of 37 lbs. per rupee during the expiring settlement. This is a rise of 82 per cent. The price of wheat has advanced in the same period by 138 per cent. The price of cotton has risen 50 per cent. since 1900. The table in paragraph 57 of Mr. Cowan's report shows a marked rise in the value of land.

5. Mr. Cowan's proposals have been framed with care and are based on a long acquaintance with the táluka. I have no hesitation in commending his proposals for acceptance.

B. A. BRENDON,  
Collector of Belgaum.



CURRENT No.  $\frac{278}{S. S.}$  OF 1910.

From

THE HONOURABLE MR. F. G. PRATT, I. C. S.,  
Acting Settlement Commissioner and  
Director, Land Records, Poona;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,  
Southern Division.

Poona, 19th April 1910.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith Mr. Cowan's report with proposals for the 2nd Revision Settlement of the Parasgad Taluka of the Belgaum District. This is the first taluka in the Belgaum District to come under resettlement and the other talukas will be taken up one after the other between 1913-14 and 1917-18.

I have elsewhere alluded to the many disadvantages of this system of piecemeal settlement of a district by a succession of officers at different times.

2. Mr. Cowan's report shows that he has a good practical knowledge of the taluka and its conditions. I accept his recommendations as to grouping which are based upon sound arguments and upon a personal knowledge of the villages concerned.

\* \* \* \* \*

6. I must challenge the statement that in fixing the assessment rates for different groups the Settlement Officer should aim at equalising the 'net rent' of land. \* \* \*

The formula "equality of incidence upon ability to pay" is not easy to understand and will not stand scrutiny. Whose ability to pay? The land's ability or the landholder's? If the latter, then, are we to take a larger proportion from the big landholder and a smaller proportion from the small landholder? Are we to make a sliding scale of land taxation according to the size of a man's family?

The objections and difficulties are innumerable and insuperable.

7. It is not possible for the State in a ryotwari settlement to examine into the circumstances of each individual revenue payer but it is the especial merit of the Bombay system that it has with minute care distributed the burden of the assessment on a consideration of the fertility of each individual field assessed.

If in addition to this minor distribution care is taken over the major distribution, that is to say, care is taken to discriminate by means of the group rates between secure and insecure tracts there need be no fear of poor lands or poor holders being overassessed.

8. I quite agree with Mr. Cowan when he says that in a secure tract with good soil and a favourable climate it is fair that the assessment should be half the rent or in settlement language the full half net assets.

But when he goes on to say without qualification that the pitch of the assessment should decrease as the rent becomes less, I disagree entirely. The proportion to be taken by the State need not decrease unless the general conditions become more unfavourable, e. g., cultivation more costly and climate more precarious and insecure.

I also disagree with the conclusion finally reached at the end of paragraph 76. This conclusion is that where the conditions of agriculture are most unfavourable and precarious there a relatively high proportion of the profits of agriculture may fairly be taken by the State. This is indeed a *reductio ad absurdum* of the whole theory.

9. I now proceed to examine in detail Mr. Cowan's proposed rates and their results. I have displayed these in the appendix to this letter. It must here be pointed out that nothing but confusion can result from a comparison of factors which are dissimilar. Thus no clear idea can be gained by a comparison of the *maximum rate* of a group with the average rentals of that group. In order to ascertain the real effect of the proposed rates in the various groups I now compare the resulting average assessments with the average rents as we know them to stand now.

10. This is done in the following table:—

			Average rentals or net assets.	Average assessments.	Percentage of net assets.
1			2	3	4
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Group 1	...	...	4 8 0	1 14 0	41·6 per cent.
Group 2	...	...	3 2 9	1 6 0	43·3 per cent.
Group 3	...	...	3 3 6	1 5 0	40·8 per cent.
Group 4	...	...	1 15 8	0 10 8	83·7 per cent.
Group 5	...	...	0 12 5	0 6 4	51·0 per cent.

The rents in column 2 of the above table are the *cash rents*, the general level of which is clearly lower than that of the mixed rents taken partly in kind and partly in cash.

The results when so stated are obviously open to the criticism that there is not sufficient discrimination between the strong and the weak tracts. We actually find that in the worst and most insecure tract in the whole taluka, Group 5, the incidence of the assessment, instead of being much lighter, is considerably heavier than in the strongest and most favourably situated tract, Group No. 1, and the real difference is much greater than would appear from the figures, because Group No. 5 is the group in which fallows are common.

11. Mr. Cowan's general account of the groups is here very useful. It is clear that Groups 4 and 5 are the groups which need lenient treatment. Groups No. 1 and 2 are strong groups with a secure rainfall, and Group No. 3 is an intermediate group with a good fertile soil but with rainfall slightly less secure.

In Group No. 1 our assessments may safely and justly approximate to the full half net assets. In paragraph 10 above I have shown that in Group 1 the net assets at the lowest reckoning amount to not less than Rs. 4-8 per acre. Therefore the assessments in Group 1 might fairly be so revised as to produce an average acre assessment of Rs. 2-4. The existing average assessment in the group is roughly Rs. 1-8 per acre (*vide* figures in Appendix Q—44,202 acres with an assessment of 65,616). Thus assessments equal to the half net assets would in this group exceed the existing assessments by 50 per cent.

But by standing orders of 1884 a Settlement Officer may not increase the revenue in a group of villages brought under the same maximum rate by more than 33 per cent.

The difference must therefore be sacrificed and a maximum rate must be imposed which will have the effect of raising the average assessment in group by about 33 per cent., *i. e.*, to an average assessment of about Rs. 2 per acre. A maximum rate of Rs. 2-9 would produce this result.

12. This result is not, however, one that I can contemplate with satisfaction. The orders of 1884 admitted that "Data of the rents at which land is

leased by private persons are not largely available". They were passed at a time when Settlement Officers in Bombay at any rate had no conception of any standard of assessment, had little or no knowledge of the absolute value of land to its holders, and consequently framed their rates largely by guess work.

It is important also to notice that these orders were originally framed in 1874 with special reference to certain Deccan districts only.

They are likely now to perpetuate the grave inequalities in the incidence of the assessment which I have already brought to notice—rich tracts let off lightly and poorer tracts more heavily taxed.

The rigidity of our old Revenue Collection system which is described in the same orders, Government Resolution No. 2619 of 26th March 1884, has long since been replaced by the more elastic and businesslike system now in force—in my humble opinion our Settlement Officers are now hampered and will, as time goes on, continually find themselves more hampered by the excessive rigidity of our present settlement system.

13. For Groups 2, 3 and 4 I am prepared to accept Mr. Cowan's proposals. For Group 5 I would suggest that the expediency of reducing the existing assessments should be considered with especial reference to the fallow area and the area of assessed waste in this group. On these points the reports gives me no information. If Group 4 is let off with only 33 per cent. of the net assets, why should the impoverished Group 5 pay 51 per cent. ? Mr. Cowan left the rates in this group unaltered. Possibly he might have preferred to reduce them had he thought such a course open to him.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F. PRATT,

Acting Settlement Commissioner and  
Director, Land Records.

## APPENDIX.

(Referred to in paragraph 9 of the Settlement Commissioner's letter.)

Group.	Number of villages.	Old maximum rate.	Old averages per acre of		By Mr. Cowan. proposals.		Percentage increase.
			Assessment.	Rent.	New maximum rate.	New average assessment per acre.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	
Group I	2	2 6	2 1 0	4 11 7	} 2 8 {	2 3 0	+5 per cent.
	17	2 0	1 7 10	4 3 10		1 14 0	+25 „
	3	1 10	1 4 0	5 0 6		1 14 0	+55 „
Group II	27	1 10	1 1 10	3 1 5	} 2 0 {	1 6 0	+23 per cent.
	8	1 6	1 0 0	3 9 1		1 7 0	+45 „
Group III	8	1 6	1 2 9	3 3 6	} 1 10 {	1 6 0	+18 per cent.
	1	1 4	0 13 9	3 4 0		1 2 0	+30 „
Group IV	13	1 6	0 8 0	1 10 11	} 1 6 {	0 8 0	No change.
	17	1 4	0 11 0	2 2 3		0 12 9	+10 per cent.
	1	1 1	0 5 7	2 1 0		0 6 2	+29 „
Group V	14	1 1	0 6 4	0 12 5	1 1	0 6 4	No change.

F. PRATT,  
Acting Settlement Commissioner and  
Director, Land Records.

No. <sup>S. R.</sup><sub>463</sub> OF 1910.

From

THE HONOURABLE MR. M. C. GIBB, LL.B., I. C. S.  
Commissioner, S. D. ;

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
Revenue Department, Bombay.

*Belgaum, 2nd May 1910.*

*Second Revision Settlement Report of the Parasgad Taluka  
of the Belgaum District.*

Sir,

I have the honour to forward Mr. Cowan's report No. 1259 of 15th June 1909 with the Collector's No. 10489 of 8th November 1909 and the Settlement Commissioner Mr. Pratt's No. 278/S. S. of 19th April 1910.

I forward also petitions of objections received with the Collector's remarks (No. 725 of 27th January 1910), sent with Mr. Pratt's No. 279/S.S. of 19th April 1910.

2. Mr. Cowan appears to endeavour to make the rental value of lands as shown in the Record of Rights the main basis of his proposals; but he discusses with great fullness and gives great weight to those general considerations which, before the Record of Rights was introduced, formed practically the only basis for Revision Settlement. The result of this procedure is that rise in prices, improvement in communications, and other general matters influenced the proposals made, quite as much as the information about rents on which they are supposed to be based.

3. Government have, since Mr. Pratt wrote his remarks, definitely ruled that the information about rental values collected from the Record of Rights should not be made the main basis of revision assessment, but should be used as a check only (Government Resolution No. 3416, dated 15th April 1910). Mr. Pratt's criticisms of the result appear to assume that the Settlement Officer should make the rental values his main basis. Mr. Pratt argues that in the prosperous group I, we should aim at making the assessment equal to half the net assets; and the orders of Government Resolution No. 2619 of 26th March 1884 precluding this, we should do the utmost we can towards the desired result by making the maximum rate Rs. 2-9-0 instead of Rs. 2-8-0 as proposed. On the other hand, he considers that the existing rates in group V, which Mr. Cowan proposes to retain unaltered, should be reduced.

4. The basis of Mr. Pratt's criticisms as regards group I having been rejected by Government, his argument cannot be accepted as valid for fixing any higher maximum rate than the one proposed. As regards group II, I do not think that sufficient ground has been shown for reducing the rates which have been paid without difficulty for the last 30 years.

5. The principal doubt which occurs to me in considering the proposals

No.	Village.	Percentage increase.
20	Saundatti ...	53
21	Gujlarkop ...	53
22	Murgod ...	53
50	Hirekummi ...	45
51	Chikummi ...	45
52	Dugbal ...	45
53	Aladkatti ...	44
54	Karalkatti ...	45
55	Somangundi ...	45
56	Ganiyal ...	45
57	Jangambudgatti ...	45

made is whether Government will be justified in accepting recommendations for grouping which involve a very large percentage increase in certain villages. In discussing a recent settlement report, both Mr. Pratt and I remarked that a Revision Settlement Officer must justify by strong reasons an alteration in the existing grouping. But Mr. Cowan knows the taluka well and has given good reasons for the changes he proposes, which are agreed to both by Mr. Brendon the Collector who also knows the district well and by Mr. Pratt. The villages to which I refer and the percentage increases proposed are given in the margin. Now it is to be

noted that while Mr. Cowan and Mr. Brendon apparently experienced no qualms when making their original recommendations, Mr. Cowan says, in commenting on the petitions submitted, that he is not sure that the assessment he has proposed is fair in the poorer soils of Murgod and surrounding villages, and Mr. Brendon evidently is of opinion that some expedient to prevent a rise in the poorer soils is desirable. Now had the villages referred to by Mr. Cowan been those in which a large rise as above indicated was proposed, I should have been inclined to suggest keeping to the existing grouping in the case of these villages; but with the exception of Murgod, the villages in which it is feared that the increase on the assessment of the poorer land will or may be too large are not those in which the grouping has been changed.

6. Mr. Cowan says that the assessment on these poor lands in Murgod is about ten annas an acre; in Tadaslur and Gundlur the average assessment is only ten annas an acre by the 2nd (proposed) Revision. In the latter two villages, therefore, the enhancement on the poorer soils will be something less than two annas an acre. In Murgod it may be 5 annas. This may be a little more than the enhancement ought to be, but there appear to be sufficient grounds for putting Murgod in the first group.

7. The statement I have made above that Mr. Cowan experienced no qualms when making his original proposals may be taken exception to because it is evident that had Mr. Cowan been at liberty to do so he would have proposed a modification of the enhancement of the rates in the case of the lowest classes of soil—at all events in the first two groups (his paragraph 85).

8. On the whole then it seems that the proposed rates *may* result in an undue enhancement in some of the poorer soils in some cases.

9. My suggestion, therefore, is that the proposals made should be sanctioned but that the effect of the enhancement of the rates on the poorer soils in villages in the first two groups should be carefully watched, and if at the time that the full rates are about to come into operation it is thought they are likely to press hardly on the people, the Collector should be at liberty to make proposals. The result of the Igatpuri concessions will be to spread the rise over some years so that there will be time to watch the effect of the proposals.

10. In conclusion I must state my opinion that Mr. Cowan has made his enquiries with care and thoroughness and that his report is clear and full.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

M. C. GIBB,  
Commissioner, S. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

Belgaum.

Revision Settlement of the Paragad taluka  
and Murgod mahál.

.No. 2082.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st March 1911.

Letter from the Commissioner, S. D., No. s.r.—452, dated 2nd May 1910—Submitting, with

Letter from G. H. Cowan, Esq., i.c.s., Assistant Collector, S. D.,  
Belgaum, No. 1259, dated 15th June 1909, and accompaniments.Memorandum from the Collector of Belgaum, No. 10489, dated 8th  
November 1909.Letter from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,  
Current No. 278-s.s., dated 19th April 1910.his remarks the papers  
noted in the margin  
containing proposals for  
the revision settlement of  
the Paragad taluka and  
the Murgod mahál in the  
Belgaum district.

Letter from the Collector of Belgaum, No. 725, dated 27th January 1910 :—

“In continuation of my No. 10439, dated 8th November 1909, I have the honour to forward herewith petitions\* of objections received against Mr. Cowan’s proposals for the revision settlement of the Paragad taluka, together with a statement\* showing the villages from which the petitions were received, the present and the proposed groups in which the villages fall and the nature of the objections put forward.

“2. The objections are all couched in general terms. I have made enquiry into the principal objections and can find nothing to substantiate them. For instance the Murgod petition states that lands have been forfeited owing to the inability of the occupants to pay the present assessment, and the Tadaslur petition states that the population of the village has increased. The fact, however, is that only two survey numbers measuring 81 acres 15 gunthas assessed at Rs. 10 have been forfeited since 1905 and that the population of Tadaslur has not increased, the population of the village according to the census of 1891 and 1901 being respectively 691 and 659.

“3. In regard to these two villages and the villages of Gundlur and Harugop Mr. Cowan remarks :—

‘These villages are in the same neighbourhood. In that neighbourhood Basargi and Gundlur village sites have been abandoned and the site of Chikbudnur is almost deserted. The rayats of Tadaslur and Gundlur are certainly not very prosperous. Murgod village has two maps and two corresponding volumes making up its Record of Rights; the lands in the plain are shown in the first volume, the lands on the hill are shown in the second. In striking contrast to the lands in the plains the rents of which are high, the survey numbers on the hill are let for little or nothing more than the assessment which is about 10 annas an acre. It was a consideration of the rents in this neighbourhood that led me to think that the enhancement justifiable in the case of lands of fair quality would not be fair in the case of poorer lands in the same group. The enhancement I have proposed is fair for the average land in the average village. I am not satisfied that it is fair for a large area of land in these villages. There would seem to be three solutions of the difficulty—

I. To manipulate the groups. I can give no general grounds such as greater distance from markets, less rainfall or poor means of communications for lowering Tadaslur, Gundlur and Harugop one group, but it may be advisable to do so simply because much of the land of these villages is of poor quality. This plan would involve ignoring the principles of grouping and applied to isolated villages would do away with groups altogether.

II. To fix the enhancement of the rates with reference to the value of the poorer lands instead of the average land. This involves the sacrifice of an increment of revenue obviously justified by the rise in prices and rents.

III. To use jantries modified in accordance with what the rents show to be the profits of cultivation of different classes of soil. Please see paragraph 85 of my report.’

“Of Mr. Cowan’s suggestions for dealing with these villages I prefer his third suggestion, but I fear it is contrary to the recent instructions of Government. But

\* Not printed.

possibly you may be able to suggest a method of dealing fairly with the poorer lands in these villages without sacrificing their position in the grouping.

"4. The objections stated by the rayats of Saundatti and Karikatti are identical. The soil in these villages is good and the value of land high. No land in either of these villages has been sold owing to scarcity or deficient rainfall. It is also stated that cotton is sown on a large scale because jowári does not yield sufficient to pay the assessment. This is untrue. As a matter of fact, jowári is generally stored for domestic consumption and sold only when the other crops fail, the assessment being paid from the yield of other crops.

"5. The Sutgatti, Ugargol and Manikatti rayats allege that they are obliged to sell or mortgage their lands to raise money for their ordinary requirements. The weight of this objection may be judged from a study of the following figures :—

Villages.	Total cultivable area of the village.	Area and assessment of land sold since the introduction of the Record of Rights in 1906-07.		Area and assessment of land mortgaged since the introduction of the Record of Rights in 1906-07.	
		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Sutgatti ...	2,021	222	364	171	274
Ugargol ...	6,485	226	269	230	283
Manikatti ...	1,680	33	27	67	62

Apart from the smallness of the transactions it is not of course the fact that all, or possibly any, are due to the pressure of the assessment.

"6. The objections received from other villages call for no remarks.

"7. I am of opinion that no case has been made out for any alteration in the proposed grouping or rates."

Memorandum\* from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Current No. 279-s.-s., dated 19th April 1910.

**RESOLUTION.**—The Settlement Officer's report describes an area which is purely agricultural. There are no industries of any importance, the bazars are small, and only Rs. 128 is paid in income tax. The general impression is one of rural comfort; professional money-lenders are few and money is fairly plentiful.

2. With few qualifications it is certain that the tract has advanced steadily in prosperity since the last settlement. The population which numbered 92,000 in 1881 had risen to 108,000 in 1901; but the subsequent ravages of scarcity and plague caused a set back, so that the Settlement Officer estimates that numbers have now fallen to 99,000. But the figures in Appendix G show that since 1905 there has been a marked recovery. For the present, however, cultivation suffers from the want of sufficient labour. There has also been a general rise in agricultural wages. This has raised the cost of cultivation, but is otherwise important as connected with the rise in the standard of living, one result of which the Settlement Officer interprets to be, in part, the well defined progress made in education. Cattle, like the people, show a marked recovery in numbers since 1905 but the Collector considers that their numbers are at present inadequate for the proper tillage of the land. The Settlement Officer found no evidence of this except in the south-eastern corner of the taluka, where the villagers, on account of the serious scarcity of water, find it more advantageous to hire cattle in the season than to keep them all the year round.

3. Unmistakeable signs of increased prosperity, which show the basis on which the standard of living has been raised, are to be found in other directions. All the cotton grown in the taluka is exported and so is most of the wheat and oilseeds, and the area under these crops has increased during the current settlement from 25 to 40 per cent. of the whole cultivated area. This has taken place concurrently with, and largely in consequence of, the enormous improvements



made during the last 30 years in the means of communication, which have made distant markets easily and cheaply accessible, sharpened local competition for the cultivator's surplus produce and enabled him to get better prices all round. The Settlement Officer reports that the average price of jowári rose from 22 seers per Re. 1, during the decade 1870-79 to 16½ seers for the decade 1899-1908, and that the increase in the price of other food-grains was even greater. On the other hand, the price of food stuffs in famine years is now very much cheaper than it was before the advent of the railway. Cotton has also risen steadily in price. In these circumstances there has been a considerable extension of cultivation and the area of unoccupied assessed land is at present insignificant. Rents have risen by 50 per cent. and land, despite the limited labour supply, the doubtful sufficiency of plough animals and the almost entire absence of a non-agricultural class who might seek it as an investment, sells at 33 times the assessment. The land revenue has throughout been collected without difficulty. The great rise in prices and rents clearly justifies an enhancement of the land revenue, and the Settlement Officer has stated a case for fixing the increase at 22 per cent. of the present assessment.

4. The groups I to V proposed by the Settlement Officer are sanctioned subject to the modification that the hill portion of the village of Murgod which has been included in group I, should be placed in group II. The map shows that this portion of the village lands belongs geographically to the second group of villages, and that as regards proximity to the petha town and the roads, it is no better off than the lands immediately to the north which are in the second group. The Settlement Officer, in the remarks quoted by the Collector in paragraph 3 of his letter No. 725, dated 27th January 1910, clearly does not consider these hill lands capable of a rise in the grouping and a simultaneous increase of rates and it appears that if they had constituted a separate village, they would have been placed in group II. There should be no difficulty in dividing the village, since the Settlement Officer reports that the maps and records of the two halves of the village are already kept separately.

5. The Governor in Council is pleased to approve of the following rates for groups I to IV which are recommended by the Settlement Officer :—

			Maximum rate per acre.		
			Rs. a. p.		
Group I	...	...	...	2	8 0
Group II	...	...	...	2	0 0
Group III	...	...	...	1	10 0
Group IV	...	...	...	1	6 0

As regards the rate of Re. 1-1-0 proposed by the Settlement Officer for group V, the Settlement Commissioner suggests for consideration the expediency of reducing the existing assessments with especial reference to the fallow area and the area of assessed waste in that group. The Commissioner, S. D., does not think that sufficient ground has been shown for reducing the rates which have been paid without difficulty for the last thirty years. The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the revised rate for group V should be Re. 1 instead of Re. 1-1-0.

6. The proposals made by the Settlement Officer in paragraphs 87 and 88 of his report are approved.

7. The revised rates should be introduced in the revenue year 1911-12, levied in and from the year 1912-13 and guaranteed for a period of thirty years.

8. Government approve of the suggestion made by the Commissioner, S. D., in paragraph 9 of his letter that the effect of the enhancement of the rates on the poorer soils in villages in the first two groups should be carefully watched and that if by the time the full rates are about to come into operation, they are considered likely to press hardly on the rayats, the Collector should submit definite proposals.

9. Government concur in the remarks made by the Settlement Commissioner in paragraphs 6 to 8 of his letter.

10. Government agree with the Commissioner, S. D., in his opinion of the care and thoroughness of Mr. Cowan's enquiries and the excellence of his report.

R. D. BELL,  
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,  
The Collector of Belgaum (with the petitions of  
objections),  
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of  
Land Records,  
The Director of Agriculture,  
The Accountant General,  
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,  
G. H. Cowan, Esq., I.C.S.  
The Government of India (by letter).

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

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**REVISED APPENDIX Q.**

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Effect of Revision Settlement proposals in Government

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	BY FORMER SURVEY.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Blea.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group I.</i>			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Saugraahkopp ...	I	2 6 0	8 0 0	P. M. 8	2,265	4,659	2 2 4	...	...	...	6 0	15	2 8 0	2,271	4,874	2 2 4
2	Kenoh Ramanhal ...	I	2 6 0	8 0 0	P. M. 8	1,231	2,899	1 15 0	...	...	...	4 0	8	2 0 0	1,226	2,337	1 15 0
3	Karikatti ...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	P. M. 8	3,999	7,120	1 12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,899	7,120	1 12 7
4	Asundi ...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	3,127	4,737	1 7 10	...	...	...	10 0	19	1 14 5	3,197	4,756	1 7 11
5	Kaalapur ...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	300	529	1 13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	529	1 13 3
6	Govankopp ...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	461	736	1 11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	461	736	1 11 3
7	Hittangi ...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	1,083	1,662	1 8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,083	1,662	1 8 7
8	Sutgatti ...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	1,269	2,072	1 10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,269	2,072	1 10 1
9	Yengi ...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	3,110	4,501	1 7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,110	4,501	1 7 2
10	Mothalli ...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	1,013	1,503	1 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,013	1,502	1 7 9
11	Kuguari ...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	P. M. 8	100	178	1 12 6	...	...	...	3 0	3	1 8 0	102	181	1 12 5
12	Mallur ...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	P. M. 8	659	889	1 9 5	...	...	...	6 0	12	2 0 0	665	901	1 9 6
13	Mugli ...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	P. M. 8	1,128	1,619	1 7 0	...	...	...	2 0	4	2 0 0	1,130	1,623	1 7 0
14	Hosur ...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	P. M. 8	4,755	7,140	1 8 0	...	...	...	27 0	59	2 3 0	4,782	7,208	1 8 1
15	Chikop ...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	701	1,129	1 9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	701	1,128	1 9 8
16	Hirekopp ...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	P. M. 8	616	895	1 7 3	...	...	...	15 0	71	4 11 9	631	966	1 8 6
17	Inchal ...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	P. M. 8	4,325	5,997	1 4 5	...	...	...	51 0	265	5 3 2	4,276	5,662	1 5 2
18	Markumbi ...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	P. M. 8	988	1,553	1 9 2	...	...	...	40 0	223	5 8 10	1,028	1,775	1 11 8
19	Harugop ...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	P. M. 8	1,880	2,107	1 1 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,880	2,107	1 1 11
20	Saundatti ...	III	1 10 0	8 0 0	...	9,211	12,019	1 4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,211	12,019	1 4 11
21	Gujlarkopp ...	III	1 10 0	8 0 0	P. M. 8	158	188	1 3 0	...	...	...	4 0	5	1 4 0	162	193	1 3 1
22A	Murgod (plain portion.)	III	1 10 0	8 0 0	P. M. 8	1,418	2,293	1 9 7	...	...	...	0 24	1	2 1 4	1,418-24	2,293	1 9 7
21A	Total of Group I ...	...	...	...	...	43,630	65,527	1 8 0	...	...	...	167 24	684	4 1 0	43,797-24	66,211	1 8 2
<i>Group II.</i>			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
22B	Murgod (hilly portion.)	III	1 10 0	8 0 0	P. M. 8	1,010	557	0 8 10	...	...	...	1 0	1	1 0 0	1,011	558	0 8 10
3	Ugargol ...	III	1 10 0	8 0 0	P. M. 8	2,903	3,496	1 3 3	...	...	...	9 0	18	1 13 5	2,911	3,512	1 3 4
24	Betsur ...	III	1 10 0	8 0 0	...	3,437	4,487	1 4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,437	4,487	1 4 11
25	Yedravi ...	III	1 10 0	8 0 0	...	2,905	3,901	1 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,905	3,901	1 5 6
26	Hire-Ulligeri ...	III	1 10 0	8 0 0	...	711	1,090	1 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	711	1,090	1 8 6
27	Dadherkopp ...	III	1 10 0	8 0 0	...	1,233	1,995	1 8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,233	1,995	1 8 11
28	Harlapur ...	III	1 10 0	8 0 0	...	461	695	1 8 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	461	695	1 8 1
29	Yekkundi ...	III	1 10 0	8 0 0	P. 8	492	456	0 14 10	...	...	...	3 0	5	1 10 8	495	461	0 14 11
30	Gondi ...	III	1 10 0	8 0 0	P. 8	422	575	1 5 9	...	...	...	2 0	4	2 0 0	424	579	1 5 10
31	Kagihal ...	III	1 10 0	8 0 0	...	841	945	1 0 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	841	945	1 0 1
32	Bamgundikopp ...	III	1 10 0	8 0 0	...	668	863	1 4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	668	863	1 4 8
33	Solvalkopp ...	III	1 10 0	8 0 0	P. 8	359	523	1 7 6	...	...	...	6 0	11	1 13 4	362	534	1 7 7
34	Shingarkopp ...	III	1 10 0	8 0 0	P. 8	1,375	1,500	1 1 5	...	...	...	22 0	40	1 13 1	1,377	1,540	1 1 8
35	Katra ...	III	1 10 0	8 0 0	P. 8	691	687	1 2 1	...	...	...	7 0	13	1 13 9	698	690	1 2 2
36	Sogal ...	III	1 10 0	8 0 0	P. 8	1,407	1,417	1 0 1	...	...	...	6 0	27	4 8 0	1,413	1,444	1 0 4
37	Dbuppa ...	III	1 10 0	8 0 0	P. 8	893	911	1 0 4	...	...	...	6 0	17	2 13 4	899	928	1 0 6
38	Chakrageri ...	III	1 10 0	8 0 0	P. 8	939	868	0 14 9	...	...	...	18 0	23	1 12 3	952	891	0 15 0
39	Watnal ...	III	1 10 0	8 0 0	P. 8	247	281	1 2 2	...	...	...	5 0	8	1 9 7	252	289	1 2 4
40	Hadagli ...	III	1 10 0	8 0 0	P. M. 8	363	463	1 4 1	...	...	...	4 0	7	1 12 0	367	462	1 4 2
41	Kadihal ...	III	1 10 0	8 0 0	P. M. 8	291	330	1 2 9	...	...	...	10 0	16	1 9 7	291	346	1 3 0
42	Nadvinhalli ...	III	1 10 0	8 0 0	P. M. 8	769	879	1 2 3	...	...	...	5 0	8	1 9 7	774	887	1 2 4
43	Badli ...	III	1 10 0	8 0 0	P. M. 8	1,036	1,153	1 2 0	...	...	...	26 0	44	1 11 1	1,062	1,196	1 2 2

APPENDIX Q.

Occupied land in the Paragad Taluka of the Belgaum Collectorate.

BY REVISION SURVEY.																Percentage Increase +, or decrease	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	2,265	5,163	2 4 6	...	...	...	8 0	18	2 10 8	2,271	5,179	2 4 6	+ 6.3	Sangraahikop	1	
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	1,224	2,517	2 0 11	...	...	...	8 0	8	2 0 0	1,228	2,525	2 0 11	+ 6.2	Konoh Ramahal	2	
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	3,989	8,900	2 2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,989	8,900	2 2 8	+ 25.	Karikatti	3	
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	3,177	5,921	1 13 10	...	...	...	10 0	24	2 8 5	3,187	5,945	1 13 10	+ 25.	Asundi	4	
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	300	661	2 2 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	661	2 2 3	+ 24.9	Kuslapur	5	
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	481	983	2 2 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	481	983	2 2 1	+ 24.9	Govankopp	6	
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	1,063	2,077	1 14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,063	2,077	1 14 5	+ 25.	Hittangi	7	
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	1,269	2,590	2 0 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,269	2,590	2 0 8	+ 25.	Sutgatti	8	
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	3,110	5,626	1 12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,110	5,626	1 12 11	+ 25.	Yengi	9	
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	1,013	1,877	1 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,013	1,877	1 13 8	+ 25.	Mothalli	10	
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	100	222	2 3 6	...	...	...	2 0	4	2 0 0	102	226	2 3 5	+ 24.9	Kugnari	11	
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	559	1,111	1 15 10	...	...	...	8 0	15	2 8 0	565	1,126	1 15 11	+ 25.	Mallur	12	
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	1,128	2,024	1 12 9	...	...	...	2 0	5	2 8 0	1,130	2,029	1 12 9	+ 25.	Mugli	13	
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	4,755	8,936	1 14 1	...	...	...	27 0	74	2 11 10	4,789	9,010	1 14 2	+ 25.	Hoaur	14	
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	701	1,410	2 0 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	701	1,410	2 0 2	+ 25.	Chikop	15	
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	616	1,119	1 13 1	...	...	...	15 0	69	5 14 11	631	1,208	1 14 8	+ 25.	Hirekopp	16	
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	4,225	6,746	1 9 7	...	...	...	51 0	391	6 7 10	4,276	7,077	1 10 6	+ 25.	Inohal	17	
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	688	1,341	1 15 5	...	...	...	40 0	277	6 14 10	1,028	2,218	2 2 6	+ 25.	Markumbi	18	
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	1,830	2,634	1 6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,830	2,634	1 6 5	+ 25.	Haragop	19	
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	9,211	18,028	1 15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,211	18,028	1 15 4	+ 50.	Saandatti	20	
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	168	289	1 12 7	...	...	...	4 0	7	1 12 0	162	289	1 12 7	+ 49.7	Gujarkop	21	
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	1,418	3,408	2 6 4	...	...	...	0 24	1	2 1 4	1,419	3,408	2 6 4	+ 50.	Murgod (plain portion.)	22A	
...	...	...	43,630	84,100	1 14 10	...	...	...	167 24	651	5 1 6	43,797-94	85,020	1 15 1	+ 23.4	Total of Group I	21A	
<b>Group II.</b>																		
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	1,010	679	0 10 9	...	...	...	1 0	1	1 0 0	1,011	680	0 10 9	+ 21.8	Murgod (hilly portion.)	22B	
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	2,909	4,261	1 7 6	...	...	...	9 0	10	2 1 8	2,913	4,280	1 7 6	+ 21.8	Ugargol	23	
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	3,437	5,469	1 9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,437	5,469	1 9 5	+ 21.9	Betsur	24	
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	2,905	4,754	1 10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,905	4,754	1 10 2	+ 21.9	Yadravi	25	
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	711	1,328	1 13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	711	1,328	1 13 11	+ 21.8	Hire-Ulligeri	26	
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	1,283	2,431	1 14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,283	2,431	1 14 4	+ 21.9	Dadherkop	27	
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	461	847	1 13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	461	847	1 13 5	+ 21.9	Harlapur	28	
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	492	558	1 3 1	...	...	...	3 0	6	2 0 0	495	562	1 2 2	+ 21.9	Yakkundi	29	
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	422	701	1 10 7	...	...	...	2 0	5	2 8 0	424	706	1 10 8	+ 21.9	Gondi	30	
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	841	1,030	1 3 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	841	1,030	1 3 7	+ 21.9	Kaghal	31	
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	668	1,052	1 9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	668	1,052	1 9 2	+ 21.9	Bangundikop	32	
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	336	637	1 12 8	...	...	...	6 0	12	2 2 8	362	650	1 12 9	+ 21.7	Belvalkop	33	
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	1,275	1,828	1 5 3	...	...	...	22 0	49	2 3 8	1,307	1,877	1 5 6	+ 21.9	Shingarkop	34	
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	591	813	1 6 0	...	...	...	7 0	18	2 4 7	596	829	1 6 2	+ 21.9	Katral	35	
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	1,407	1,737	1 3 6	...	...	...	6 0	32	5 8 0	1,413	1,760	1 3 11	+ 21.9	Fogal	36	
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	693	1,110	1 3 11	...	...	...	6 0	21	2 9 0	699	1,131	1 4 2	+ 21.9	Dhuyppal	37	
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	939	1,058	1 2 0	...	...	...	13 0	28	2 2 6	952	1,036	1 2 3	+ 21.9	Chakrageri	38	
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	247	343	1 6 2	...	...	...	6 0	10	2 0 0	253	352	1 6 4	+ 21.8	Watnal	39	
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	363	555	1 8 6	...	...	...	4 0	9	2 4 0	367	564	1 8 7	+ 22.1	Hadagil	40	
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	291	403	1 6 11	...	...	...	10 0	19	1 14 5	291	421	1 6 0	+ 21.7	Kadiballi	41	
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	769	1,071	1 6 3	...	...	...	5 0	10	2 0 0	774	1,031	1 6 4	+ 21.9	Nadvinhalli	42	
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	1,026	1,404	1 5 11	...	...	...	28 0	54	2 1 3	1,052	1,453	1 6 2	+ 21.9	Badli	43	

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By Former Survey.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group II—contd.</i>			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Ra.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Rs. a. p.
44	Dandankopp	III	1 10 0	8 0 0	...	411	446	1 1 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	411	446	1 1 4
45	Karimant	III	1 10 0	8 0 0	...	142	159	1 1 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	159	1 1 11
46	Basargi	III	1 10 0	8 0 0	P. M. 8 P. M. 8	318	253	1 12 8	...	...	...	1 0	4	4 0 0	819	257	0 12 11
47	Tadalur	III	1 10 0	8 0 0		2,367	1,255	0 8 6	...	...	...	8 0	4	1 5 4	2,360	1,259	0 8 7
48	Halki	III	1 10 0	8 0 0	...	702	496	0 9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	702	486	0 9 2
49	Gundur	III	1 10 0	8 0 0	...	815	423	0 8 4	...	...	...	Under 1 0	1	...	815	424	0 8 4
50	Hireknunni	IV	1 6 0	8 0 0	P. M. 8	2,504	3,027	1 3 4	...	...	...	1 0	1	1 0 0	2,505	3,028	1 3 4
51	Ohikkunni	IV	1 6 0	8 0 0		911	1,048	1 2 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	911	1,048	1 2 5
52	Dughal	IV	1 6 0	8 0 0	...	853	370	1 0 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	853	370	1 0 9
53	Aladkatti	IV	1 6 0	8 0 0	...	515	366	0 11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	515	366	0 11 4
54	Kanalkatti	IV	1 6 0	8 0 0	...	793	521	0 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	793	521	0 10 6
55	Somangundi	IV	1 6 0	8 0 0	...	366	297	0 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	366	297	0 13 0
56	Ganiyal	IV	1 6 0	8 0 0	...	362	308	0 13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	362	308	0 13 7
57	Jangambudgatti	IV	1 6 0	8 0 0	...	269	184	0 10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	269	184	0 10 11
58	Total of Group II	...	...	...	...	34,260	37,036	1 1 4	...	...	...	131 0	250	1 14 6	84,391	37,286	1 1 4
<i>Group III.</i>																	
58	Hanchinal	IV	1 6 0	8 0 0	...	6,459	8,235	1 4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,459	8,235	1 4 5
59	Huli	IV	1 6 0	8 0 0	P. M. 8	4,207	4,742	1 2 0	...	...	...	10 0	12	1 3 2	4,217	4,754	1 2 0
60	Manikatti	IV	1 6 0	8 0 0		1,207	1,230	1 0 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,207	1,230	1 0 5
61	Katmali	IV	1 6 0	8 0 0	...	410	473	1 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	410	473	1 2 6
62	Chulki	IV	1 6 0	8 0 0	...	2,192	2,873	1 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,192	2,873	1 3 6
63	Gorubal	IV	1 6 0	8 0 0	...	531	495	0 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	531	495	0 13 8
64	Bashidont	IV	1 6 0	8 0 0	...	849	927	1 1 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	849	927	1 1 6
65	Naganhatti	IV	1 6 0	8 0 0	...	394	319	0 12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	394	319	0 12 11
66	Aladkatti	V	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	642	553	0 13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	642	553	0 13 9
67	Total of Group III	...	...	...	...	16,941	19,656	1 2 7	...	...	...	10 0	12	1 3 2	16,951	19,668	1 2 7
<i>Group IV.</i>																	
67	Shindogi	IV	1 6 0	8 0 0	P. M. 8	1,302	744	0 6 7	...	...	...	4 0	4	1 0 0	1,306	748	0 6 8
68	Hirur	IV	1 6 0	8 0 0		559	260	0 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	559	260	0 7 8
69	Hallur	IV	1 6 0	8 0 0	...	301	127	0 6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	301	127	0 6 9
70	Tegghal	IV	1 6 0	8 0 0	P. M. 8	1,745	618	0 5 7	...	...	...	10 0	16	1 9 7	1,755	634	0 5 9
71	Mahnur	IV	1 6 0	8 0 0		719	475	0 10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	719	475	0 10 7
72	Kalloli	IV	1 6 0	8 0 0	...	149	164	1 1 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	164	1 1 9
73	Yekkeri	IV	1 6 0	8 0 0	P. M. 8	308	152	0 7 11	8	29	3 8 0	17 0	25	1 7 6	331	205	0 9 11
74	Manoli	IV	1 6 0	8 0 0		1,529	946	0 9 11	...	...	...	95 0	162	1 11 3	1,624	1,108	0 10 11
75	Hirebudnur	IV	1 6 0	8 0 0	...	1,590	651	0 6 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,590	651	0 6 7
76	Chikbudnur	IV	1 6 0	8 0 0	...	686	274	0 8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	686	274	0 8 5
77	Malagall	IV	1 6 0	8 0 0	P. M. 8	479	303	0 10 3	...	...	...	3 0	4	1 5 4	483	312	0 10 4
78	Budikop	IV	1 6 0	8 0 0		1,088	786	0 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,088	786	0 11 6
79	Yezarvi	IV	1 6 0	8 0 0	...	2,035	1,022	0 8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,035	1,023	0 8 7
80	Aohmatti	V	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	1,047	1,041	0 15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,047	1,041	0 15 11
81	Haralkatti	V	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	1,773	1,462	0 13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,773	1,462	0 13 2
82	Taredkopp	V	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	162	94	0 9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	94	0 9 3
83	Aratgal	V	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	672	366	0 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	672	363	0 8 9
84	Kitdhal	V	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	680	411	0 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	680	411	0 7 8
85	Ohunohnur	V	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	2,922	1,642	0 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,922	1,642	0 9 0

APPENDIX Q—continued.

By Revision Survey.																	Percentage Increase or decrease.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.				Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
18	19	20	21	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
																		Group II—contd.	
0 8 0	0 0 8 0 0	0 0 8 0 0	0 0 8 0 0	411	544	1 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	411	544	1 5 3	+22	Dundankopp	44	
0 8 0	0 0 8 0 0	0 0 8 0 0	0 0 8 0 0	142	194	1 5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	194	1 5 10	+22	Karimani	45	
0 8 0	0 0 8 0 0	0 0 8 0 0	0 0 8 0 0	318	308	0 15 7	...	...	...	1 0	5	5 0 0	319	313	0 15 10	+23 3	Bamargi	46	
0 8 0	0 0 8 0 0	0 0 8 0 0	0 0 8 0 0	2,357	1,530	0 10 5	...	...	...	3 0	5	1 10 8	2,360	1,535	0 10 5	+31 9	Tadastur	47	
0 8 0	0 0 8 0 0	0 0 8 0 0	0 0 8 0 0	762	531	0 11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	762	531	0 11 2	+31 8	Halki	48	
0 8 0	0 0 8 0 0	0 0 8 0 0	0 0 8 0 0	516	516	0 10 2	...	...	...	Under 1 0	1	...	516	517	0 10 2	+23	Gundur	49	
0 8 0	0 0 8 0 0	0 0 8 0 0	0 0 8 0 0	2,364	4,351	1 11 10	...	...	...	1 0	1	1 0 0	2,365	4,352	1 11 10	+43 7	Hirekummi	50	
0 8 0	0 0 8 0 0	0 0 8 0 0	0 0 8 0 0	911	1,506	1 10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	911	1,506	1 10 5	+43 7	Chikkummi	51	
0 8 0	0 0 8 0 0	0 0 8 0 0	0 0 8 0 0	383	532	1 8 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	383	532	1 8 1	+43 8	Dugbal	52	
0 8 0	0 0 8 0 0	0 0 8 0 0	0 0 8 0 0	515	526	1 0 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	515	526	1 0 4	+43 7	Aladkatti	53	
0 8 0	0 0 8 0 0	0 0 8 0 0	0 0 8 0 0	796	749	0 15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	796	749	0 15 1	+43 7	Karakatti	54	
0 8 0	0 0 8 0 0	0 0 8 0 0	0 0 8 0 0	368	427	1 2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	368	427	1 2 8	+43 8	Somsangundi	55	
0 8 0	0 0 8 0 0	0 0 8 0 0	0 0 8 0 0	362	443	1 3 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	362	443	1 3 7	+43 8	Ganiyal	56	
0 8 0	0 0 8 0 0	0 0 8 0 0	0 0 8 0 0	269	264	0 15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	269	264	0 15 8	+43 5	Jangarabudgatti	57	
				34,260	46,475	1 5 8	...	...	...	181 0	805	2 5 3	34,391	46,781	1 5 8	+25 5	Total of Group II	354	
																		Group III.	
0 8 0	10 0 8 0 0	10 0 8 0 0	10 0 8 0 0	6,459	9,779	1 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,459	9,779	1 5 3	+18 8	Hanchinal	58	
0 8 0	10 0 8 0 0	10 0 8 0 0	10 0 8 0 0	4,307	5,645	1 5 5	...	...	...	10 0	14	1 5 5	4,317	5,645	1 5 5	+18 7	Hull	59	
0 8 0	10 0 8 0 0	10 0 8 0 0	10 0 8 0 0	1,207	1,471	1 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,207	1,471	1 3 6	+18 7	Manikatti	60	
0 8 0	10 0 8 0 0	10 0 8 0 0	10 0 8 0 0	410	562	1 5 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	410	562	1 5 11	+18 8	Katnalli	61	
0 8 0	10 0 8 0 0	10 0 8 0 0	10 0 8 0 0	2,102	3,174	1 7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,102	3,174	1 7 2	+18 7	Chulki	62	
0 8 0	10 0 8 0 0	10 0 8 0 0	10 0 8 0 0	581	588	1 0 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	581	588	1 0 2	+18 8	Gorobal	63	
0 8 0	10 0 8 0 0	10 0 8 0 0	10 0 8 0 0	949	1,101	1 4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	949	1,101	1 4 9	+18 8	Bashidoni	64	
0 8 0	10 0 8 0 0	10 0 8 0 0	10 0 8 0 0	364	379	0 15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	364	379	0 15 5	+18 8	Naganhatti	65	
0 8 0	10 0 8 0 0	10 0 8 0 0	10 0 8 0 0	642	709	1 1 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	642	709	1 1 8	+22 2	Aladkatti	66	
				15,941	23,394	1 5 1	...	...	...	10 0	14	1 5 5	16,051	23,408	1 5 2	+19	Total of Group III	9	
																		Group IV.	
0 8 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	1,802	744	0 6 7	...	...	...	4 0	4	1 0 0	1,808	748	0 6 8	...	Shindogi	67	
0 8 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	559	269	0 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	559	269	0 7 8	...	Hirur	68	
0 8 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	301	127	0 6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	301	127	0 6 9	...	Hallur	69	
0 8 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	1,745	418	0 5 8	...	...	...	10 0	10	1 9 7	1,755	424	0 5 9	...	Teggarbal	70	
0 8 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	719	475	0 10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	719	475	0 10 7	...	Mabnur	71	
0 8 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	148	164	1 1 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	164	1 1 9	...	Kalloli	72	
0 8 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	305	152	0 7 11	...	...	...	17 0	25	1 6	331	205	0 9 11	...	Yakkari	73	
0 8 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	1,529	945	0 9 11	...	...	...	95 0	102	1 11 3	1,624	1,106	0 10 11	...	Manoli	74	
0 8 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	1,590	651	0 6 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,590	651	0 6 7	...	Hirebadnur	75	
0 8 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	686	274	0 6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	686	274	0 6 5	...	Chikbudnur	76	
0 8 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	479	308	0 10 3	...	...	...	3 0	4	1 5 4	482	312	0 10 4	...	Malagali	77	
0 8 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	1,088	786	0 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,088	786	0 11 6	...	Budikop	78	
0 8 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	2,035	1,022	0 8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,035	1,022	0 8 7	...	Yeravali	79	
0 8 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	1,047	1,139	1 1 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,047	1,139	1 1 5	+9 4	Ashmatti	80	
0 8 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	1,773	1,599	0 14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,773	1,599	0 14 5	+9 4	Haralkatti	81	
0 8 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	163	108	0 10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	163	108	0 10 2	+9 6	Taredkopp	82	
0 8 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	672	400	0 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	672	400	0 9 6	+9 3	Aratgal	83	
0 8 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	600	450	0 8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	450	0 8 4	+9 5	Kidhal	84	
0 8 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	1 5 0 8 0 0	2,932	1,797	0 9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,932	1,797	0 9 10	+9 4	Chunchaur	85	

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMER SURVEY.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group IV—contd.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
86	Ujjenkop ...	Y	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	856	824	0 14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	856	824	0 14 11
87	Padmundi ...	Y	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	653	396	0 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	653	396	0 9 6
88	Kardhal ...	Y	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	2,207	2,193	0 15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,207	2,193	0 15 11
89	Kadhi ...	Y	1 4 0	8 0 0	{ P M } ...	2,181	1,116	0 6 2	...	...	...	1 0	8	8 0 0	2,182	1,119	0 6 2
90	Rainapur ...	Y	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	2,125	1,915	0 14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,125	1,915	0 14 5
91	Shri-Bangpur ...	V	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	1,031	607	0 10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,031	607	0 10 10
92	Madhur ...	V	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	1,332	770	0 8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,332	770	0 8 11
93	Jalikatki ...	V	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	1,524	1,126	0 11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,524	1,126	0 11 10
94	Kotur ...	V	1 4 0	8 0 0	{ P M } ...	469	243	0 6 8	...	...	...	14 0	18	1 4 7	463	261	0 8 8
95	Sopadla ...	V	1 4 0	0 0 0	...	2,045	1,587	0 12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,045	1,587	0 12 5
96	Madanageri ...	VI	1 1 0	8 0 0	{ P M } ...	1,967	481	0 5 7	2	1	0 8 0	2 0	2	1 0 0	1,971	484	0 5 8
97	Inamati-Bamdurg ...	V	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	211	139	0 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	211	139	0 10 6
31	Total of Group IV ...	...	...	...	...	36,614	23,030	0 10 1	10	29	2 14 5	146 0	234	1 9 7	36,670	23,302	0 10 2
	<i>Group V.</i>																
98	Sattigeri ...	VI	1 1 0	8 0 0	{ P M } ...	4,126	1,348	0 5 2	...	...	...	25 0	21	0 13 5	4,151	1,369	0 5 3
99	Yarganvi ...	VI	1 1 0	8 0 0	...	1,637	609	0 5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,637	609	0 5 9
100	Kurabgatti ...	VI	1 1 0	8 0 0	{ P M } ...	1,084	507	0 7 6	...	...	...	3 0	3	1 0 0	1,087	510	0 7 6
101	Korkop ...	VI	1 1 0	8 0 0	{ P M } ...	378	295	0 8 1	...	...	...	6 0	4	0 10 8	384	299	0 8 2
102	Tavalgeri ...	VI	1 1 0	8 0 0	...	546	251	0 7 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	546	251	0 7 4
103	Akkisagar ...	VI	1 1 0	8 0 0	...	1,037	609	0 9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,037	609	0 9 5
104	Govankop ...	VI	1 1 0	8 0 0	{ P M } ...	935	355	0 6 1	...	...	...	1 0	Under Rs. 1	...	938	355	0 6 1
105	Bhagojlkop ...	VI	1 1 0	8 0 0	{ P M } ...	1,699	937	0 9 1	...	...	...	16 0	16	1 0 0	1,715	953	0 9 2
106	Hirekop ...	VI	1 1 0	8 0 0	{ P M } ...	4,357	1,984	0 7 3	...	...	...	17 0	18	1 0 11	4,374	2,002	0 7 4
107	Chikop ...	VI	1 1 0	8 0 0	{ P M } ...	468	237	0 6 1	...	...	...	4 0	5	1 4 0	472	242	0 6 2
108	Mugalihal ...	VI	1 1 0	8 0 0	{ P M } ...	2,073	808	0 4 4	...	...	...	9 0	14	1 8 11	2,082	822	0 4 5
109	Itnal ...	VI	1 1 0	8 0 0	...	1,602	563	0 5 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,602	563	0 5 7
110	Dasnal ...	VI	1 1 0	8 0 0	{ P M } ...	1,013	248	0 3 11	...	...	...	8 0	9	1 2 0	1,021	257	0 4 0
111	Mellikeri ...	VI	1 1 0	8 0 0	...	1,123	421	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,120	420	0 6 0
14	Total of Group V ...	...	...	...	...	23,215	9,201	0 6 4	...	...	...	83 0	90	1 0 2	23,304	9,291	0 6 5
111	Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	1,54,580	1,54,459	1 0 0	10	29	2 14 5	543 0	1,270	3 5 5	1,55,113	1,56,766	1 0 1

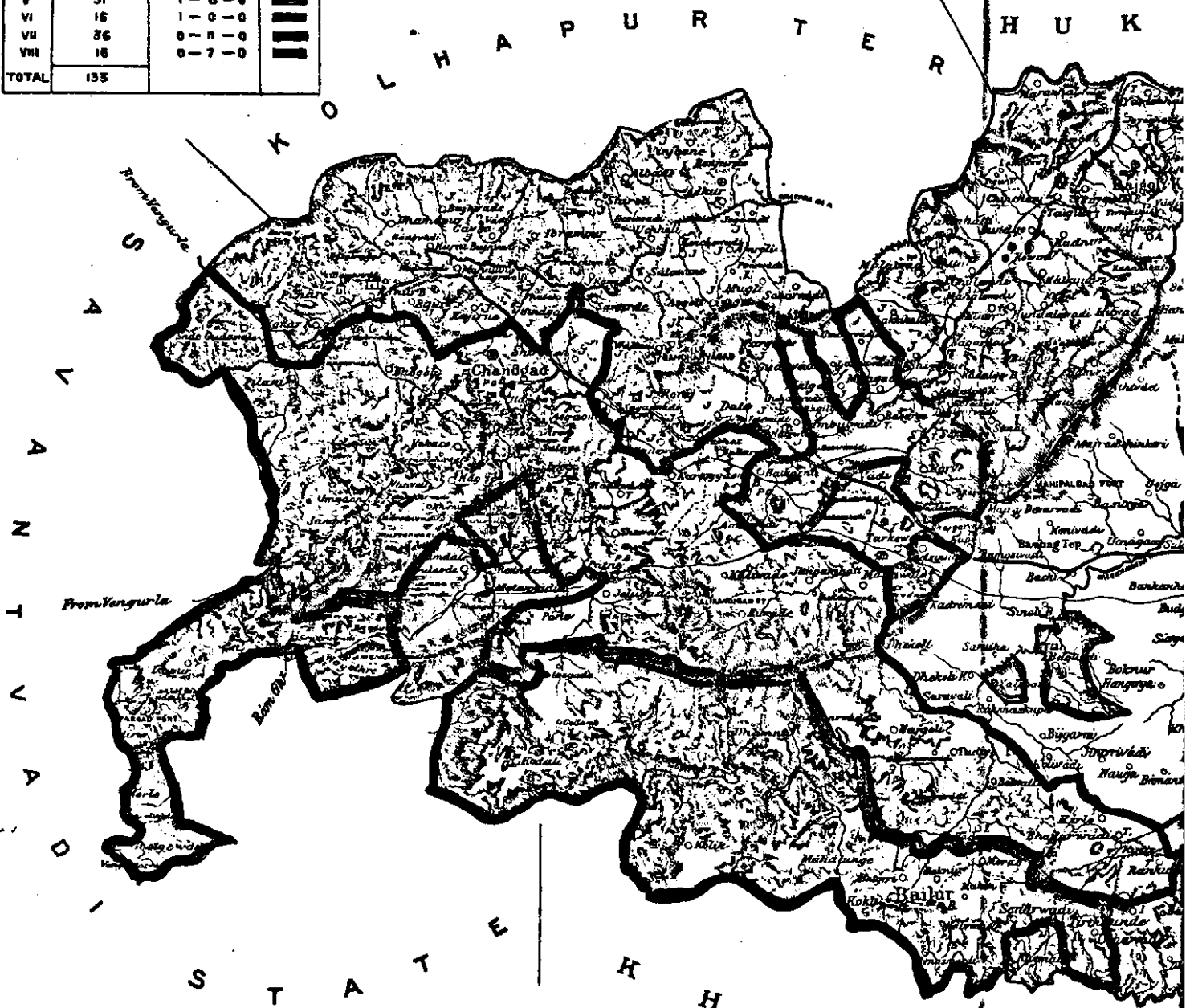


FIGURE PENDING Q—concluded.

By Revisor's Survey.																	Percentage increase +, or decrease —	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.				Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Area.	Assessment.	Average.	...	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	...			
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36			
																	Group IV—contd.		
0 8 0 0 0 8 0 0	...	886	901	1 0 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	886	901	1 0 3	+0.3	Ujjenikop ...	86	
0 8 0 0 0 8 0 0	...	663	433	0 10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	663	433	0 10 7	+0.3	Padmundl ...	87	
0 8 0 0 0 8 0 0	...	2,307	2,397	1 1 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,307	2,397	1 1 5	+0.4	Kagdhul ...	88	
0 8 0 0 0 8 0 0	...	2,181	1,231	0 9 0	...	...	...	1 0 3	...	...	...	...	2,182	1,231	0 9 0	+0.4	Kadbi ...	89	
0 8 0 0 0 8 0 0	...	2,125	2,095	0 15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,125	2,095	0 15 9	+0.4	Rainapur ...	90	
0 8 0 0 0 8 0 0	...	1,031	763	0 11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,031	763	0 11 10	+0.3	Shri-Rangpur ...	91	
0 8 0 0 0 8 0 0	...	1,382	843	0 9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,382	843	0 9 9	+0.4	Madur ...	92	
0 8 0 0 0 8 0 0	...	1,524	1,332	0 12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,524	1,332	0 12 11	+0.4	Jalikkatti ...	93	
0 8 0 0 0 8 0 0	...	488	288	0 9 1	...	...	...	14 0	...	20	1 6 10	...	488	288	0 9 6	+0.6	Kotur ...	94	
0 8 0 0 0 8 0 0	...	2,045	1,736	0 13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,045	1,736	0 13 7	+0.4	Sopadla ...	95	
0 8 0 0 0 8 0 0	...	1,367	616	0 7 3	2	1	0 8 0	2 0	3	1 8 0	...	...	1,371	620	0 7 3	+2.1	Madamgeri ...	96	
0 8 0 0 0 8 0 0	...	211	152	0 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	211	152	0 11 6	+0.4	Inamali-Ramdurg ...	97	
				36,514	24,677	0 10 10	10	29	2 14 5	146 0	237	1 9 7	38,670	24,493	0 10 11	+7	Total of Group IV ...	31	
																	Group V.		
0 8 0 0 0 8 0 0	...	4,128	1,284	0 4 11	...	...	...	25 0	...	29	0 13 10	...	4,151	1,284	0 4 11	-0.2	Sattigeri ...	98	
0 8 0 0 0 8 0 0	...	1,687	571	0 5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,687	571	0 5 5	-0.3	Yergavi ...	99	
0 8 0 0 0 8 0 0	...	1,084	475	0 7 0	...	...	...	3 0	...	3	1 0 0	...	1,087	473	0 7 1	-0.3	Kurabgatti ...	100	
0 8 0 0 0 8 0 0	...	578	277	0 7 8	...	...	...	6 0	...	4	0 10 8	...	584	281	0 7 8	-0.0	Korkop ...	101	
0 8 0 0 0 8 0 0	...	546	235	0 6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	546	235	0 6 11	-0.4	Tavalgeri ...	102	
0 8 0 0 0 8 0 0	...	1,027	571	0 8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,027	571	0 8 11	-0.3	Akkisagar ...	103	
0 8 0 0 0 8 0 0	...	935	333	0 5 8	...	...	...	1 0	...	...	Under Re 1.	...	936	333	0 5 8	-0.2	Govankop ...	104	
0 8 0 0 0 8 0 0	...	1,699	907	0 8 6	...	...	...	16 0	...	16	0 15 0	...	1,715	922	0 8 7	-0.2	Bhagojikop ...	105	
0 8 0 0 0 8 0 0	...	4,357	1,600	0 6 10	...	...	...	17 0	...	17	1 0 0	...	4,374	1,677	0 6 10	-0.2	Hirekop ...	106	
0 8 0 0 0 8 0 0	...	468	222	0 7 7	...	...	...	4 0	...	5	1 4 0	...	472	227	0 7 8	-0.2	Chikop ...	107	
0 8 0 0 0 8 0 0	...	2,973	758	0 4 1	...	...	...	9 0	...	13	1 7 1	...	2,982	771	0 4 2	-0.3	Mugalihal ...	108	
0 8 0 0 0 8 0 0	...	1,02	528	0 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,602	528	0 5 3	-0.2	Itnal ...	109	
0 8 0 0 0 8 0 0	...	1,013	238	0 3 8	...	...	...	8 0	...	8	1 0 0	...	1,021	241	0 3 9	-0.2	Dasnal ...	110	
0 8 0 0 0 8 0 0	...	1,120	394	0 5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,120	394	0 5 8	-0.2	Mellikeri ...	111	
				23,215	8,638	0 5 11	...	...	...	89 0	85	0 15 3	23,304	8,713	0 5 0	-0.1	Total of Group V ...	13	
				1,54,560	1,67,314	1 3 5	10	29	2 14 5	543 0	1,462	2 12 0	1,55,113	1,89,865	1 3 6	+21.3	Grand Total ...	211	

F. PRATT,  
Settlement Commissioner and  
Director, Land Records.

GROUP	NO OF VILLAGES	MAXIMUM RATE	COLOUR
I	12	3-0-0	■
II	5	2-8-0	■
III	11	2-0-0	■
IV	8	1-12-0	■
V	31	1-8-0	■
VI	16	1-0-0	■
VII	36	0-11-0	■
VIII	15	0-7-0	■
TOTAL	135		



IN ADDITION TO THESE VILLAGES  
THERE ARE 4 SETTLED INAM VILLAGES.

- |             |                         |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| 1. KHAS BAG | } FALLS UNDER GROUP III |
| 2. BADAS    |                         |
| 3. BELWATTI | } FALLS UNDER GROUP VII |
| 4. SHIRCADN |                         |

*Rupnath*  
SUPERINTENDENT,  
LAND RECORDS S.D.

Reduced to Scale  
Govt. Photoinco. Office

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REVISION SETTLEMENT OF BELGAUM TALUKA INCLUDING  
CHANDGAD MAHAL.**

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7

SR 139 (NS)  
584  
(incl. Chandikhe  
Mahal) 1921 (?)

Belgaum, 7th January 1918.

From

M. WEBB, Esq., B.A., I. C. S.,  
Assistant Settlement Officer,  
Belgaum and Khanapur Talukas;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF BELGAUM.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the second revision settlement of Belgaum taluka including Chandgad mahal.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

2. The proposals relate to 133 Government and 4 inam villages. The first revision settlement was introduced into 131 Government villages in 1887-88. Since then Karguppi has been transferred in 1889 to Hukeri mahal and Rangadhali has been taken over from Hukeri in 1890. Two inam villages, Gutti and Chandgad, lapsed to Government in 1890 and 1899 respectively. Both had come under original settlement operations but the inamdars did not accept the settlements. Gutti had been surveyed at the same time as the 131 Government villages referred to above, but the survey settlement was not introduced then. On its lapsing to Government an original settlement was introduced in 1895-96. In Chandgad the present original settlement was introduced from 1905-06.

The four inam villages are Khasbag, Badas, Belvatti and Shirgaon.


Revision settlement was introduced in Khasbag in 1888-89 and in Badas and Belvatti in 1896-97. The proposals now submitted for Shirgaon are for the original settlement and are made under the orders of the Collector.

The proposals relating to 131 Government villages and one inam—Khasbag—are printed as Selection No. CCXV, New Series, and paragraph 2 of these proposals gives the reference to the original settlements.

The literature relating to the settlements of the other villages is as under:—

Gutti	...	No. CCCXXXIX, New Series.
Chandgad	...	„ CCCXXXIV „
Badas	...	} Letter No. S.-1983 of 20th August 1895 from the Survey Commissioner, printed as appendix N to this report.
Belvatti	...	
Rangadhali, Original	...	No. CXVIII New Series.
Rangadhali, Revision	...	„ CLXXXVIII „

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

3. The taluka, in which I include Chandgad mahal, is bounded on the south by Khanapur taluka, on the east by Sampgaum. Hukeri and Gokak talukas touch it along short pieces of its northern boundary, and for the rest it is bounded by Kolhapur and Savantvadi States and intersected by portions of Shahpur and Kurundwad jagir. The result is an extremely broken outline; the general effect is that of the letter F lying on its back and reversed, thus . The back line is represented by a strip of country running from the Western Ghats to Sampgaum taluka. The villages in the extreme east of this strip, round Bagewadi are good black soil land, very like the neighbouring villages of Sampgaum. Going west however, red soil soon predominates, and rainfall increases; west of the Jamboti-Belgaum road, the better class dry crops give way to the inferior millets. The northern part of this strip maintains a fairly level character as far as Chandgad; the southern portion, however, from Gunjgi on

is extremely hilly ; communications are difficult, even when villages lie comparatively close to a main road ; and the cultivated lands are buried in forest.

Of the two upright spurs the eastern is separated from the back strip by State territory ; it extends from Belgaum northwards between the railway and a line of hills, which in the north it enters. At its base in the neighbourhood of Belgaum it widens out round the southern end of these hills, running west along the valley of the Markandeya and east along the Kaladgi road.

The western upright spur consists of the valley of the Tambraparni, known as the Kini valley, extending from the Belgaum-Vengurla road to the banks of the Ghatprabha, which separates it from Hukeri. The soil along the valley for a mile or two north of the Vengurla road is red ; beyond this the valley broadens out and the soil becomes a rich black.

#### CLIMATE.

4. *Rainfall.*—Rainfall increases rapidly from east to west: Chandgad gets twice as much rain as Belgaum ; and Belgaum again nearly twice as much as Bagewadi, the average at Belgaum being 56 inches, while that at Mugatkhan-hubli near Bagewadi is 31 inches.

The whole taluka may be said to be famine proof ; it suffers occasionally from unseasonable rain, but hardly ever from a lack of it.

5. *Crops.*—Taking the taluka as a whole, rice is by far the most important crop, occupying on the average 35,000 acres ; jowari follows at a long distance with 14,000 acres, while nachni and sava each claim 11,000 acres. The area under rice therefore is nearly equal to that under all the millets combined, except bajri, which is unimportant. The chief rabi crops are cotton and lentils. There are on the average 600 acres of sugarcane, which is grown wherever possible in rice land, with the aid in the east of the taluka of kacha wells and tanks, round Belgaum of tanks, and in the Kini valley of pats, generally unauthorized.

From the amount of dry crop land converted to rice which has been found during the checking of leases and sales, rice cultivation would appear to be greatly on the increase ; but this conclusion is not borne out by the figures supplied by the Director of Agriculture, according to which it is nearly stationary. I cannot help thinking that there is something amiss with the figures, but I have not been able to trace the error. At the same time it may be said that the figures in Appendix B of the old report seem to be absolutely wrong. In the five crops—rice, jowari, cotton, lentils and sugar—for which I have figures, the area decreased by 5,470 acres from 1885-86 to 1913-14. There was a further decrease in 1914-15, but the year does not seem to have been a typical one. The decrease is absorbed in an increase in fallows, which, if the figures in the old report can be trusted, have risen from 52,182 acres to 71,873, the average of the last five years. The increase in fallows has apparently occurred chiefly in groups VI, VIII, IX, XI and XII, and is, I think, to be largely accounted for by the inclusion of inferior villages in too high groups. For these villages I am proposing some relief. In the two lowest groups probably the proximity of forest has also something to do with it.

Turning to the distribution of the various crops, this is governed by the rapidly changing character of the country and climate from east to west. In the extreme east, in the first two groups jowari and cotton occupy the premier position. From this they are rapidly ousted by rice, which from the third to the ninth group is the principal crop grown. As jowari decreases, however, the lesser millets increase, and in the hilly tracts which form groups nine to twelve they are more grown than rice.

Cotton is confined to the south-eastern part of the taluka which forms groups I, II, IV and part of VI. In the neighbourhood of Belgaum, and in the better dry-crop tracts, grass has a very high value. In these neighbourhoods grazing ground fetches higher rents than any but the best dry crop land, and even in the west of the taluka the importance of cut grass and grazing makes it worth while to retain land which brings in no other income than that from this source.

6. *Modes of husbandry.*—The methods of cultivation are on the whole good without being progressive. An interesting account of rice in this taluka is published as Bulletin No. 82 of 1916. It points out the large number of implements used, which are said to be on the whole remarkably well adapted for the uses to which they are put, and the necessity for drastic weeding in order to keep down gonag, a form of wild rice. On the other hand, attempts have been made for years in the neighbourhood of Belgaum to induce cultivators to take steps to keep down hoppers, the principal insect pest of rice; but though the rayats will clamour for help if the measures of their instructors are relaxed, they will do little to help themselves. Rice is usually drilled and not transplanted. A little waingan or hot weather rice is grown in the neighbourhood of Patne in the bed of the river.

Nachni on the other hand is almost always transplanted. In the western forest villages the wasteful practice of kumri prevails in strictly limited areas; it consists in leaving the land fallow until it is covered with a certain amount of forest growth; this is cut and burnt, and a crop of nachni is taken, followed next year by one of sava. The land is then fallowed for another long period until the process can be repeated. The seed is sown broadcast in the case both of nachni and of sava.

7. *Communications.*—The Madras and Southern Maratha Railway crosses the taluka from north to south, with stations at Desur and Belgaum within the Belgaum taluka and Sulebhavi and Suldhul just outside the boundary of it.

There are 3 provincial roads—the first from Vengurla to Kaladgi, extending through the whole of the northern part of the main strip of the taluka; the 2nd running due south from Belgaum to Khanapur and the 3rd passing from Belgaum through Bagewadi and on to Dharwar.

The local board roads are described in the last report as only fair weather tracks; this description would give a somewhat unfair idea of them now-a-days; they are for the most part metalled and are passable for carts at all times of the year. In the cold weather when grain is transported they provide a very fair surface. The longest is the Ramghat road running from Belgaum through the southern part of the main strip. Part of this road from Patna to near Jangamhatti is abandoned, and is in such a bad state of repair that through traffic by it from Patna to Belgaum is impossible. The Forest Department has now undertaken the repair of it from Patna to Ramghat, and is making a diversion through Ambevadi to connect it with the Vengurla road. This will give good communication with Belgaum. The next most important local board road is that to Jamboti, which branches off from the Belgaum-Khanapur road a mile or two from Belgaum and runs south-west through Kiniye. As far as Kiniye the road is fair but afterwards it becomes very hilly. A third connects Bagewadi with Parshwad in Khanapur taluka and with Khanapur, running through Bendigeri, Gejpati and Badas; it is level and in fair condition. Another branches from the Belgaum-Dharwar road at Bagewadi, and runs to Sampgaum and Bail-hongal. It is in charge of the Public Works Department and is therefore in better order than most local board roads, but is only of importance to this taluka for sending cotton to Bail-hongal. Minor local board roads connect Belgaum with Kanbargi and Shirgaon with Patne, the latter passing through the market towns of Chandgad and Here.

The Kini valley has no roads to connect it with the outside world; but there is a red soil track which gives a fair passage for carts in the cold weather to the Vengurla road; and there are cart tracks leading direct from Kini to Belgaum through State territory.

There are two passes giving access to the Konkan—the Amboli Ghat and the Ram Ghat. The Vengurla road passes down the former; but the latter is impassable for carts and is only used by pack animals.

8. *Markets.*—In the taluka proper the principal fixed markets are Belgaum and Bagewadi; the former is by far the most important; but Bage adi ha a character of its own, on account of its situation between the rice lands of Khanapur and Belgaum, and the dry crop taluka of Sampgaum: people from Sampgaum bring jowari and buy rice, and those from the other

side sell rice and buy jowari. The fact that Bagewadi and the neighbouring villages occupy this position on the border undoubtedly adds to their prosperity. Further, Bagewadi acts as a collecting centre for sugar which is sent thence to Belgaum. The people of these villages also visit the markets of Khanapur, Parshwad and Belgaum, and are themselves visited by traders from Dhamne and Santi-bastwad, who buy rice, husk it and sell it in Belgaum.

Further west, there are general markets of less importance at Santi-bastwad, Bagilge-Dukarwadi, Kowad, Chandgad, Patna and Adkur, and markets principally for the sale of cattle at Turkewadi and Here. Santi-bastwad is a half way stage for traders from Belgaum who are buying rice. Dukarwadi, Chandgad and Patna are largely visited by Konkanis, who have a taste for the rice grown west of Halkarni. Of the two cattle markets, Turkewadi is the most important, a Sanitary Committee being run on the proceeds of the fees paid for "chits" to show the genuineness of sales of cattle.

Outside the taluka, Khanapur is attended by the people of the villages round Ganebail; Sulebhavi by those from the neighbourhood of Hudli, north-east of Belgaum, and Daddi in Hukeri taluka by the whole of the Kini valley. Daddi I have not seen; but it appears to be situated like Bagewadi on the border line between a rice and a dry crop tract, and to have an importance similar in character.

Of more importance to most of the taluka than the market towns are the itinerant traders. In the west of the taluka, from Halkarni, most of the rice is bought by Konkanis or by local men who buy in the villages and take it to the Konkan. In the east traders come from Belgaum, Bastwad, Dhamne and Yellur in Kurandwad State. These traders bring their own carts, and usually have a set price for all villages, whatever their distance, without allowing for cost of conveyance. In this way each village becomes its own market and the distance from the regular market town loses much of its importance. It is true that these traders do not bring things to sell, but the wants of the people are so small that an occasional visit to the nearest village of any size will supply all the oil, or salt or cloth which they require.

8a. *Imports and exports.*—Statistics have been compiled from the records of the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway for 1910-11 and 1915-16; to do more would have demanded labour out of proportion to the results. So far as these two years can be taken as typical, they seem to show chiefly the increasing importance of Belgaum as a market for grain and sugar. Belgaum station received from Alnavar alone 48,000 maunds of grain—mostly rice—in 1910-11 and 37,000 maunds in 1915-16; it exported 58,000 maunds in 1910-11 and 120,000 in 1915-16; most of this went north to Gokak and Hukeri, from which I conclude that it consisted mostly of rice. Of sugar, 21,000 maunds were exported in 1910-11 and 35,000 in 1915-16, chiefly to Dharwar, Bijapur and Goa.

Leaving the railway, I have already mentioned the export of rice by road to the Konkan. The other chief article of export is harda or myrabolams the collection of which forms a constant source of income to the people of villages in the mahal; the produce is sent chiefly by cart to Vengurla, but some 23,000 maunds are also sent annually by rail to Marmugoa.

Grain as I have said is imported to Belgaum in large quantities for subsequent distribution; much of this comes from Alnavar, where it is collected from Khanapur taluka and the Dharwar and Kanara districts. Fruit is brought from the Konkan to Kankumbi in Khanapur taluka and thence by a cart track via Mahalunge Tudiye and Belgundi to Belgaum. Tobacco comes from Nipani. Otherwise there are no imports worth mentioning.

9. *Manufactures and Industries.*—There are none of importance.

The weaving industry employs 1,200 looms, mostly in and near Bagewadi; they have decreased by one-third during the period of settlement.

The principal means, other than agriculture, by which the villager adds to his earnings are harda picking and cutting and carting wood for the Forest Department. There are unlimited opportunities for the latter, but this form of labour is distasteful to the people, and they will not undertake it except

under pressure. Even harda picking they will only carry on long enough to satisfy thier immediate requirements.

10. *Population.*—The population in 1891 was 1,19,970 and in 1911, 1,11,265, a decrease of 8,605, or 7·1 per cent. on the earlier figure. The decrease occurs in every one of the present groups, except the third which includes Belgaum itself. The present tenth group of three small villages and the neighbouring villages of the ninth Betgiri, Bailur, Baknur and Morab, have suffered worst, the former having lost 55 per cent. and the latter 39 per cent. of their population ; but apart from this, it cannot be said that any one part of the taluka, larger than a group, has suffered worse than any other. For example, the first group has lost 15 per cent., but the second which touches it only 3 per cent. ; and all over the taluka groups which have lost heavily adjoin groups which have suffered comparatively little.

The decrease in the first decade is very much larger than that in the second ; taking the figures of the Census Report, which include inam villages and so differ from those of Appendix M, the decrease from 1891 to 1901 was 10,000 and from 1901 to 1911, 700. The Census Commissioner affirms that this result was unmistakably due to plague ; and I see no reason to differ from him. From 1897 to 1901 the deaths from plague and fever—they are not shown separately—were 13,782 ; from 1902 to 1911 they were 6,338. Besides those who died, probably many people left the taluka for healthier localities, and have since returned. To anticipate criticism I can only add that it is not due to the spread of forests, because in the areas where the decrease is largest, forests have increased least ; nor is it due to the efforts to stop kumri, because the villages which practise this form of cultivation are small and are not among the worst sufferers.

In the villages which I have quoted as showing an exceptional loss, the cause is I think their unfavourable position and not plague ; and I am proposing that their assessment should be materially reduced.

11. *Schools and Education.*—The taluka is certainly backward in matters of education. During the last settlement, Government and Municipal schools have increased from 27 to 60, but the number of pupils, boys and girls, has risen from 1,827 only to 2,842 ; private schools have decreased from 24 to 14, and the attendance from 922 to 618.

12. *Health.*—Plague was very severe in the early years of the out-break. As pointed out above, there were 13,782 deaths from 1897 to 1901. Since then its severity has decreased ; there were 6,338 deaths from 1902 to 1911 and 2,115 only from 1912 to 1916. Malaria occurs to a certain extent, as in any other part of India with so large a rainfall ; but on the whole the taluka does not suffer much from this cause.

The statistics of births and deaths which have been received from the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner seem to show that since 1911 a great improvement has been effected in registration ; the number of births before that year never exceeded 39 per thousand, and in 1907 were reported to be 33 per thousand ; since 1911 they have never been below 41 per thousand and have been as high as 47. The deaths since 1911 average 34·44 per thousand in the taluka proper, and 26·39 in the Mahal. It is doubtful whether the Mahal is healthier than the taluka ; probably the difference is due to registration.

13. *Live and Dead stock.*—Nearly every kind of live stock has decreased in number during the last settlement. Plough cattle have gone down from 26,208 to 21,038, but there is still a pair to every 9·2 acres of cropped land. In the last settlement report it is remarked with some surprise that there was a pair of plough cattle to every 6 acres ; perhaps the author's surprise would have been less if he had noticed that in his figures of working cattle he had included calves. A study of the statistics in the taluka form shows that the decrease took place almost entirely between 1894-95 and 1900-01. In the latter year the number of plough cattle and milch cattle was almost exactly what it is to-day, while that of young stock was less by 3,200 or over 20 per cent. From 1894 to 1900 the census form was prepared annually ; and there is a gradual decrease in each year. From 1900 to 1909 there are no statistics ; but since 1909 there has been a steady increase under all the most



important heads and this increase has evidently continued since 1901. The number of young stock is larger now than in any year since 1896-97.

The decrease is evidently due not to any alteration in agricultural conditions, but to bad seasons in this or neighbouring talukas. The number of young stock would lead one to expect a definite increase; that this is not the case is due probably to the withdrawal of cattle to meet the deficiencies of other talukas. The latest settlement reports of Badami, Hukeri and Sampgaon talukas all comment on the same decrease; and the jungle villages of Belgaum form an excellent source of supply for them. That cattle breeding flourishes is shown by the condition of the cattle markets of Turkewadi and Here.

Horses and ponies declined rapidly from 1896-97 and their number has not recovered. Probably bicycles have taken their place.

None of the above statistics clearly indicate any rise or fall in the prosperity of the taluka; plough cattle, milch cattle, ploughs and conveyances are all sufficient. If cattle at present show a slight decrease, there are more young stock than ever coming on.

14. *Water-supply*.—There has been a very considerable extension in the number of wells, paka wells having risen from 45 to 142 and kacha from 63 to 389. The latter consist often of mere scoops in the ground, but they are sufficient to support valuable crops of sugarcane. Tanks for irrigation have risen, according to the appendix, from 18 to 125; but I consider the earlier figures to be very doubtful; probably they included only tanks in the charge of the Public Works Department. In 1890 there were 17 tanks in their charge; now there are 134, including some in inam villages. This fact alone indicates the greater security of irrigation.

A matter to which attention should be drawn is the unauthorised extension of irrigation, both from tanks and streams. In the ordinary course an extra rate should be levied in such cases under section 55, Land Revenue Code, and replaced by a permanent rate at the time of settlement. If no rate has been imposed under section 55, in other words if the extension has not been discovered beforehand, a settlement officer can hardly deal with the matter; it is necessary first of all to discover every channel leading from a tank or stream, then to inspect each channel to see what numbers are irrigated from it and finally to compare the results with the prati books to see if such irrigation is allowed for in the classification of the land. The most that I could do in the time at my disposal after these unauthorised channels were discovered and the Settlement Commissioner had been consulted was to have a rapid test inspection made of certain villages and tanks. The result was that in eleven villages it was found that 225 acres were irrigated without authority from second class tanks and in 27 villages 596 numbers were newly irrigated by damming streams. In years of deficient rainfall, the area is probably much larger. No new rates have been imposed under section 55 during the whole course of the settlement. My inspection has been too scanty and partial for any proposal to be based on it; and so I merely invite attention to the fact.

One thousand six hundred and three acres are entered as irrigated in 1915-16; and 4,561 in 1914-15, when there was less rain; the estimate is worthless as kulkarnis never see what land is actually irrigated but judge only by the crops grown; and there are no earlier figures with which to compare it.

15. *Sales*.—All the sales that could be found in the Record of Rights or the Mutation Register have been tabulated and scrutinized; and the whole collection has been most scrupulously sifted. The broader classes of land which have been excluded are:—

- (1) Inam land; it sells sometimes for more than the current rate because the Government dues are low; but sometimes for less, because possible purchasers are confined to the inamdar's own family.
- (2) New rice land (*naukird*); because the purchaser pays for something to which the assessment at dry crop rates bears no relation.
- (3) Land getting water without authority from tanks or pats, because this also is an advantage not allowed for in the assessment.

- (4) Sales to close relations ; these are at times in the nature of gifts, at nominal prices, at times in the nature of mortgages, the loan for which security is thus given bearing little relation to the market price.
- (5) Sales partaking of the character of mortgages such as conditional sales.
- (6) Sales in liquidation of a debt ; the price almost always includes interest and other items which cannot be rigidly calculated.

In fine all sales in which the land paid for did not bear the exact character which was represented by the assessment have been excluded so far as they could be discovered.

Two hundred and fifty-seven sales of the first ten years and 734 of the last ten years have been passed, and probably at least twice as many excluded on various grounds.

(ii) After excluding all sales to which objection could be taken on these accounts or on any grounds which could be discovered by enquiry, the remainder are not sufficient either in number or in freedom from peculiar features to enable any but the broadest conclusions to be based on them. They do show whether the price of land has risen throughout the taluka, but they cannot be relied on to show any "market rate" for particular villages or even, at times, for particular groups. For the sake of comparison the sales contained in the original report have been tabulated ; these sales are by no means above suspicion however and as a further test details have been extracted of all sales which could be traced of the first ten years of the current settlement. The results are below :—

*Times assessment.*

Old Group.		Last report.	First ten years?	Last ten years.
I	.. ..	19·17	37·1	63·19
II	.. ..	17·41	21·77	56·29
III	.. ..	30·25	53·41	75·16
IV	.. ..	19·22	34·52	67·45
V	.. ..	22·60	43·0	44·18
VI	.. ..	22·95	28·13	24·65
VII	.. ..	17·36	26·66	66·24
VIII	.. ..	11·26	51·18	73·80
IX	.. ..	19·11	64·33	40·68
X	.. ..	None.	None.	21·73
XI	.. ..	36·67	42·74	52·57
XII	.. ..	10·47	29·91	58·48

(iii) As instances of the way in which these statistics are unreliable in detail, it may be pointed out that in group IX, the high figure of the second period is reached because of one sale alone which showed no abnormal feature except the price, more than 150 times the assessment. In group XII—also prices vary enormously, undoubtedly because they are governed by the personal inclinations of the buyer and seller rather than by any considerations of market value ; this is only to be expected in outlying tracts where sales are few and far between ; and I do not look on the high figures of the third period as of very much value. Subject to these remarks, the results taken all round, show a very decided appreciation in the value of land throughout the taluka.

(iv) The relation of prices to rents have been worked out but the results do not appear to be of any particular value ; and are therefore not given. In the neighbourhood of Belgaum the return on capital is lowest, amounting to hardly two per cent., as might be expected from the fact that there is so much more capital there to be invested. Further out however it frequently rises to 10 per cent. or more ; the average is between 7 and 8 per cent. Many capitalists find it profitable to invest in land in the neighbourhood of Halkarni, about seventeen miles from Belgaum and the villages of Hajgoli, Madavale, Kitwade and Belgundi are largely in their hands.

16. *Leases.*—Leases appear to provide far more reliable statistics than sales. They are very much more numerous, and the personal element does not enter so largely into the determination of rents as it does of selling prices.

Further when a few leases of an obviously inconclusive nature are eliminated, such as those of mortgaged lands leased to the mortgagor, there are fewer possibilities of error. There is also a closer approach to a real market rate, for when bargains are struck yearly for the lease of half the numbers of a village, they tend to run more on regular lines than sales, which may occur perhaps once in five years, and then affect only a single number. The leases contained in Appendix H have been scrutinised with as much care as the sales, but for the reasons given above the results are, I think, much more valuable.

(ii) Leases in this taluka are usually for cash in the case of dry crop lands and for a definite amount of grain in that of rice lands. Leases for a share of the produce occur, but can be left out of account as those on more definite terms are so numerous. Where rents are cash or a definite amount of grain, the landlord does nothing beyond paying the assessment. He does not give seed or cattle or advances, or contribute to the "haks" of the village artisans; nor, so far as I can gather, does he remit as a general rule any of the rent in case of crop failure.

(iii) In the preparation of Appendix H, rents for five years have been abstracted, scrutinised in the same way as sales and the average taken. Kind rents have been valued in cash at the average market rate prevailing in the village itself. Inam rents are as a rule slightly lower than those of Government land, probably because the tenants have been established for a long time and are less amendable to having their rents raised. Where other statistics are available in sufficient quantity, inam lands have been excluded, but otherwise they have been taken into consideration, a note being made in the remarks column.

(iv) An attempt has been made to allow for fallows by including in the averages land that has been fallowed for not more than three years out of five. The people usually insist that the poorer dry crop land requires fallowing for periods equal to those in which it is cropped, and that their profits are thereby reduced. Probably they overstate their case and even when land is fallow, they derive some profit from grazing. The method I have followed is of course arbitrary, but it appears to meet the case fairly. It does not mean that all the leases are reduced by three-fifths; in most cases the five years will include only one or two fallows, and often none at all.

(v) The lowness of dry crop rents in some villages seems to call for remark. It is not obvious *prima facie* why land which does not fetch the assessment should be retained at an annual loss by the landlord; and yet very little such land is given up. The explanations are various; at times it is the pride of landlordism; more often it is due to the fact that the cultivator of rice requires a certain amount of dry crop land. This is reflected in the old Maratha system, by which only the rice land was assessed, and a certain amount of dry crop land was thrown in with it. The latter fulfils a variety of purposes, providing grazing, where it is used, and often wood for agricultural purposes. It also contributes materially to the cultivator's food, for he requires nachni as well as rice; and though by earning wages as a labourer he might often procure his nachni at much less real expense, he dislikes labour of this sort and pays more, without realising it, for the nachni.

(vi) Grass land as a rule fetches very high rents, especially in the neighbourhood of Belgaum. Isolated instances have been left out of account, because they are probably due to a special quality in the land which should have been dealt with in classification, though often it was not. But where much land is left under grass, the rents for grass lands have been included, because in such cases the indication is not that the land has any special quality, but that a neighbouring market provides a steady demand.

(vii) If in villages the leases are few, it usually indicates that holdings are small, and mostly cultivated by their owners. Naturally the owner keeps his best land for himself; hence where leases are few, they probably relate only to inferior land if the soil classification is reliable this should not affect the multiple given by the assessment over the rent; but in practice it probably results in the multiple being slightly lower than it would be if superior lands were also leased.

17. *Crop experiments.*—I give a summary of the published crop experiments conducted in this taluka.

Year.	Locality.	Crop.	Valuation in annas.	Incidence of assessment on gross outturn.
			Rs.	
1884-85	Belgaum	Rice	12	13·48
	Tadsinhal	Vatana	4	90·14 2nd crop
1886-87	Vastwad	Rice	..	5·87
	Bagewadi	Jowari	12	6·35
1889-90	Chandgad	Rice	15	4·35
	Madavie	Do.	16	9·77
1890-91	Kudchi	Do.	16	12·11
1892-93	Do.	Wheat	12	9·58
1906-07	Belgaum	Rice	10	20·91

From these experiments it may be deduced with some plausibility that rents in cash or a measure of grain amount to about half the gross outturn of an average crop. For instance in the last two experiments if the percentage of incidence is multiplied by the average multiple of the village, it will be found that in Kudchi for a twelve anna crop of wheat, the rent would be 45·5 per cent. of the gross outturn, and in Belgaum for a ten anna crop of rice it would be 69 per cent. or probably in the neighbourhood of 50 per cent. for a twelve anna crop. These calculations however are hardly more than speculation.

18. *Prices.*—A graph is appended showing the range of prices since 1842 of rice, jowari and nachni, the three principal products of the taluka. The first point which it brings to light is the steadying influence of the railway on prices of all grains, but especially on that of rice, which is the grain principally exported. The enormous swings noticeable in the years preceding 1887 are almost absent from later years.

It is difficult to select a period with which to compare present day prices because of these swings. The present world wide rise began about the year 1883; and I give below the average prices in seers per rupee of the same three grains for the three decades from 1882 to 1911 and for the last four years since then for which statistics are available :—

	1882 to 1891.	1892 to 1901.	1902 to 1911.	1912 to 1915 or 1906 to 1915.
Rice	11·8	10·7	9·47	7·9 or 8·47
Jowari	19·9	16·45	15·4	12·81 or 13·12
Nachni	24·8	19·57	17·12	14·75 or 14·82

The period 1882 to 1891 includes the statistics for only eight years, as those for 1886 and 1887 are missing. Comparing the average for these eight years with that for the last four it appears that rice has risen 33·05 per cent., jowari 35·6 per cent. and nachni 40·2 per cent. in value. It has been pointed out by the Settlement Commissioner that owing to the fall in value of the rupee, prices might be expected to have risen by 36 per cent. since 1883. It appears that the prices of grain in Belgaum have developed that figure almost exactly; and if assessments are to have the same relation to produce that they did at the beginning of the settlement they should be raised by the full 33 per cent. permissible for a group. The proposals put forward later on do not reach this point, and may for that, if for no other reason, I think, be called moderate.

19. *Wages.*—There is a general concurrence of opinion that wages have risen. Pessimists say they have doubled, but probably they depreciate the wages which were demanded in the good old days in order to exaggerate the increase. In Belgaum itself coolie hire is about six annas; in the villages round the hire of an agricultural labourer is four to five annas; and it decreases in the remoter parts. The Forest Department have great difficulty in obtaining coolies at

piece rates by which they may earn six or seven annas a day, but this is probably due as much as anything to distaste for the kind of work. Also even the hardest workers, who come from the Konkan, earn six annas as often as a higher figure; and probably the more leisurely native of the taluka does not often earn more than four.

#### REVENUE HISTORY.

20. *Variations in occupied area and Revenue.*—The total area of unoccupied land in the villages now under report has diminished by about 10 per cent. since the introduction of the present settlement; it was 10,117 acres then and is 8,931 acres now. It has decreased in nearly all the higher groups and in group XII; it has increased considerably in groups VIII, IX and X, the increase occurring almost entirely in the poorer villages which I shall deal with specially in my proposals for grouping.

There are no variations in the assessment which call for remark.

21. *Remissions.*—I can make few comments on Appendix K because taluka form XXIX which might explain it is destroyed every five years and the necessary details have been omitted from forms XIX and XXVIII. The only considerable remissions occurred in the six years following the introduction of the settlement and were presumably due to it. Since 1908-09 the greater part of the sums shown as remitted are really account adjustments for land held by the Military Department.

22. *Collections.*—Practically the whole of the assessment has been recovered throughout the period of settlement. Unauthorised arrears from 1904-05 to 1908-09 were considerable owing to the character of the seasons. Similar outstandings occurred in Sampgaon taluka.

23. *Coercive measures.*—For the last five years there have been no cases of distraint of immovable property; there were two cases of attachment of movable property in 1911-12 and two in 1912-13, but the property was not sold. During these five years fines amounting to Rs. 281-11-6 have been imposed for late payment of land revenue; and 892 notices were also issued; but notices and fines only indicate unpunctuality and not necessarily inability to pay.

These details show that the land revenue has been recovered without difficulty.

#### PROPOSED GROUPING AND RATES.

24. A careful inspection of the taluka has convinced me that the present grouping is absolutely unsuited to existing conditions. The groups are too many, they are wrongly composed and they are arranged in the wrong order.

The number of the groups was formerly 18; and is now 12. This large number is probably due not only to the variations in climate and rainfall which are of course large, but to the piecemeal way in which the taluka was formed and the difficulty in getting villages which had been settled along with different talukas, to fit into groups with one another without too sudden changes in their rates. I am confronted by a similar difficulty and can reduce my groups only to nine. Ultimately they may be reduced further; but in a taluka where the worst villages differ so greatly from the best, a fairly large number of groups is almost unavoidable.

25. As instances of what I mean by wrong composition and wrong arrangement, I may point especially to groups III, IV and V together, VII, VIII and IX, and lastly X. These will be sufficient, though I could point out other instances as well. Group III includes Belgaum itself, Khasbag its suburb, and Rangdholi, a village adjoining Pangutti in the group above. Group IV comprises five villages in the near neighbourhood of Belgaum, and six in the south-east of the taluka. Group V includes four villages in the neighbourhood of Belgaum, and one—Nandi—which adjoins Pangutti. The three groups therefore are not homogeneous in themselves, and villages which appear to be of similar character are spread over no less than four groups. I can see no reason for separating Belgaum from the villages near it, or for putting Pangutti, Nandi and Rangdholi in three separate groups.

26. Taking groups VII and VIII, the first includes two villages—Kudnur and Rajgoli—in the north of the Kini valley; why they were preferred to the other

villages of the valley I cannot discover, either from the settlement report or from available statistics or from my own observation. Group VIII comprises most but not all of the remaining Kini valley villages, and some in the south of the taluka. The former is one of the richest and most prosperous tracts in the taluka, and should, I think, undoubtedly be placed much higher; the villages in the south are some of them, like Bastwad, fairly prosperous, some like Morab, altogether wretched. Moreover Morab, is precisely similar in situation to Bailur, where its people have gone to live; but Bailur falls in Group IX. Group IX is a similar mixture. It includes good villages like Bagilge-Dukerwadi in the south of the Kini valley and Bailur, one of the poorest. Group X consists of three villages which are rapidly declining; they are out of the way of all markets, and few far worse off than Halkarni in Group XI or the villages round Chandgad, which fall in Group XII. The groups are further complicated by the fact that there are nine nice groups which intersect the dry crop groups.

27. Considering therefore that the groups required a drastic rearrangement, it has been my principal object to find some means of checking and supporting the results of my own observations. As the system which I have employed is I think new, and very probably open to much criticism, I explain it in detail.

28. Soil classing is intended to fix the comparative merits of land which are derived from its natural fertility and its position in the village; grouping to fix the merits of the village itself, according to its position in the taluka. Theoretically the qualities which affect fertility attaching to land classed at the same number of annas are equal throughout the taluka; consequently if the value of say, 8 anna land could be ascertained in different villages, the difference would indicate the comparative merits of those villages in exactly the points which are to be taken into account in grouping. These according to the new Settlement Manual are climate, rainfall, general fertility of soil and communications. I might add other points which affect villages as a whole, such as proximity of forests. General fertility should strictly be dealt with in classing; but in Sampgaon taluka Government have approved of considering it also in grouping. It is reflected very strongly in some of my data, especially those relating to the Kini valley.

29. It would be far too arduous a task to select land of the same anna valuation in each village and compare the rents obtained for it; and the instances thus obtained would be too few for reliable deductions to be made from them. On the other hand in this taluka rents in general which can be given a cash value are very numerous; and afford a wide basis for deductions. By taking the average of rents for five years, the basis is greatly widened without excessive labour. Rents are already expressed in multiples of the assessment, but even in this form they are useless for comparing villages of different groups, because the factors differ of which they are multiples. If however the sum is completed and the rate of assessment multiplied by the multiple, a standard is obtained by which every village in the Presidency could be compared. For instance suppose that in one village rents are three times the assessment; and the maximum rate is one rupee; then the rent of 16 anna land is presumably three rupees; if in a village of another group rents are four times the assessment and the maximum rate is Re. 1-8-0, the rent of 16 anna land will be Rs. 6; and the advantages of the second village are presumably twice those of the first. In my own calculations I have taken 8 anna land as the basis for two reasons; first because it lets as a rule for more nearly the average rent of the village, land at the extremes usually letting for more or less in proportion than the anna classification would indicate; secondly, without going into the question of how closely net rent approximates to economic rent, the two are probably not far apart; if half the economic rent is to be the limit of assessment, the net rent of 8 anna land affords a guide as to what the maximum rate of assessment should be, because it is in fact half the rent of 16 anna land. I have taken the liberty of adding a column to Appendix H to show these results as "Indices" against each village.

30. In applying these indices caution is necessary; their value depends very much on the number of cases from which the initial average has been taken. They can be checked, in the case of jirait or tari lands by comparison with the

multiple given by rents of mixed lands ; in the case of whole villages, the indices of surrounding villages afford a valuable test of accuracy.

31. The proposals now submitted are based in the first instance on my own observation ; the method described above has been used only to test them. In practice the results are very close to what I should have expected. There are sports among the indices for which I have found no reason except defective soil classification. For instance, Hulikavi, Gejpati and Badas, give a very low figure ; I can only account for it by the preponderance of red soil for which not enough has been allowed in classification. I have dealt more fully with them later on. Again the high rents in the Kini valley are probably due partly to the excellence of the black soil composing it ; the increase of assessment is however limited by the 33 per cent. rule and the proposed rate is not too high if only the other advantages of the tract are considered.

32. The details of the groups and rates which I propose are as follows :—

I.—Includes the villages of the present group and Chandanhosur. These villages are situated in the neighbourhood of Bagevadi and consist mostly of good black soil.

Dry-crop rate Rs. 3-4-0.

Rice rate Rs. 10.

II.—Includes the present group, except Chandanhosur and Pangutti. Chandanhosur appears to be more closely allied to the first group, to which also it is closer geographically. Its rate was not raised at the last settlement and its index shows that it can easily stand a maximum rise now. Pangutti is remote from all the villages of the old second group, and is of a totally different and certainly poorer character. It belongs geographically to the strip of country running north-east from Belgaum and for the reasons given below I place it in Group IV.

Dry-crop rate Rs. 2-10-0

Rice rate Rs. 10.

III.—Consists of Belgaum and the villages round it, which form the old Groups III and IV.

Dry-crop rate Rs. 2-2.

Rice rates Rs. 15, 12 and 10.

IV.—Includes Gutti, Pangutti, Nandi and Rangadholi in the north-east of the taluka, and the better villages to the west of my proposed second group. The latter villages I find very difficult to place. They are of a rather non-descript character, lying close under the hills, and containing some good black land capable of growing jowari and wheat. They mark in fact the limit of the black soil tract in the east of the taluka. Their communications are inferior to those of the first two groups, but they can get at several different markets ; while they grow better crops than the villages in Group V. They are I think best dealt with by forming them into an intermediate group between the black and the red soil villages.

The other four villages also are not bad but suffer from poor communications being cut off by hills from the railway and from Belgaum.

Rangadholi at present is in the same group as Belgaum ; it was settled with the Hukeri Taluka, and given a maximum rate of Rs. 1-12, that of Belgaum being Rs. 1-14. In situation it is precisely similar to Butti and Pangutti ; it lies in the same valley, but half a mile closer to the railway, from which it is cut off by hills. Its soil is perhaps a little better than that of Gutti, but not to such an extent as to warrant its being grouped separately. Its index figures are high, but are based on only a few cases and are, I think, slightly misleading. I propose to take it out of the Belgaum Group, and put it with Gutti and Pangutti in Group IV. It will thus get a rise of two annas in its maximum dry-crop rate.

Dry crop rate Rs. 1-14-0.

Rice rates Rs. 10.

V.—Four villages—Desur, Gunjgi, Jankatti and Bidarbhavi—from old Group VI and two—Bastwad and Vaghvade—from Group VIII. These villages are all similarly situated. They have easy access to Belgaum by railway and by road. They mark the limit of the better dry-crop villages in the south of the taluka, and the beginning of the poorer red soil. To these six villages I add Hulikavi, Gejpati and Badas from old Group IV, as I consider them to be grouped too high at present. I have inspected them twice and can find no reason for their low indices except the preponderance of red soil; they lie at the beginning of the tract where náchni begins to dominate over jowári; and they will not grow wheat or cotton as the villages to the north of them do. In appearance also they correspond more to the villages to the west of them than to those to the east. I propose to leave their dry-crop rate at its present figure, and I am of opinion that if this concession is not given to them they will be over-assessed.

Dry-crop rate Rs. 1-10-0.

Rice Rs. 10.

VI.—Includes the best villages of the Kini valley, now in Groups VII and VIII. The prosperity of this tract is very obvious and is clearly shown in the indices. It is to be accounted for partly by the richness of its black soil, which is generally capable of taking a second crop of lentils; but also, I think, by its situation next to the dry-crop lands of the Hukeri Taluka, and by its excellent water-supply and unfailing rainfall.

Judging from the indices, these villages would stand a much higher rate of assessment, but any further rise would involve a transgression of the percentage rule.

Dry-crop rate Rs. 1-5-0.

Rice rate Rs. 10-8-0.

VII.—An intermediate group of nine villages from old Groups VIII, IX and XI, between the black soil villages of the Kini valley and the hills forming the south-west part of the taluka. They lie for the most part on hard red soil and náchni is the main dry-crop. All these villages have easy access to Belgaum either by the Vengurla road or by hard country tracks. As they were grouped formerly, Belgundi and Yelebail were in different groups, for which I can see no reason, and Halkarni, a prosperous village on a main road, was undoubtedly placed too low. Bagilge-Dukerwadi, Mangaon, Mandedurg and Basarge are superior to the other villages, but not to such an extent as to justify placing them in a higher group.

Dry-crop rate Re. 1.

Rice rate Rs. 10-8-0.

VIII.—A belt of villages stretching through the hills which flank the Vengurla road from the Khanapur road to the western boundary. The easternmost villages, Katgali, Ganebail, Nittur, Singinkop and Idalhond are within fairly easy reach of Belgaum; but they lie among steep hills and dense jungle. Their rice land, especially in Ganebail, Idalhond and Singinkop is fairly open; but their dry-crop land tends to be smothered in forest. Judging from their indices, an even lower dry-crop rate than I propose would be justified; but Katgali, Ganebail and Nittur will get a relief of five annas in a rupee, and the other two of nine annas in Rs. 1-4-0, and this is all that I think their situation justifies at present. In the west the country is more hilly than in the east, and communications are worse; but there are good open tracts in the valleys, and the villages are within easy reach of Chandgad, Here and Patne, and are visited by Konkanis in search of grain. In this group I place the three inám villages of Badas, Belvatti and Shirgaon. Their rents show that they correspond closely with the surrounding villages. Shirgaon is at present unsettled, and so



the rents cannot be expressed in multiples of the assessment, nor can indices be given; but the rates per acre correspond with those of Hambere, which adjoins it and falls in this group.

Dry-crop rate Re. 0-11-0.

Rice rate Rs. 9, 8 and 7.

IX.—All these villages lie in the hilliest part of the taluka. Even when close to a road, as is Sonarwadi, they are difficult of access and they are swamped by jungle. Most of them are already in the lowest group, and to these I add Morab and Sonarwadi from Group VIII, Bailur, Betgeri, Uchvade and Baknur from Group IX, the whole of Group X and Kolik from Group XI. The indices of all these ten villages show that they have been much too highly assessed; their population has gone down from 2,293 to 1,442; the unoccupied assessed land has risen from 2,061 to 4,039. The only possible exception to this tale of woe is Kolik, in which the population has fallen from 354 to 279, but the unoccupied land has decreased from 518 acres to 197. But the other villages, I think, require at least the relief I have suggested, and Kolik from its situation must go with them.

Dry-crop rate Re. 0-7-0.

Rice rate Rs. 6 and 5.

33. *Rates.*—The dry-crop rates which I propose start from Rs. 3-4-0 and go down to seven annas. The limits are fixed by the following considerations. The first group adjoins the first two groups of Sampgaon Taluka, the rates for which, lately approved by Government, are Rs. 3-8-0 and Rs. 3-2-0. The proposed rate for the first group of Belgaum is Rs. 3-4-0, which falls between these two.

The present and proposed rate for the lowest group is seven annas; these villages are mostly very poor, and there appears to be no reason to raise a rate which from their index figures, they now stand only with difficulty.

34. The rice rates vary according to the suitability of the climate for rice cultivation and general accessibility. The neighbourhood of Belgaum appears to represent about the eastern limit of the tract in which rice can be grown with practical safety. The rates in that neighbourhood are therefore highest; east of it they decrease with the decrease of rainfall; west they decrease as accessibility gets less and hills and forest increase. I have pointed out that each village is usually itself the market for rice; consequently one rice rate will cover more villages than one dry-crop rate, because distance from a market is of less importance.

35. In strict theory there does not seem to be any reason for departing from one uniform rice rate for each dry-crop group. In practice, however, I have departed from this principle in Groups III, VIII and IX. In Group III the rate of Belgaum and its suburb Khasbag is already Rs. 12; and the rice index of Belgaum shows that there is no reason against increasing it. I propose Rs. 15 for it. For the other villages in the neighbourhood of Belgaum I propose Rs. 12; this in the case of most of them gives an increase of 33 per cent. I except however four villages—Shindoli, Kudchi, Nilji and Chandgad—to the east of Belgaum. The indices, especially of Shindoli, Nilji and Chandgad, are definitely lower than those of other villages in their neighbourhood. I have been told that this is because Belgaum draws away the labourers from these villages; but I suspect also that they are just over the border line of the best rainfall. For these villages I propose a rate of Rs. 10. As a minor reason, it may be added that if they are given a higher rate, the increase for the group will be more than 33 per cent.

In Group VIII the general rate is Rs. 9; but for the less accessible villages to the west of Chandgad I propose Rs. 8; besides being inaccessible, these villages suffer a good deal from pig.

In Group IX, the villages formerly rated at Rs. 6 are rated as they are; the rest are given a uniform rate of Rs. 5, three being left as before and the rest raised slightly.

## SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS AND THEIR EFFECT.

36. The result is that a rise varying from 25·38 to 32·75 per cent. is proposed for all groups except the last, in which I suggest a decrease of 16·44 per cent. ; the decrease means a net loss to Government of only Rs. 529.

The total increase for the taluka is 27·61 per cent. The principle on which these rates are proposed is that if rents are three times the assessment, the latter is on the low side. A summary is given below of the extent to which average rents exceed the assessment :—

	Dry-crop.	Rice.	Mixed.
Villages for which statistics are available ...	124	99	120
Villages in which rents exceed 5 times the assessment ...	27	30	18
Villages in which rents are from 4 to 5 times the assessment ...	17	24	18
Villages in which rents are from 3 to 4 times the assessment ...	25	25	25

These details, I think, amply justify the suggested increase. In fact the increase would be higher if it were not for the necessity of reducing over-assessed villages.

Reductions are proposed in the dry-crop rates of 22 Government villages ; and 11 are left as they are now. Rice rates are left as they are in 13 of the poorest and most remote villages and are raised in the rest.

Of the villages in which a reduction of the dry-crop rates is proposed, ten are dealt with above. The other twelve form two blocks in the south extending from Nidgal to Katgali across the Khanapur road, and from Rankunde to Hajgoli across the Jamboti road. The dry-crop index figures of these villages are based on 88 leases ; and taken together indicate, I think, that the present assessment amounts to considerably more than half the rental value.

In the first block round Ganebail, the population has decreased from 1,963 to 1,686 ; the unoccupied land has decreased slightly, but is of too small an extent to be a criterion. In Ganebail and Idalhond the rice rentals are high ; and an inspection of their rice land leads me to think that the index figures are correct ; consequently an increase of the rice rate is proposed. There are no data for Singinkop or Nidgal, but in their situation and general condition they are similar to Ganebail and Idalhond and are therefore assessed at the same rate.

The index of Katgali is definitely low and is supported by the condition of the village ; no change in the rice rate is recommended. The index of Nittur is also low but doubtful ; in general circumstances it resembles Katgali and I suggest the same rate for it. Nittur and Katgali are cut off by sudden hills and suffer from forest animals ; the population of Katgali has declined by 23 per cent. and in appearance it is decidedly poor.

In the second block of villages, the population has declined by nearly 28 per cent., and the unoccupied land has gone up from 289 acres to 2,578, the increase occurring in every village except Karle, where there is no difference, but chiefly in Tudiye. These facts seem to me to justify accepting the evidence of the dry-crop indices, which are based on 40 leases, and indicate that the dry-crop rate is too high. The rice indices however all show that the rice rates can be raised ; in Bahadurwadi only there are no leases of pure rice land available ; but in that village the rents of mixed lands are 3·77 times the assessment. It is proposed that the dry-crop rate in these villages should be reduced to 11 annas and the rice rate raised to Rs. 9.

37. I venture to think that the groups proposed are more homogeneous than the old ones, and that the rates are more equitably distributed. At the same time I cannot pretend to consider the present grouping as in any way final. It may be possible in the future to reduce the groups still further, for instance, by giving the Kini valley the same maximum rate as that prevailing round Belgaum. But for the present this is prevented by the reasons which I have explained.

## SPECIAL CLASSES OF LAND.

38. *Pátasthal*.—The maximum rate is not shown in the last report; but the Superintendent, Land Records, informs me that two jantris were used, both based on a maximum rate of Rs. 8.

Sales and leases of *pátasthal* land are few in number; and those that occur almost always include some dry-crop land as well. I give below details of the sales and leases of mixed *pátasthal* and dry-crop land that have been traced:—

*Sales. (Last ten years only.)*

Area.	Assessment.	Price.	Multiples of assessment represented by prices.
A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
38 35	8 11 1	3,988	48·8

*Leases.*

Area.	Assessment.	Rent.	Multiples of assessment represented by rent.
A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
172 32	332 13 0	1,869 13 3	5·61

I propose that the maximum rate should be increased by four annas in the rupee to Rs. 10 which the above details amply justify. All *páts* known to exist have been inspected and *patraks* have been drawn up by the General Duty Circle Inspector, and the greater number of them have been also inspected by myself. A list of numbers which have ceased to be irrigated from *páts* for a considerable number of years is appended; and it is recommended that they should be classed as dry-crop land.

At the time of the last settlement 120 acres were treated as *pátasthal* and assessed at Rs. 611; as a result of my proposals the area will be 116 acres and the assessment Rs. 682, an increase of 11·62 per cent. In one village, Morle, the total percentage increase of assessment is 68 per cent.; but this is only because land formerly classed as dry-crop is now treated as *pátasthal*.

39. *Kumri*.—No mention of this has been made in previous reports. For the reasons given in my Khanapur Report, I propose that *kumri* should be excepted from the settlement guarantee and that the rate should be fixed by the authorities who deal with the question of finding fresh sources of livelihood for those who now rely on *kumri*.

40. *Non-agricultural land*.—A great deal of agricultural land in Belgaum City was appropriated to non-agricultural purposes before the introduction of the last settlement, and has since been paying only agricultural rates. 'Altered assessment will now have to be charged on it. Under Government Resolution No. 4763 of 17th July 1903, I am precluded from dealing with it. A list of such land has been compiled and will be submitted to the Collector under his orders. In the meanwhile I would recommend that land converted to non-agricultural purposes before the introduction of this revision settlement should be definitely excluded from the settlement guarantee.

## PERIOD OF GUARANTEE.

41. In my Khanapur Report I have mentioned some reasons for which a short period of guarantee might be thought desirable. They apply with more force to the case of Belgaum; for the construction of roads may materially alter the condition of many villages. For instance a road down the Kini valley would greatly enhance the value of the land there. I do not think however that these reasons outweigh those on which the policy of long guarantees is based; and I recommend therefore that the period should be the usual one of 30 years.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

M. WEBB,

Assistant Settlement Officer,  
Belgaum and Khanapur Talukas.

## APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Belgaum, District Belgaum, for the years 1886 to 1916.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante Monsoon (11th April to 6th June).		Monsoon Kharif (6th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 31st October).		Late rains (2nd October to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
1886	...	...	5.40	22	23.69	63	6.60	36	3.62	10	40.41	191	
1887	3.28	9	2.03	13	29.16	61	13.84	45	4.86	19	52.67	195	
1888	1.08	8	3.83	11	25.58	65	14.30	40	0.97	10	45.81	194	
1889	0.15	1	7.25	21	23.31	66	24.49	51	0.20	1	55.40	140	
1890	0.53	1	2.62	6	20.69	53	10.20	14	5.76	9	49.85	83	
1891	1.70	4	1.55	6	22.62	37	8.05	20	2.11	5	43.34	72	
1892	0.49	2	6.69	12	25.05	40	20.51	23	2.37	11	64.01	94	
1893	0.77	2	6.87	10	21.06	40	14.06	23	4.97	4	49.67	84	
1894	2.44	4	1.36	5	34.39	54	7.52	18	2.42	5	48.19	86	
1895	0.62	2	4.15	7	26.56	49	9.61	20	6.25	5	47.09	83	
1896	1.63	1	4.15	6	46.29	56	3.74	15	2.63	3	63.70	83	
1897	0.15	1	6.60	10	22.55	45	9.50	20	0.43	2	45.28	78	
1898	1.65	2	6.45	17	26.42	50	13.17	25	3.04	6	52.79	101	
1899	0.21	1	4.06	6	14.15	42	9.73	15	0.43	2	28.63	69	
1900	...	...	2.51	6	52.15	47	9.16	14	0.63	1	63.50	68	
1901	2.09	2	6.24	11	27.10	48	12.30	25	1.63	5	55.96	92	
1902	0.84	2	2.97	7	24.22	30	12.08	26	11.62	15	51.86	81	
1903	...	...	4.21	11	30.10	43	9.05	27	0.54	2	43.90	83	
1904	2.43	3	5.15	8	37.14	42	6.72	15	1.52	2	53.01	70	
1905	0.12	1	3.12	7	12.54	29	6.32	12	0.80	2	28.97	67	
1906	1.57	2	4.52	6	21.13	33	15.23	25	4.03	4	47.69	70	
1907	0.12	1	2.15	7	31.42	44	15.12	27	1.03	2	51.25	81	
1908	1.09	1	1.77	2	27.31	52	7.12	20	0.56	3	47.21	79	
1909	0.36	2	5.03	6	20.47	42	5.87	11	1.70	2	44.42	63	
1910	1.09	2	3.33	5	27.30	34	6.42	15	2.78	6	41.04	62	
1911	0.01	...	3.63	9	21.17	36	14.00	22	1.89	4	40.70	77	
1912	0.21	1	3.61	7	55.68	41	11.17	26	2.25	7	73.82	82	
1913	...	...	4.20	12	27.20	45	9.75	19	0.32	1	41.47	77	
1914	...	...	1.04	5	71.42	45	10.22	24	3.67	10	36.41	65	
1915	1.24	2	3.02	5	20.21	36	15.52	25	3.32	5	54.05	74	
1916	1.27	1	6.82	8	22.50	40	10.25	22	14.00	15	55.61	94	
Average	0.70	1	3.66	7	34.31	41	11.22	23	3.24	5	53.19	77	

## APPENDIX A—continued.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Chandgad, District Belgaum,  
for the years 1886 to 1916.

Years.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante Monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 31st October).		Late rains (32nd October to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1886	...	...	6-54	18	57-65	52	24-25	43	5-11	1	93-55	124	
1887	1-53	2	2-40	9	79-02	62	19-14	40	7-95	10	110-04	123	
1888	1-09	5	2-43	7	83-20	66	23-57	27	2-75	3	118-39	108	
1889	...	...	8-21	10	64-63	71	24-11	42	0-34	1	97-29	124	
1890	0-40	2	4-58	8	94-31	68	8-01	25	9-54	10	117-34	118	
1891	2-02	1	5-31	10	71-37	43	16-94	34	0-33	2	97-02	90	
1892	0-34	1	7-17	11	64-02	51	32-31	36	4-73	8	109-97	107	
1893	1-31	5	5-51	8	62-25	58	21-03	36	1-98	5	92-63	112	
1894	1-05	3	2-47	4	85-63	65	17-22	22	1-41	5	108-33	100	
1895	...	...	4-31	4	74-36	52	10-00	26	1-62	2	90-29	94	
1896	1-27	5	2-50	6	122-26	61	14-56	23	0-27	1	151-75	96	
1897	0-99	1	2-65	5	83-63	56	12-52	23	1-58	2	101-44	93	
1898	1-50	3	5-73	12	73-37	59	16-15	35	1-23	5	103-51	115	
1899	1-06	2	7-25	11	43-04	54	3-75	21	3-03	3	63-13	31	
1900	0-06	...	1-00	2	122-76	50	16-22	32	0-29	2	160-33	86	
1901	4-33	6	6-12	7	85-16	61	15-19	29	2-45	6	113-30	109	
1902	0-73	3	1-42	6	53-33	39	23-65	37	7-94	12	97-63	97	
1903	0-09	...	7-12	10	74-20	50	13-22	32	0-33	2	97-51	94	
1904	1-33	6	1-35	4	94-30	62	9-07	25	0-45	2	107-41	100	
1905	...	...	2-94	7	43-41	55	12-94	22	0-30	1	64-59	91	
1906	1-51	2	0-35	2	51-33	51	21-50	34	3-33	7	79-57	95	
1907	0-53	2	3-27	9	85-57	53	20-20	33	0-32	1	122-02	98	
1908	0-21	1	1-73	2	93-34	62	13-50	23	2-31	4	116-63	97	
1909	0-01	...	2-34	6	70-31	60	12-16	19	3-73	3	93-60	68	
1910	...	...	2-21	4	63-45	43	15-44	24	1-06	4	63-46	65	
1911	...	...	0-33	2	54-35	51	25-74	37	2-33	5	86-11	95	
1912	...	...	5-33	9	111-12	59	17-65	35	2-33	5	137-53	108	
1913	...	...	1-55	5	73-20	52	12-71	20	...	...	93-15	73	
1914	...	...	1-70	5	126-01	59	22-45	27	2-15	4	152-41	95	
1915	0-13	1	2-43	5	71-50	42	15-17	25	3-22	4	93-50	67	
1916	0-45	1	3-57	9	69-54	57	22-25	34	10-19	11	107-10	112	
Average	0-26	1	2-37	5	81-04	53	19-17	31	3-02	4	106-36	94	

## APPENDIX A—continued.

Statement showing rainfall recorded at M. K. Hubli, Taluka, Bail Hongal,  
District Belgaum, for the years 1906 to 1916.

Years.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante Monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 31st October).		Late rains (2nd October to 31st December). -		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
1906	0.50	1	4.72	7	12.14	37	10.50	26	3.74	7	31.60	78	
1907	0.40	1	2.32	6	17.44	36	12.20	23	1.25	9	33.76	68	
1908	0.40	1	0.70	2	12.24	25	5.13	20	0.30	2	25.77	80	
1909	...	...	4.53	8	14.18	45	8.07	20	0.78	3	27.54	76	
1910	...	...	1.15	3	11.79	42	12.01	20	2.03	6	25.93	71	
1911	...	...	4.57	5	9.75	31	4.77	22	0.58	2	19.62	60	
1912	0.50	2	2.59	7	30.32	39	12.23	24	1.62	6	47.26	78	
1913	...	...	7.32	13	10.50	42	4.39	16	0.27	1	22.48	71	
1914	...	...	2.88	6	35.55	43	4.56	17	2.14	8	45.13	74	
1915	...	...	6.15	6	18.14	30	7.93	20	2.25	2	35.17	58	
1916	0.70	1	4.00	7	12.12	30	3.15	15	6.65	16	26.62	69	
Average	0.28	1	3.73	6	17.38	39	7.73	20	2.02	5	31.09	71	

Cultivated and uncultivated

Number of Villages.											L—Cereals and							
	Gross cropped area.	Deduct twice cropped.	Deduct crops in unassessed land.	Net assessed cropped area.	Fallow.	Total area occupied for cultivation.	Uncultivable waste unenclosed and unassessed.	Forest.	Other including unutilizable.	Gross area.	Rice.	Jowari.	Neelane.	Sau.	Other cereals.	Lentil.	Pigeon pea.	Horragram.
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>New Group No. I.</b>																		
1910-11	19,824	208	...	19,616	1,495	14,111	1	...	1,177	15,289	624	5,458	160	247	1,551	4	534	319
1911-12	19,892	180	...	19,712	1,358	14,110	1	...	1,180	15,291	619	5,049	169	304	1,429	1	504	243
1912-13	19,823	142	...	19,681	1,436	14,107	1	...	1,184	15,292	554	5,454	160	148	811	4	459	259
1913-14	19,928	168	...	19,760	1,347	14,107	1	...	1,184	15,292	596	5,392	292	151	1,606	...	584	273
1914-15	19,888	183	...	19,705	1,400	14,105	8	...	1,182	15,290	599	5,395	68	197	2,044	8	503	209
Total	64,840	626	...	63,514	7,026	70,540	7	...	5,907	76,454	2,996	26,709	819	977	7,443	12	2,527	1,295
Average	12,968	125	...	12,703	1,405	14,108	1	...	1,181	15,291	599	5,369	164	195	1,489	2	506	259
Percentage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.65	41.66	1.27	1.51	11.57	.01	3.92	2.01	
<b>New Group No. II.</b>																		
1910-11	5,764	89	...	5,675	1,084	6,765	...	...	439	7,204	1,297	2,264	94	76	674	1	217	69
1911-12	5,694	15	...	5,679	1,097	6,765	...	...	439	7,205	1,292	2,142	93	91	676	...	210	79
1912-13	5,705	42	...	5,663	1,105	6,763	...	...	441	7,204	1,245	1,940	96	60	686	...	201	107
1913-14	5,628	35	...	5,593	1,170	6,763	...	...	431	7,194	977	2,150	115	68	682	1	212	124
1914-15	5,897	266	...	5,631	1,159	6,760	...	...	441	7,201	1,292	1,994	116	87	719	8	164	106
Total	28,679	467	...	28,312	5,005	33,817	...	...	2,191	35,008	6,074	10,450	514	362	3,236	10	1,004	457
Average	5,736	93	...	5,662	1,121	6,763	...	...	438	7,202	1,215	2,096	103	70	647	2	201	97
Percentage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.18	36.49	1.79	1.22	11.28	.03	3.50	1.69	
<b>New Group No. III.</b>																		
1910-11	17,280	4,570	...	12,710	7,401	20,111	271	3,500	4,962	28,074	9,966	830	692	309	158	2,470	136	206
1911-12	15,795	2,930	...	12,865	7,356	20,052	268	3,500	4,976	28,028	9,017	1,773	553	273	139	1,459	176	255
1912-13	17,571	4,890	...	12,681	7,395	20,066	268	3,500	4,992	28,058	8,791	618	698	253	297	2,683	118	237
1913-14	16,157	3,451	...	12,706	7,168	19,874	271	3,500	5,138	28,382	9,666	967	842	290	294	1,049	148	175
1914-15	17,085	4,263	...	12,822	7,023	19,796	271	3,500	5,261	28,298	9,725	910	646	194	473	1,815	118	219
Total	63,840	20,164	...	43,676	36,233	99,909	1,349	17,500	26,264	144,123	48,165	5,088	3,416	1,249	1,551	9,506	697	1,022
Average	16,768	4,033	...	12,785	7,247	19,989	270	3,500	5,073	28,824	9,633	1,018	683	250	310	1,901	139	206
Percentage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57.44	6.07	4.07	1.49	1.54	11.28	.82	1.22	
<b>New Group No. IV.</b>																		
1910-11	9,858	437	...	9,421	3,068	12,489	48	5,836	938	19,261	2,083	3,647	1,079	366	364	106	471	500
1911-12	9,801	289	...	9,512	2,951	12,439	48	5,836	939	19,262	2,023	3,601	983	440	324	60	575	450
1912-13	9,809	200	...	9,609	3,029	12,438	48	5,836	940	19,263	2,024	3,571	612	419	950	41	466	329
1913-14	9,361	107	...	9,254	3,123	12,437	48	5,836	940	19,261	2,025	3,144	1,292	622	572	6	456	308
1914-15	9,460	416	...	9,044	3,395	12,439	48	5,836	940	19,263	2,027	3,178	1,095	473	451	77	434	270
Total	48,089	1,509	...	46,580	15,605	62,199	240	29,180	4,597	96,310	10,230	16,961	5,061	2,255	2,456	292	2,244	2,005
Average	9,618	302	...	9,317	3,121	12,438	48	5,836	939	19,262	2,044	3,392	1,010	456	461	58	459	401
Percentage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.25	85.26	10.60	4.68	5.10	.60	4.57	4.16	
<b>New Group No. V.</b>																		
1910-11	8,468	361	...	8,107	6,877	14,984	145	1,394	1,042	17,406	4,485	669	901	644	445	54	93	561
1911-12	8,397	262	...	8,135	6,773	14,988	139	1,342	1,043	17,396	4,508	589	1,071	706	266	55	97	514
1912-13	8,561	269	...	8,292	6,878	14,985	123	1,342	1,043	17,398	4,531	669	1,119	597	306	65	92	573
1913-14	8,346	120	...	8,226	6,645	14,971	138	1,342	1,043	17,394	4,608	545	1,192	700	230	39	95	464
1914-15	8,275	249	...	8,026	6,845	14,973	133	1,342	1,043	17,395	3,951	592	1,101	610	338	39	87	439
Total	42,079	1,261	...	40,897	33,603	74,900	667	6,692	5,214	87,073	22,077	3,065	5,383	3,277	2,104	246	468	2,560
Average	8,416	252	...	8,189	6,761	14,900	133	1,339	1,043	17,415	4,415	611	1,077	655	431	49	94	510
Percentage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62.45	7.26	12.79	7.78	5	.59	1.11	6.06	

WAIKELGAUM TALUKA.

Pulses.											Sugars.		Fibres.			Drugs and Narcotics.				Fruit and vegetables including root crops.	Remarks.
Oil Seeds.											Sugarcane.	Others.	Cotton.	Others.	Dyes.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.	Fodder.		
Area in Acres.	Number of old trees.	Other pulses.	Total Number of Class I and II.	Til.	Niger seed.	Ground-nut.	Safflower seed.	Others.	Total.	Chillies.										Ra.	Ra.
20	750	9,700	36	37	..	97	26	196	470	0	..	2,968	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	
8	689	8,858	28	26	2	62	26	154	412	8	..	3,052	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	
28	719	8,609	31	35	2	114	29	211	296	6	..	2,362	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	
6	744	9,588	34	27	9	94	35	189	342	18	..	2,551	102	..	1	..	..	1	..	50	
33	807	9,789	28	30	30	140	19	245	218	8	..	2,392	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	
105	3,659	46,542	155	165	43	607	136	1,005	1,738	49	..	12,625	454	..	1	..	..	1	..	244	
21	732	9,308	31	33	9	101	27	201	348	10	..	2,525	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	
16	5'83	72'33	24	25	07	78	21	1'56	2'20	07	..	19'62	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	
15	313	4,910	21	8	..	25	13	67	110	23	..	573	39	..	2	..	..	2	..	33	
2	303	4,758	14	18	..	15	10	57	90	36	..	729	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	
16	319	4,670	21	16	..	19	14	70	68	31	..	792	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	
8	296	4,653	9	14	1	23	12	64	63	44	..	746	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	
77	459	4,974	3	12	2	33	8	68	47	25	..	725	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	
118	1,990	23,965	73	68	8	125	57	325	578	164	..	3,565	210	..	2	..	..	2	..	99	
24	338	4,793	15	14	1	25	11	65	76	33	..	713	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	
41	5'89	63'56	23	24	01	43	19	1'13	1'32	57	..	12'48	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	
1,284	373	16,418	4	61	..	..	40	125	35	55	..	127	35	..	..	..	..	..	3	866	
875	279	14,781	98	8	2	2	31	141	28	81	..	230	38	..	..	..	..	..	3	390	
1,495	309	16,574	9	42	46	2	29	123	41	58	..	236	37	..	..	..	..	..	3	393	
1,095	730	15,276	17	13	35	1	32	98	34	141	..	159	52	..	..	..	..	..	4	393	
1,399	332	15,331	25	47	24	1	31	123	30	123	..	190	54	..	..	..	..	..	17	354	
8,148	2,023	73,880	153	191	107	6	163	620	163	462	..	942	216	..	..	..	..	..	30	1,366	
1,230	406	15,776	31	38	21	1	33	124	34	92	..	163	43	..	..	..	..	..	6	273	
7'33	2'42	94'20	18	22	12	006	19	73	20	54	..	1'12	25	..	..	..	..	..	03	2'22	
241	413	9,233	12	42	..	3	4	61	101	54	..	241	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	
154	353	8,904	39	11	..	3	4	57	87	80	..	575	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	
64	316	8,685	23	31	5	10	11	60	70	78	..	600	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	
54	263	8,432	14	13	7	6	4	44	63	97	..	621	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	
205	300	8,657	10	25	2	18	8	63	35	34	..	550	38	..	2	..	..	2	..	26	
718	1,644	43,944	93	122	14	40	31	305	359	393	..	2,537	320	..	2	..	..	2	..	150	
144	329	8,739	29	24	3	6	6	61	72	79	..	515	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	
1'40	3'42	91'37	20	24	03	08	06	03	74	32	..	5'35	06	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	
58	292	8,222	4	43	3	6	..	53	25	61	..	36	24	..	..	..	..	..	14	43	
23	309	8,039	11	33	..	1	17	62	23	119	..	62	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	
58	376	8,235	3	31	3	2	3	43	13	111	..	43	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	
30	93	7,993	7	32	9	1	5	54	22	111	..	36	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	
56	190	7,902	..	50	5	4	2	61	20	124	..	37	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	
240	1,051	40,441	25	194	20	11	33	233	198	523	..	266	290	..	..	..	..	..	14	163	
43	210	8,039	5	39	4	2	7	57	22	105	..	59	40	..	..	..	..	..	3	33	
54	2'49	96'10	05	43	04	02	08	07	23	1'24	..	02	47	..	..	..	..	..	03	39	



APPENDIX B

Cultivated and uncultivated

Number of Villages.											I.—Cereals and							
	Gross cropped area.	Deduct twice cropped.	Deduct crops in unassessed land.	Not assessed cropped area.	Fakoms.	Total area occupied for cultivation.	Cultivable waste unoccupied and unassessed.	Forest.	Other including un-cultivable.	Gross area.								
											Rice.	Jowari.	Muchand.	Sawa.	Other cereals.	Lentil.	Pigeon pea.	Korogram.
<i>New Group No. VI.</i>	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1910-11	17,278	2,246	..	15,032	8,301	23,333	644	4,317	2,960	31,256	7,987	1,308	2,816	1,830	608	772	58	619
1911-12	16,859	1,178	..	15,181	9,154	24,335	944	4,319	2,961	32,559	8,036	1,351	2,738	1,598	203	703	55	676
1912-13	18,534	3,139	..	15,395	8,937	24,332	644	4,319	2,962	32,257	8,002	1,347	2,561	1,537	401	1,928	58	772
1913-14	16,840	2,447	..	14,393	9,937	24,330	646	4,319	2,963	32,258	7,606	1,298	2,569	1,243	207	1,464	57	660
1914-15	16,750	2,595	..	14,155	10,177	24,332	525	4,319	3,033	32,259	7,792	1,286	2,491	1,151	355	1,618	34	554
<b>Total</b>	<b>85,761</b>	<b>11,605</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>74,156</b>	<b>46,506</b>	<b>120,662</b>	<b>3,408</b>	<b>21,593</b>	<b>14,929</b>	<b>1,60,589</b>	<b>39,422</b>	<b>6,585</b>	<b>13,173</b>	<b>7,359</b>	<b>1,816</b>	<b>6,485</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>3,281</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>17,152</b>	<b>2,321</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>14,831</b>	<b>9,301</b>	<b>24,132</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>4,319</b>	<b>2,936</b>	<b>32,118</b>	<b>7,884</b>	<b>1,317</b>	<b>2,635</b>	<b>1,472</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>656</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>45.96</b>	<b>7.67</b>	<b>15.36</b>	<b>8.58</b>	<b>2.12</b>	<b>7.56</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3.82</b>
<i>New Group No. VII.</i>																		
1910-11	7,763	420	1	7,342	8,938	16,280	627	88	1,201	18,196	2,786	88	1,135	1,988	45	169	19	304
1911-12	8,071	414	..	7,657	8,620	15,277	211	88	1,242	17,818	3,032	47	938	1,964	35	172	30	489
1912-13	7,914	382	43	7,491	8,791	16,282	211	88	1,242	17,823	2,743	58	1,166	1,925	69	155	2	400
1913-14	7,657	388	..	7,169	9,113	16,282	211	88	1,242	17,823	2,757	34	1,174	1,852	59	178	6	332
1914-15	7,191	413	..	6,778	9,496	16,274	217	88	1,243	17,822	2,593	36	1,003	1,739	71	202	6	388
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,496</b>	<b>2,017</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>31,437</b>	<b>44,958</b>	<b>81,395</b>	<b>1,477</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>6,176</b>	<b>89,482</b>	<b>13,960</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>5,465</b>	<b>9,262</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>1,913</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>7,699</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7,287</b>	<b>8,992</b>	<b>16,279</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>1,234</b>	<b>17,896</b>	<b>2,792</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1,093</b>	<b>1,852</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>383</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>30.26</b>	<b>.55</b>	<b>14.19</b>	<b>24.05</b>	<b>.72</b>	<b>2.27</b>	<b>.18</b>	<b>4.97</b>
<i>New Group No. VIII.</i>																		
1910-11	10,543	34	196	10,313	19,795	30,108	1,294	28,173	2,515	62,020	3,261	..	2,021	3,608	31	11	9	96
1911-12	11,233	19	137	11,077	19,182	30,259	1,149	28,173	2,514	62,095	2,973	1	2,333	4,189	11	7	16	104
1912-13	11,047	47	1,970	9,030	19,417	28,447	2,982	28,173	2,495	62,097	2,986	..	2,083	3,766	46	10	1	133
1913-14	10,584	35	1,970	8,579	19,876	28,455	2,971	28,173	2,489	62,088	3,018	..	2,275	3,518	34	2	7	135
1914-15	9,241	36	2,381	6,824	21,251	28,075	3,858	28,181	2,275	61,889	2,778	1	1,887	3,180	31	2	4	77
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,648</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>6,654</b>	<b>45,823</b>	<b>99,521</b>	<b>145,344</b>	<b>11,754</b>	<b>1,40,873</b>	<b>12,288</b>	<b>3,10,259</b>	<b>15,016</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10,599</b>	<b>18,261</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>646</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>10,530</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1,331</b>	<b>9,165</b>	<b>19,904</b>	<b>29,069</b>	<b>2,351</b>	<b>28,173</b>	<b>2,458</b>	<b>62,052</b>	<b>3,003</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2,120</b>	<b>3,652</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>109</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>28.51</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>20.13</b>	<b>34.65</b>	<b>.29</b>	<b>.06</b>	<b>.06</b>	<b>1.03</b>
<i>New Group No. IX.</i>																		
1910-11	3,364	30	37	2,969	8,716	11,685	7,820	37,457	1,893	58,845	992	..	628	638	20	7	1	47
1911-12	3,116	47	..	3,068	8,519	11,587	8,292	37,457	1,834	59,220	1,210	..	700	681	14	23	1	26
1912-13	3,721	137	..	3,584	9,648	13,232	6,543	37,557	1,884	59,116	1,351	..	780	1,242	30	50	..	31
1913-14	3,319	68	31	3,219	9,364	13,183	6,595	37,457	1,862	59,117	1,355	..	863	721	16	39	..	33
1914-15	3,870	102	17	3,751	9,853	13,604	6,175	37,457	1,880	59,116	1,354	..	1,102	974	27	51	..	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,389</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>16,591</b>	<b>46,700</b>	<b>63,291</b>	<b>35,425</b>	<b>1,87,285</b>	<b>9,413</b>	<b>2,95,414</b>	<b>6,262</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>4,078</b>	<b>4,456</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>177</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>3,478</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>3,318</b>	<b>9,340</b>	<b>12,658</b>	<b>7,085</b>	<b>37,457</b>	<b>1,883</b>	<b>59,083</b>	<b>1,259</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>36.19</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>23.46</b>	<b>25.61</b>	<b>.60</b>	<b>.97</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1.06</b>

THE BELGAUM TALUKA—continued.

No.	Crops.											Sugars.		Fibres.			Drugs and Narcotics.				Fruit and vegetables including root crops.	Remarks.
	Area Crops.											Sugarcane.	Others.	Cotton.	Others.	Dyes.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.	Fodder.		
Field pas.	Other pulses.	Total Chana I and II.	of	Til.	Niger Seed.	Ground-nut.	Safflower seed.	Others.	Total.	Chillies.	Chillies.										Others.	Cotton.
345	804	16,587	3	168	13	8	..	100	48	66	..	..	2	20	..	2	..	2	..	26		
82	77	15,779	9	159	100	25	..	293	47	83	..	..	2	46	..	3	..	3	..	67		
687	780	248	8	149	387	1	..	545	67	90	..	..	14	74	..	3	..	3	..	78		
730	647	154	48	123	331	3	5	515	49	101	..	..	6	67	..	9	..	9	..	73		
220	654	176	54	95	156	..	2	807	39	100	..	..	..	65	..	6	..	6	..	51		
2172	959	82,056	122	697	937	37	7	1,850	250	440	..	..	42	302	..	39	..	39	..	295		
222	542	192	24	139	197	7	1	370	50	88	..	..	8	60	..	7	..	7	..	59		
217	318	111	95.07	14	81	114	04	05	215	29	51	..	04	35	..	04	..	04	..	24		
67	169	6,719	..	592	4	..	1	597	40	112	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	184		
92	145	5,934	69	534	21	..	..	624	40	109	..	..	1	19	..	..	..	..	..	228		
69	202	6,782	50	543	104	..	..	707	32	116	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	272		
57	136	5,435	728	380	80	..	..	598	29	154	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	257		
77	155	6,263	38	472	51	..	..	661	27	170	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	154		
356	807	33,183	285	2,521	274	..	1	3,081	168	661	..	..	2	61	..	..	..	..	..	1,095		
71	161	6,637	57	504	55	..	..	616	34	132	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	219		
92	209	86.20	73	6.54	71	..	..	6	44	171	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	284		
14	2	0,058	..	1,319	2	..	1	1,322	41	30	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	62		
4	3	9,641	..	1,417	32	..	..	1,395	40	28	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	56		
16	..	6,041	..	1,708	37	50	..	1,801	38	18	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	92		
20	3	9,012	15	1,389	34	..	..	1,394	37	27	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	97		
15	7	7,982	32	1,053	9	..	..	1,094	38	24	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	58		
69	12	44,729	47	6,886	164	50	1	7,106	187	197	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	365		
14	3	1,946	9	3,377	33	10	..	1,401	37	26	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	73		
13	02	34.5	09	13.07	31	09	..	13.80	35	23	..	..	..	02	..	..	..	..	..	089		
10	10	2,358	..	368	..	..	..	268	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35		
19	7	2,881	..	199	..	..	..	199	4	6	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	17		
70	21	3,575	..	76	..	..	..	76	7	10	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	50		
47	12	3,092	..	167	..	..	..	167	5	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40		
55	6	3,607	..	211	..	..	..	211	3	12	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	36		
201	61	15,513	..	921	..	..	..	921	24	48	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	178		
40	12	3,103	..	184	..	..	..	184	5	10	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	36		
113	34	89.21	..	5.29	..	..	..	5.29	14	28	..	..	..	08	..	..	..	..	..	103		

## APPENDIX C.

Details of population according to occupation for the Belgaum Taluka including Chandgad Petha according to Imperial census of 1911.

Agricultural Population.				N. A. Population.	Remarks.
Having interest in land.		Labourers.	Total		
Tenants and Sub-sharers.	Other land-holders.				
1	2	3	4	5	6
65,595	3,528	15,263	84,386	52,491	

## APPENDIX D.

Agricultural stock of the 133 Government villages in the Belgaum Taluka of the Belgaum Collectorate during the year 1915-16.

Number of villages.	Cattle.											Horses and	Sheep.	Goats.	Plough.		Carts.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.
	For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk cattle.		Young stock.		Total.				Small.	Large (i.e. of).	For passenger.	For produce and goods.	
	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	He-buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo-calves.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1885-86	17,816	7,897	86	24	1,382	45	12,694	7,663	9,885	4,561	61,902	498	2,886	3,607	8,552	1,195	184	3,393	..
Khasbag.	29	9	..	..	5	1	17	54	15	28	153	4	3	52	4	2	4	7	..
Badas.	187	67	..	..	..	..	104	23	22	3	406	1	..	16	95	..	..	25	..
Belvatti.	180	74	..	..	..	..	81	22	22	5	334	..	..	34	61	..	..	21	..
Total ..	18,161	8,047	86	24	1,387	46	12,898	7,662	9,944	4,592	62,795	503	2,889	3,708	8,712	1,197	198	3,447	..
1915-16 ..	16,064	4,603	45	27	576	85	10,612	9,126	9,665	6,625	57,423	150	1,835	3,912	8,988	368	226	3,544	..
Khasbag.	64	12	..	..	1	..	8	40	6	19	150	..	34	5	..	12	..	4	..
Badas.	120	40	..	..	..	..	62	27	26	5	280	..	..	..	64	..	..	16	..
Belvatti.	73	62	..	..	..	..	36	19	10	2	200	..	..	13	66	..	..	11	..
Total ..	16,321	4,717	45	27	577	85	10,717	9,211	9,707	6,651	58,053	150	1,869	3,930	9,108	330	226	3,575	..

## APPENDIX E.

Shops, industrial, etc., in the 133 villages of the Belgaum Taluka, Belgaum District.

Liquor shops.	Hand industries.					Mechanical power.					Remarks.
	Oil presses.	Cotton looms.	Woollen looms.	Silk looms.	Gins.	Gins.	Rice husking machine.	Cotton presses.	Flour mill.	Match factory.	
29	270	1,867	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1885-86.
34	128	(1205)	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	1915-16.

APPENDIX F.

(OLD APPENDIX J.)

Wells, Bhudkis, Tanks, and the other sources of water-supply in the Government villages of the Belgaum Taluka, Belgaum Collectorate, for the year 1914-15.

Wells, Bhudkis and the like.																													
1	Serial number.	2	Number of Villages.	For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings, but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		27	Remarks.		
				3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24			25	26
	133	87	50	1,357	1,207	31	14	8	29	..	18	..	2	19	7	152	39	12	..	40	..	7	..	141	11		For the year 1886-87.		
	Khasbag	8	13	128	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	Badas	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1			
	Belvatti	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	Shirgaon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		For the year 1914-15.	
	133	138	314	1,004	857	57	166	119	14	14	111	15	45	21	115	21	5	5	48	..	7	2	41	2	2				
	Khasbag	14	75	..	140	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	Badas	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	Belvatti	..	4	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			

*Abstract of Appendix F.*

Taluka.	Details.	Wells, Bhandkis and the like.		Tanks.		Other sources.		Remarks.
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Belgaum.	For irrigation ..	152	393	14	111	5	48	
	For drinking of supply human beings but not for irrigation ..	1,994	1,013	15	46	..	7	
	For cattle and washing and other purposes, etc. ..	57	168	21	115	3	41	
	Total ..	2,203	1,574	50	272	7	96	
	In disuse ..	..	135	..	27	..	4	
	Total ..	2,203	1,709	50	299	7	100	
Total for 1886-87 ..		1,562	1,388	19	224	59	155	

## APPENDIX G.

Selling value of dry crop lands in the villages of the Belgaum Taluka, District Belgaum.

Serial number in Appendix L.	Name of Village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
1	2	3 *	4	5	6	7
<i>Group I.</i>		<i>A. g.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>		
1	Bagowadi ..	49 28	102 7 0	8,745	85.24	
2	Siddanbhavi ..	27 9	31 0 0	680	21.93	
3	Senkinkankop ..	47 32	73 13 2	3,680	49.85	
4	Hulikatti ..	52 1	52 11 4	2,720	51.61	
5	Arlikatti ..	71 34	64 1 0	6,685	102.79	
6	Giriyal ..	86 6	114 3 6	10,191	89.23	
7	Chik Bagowadi ..	43 26	85 6 8	5,773	67.59	
8	Mutnal ..	12 28	27 12 0	1,300	46.85	
9	Benchinmardi ..	83 39	135 14 8	10,900	80.20	
10	Bassapur ..	43 7	48 4 4	2,805	58.12	
11	Gaddi Karvinkop ..	50 11	82 4 0	2,780	33.79	
12	Chandan Hosur ..	8 0	7 0 0	370	52.85	
	<b>Total</b> ..	<b>576 18</b>	<b>824 13 8</b>	<b>56,629</b>	<b>....</b>	
	<b>Averages per acre</b> ..	<b>....</b>	<b>1 6 10</b>	<b>98.16</b>	<b>67.24</b>	
<i>Group II.</i>						
13	Kalarkop ..	7 13	4 8 0	110	24.44	
14	Sutgatti Halgimardi ..	5 25	7 8 0	350	46.66	
15	Virpankop ..	23 9	39 8 0	2,300	58.22	
16	Kukdoli ..	1 37	3 8 0	100	28.57	
17	Bendigeri ..	33 5	52 2 0	3,600	69.07	
	<b>Total</b> ..	<b>71 9</b>	<b>107 2 0</b>	<b>6,460</b>	<b>226.96</b>	
	<b>Averages per acre</b> ..	<b>....</b>	<b>1 8 9</b>	<b>90.69</b>	<b>60.46</b>	
<i>Group III.</i>						
18	Belgaum ..	18 38	29 4 0	3,809.8	132.39	
	Khaahag (Inam) ..	3 3	2 8 0	300	120.00	
19	Shindoli ..	27 17	16 9 0	1,053	63.58	
20	Kudchi ..	21 17	7 14 8	350	44.24	
21	Kanbargi ..	14 26	15 12 0	1,469	93.20	
22	Chandgad ..	4 18	5 8 0	149	27.09	
23	Muchandi ..	1 9	0 12 8	200	253.15	
24	Nilgi ..	3 1	4 8 0	400	88.88	
25	Hindalgi ..	35 31	15 13 8	1,730	109.14	
26	Dhamne S. Belgaum ..	9 16	11 0 0	230	20.90	
27	Kangrali ..	5 38	5 0 0	396	79.20	
28	Mannur ..	6 7	2 8 0	80	32.00	
	<b>Total</b> ..	<b>151 21</b>	<b>117 0 0</b>	<b>10,166.8</b>	<b>....</b>	
	<b>Averages per acre</b> ..	<b>....</b>	<b>0 12 3</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>87.14</b>	
<i>Group IV.</i>						
29	Pangutti ..	19 25	19 0 0	2,700	142.1	
30	Gutti ..	24 1	30 0 0	90	3.	
31	Rangadholi ..	14 27	15 0 0	1,150	76.66	
32	Kanvikarvinkop ..	28 37	21 14 8	780	31.30	
33	Ankalgi ..	17 34	8 0 0	266	33.32	
34	Nagerhal ..	14 18	17 14 0	745	41.07	
35	Nandi ..	6 29	5 5 4	100	18.76	
36	Nandihalli ..	107 17	60 0 0	1,270	21.16	
37	Nagenhatti ..	18 9	13 14 8	350	25.08	
	<b>Total</b> ..	<b>251 37</b>	<b>194 0 8</b>	<b>7,451</b>	<b>....</b>	
	<b>Averages per acre</b> ..	<b>....</b>	<b>0 12 3</b>	<b>29.56</b>	<b>38.4</b>	
<i>Group V.</i>						
38	Hulikavi ..	13 28	6 0 0	150	25.	
39	Badas ..	5 12	2 14 0	150	52.26	
40	Gojpati ..	1 35	7 0 7	200	28.44	
41	Desur ..	74 7	52 8 0	715	13.61	
42	Gunji ..	21 28	8 6 11	300	35.88	
43	Jankatti ..	96 35	60 13 11	1,015	16.67	
44	Vaghvade ..	49 9	22 5 4	670	30.	
	<b>Total</b> ..	<b>261 34</b>	<b>159 15 9</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>....</b>	
	<b>Averages per acre</b> ..	<b>....</b>	<b>0 9 9</b>	<b>12.21</b>	<b>20.01</b>	

Serial number in Appendix L.	Name of Village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Group VI.</i>	A. g.	Ra. a. p.	Ra.		
47	Kudnur ..	12 0	10 0 0	540	54.	
48	Rajgoli Budruk ..	9 9	8 2 8	660	80.88	
49	Kini ..	1 8	0 8 0	18	32.	
50	Kowad ..	0 18	0 4 0	20	80.	
51	Kalkundri ..	41 20	18 8 0	1,400	75.67	
52	Dundge ..	6 14	2 0 0	420	210.	
53	Chinchani ..	30 6	5 0 0	600	30.	
54	Kagni ..	1 29	0 4 0	60	240.	
55	Kitwad ..	3 19	2 2 8	325	150.48	
56	Nitur K. Kini ..	32 35	6 11 0	2,450	366.78	
57	Ghulewadi ..	8 9	7 4 0	260	35.72	
58	Mahalewadi ..	7 24	1 10 0	185	114.19	
59	Kadalge Budruk ..	4 10	1 3 2	500	423.57	
60	Nagardale ..	0 8	0 1 0	30	480.	
61	Kaulge ..	12 27	2 0 0	100	50.	
62	Hosur ..	20 9	8 8 0	650	76.47	
63	Sundi ..	2 21	1 8 0	160	106.66	
	Total ..	194 26	75 10 6	8,376	.....	
	Averages per acre ..	.....	0 6 1	43.03	113.23	
	<i>Group VII.</i>					
66	Belgundi ..	48 12	17 12 0	652	36.73	
67	Bagilge Dukarwadi ..	20 1	4 5 5	135	31.17	
68	Mangaon ..	27 22	6 3 6	390	57.16	
69	Yelobail ..	15 38	9 7 5	445	47.04	
71	Basarge ..	40 13	16 8 0	248	15.03	
72	Karva ..	54 31	18 0 0	730	40.55	
73	Tadsinhal ..	26 4	7 0 0	500	71.42	
	Total ..	233 1	79 4 4	3,100	.....	
	Averages per acre ..	.....	0 5 5	13.3	39.11	
	<i>Group VIII.</i>					
81	Nittur K. Katgali ..	5 21	1 4 0	25	20.	
86	Bahadurwadi ..	0 6	0 1 0	4	64.	
83	Kiniye ..	11 18	3 0 0	100	33.33	
84	Rankundi ..	12 13	7 0 0	450	64.28	
85	Tudiye ..	14 0	4 0 0	25	6.25	
	Total ..	43 18	15 5 0	604	.....	
	Averages per acre ..	.....	0 5 7	13.9	39.71	
	<i>Group IX.</i>					
118	Sonarwadi ..	10 6	3 0 0	100	33.33	
119	Morab ..	6 28	2 0 0	5	2.5	
120	Bailur ..	47 35	10 8 0	250	23.54	
121	Betgiri ..	19 27	6 0 0	25	4.16	
123	Uchhvada ..	85 12	25 0 0	475	19.	
	Total ..	169 28	46 8 0	855	.....	
	Averages per acre ..	.....	0 4 4	5.04	18.66	

APPENDIX G<sup>1</sup>—(old App. K).

Selling value of rice lands in the villages of the Belgaum Taluka, District Belgaum.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
<i>Group I.</i>						
8	Mutnal	A. g. 0 39	Rs. a p. 5 8 0	300	54.55	
	Total	0 39	5 8 0	800	...	
	Average per acre	...	5 10 3	307.7	54.55	
<i>Group II.</i>						
15	Virpankop	1 25	5 0 0	250	50	
	Total	1 25	5 0 0	250	...	
	Average per acre	...	3 1 1	158.84	50.11	
<i>Group III.</i>						
18	Belgaum	50 32	998 9 1	27,015	68.6	
19	Shindoli	0 34	2 10 8	450	169.16	
20	Kudchi	6 18	34 12 0	2,140	61.58	
21	Kanbargi	19 6	107 6 3	7,145	66.32	
23	Muchandi	13 1	71 15 4	7,685	106.80	
24	Nilji	10 27½	68 0 0	3,385	49.78	
25	Hindalgi	0 22½	0 12 0	190	178.53	
26	Dhamue, S. Belgaum	22 35	130 4 3	5,485	42.10	
27	Kangrali	4 12	22 0 0	915	41.59	
28	Mannur	4 33½	26 9 6	2,000	75.22	
	Total	132 16½	857 15 1	56,350	...	
	Average per acre	...	6 7 8	425.6	65.68	
<i>Group IV.</i>						
38	Ankalgi	0 16	1 12 0	90	17.14	
36	Nandihalli	2 4	15 0 0	180	12	
37	Naganhatti	0 18	2 0 0	90	45	
	Total	2 38	18 12 0	300	...	
	Average per acre	...	6 5 9	101.69	15.99	
<i>Group V.</i>						
42	Gunjgi	0 39	6 0 0	100	16.66	
45	Vaghvade	1 31	4 5 4	95	21.94	
46	Santi Bastwad	3 26	12 8 0	380	30.4	
	Total	6 16	22 13 4	575	...	
	Average per acre	...	3 8 6	90	25.49	
<i>Group VI.</i>						
47	Kudnur	2 16	13 8 0	800	59.26	
48	Rajgoli	3 4	16 0 0	875	54.7	
49	Kini	0 17	1 15 2	48	24.62	
50	Kowad	1 22	5 0 0	300	60	
51	Kalkundri	6 26	29 12 0	3,925	131.93	
52	Dundge	1 3	4 0 0	250	62.5	
54	Kagni	0 20	2 10 8	235	88.93	
56	Nitur K. Kini	4 18	19 0 0	1,400	73.68	
57	Ghulewadi	2 12	10 0 0	800	80	
58	Mahalewadi	1 32	6 12 0	680	97.77	
59	Kadalge B.	2 26	12 5 4	900	72.99	
60	Nagardale	0 19	2 2 0	50	23.58	
61	Kaulge	1 36	8 0 0	400	50	
63	Sundi	1 10	4 4 0	195	48.23	
64	Hundlewadi	1 39	8 8 0	500	58.82	
	Total	32 20	143 13 2	11,338	...	
	Average per acre	...	4 6 8	348.86	78.92	



Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
<i>Group VII.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.			
66	Belgundi	4 14	17 14 0	1,100	61.92	
67	Bagilge Dukarvadi	1 8	5 8 4	320	61.42	
68	Mangaon	1 39	8 0 0	800	100.	
71	Basarge	2 18	5 8 0	850	63.68	
72	Karve	4 28	15 0 0	2,000	133.33	
73	Tadsinhal	1 7	4 0 0	200	50.	
74	Dholgarvadi	1 20	4 0 0	400	100.	
75	Halkarni	2 26	14 0 0	1,490	106.43	
	Total	19 30	78 9 7	6,660	...	
	Average per acre	...	3 11 6	337.22	90.65	
<i>Group VIII.</i>						
82	Karle	0 38	3 6 0	200	59.84	
...	Badas (Inam)	1 9	4 0 0	200	50.	
...	Belvatti (do.)	9 21	29 5 4	1,480	50.46	
83	Kiniye	1 10	3 0 0	200	66.66	
84	Rankunde	2 32	10 5 4	130	12.58	
85	Tudiye	0 8	0 10 0	40	64.	
89	Nandavade	1 38	3 0 0	100	33.33	
94	Patna	0 15	1 0 0	15	15.	
105	Kitvade	0 6	0 12 0	30	40.	
96	Hallarvadi	0 13	1 5 4	100	75.19	
97	Madavale	1 18	6 0 0	50	8.33	
98	Kolindre	2 5	6 13 4	495	72.47	
100	Savarde	0 8½	1 6 1	200	144.93	
103	Khamdale	2 33	6 8 0	100	15.38	
107	Jelugade	0 27	2 2 8	162	75.64	
109	Ohandgad	2 19	7 11 4	700	90.8	
110	Jambre	0 17	1 0 0	40	40.	
111	Umgaon	0 4	0 4 0	30	120.	
113	Nagve	1 31	4 2 0	158	38.85	
114	Bhogoli	0 37	1 3 0	100	66.66	
115	Pilni	0 18	0 8 0	12	24.	
116	Gudavale	0 15	0 12 0	30	40.	
117	Parle	1 0	3 10 8	200	54.64	
	Total	33 17½	99 2 1	4,772	...	
	Average per acre	...	2 15 4	142.7	48.21	
<i>Group IX.</i>						
112	Morab	1 5	4 0 0	140	35.	
120	Bailur	2 5	7 0 0	100	14.29	
125	Kokti	2 37	6 0 0	200	33.33	
132	Kodali	0 31	1 10 6	66	39.76	
	Total	6 38	18 10 6	506	...	
	Average per acre	...	2 10 11	72.8	27.13	

APPENDIX G<sup>2</sup>—(old Appendix K).

Selling value of mixed lands in the villages of the Belgaum Taluka, District Belgaum.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
<i>Note.</i> —Only sales during the last 10 years have been included.						
<i>Group I.</i>						
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.			
1	Bagewadi	12 16	18 4 0	900	49-31	
3	Sanainaikankop	4 24	5 2 0	475	92-77	
5	Arikatti	14 29	86 0 0	1,900	52-77	
6	Giryal	8 0	9 0 0	850	94-44	
7	Chik Bagewadi	19 18	27 0 8	1,766	65-31	
8	Mutnal	4 37	11 0 0	800	27-27	
11	Gaddi Karvinkop	18 26	42 8 0	740	17-41	
12	Chandanhosur	18 32	26 0 0	1,800	50-	
	Total	101 22	174 14 6	8,231	...	
	Average per acre	...	1 14 3	81 0 8	47-05	
<i>Group II.</i>						
13	Kalarkop	18 1	24 12 0	1,400	56-56	
14	Sutgatti Halgimardi	4 7	3 8 0	240	68-57	
15	Virpankop	17 0	37 12 0	2,550	67-55	
16	Kukdoli	7 37	18 0 8	680	37-69	
17	Bendigeri	86 17	78 18 4	2,300	29-17	
	Total	83 12	162 14 0	7,170	...	
	Average per acre	...	1 15 3	86-07	44-02	
<i>Group III.</i>						
18	Belgaum	18 29	136 4 6	10,760	78-9	
...	Khasbag	0 9	1 2 8	65	56-08	
19	Shindoli	0 32	3 12 0	140	37-33	
20	Kudchi	4 18	17 0 0	1,860	80-	
21	Kanbargi	13 5	66 8 9	6,355	95-5	
23	Muchandi	4 6	19 6 0	1,065	54-98	
24	Nilji	8 21	44 0 10	2,103	47-67	
26	Dhamne	25 23	84 8 0	2,450	28-99	
27	Kangrali	2 31	13 10 8	200	...	
	Total	78 22	386 5 5	24,495	...	
	Average per acre	...	4 14 8	311 13 4	63-51	
<i>Group IV.</i>						
32	Kanvikarvinkop	25 37	47 12 0	2,230	46-7	
33	Ankalgi	1 0	1 8 0	45	30-	
34	Nagerhal	9 25	5 0 0	200	40-	
36	Nandihalli	4 11	13 2 8	800	60-74	
37	Naganhatti	15 33	34 0 0	850	26-17	
	Total	56 26	101 6 8	4,125	...	
	Average per acre	...	1 12 7	72-81	40-66	
<i>Group V.</i>						
39	Badas	1 5	3 8 0	400	114-28	
41	Desur	18 34	44 14 0	850	18-94	
42	Gunji	9 12	22 8 0	860	38-22	
44	Bidarbhavi	5 19	6 9 11	500	75-64	
	Total	34 20	77 7 11	2,610	...	
	Average per acre	...	2 4 0	75-65	33-62	
<i>Group VI.</i>						
47	Kudnur	8 4	46 3 9	3,400	73-54	
48	Rajoli	6 14	5 0 0	200	40-	
49	Kimi	0 33	1 0 0	110	110-	
50	Kowad	8 29	25 13 0	2,260	87-22	
53	Chinohni	1 7	3 0 0	500	166-66	
54	Kagni	10 36	11 0 0	400	36-27	
55	Kitwad	7 32½	11 4 0	500	44-44	
56	Nitur	10 36	25 3 8	2,235	88-59	
58	Mahalewadi	1 20	1 8 0	200	183-33	
60	Nagardale	1 0	4 9 0	271	59-42	
63	Sundi	3 12	6 0 0	400	66-66	
	Total	60 23½	140 9 5	10,486	...	
	Average per acre	...	2 5 0	172-79	74-8	

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
<i>Group VII.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.			
67	Bagilge Dukarvadi	1 30	5 0 0	500	100	
68	Mangaon	7 5	29 11 5	1,710	72.12	
69	Yelebail	3 33	8 0 0	600	75	
71	Basarge	2 38	2 0 0	30	15	
72	Karve	27 18	24 0 0	500	20.81	
75	Halkarui	0 35	3 4 0	240	73.85	
	Total	48 39	65 15 5	3,580	...	
	Average per acre	...	1 8 0	81.36	54.24	
<i>Group VIII.</i>						
83	Kiniye	5 25	14 7 0	340	23.56	
85	Tudiye	7 31	9 0 0	80	8.88	
87	Hajgoli	2 14	6 0 0	125	20.83	
95	Kalivade	0 39	2 0 0	50	25	
108	Khamdale	1 14	1 3 9	50	40.65	
104	Kokre	0 36	1 8 0	42	28	
107	Jelugade	6 4	4 4 0	150	35.29	
117	Paria	9 38	5 1 10	940	66.54	
115	Pilni	2 0	1 4 0	25	20	
	Total	52 1	44 12 7	1,202	...	
	Average per acre	...	0 13 9	22.89	26.81	
<i>Group IX.</i>						
119	Morab	4 4	7 8 0	300	40	
120	Bailur	23 25	18 8 0	199	10.3	
122	Baknur	1 31	5 0 0	100	20	
125	Kokti	22 25	31 8 0	615	19.52	
127	Kolik	15 8	5 0 0	42	8.4	
132	Kodali	3 1	6 2 0	37	6.05	
	Total	70 14	68 10 0	1,233	...	
	Average per acre	...	0 15 7	17.39	17.99	

## APPENDIX H (Old Appendix M).

## Leases of dry crop lands in the villages of the Belgaum Taluka, District Belgaum.

[Note.—Brackets indicate that leases are too few for a reliable average to be taken.]

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	No. of times the assessment represented by the rental value.	Index.	
<i>Group No. I.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.	
1	Bagewadi	128 6	265 0 0	1,665 2 6	6.24	7-13.0	
2	Siddanbhavi	69 27	99 6 8	483 3 7	4.86	6-1.0	
3	Sankinaikankop	66 34	78 2 8	406 5 2	5.19	6-3.0	
4	Hulikatti	84 31	109 0 0	452 10 2	4.15	5-9.0	
5	Arikatti	109 14	134 13 4	978 1 1	7.25	9-1.0	
6	Giriyal	136 3	190 1 4	1,241 6 5	6.53	8-3.6	
7	Chik-Bagewadi	145 36	300 8 0	1,465 1 0	4.87	6-1.0	
8	Mutnal	125 18	256 14 0	991 14 4	3.86	4.13.0	
9	Benchinmardi	193 9	283 2 8	1,725 0 1	6.9	7-10.0	
10	Basapur	88 12	50 4 0	340 14 6	6.78	8-7.6	
11	Gaddikarvinkop	23 36	34 0 0	119 1 0	3.50	4-6.0	
12	Chandanhosur	62 26	54 8 0	222 10 8	4.8	4-1.28	3 khalsa. 4 Inam.
	Total	1,180 12	1,855 12 8	10,091 7 2	...	...	
	Average per acre	...	1 9 2	8 8 8	5.7	...	
<i>Group No. II.</i>							
13	Kalarkop	57 18	72 15 3	209 13 1	2.87	2-13.9	
14	Sutgatti-Halgimardi	71 5	79 9 4	276 5 0	3.47	8-7.5	
15	Virpantop	45 18	67 0 0	190 0 6	2.83	2-13.28	
16	Kukdoli	16 35	24 3 10	68 6 4	3.64	3-10.2	3 khalsa. 1 Inam.
17	Bandigeri	67 34	109 8 0	435 5 3	3.98	3-15.7	
	Total	260 30	353 4 5	1,199 14 2	...	...	
	Average per acre	...	1 5 7	4 6 0	3.4	...	
<i>Group No. III.</i>							
18	Belgaum	55 39	52 0 0	124 0 0	2.38	2-3.7	
...	Khasbag (Inam)	10 13	12 0 0	80 0 0	6.27	...	
19	Shindoli	43 6½	23 4 0	112 0 0	4.81	3-14.5	
20	Kudchi	51 23	24 12 0	117 10 4	4.75	3-13.7	
21	Kanbargi	99 39	101 0 4	397 1 2	3.93	3-3.9	
22	Muchandi	26 31	15 4 0	25 7 2	1.66	1-6.0	
23	Chandgad	23 29	34 0 0	105 13 6	3.11	2-34.0	
24	Nilji	13 22	26 4 0	43 4 0	1.64	1-5.3	
25	Hindalgi	143 13	95 8 0	306 5 6	3.2	2-6.4	
26	Dhamne S. Belgaum	85 32	82 10 8	373 15 2	4.54	3-6.48	
27	Kangrali	33 18	24 2 8	79 13 0	3.2	2-7.1	
	Total	592 25½	490 13 8	1,785 6 2	...	...	
	Average per acre	...	0 13 8	3 0 6	3.66	...	
<i>Group No. IV.</i>							
29	Pangutti	74 8	57 12 0	165 13 8	2.87	2-13.9	2 khalsa. 8 Inam.
30	Gutti	88 14	79 0 0	187 2 6	2.36	2-5.7	
31	Rangadholi	39 20	36 0 0	190 7 9	5.29	4-15.3	
32	Kanvikarvinkop	110 7	107 8 0	511 4 2	4.75	3-13.7	
33	Ankalgi	68 29	23 0 0	79 8 0	3.45	2-12.8	
34	Nagerhal	6 1	7 4 0	51 9 3	7.11	(5-12)	
35	Nandi	44 17	20 4 0	54 0 0	2.66	2-0.0	
36	Nandihalli	36 27	25 4 0	114 11 2	4.54	2-13.4	
37	Nagenhatti	106 16	76 0 0	154 8 4	2.3	1-4.8	
	Total	609 19	432 0 0	1,509 1 4	...	...	
	Average per acre	...	0 11 4	2 7 6	3.49	...	

APPENDIX H (Old Appendix M)—*contd.*

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	No. of times the assessment represented by the rental value.	Index.	
<i>Group No. V.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.	
38	Hulikavi	22 9	9 6 8	17 13 6	18.9	1-3-5	
39	Badas	147 4	103 15 8	142 3 8	1.36	1-1-6	
40	Gejpatti	17 4	12 1 4	13 13 4	1.13	0-14-7	
41	Deoar	37 25	72 0 0	210 9 6	2.98	1-13-8	
42	Gunji	89 8	57 8 0	203 12 6	3.54	(2.3.4)	
43	Jankatti	16 29	11 0 0	48 0 0	4.36	(2-11-5)	2 Inam cases.
44	Bidarbhavi	23 20	11 0 0	16 8 0	1.5	0-15-0	
46	Santibastwad	25 17	14 12 0	46 11 8	3.16	1-9-23	
45	Vaghvade	81 31	37 0 0	128 2 8	3.46	1-11-63	
Total		360 27	323 11 8	837 11 4	...	...	
Average per acre		...	0 14 7	2 2 9	2.52	...	
<i>Group No. VI.</i>							
47	Kudnur	62 32	38 8 0	164 15 4	4.23	2-6-5	
48	Rajgoli	27 24	20 0 0	85 15 6	4.29	2-6-6	
49	Kini	12 39	4 12 0	17 4 0	3.63	1-13-0	
50	Kowad	18 20	9 4 0	49 9 0	5.35	2-10-8	2 khalsa. 2 Inam.
51	Kalkundri	69 0	43 4 0	247 14 8	5.73	2-13-1	
52	Dundge	34 31	11 0 0	82 11 3	7.51	(3-12-8)	2 khalsa. 1 Inam.
53	Chinchni	84 20	24 6 0	139 9 2	5.72	2-13-7	
54	Kagni	59 22	25 8 0	124 4 0	4.87	2-6-9	
55	Kitwad	47 8	21 5 4	77 4 4	3.62	1-12-9	
56	Nitur K. Kini	62 13	27 2 0	167 8 2	6.18	2-1-4	
57	Ghulewadi	9 10	1 11 0	17 8 0	10.41	(5-3-23)	
58	Mahalewadi	8 0	2 7 0	40 4 8	16.53	2-4-6	
59	Kadalge-Budruk	8 30	4 2 0	20 1 6	4.37	2-6-9	
60	Nagardale	6 12	1 14 0	30 13 2	16.4	(6-3-0)	
61	Kanlge	20 14	8 8 0	20 2 4	3.37	1-2-9	
62	Hosur	38 6	9 8 0	38 8 8	3.0	1-8-0	
63	Sundi	35 35	14 8 0	38 13 6	2.67	1-5-3	
64	Hundlewadi	7 6	1 8 0	10 0 0	6.66	(3-5-23)	
65	Kadalge Khurd	2 36	1 12 0	20 3 2	11.54	(5-12-3)	
Total		610 38	270 15 4	1,383 2 5	...	...	
Average per acre		...	0 7 0	2 2 6	5.14	...	
<i>Group No. VII.</i>							
66	Belgundi	57 35	20 4 0	49 12 0	2.45	1-3-6	
67	Bagige Dukurwadi	127 35	33 8 0	97 11 6	2.91	1-4-3	
68	Mangaon	68 9	14 4 0	51 9 6	3.62	1-9-3	
70	Mandedurg	199 38	60 4 0	204 15 6	3.4	1-7-8	
71	Baarge	76 28	33 6 0	129 6 2	3.37	1-7-6	
72	Karve	195 22	66 4 0	151 10 9	2.28	0-15-9	
73	Tadsinhal	81 24	20 4 0	48 1 2	2.37	1-0-6	
74	Dholgarvadi	17 39	5 8 0	13 12 8	3.41	1-7-8	3 khalsa. 2 Inam.
75	Halkarni	126 24	32 2 9	121 9 0	3.77	1-0-96	
Total		952 14	290 12 9	873 8 9	...	...	
Average per acre		...	0 4 11	0 9 2	2.97	...	
<i>Group No. VIII.</i>							
76	Singinkop	47 14	19 4 0	28 3 2	1.46	01-4-6	
78	Idalhond	31 36	13 8 0	14 12 4	1.9	0-10-9	
79	Ganebail	63 39	22 12 0	25 7 7	1.12	0-8-9	
80	Katgali	297 39	113 4 0	62 7 7	0.55	0-4-4	
81	Nitur K. Katgali	29 26	12 0 0	16 1 6	1.34	0-10-7	
82	Karle	75 8	24 0 0	40 9 0	1.68	0-13-4	
...	Badas (Inam)	16 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	1.33	(0-4-0)	
...	Belvatti (Inam)	42 39	18 4 0	14 13 0	1.11	0-9-0	

## APPENDIX H (Old Appendix M)—concl.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	No. of times the assessment represented by the rental value.	Index.
<i>Group No. VIII—contd.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
83	Kiniye	75 38	33 12 0	59 0 6	1.74	0-13-9
84	Rankunde	19 39	7 8 0	10 14 6	1.45	(0-11-6)
85	Tudiye	194 11	53 8 0	53 8 6	1.0	0-8-0
86	Bahadurvadi	81 5	11 0 0	12 0 0	1.9	0-3-7
87	Hajgoli	75 7	21 0 0	25 10 6	1.23	0-9-6
89	Nandavade	65 3	17 8 0	62 0 0	3.54	0-15-9
90	Asgaon	14 12	3 0 0	21 1 4	7.2	(1-15-6)
91	Karanjgaon	63 27	18 8 0	50 13 0	2.74	0-12-3
92	Ambewadi	12 2	4 2 0	5 9 5	1.35	0-4-7
93	Jangambhatti	34 36	11 2 0	29 5 0	2.63	0-11-8
94	Patne	37 21	10 0 0	31 9 7	3.16	0-14-2
95	Kalivade	60 1	14 8 0	134 6 1	9.26	2-9-6
96	Hallarvadi	86 24	25 4 0	76 0 3	3.1	0-13-5
97	Madavale	96 19	25 4 0	43 14 6	1.73	0-7-8
98	Kolindre	20 26	4 0 0	18 0 0	4.5	(0-15-7)
99	Adure	33 24	5 0 0	38 9 6	3.72	(1-7-5)
100	Savarde	5 9	2 4 0	17 0 1	7.55	(1-10-4)
101	Suliye	14 9	3 0 0	7 13 2	2.60	(0-9-1)
104	Kokre	30 29	4 2 0	11 12 8	2.86	0-10-1
105	Kitvade	157 6	26 12 0	100 9 1	3.75	0-13-1
106	Shevale	43 0	9 0 0	39 0 0	4.33	0-15-1
107	Jelugade	91 35	14 12 0	43 12 8	2.96	0-10-86
108	Raindevade	21 33	3 8 0	19 9 6	5.6	(1-3-6)
109	Chandgad	74 37	14 12 0	90 4 8	6.12	1-5-4
110	Jambre	91 35	14 12 0	43 12 8	2.96	0-13-0
111	Umgaon	139 8	15 2 0	179 1 7	11.37	2-9-5
112	Nahveli	66 7	7 12 0	85 13 6	10.96	2-6-36
113	Nagve	29 34	3 4 0	20 12 4	6.39	(1-6-36)
114	Bhogoli	77 8	18 10 0	38 9 9	2.33	0-9-9
115	Pilni	27 15	4 9 0	26 0 8	5.71	1-4-0
116	Gudevale	120 36	22 0 0	77 0 8	3.27	0-11-4
117	Parle	79 22	12 7 0	34 9 1	2.74	0-10-0
Total		2,561.36	654 14 0	1,696 10 8	...	...
Average per acre		...	0 4 1	0 10 4	2.16	...
<i>Group No. IX.</i>						
118	Sonarvadi	96 20	53 8 0	68 1 0	1.27	0-10-1
119	Morab	64 1	23 4 0	24 1 2	1.3	0-8-2
120	Bailur	4 37	2 8 0	2 11 2	1.8	(0-7-5)
121	Betgeri	78 38	21 8 0	16 4 8	0.75	0-5-2
122	Baknur	133 3	43 2 0	36 3 2	0.83	0-5-8
123	Uchhvade	172 11	55 0 0	51 4 8	0.93	0-6-5
124	Mahalunge	57 35	15 0 0	8 2 4	0.54	0-3-2
125	Kokti	16 7	5 0 0	2 12 8	0.56	(0 3-3)
126	Dhamne S. Bailur	122 2	35 8 0	19 0 0	0.54	0-3-2
127	Kolik	57 10	7 0 0	7 0 0	1.0	0-4-5
130	Morie	11 39	2 0 0	4 0 0	2.0	(0-7-0)
132	Kodale	80 2	4 11 9	10 7 2	2.20	0-7-7
133	Vaghotre	11 38	2 0 0	2 10 0	1.31	(0-4-58)
Total		857 3	270 1 9	252 10 6	...	...
Average per acre		...	0 4 11	0 2 9	0.9	...

1 khalsa.  
1 Inam.  
2 khalsa.  
2 Inam.

APPENDIX H<sup>1</sup> (Old Appendix M).*Leases of Rice lands in the villages of the Belgaum Taluka.*

[Note.—Brackets indicate that cases are too few to give a conclusive index.]

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Multiple of assessment represented by the rent.	Index.	Remarks.
	<i>Group No. II.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.	
16	Kukdoli ...	2 27	15 0 0	43 0 0	(2.86)	(11 7)	
	Total ...	2 27	15 0 0	43 0 0	...	...	
	Average per acre ...	...	5 9 1½	16 1 0	2.86	...	
	<i>Group No. III.</i>						
18	Belgaum ...	118 13	892 8 0	8,398 12 7	8.42	20 8	
	Khasbag ...	8 11	16 8 0	87 8 0	5.3	31 12	
19	Shindoli ...	5 8	25 8 0	53 2 6	2.8	(9 6)	2 khalsa. 1 Inam.
20	Kudohi ...	6 39	40 0 0	124 11 7	3.11	14 0	
21	Kanbargi ...	21 15	109 0 0	874 6 4	8.63	16 5	
22	Muchandi ...	22 8	127 0 0	582 7 9	4.6	18 6	
23	Chandgad ...	0 20	1 8 0	8 8 0	2.33	(9 5)	
24	Nilji ...	5 26½	35 0 0	105 5 0	3.0	12 0	
25	Hindalgi ...	9 12	47 0 0	173 7 6	3.69	14 12	
26	Dhamne S. Belgaum ...	82 34	498 11 4	2,072 11 4	4.15	16 10	
27	Kangrali ...	11 7	60 0 0	218 12 0	3.64	14 9	
28	Mannur ...	8 22	22 0 0	92 3 8	4.19	16 12	
	Total ...	290 10½	1,968 6 4	7,287 1 1	...	...	
	Average per acre ...	...	6 12 6	25 11 0	3.7	...	
	<i>Group No. IV.</i>						
33	Ankalgi ...	2 30	9 0 0	41 8 0	4.61	(18 7)	
36	Nandihalli ...	5 33	21 8 0	133 6 4	5.73	(22 15)	2 khalsa 1 Inam.
37	Nagenhatti ...	1 18	2 0 0	12 0 0	6.0	(24 0)	
	Total ...	10 1	32 8 0	176 14 4	...	...	
	Average per acre ...	...	3 13 5	17 6 5	4.59	...	
	<i>Group No. V.</i>						
39	Badas ...	8 14	18 8 0	69 9 6	3.82	(15 4)	2 khalsa. 1 Inam.
40	Gejpati ...	2 35	11 0 0	20 0 0	1.81	(7 4)	
41	Desur ...	10 28	48 0 0	182 12 8	3.8	15 3	
42	Gunjgi ...	2 9	12 0 0	76 0 0	6.33	(25 .5)	
45	Vaghavade ...	6 16	12 0 0	47 9 6	3.96	14 0	
46	Santi Bastwad ...	19 35	65 4 0	287 15 7	4.41	15 7	
	Total ...	45 17	166 12 0	683 15 7	...	...	
	Average per acre ...	...	3 10 9	1500 6	4.1	...	
	<i>Group No. VI.</i>						
47	Kudnur ...	38 7	188 8 0	1,045 1 2	5.54	24 15	
48	Rajgoli Budruk ...	38 20	214 0 0	981 4 6	4.58	20 10	
49	Kimi ...	24 13	117 0 0	533 11 6	4.56	17 2	
50	Kowad ...	6 25	31 8 0	203 7 5	6.45	24 3	
51	Kalkundri ...	48 17	202 8 0	1,365 15 9	6.74	25 4	
52	Dundage ...	16 13	73 5 0	363 8 0	5.0	18 12	
53	Chinchani ...	2 36	10 4 0	72 0 0	7.2	(26 5)	1 khalsa. 2 Inam.
54	Kagni ...	14 5	66 1 0	409 14 8	6.24	23 6	
55	Kitwad ...	2 8	7 0 0	10 3 2	1.45	(5 7)	1 khalsa. 1 Inam.
56	Nitur K. Kimi ...	19 25	84 0 0	627 2 2	7.46	28 0	
57	Ghulewadi ...	15 22	63 0 0	405 1 2	6.43	23 15	
58	Mahalewadi ...	7 24	25 0 0	152 1 2	6.8	22 13	2 khalsa. 4 Inam.
59	Kadalge Budruk ...	30 13	126 0 0	379 6 4	3.1	13 8	
60	Nagardale ...	12 39	58 8 0	250 3 2	4.27	16 0	
63	Sundi ...	22 37	124 8 0	462 8 7	3.71	13 15	
64	Hundlewadi ...	19 22	79 8 0	433 13 8	5.45	20 7	
65	Kadalge Khurd ...	5 19	22 8 0	81 0 0	3.6	13 3	2 khalsa. 2 Inam.
	Total ...	327 30	1,513 2 0	7,782 7 0	...	...	
	Average per acre ...	...	4 9 10	23 11 9	5.14	...	

## APPENDIX H (Old Appendix M)—contd.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Multiple of assessment represented by the rent.	Index.	Remarks.
<i>Group No. VII.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.	
66	Belgundi	46 10	225 0 0	1,393 14 1	5.92	27 14	
67	Bagilge Dukarwadi	29 6	125 0 0	885 6 1	7.8	28 5	
68	Mangaon	8 29	16 6 0	103 9 2	6.32	25 4	1 khalsa. 3 Inam.
69	Yelebail	5 2	18 8 0	61 9 6	4.56	(18 4)	4 Inam.
70	Mandedurg	8 8	10 8 0	61 6 8	4.89	(17 2)	
71	Basarge	10 31	24 12 0	165 3 2	6.68	23 6	
72	Karve	7 36	23 0 0	190 0 0	8.26	28 15	1 khalsa. 8 Inam.
73	Tadsinhal	3 29	12 0 0	50 9 2	4.21	(14 12)	2 khalsa. 1 Inam.
74	Dholgarvadi	15 20	56 8 0	274 2 1	4.85	17 0	
75	Halkarni	23 20	98 8 0	538 0 0	5.97	23 9	
Total		148 25	595 2 0	3,653 12 9	...	...	
Averages per acre		...	4 0 0	24 5 8	6.14	...	
<i>Group No. VIII.</i>							
78	Idalhond	7 4	25 0 0	96 14 4	3.87	15 8	
79	Ganebail	2 23	8 0 0	59 8 0	7.43	(26 0)	
80	Katgali	16 39	45 9 2	47 5 0	1.49	5 3	1 khalsa. 3 Inam.
81	Nittur K. Katgali	7 17	20 0 0	23 12 8	1.19	(4 3)	
82	Karle	5 22	20 6 0	88 2 8	4.32	15 4	
...	Badas (Inam)	7 20	24 0 0	147 8 0	6.14	21 8	
...	Belvatti (Inam)	11 0	30 8 10	188 0 0	6.13	21 7	
83	Kiniya	17 15	58 0 0	208 7 2	3.59	12 9	
84	Rankunde	6 39	20 8 0	24 6 4	4.11	(14 6)	2 khalsa. 3 Inam.
85	Tuāriya	16 7	44 8 0	938 7 5	7.60	26 7	
87	Hajgoli	14 39	43 8 0	168 2 2	3.86	11 9	
88	Sipur	11 0	39 0 0	151 8 0	3.88	15 8	
89	Nandavade	30 15	76 4 0	476 6 4	6.24	24 15	
90	Asgaon	20 22	76 0 0	397 4 8	5.22	20 14	
91	Karanjgaon	10 26	40 0 0	248 2 8	6.20	24 13	
92	Ambewadi	5 10	21 8 0	75 4 0	3.5	14 0	
93	Jangamhathi	2 13	6 2 8	32 8 0	5.29	21 3	
94	Patne	19 14	60 4 0	305 14 8	5.8	29 4	
95	Kalivade	7 20	30 12 0	91 3 9	3.96	11 13	
96	Hallarvadi	2 17	9 8 0	36 0 0	3.78	(15 2)	2 khalsa. 1 Inam.
97	Madavale	5 23	25 8 0	88 0 0	3.45	18 13	
98	Kolindre	9 20	29 2 8	137 11 2	4.72	16 8	
99	Adure	4 34	17 8 0	70 8 0	4.01	14 1	
100	Savarde	5 0	16 0 0	57 14 4	3.61	12 10	
101	Suliya	1 9	6 0 3	14 6 4	2.4	(8 6)	
102	Hambre	8 13	18 14 8	57 12 8	3.0	10 8	
103	Khamdala	4 87	20 8 0	51 8 7	2.51	(8 13)	5 Inam.
104	Kokre	12 27	42 8 0	374 11 2	8.8	30 18	
106	Shevale	14 30	46 3 0	315 8 0	4.66	16 5	
107	Jelogade	53 14	178 14 0	836 5 7	4.68	16 6	
108	Raindevadi	6 28	14 14 0	55 6 5	3.72	13 0	
109	Chandgad	25 18	68 4 0	565 8 2	8.28	29 0	
110	Jambre	5 12	13 0 0	69 12 8	5.36	16 1	
111	Urugaon	6 31	16 13 0	79 11 2	4.74	14 4	
112	Nhaveli	11 17	28 12 0	124 8 2	4.32	12 15	
113	Nagve	7 1	22 12 0	126 9 2	5.56	16 11	
114	Bhogoli	19 10	39 12 0	151 3 3	8.80	9 8	
115	Pilm	9 34	17 8 0	54 9 5	3.12	7 13	3 khalsa. 5 Inam.
116	Gudevale	3 18	21 12 0	87 6 4	4.06	12 3	
117	Parla	11 39	32 10 8	166 8 0	5.1	15 5	
Total		455 32	1,396 0 8	6,712 3 8	...	...	
Average per acre		...	3 1 0	14 11 6	4.9	...	



## APPENDIX H (Old Appendix M)—concl'd.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Multiple of assessment represented by the rent.	Index.	Remarks.
	<i>Group No. IX.</i>	<i>A. g.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a.</i>	
118	Sonarwadi ...	2 15	10 0 0	15 1 0	1.50	5 4	
119	Morab ...	11 27	31 8 0	136 12 4	4.94	15 3	
120	Bailur ...	25 38	82 3 7	230 12 7	2.62	7 14	
121	Betgeri ...	5 33	13 8 0	2 11 2	0.21	0 13	
122	Baknur ...	1 38	5 12 0	5 12 0	1.0	(3 0)	
124	Mahalunge ...	7 99	13 0 0	15 2 1	1.16	2 5	
125	Kokti ...	9 10	21 0 0	44 0 0	2.9	4 11	
128	Isapur ...	2 15	5 0 0	7 0 0	1.4	(4 3)	
130	Morie ...	3 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	1.14	(2 13)	
131	Ghotgevadi ...	15 5	26 8 0	43 7 3	1.63	4 1	
132	Kodali ...	43 10	64 8 8	188 0 4	2.91	8 11	
	Total ...	128 30	230 0 7	696 11 1	...	...	
	Average per acre ...	...	2 2 10	5.41	2.48	...	

8 Inam.

APPENDIX H<sup>2</sup>.*Leases of mixed lands in the villages of the Belgaum Taluka, District Belgaum.*

[Note.—Brackets indicate that leases are too few for a reliable average to be taken.]

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.*	Assessment.	Rent.	Multiple of assessment represented by the rent.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Group No. I.</i>						
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
2	Siddanbhavi	30 16	65 0 0	248 0 0	3.91	
3	Sankinaikankop	16 7	24 0 0	78 12 0	(3.28)	
5	Arlikatti	14 25	31 6 4	223 9 0	7.12	
7	Chikbagewadi	14 14	27 15 5	93 0 0	3.33	
8	Mutnal	24 3	90 9 4	185 7 2	2.04	
10	Basapur	5 0	5 0 0	33 2 66	(6.63)	
11	Gaddikarvinkop	33 20	78 8 0	284 8 0	3.62	1 Inám.
12	Chandanhosur	13 29	10 12 0	77 0 0	(7.22)	
	Total	150 34	333 3 1	1,223 6 63	.....	
	Average per acre	...	2 3 2	8 1 7	3.63	
<i>Group No. II.</i>						
13	Kalarkop	7 22	12 10 8	71 4 2	5.62	
14	Sutgatti Halgimardi	13 2	25 0 0	45 3 2	(1.81)	1 Khalsa. 1 Inám.
15	Virpankop	38 6	53 0 0	255 0 0	4.81	
16	Kukdoli	47 26	86 3 10	187 10 6	2.17	
17	Bendigeri	52 28	126 2 8	353 14 4	2.8	
	Total	159 4	303 1 2	913 0 4	.....	
	Average per acre	...	1 14 4	5 11 6	3.01	
<i>Group No. III.</i>						
18	Belgaum	47 19	359 0 0	1,224 6 6	3.33	
19	Khasbag	12 37	61 0 0	225 0 0	3.63	
19	Shindoli	15 8	62 0 0	268 12 8	4.33	
20	Kudchi	16 15	83 0 0	293 1 0	3.53	2 Khalsa. 2 Inám.
21	Kanbargi	19 9	60 0 0	233 5 2	2.91	
23	Muhandi	11 32	49 0 0	194 7 2	3.96	7 gunthás new rice.
24	Nilji	6 27	33 0 0	67 6 0	1.77	
25	Hindalgi	32 2	126 0 0	663 11 6	5.26	
26	Dhamne, Samat Belgaum	58 5	218 0 0	681 3 2	3.12	
27	Kangrali	7 20	38 8 0	190 11 2	4.74	9 gunthás new rice.
28	Mannur	15 15	88 0 0	392 9 6	4.46	2 Khalsa. 2 Inám.
	Total	242 29	1,208 8 0	4,434 10 4	.....	6 gunthás new rice.
	Average per acre	...	4 11 2	18 4 3	3.88	
<i>Group No. IV.</i>						
29	Pangutti	9 34	15 0 0	57 9 6	(3.82)	
32	Kanvikarvinkop	63 15	68 0 0	255 8 0	3.99	
33	Ankalgi	4 13	12 8 0	45 0 0	(3.6)	4 gunthás new rice.
34	Nagarhal	23 36	23 10 8	56 10 6	2.39	
36	Nandihalli	61 5	65 0 0	131 2 0	2.01	4 Khalsa. 4 Inám.
37	Naganhatti	32 8	51 0 0	122 4 2	2.39	6 gunthás new rice.
	Total	194 31	235 2 8	668 2 4	.....	
	Average per Acre	...	1 3 3	3 6 8	2.33	
<i>Group No. V.</i>						
39	Badas	160 28	303 11 4	815 2 3	2.63	
40	Gojpati	32 39	74 1 9	151 0 0	(2.03)	
41	Dosur	79 19	151 0 0	346 11 2	2.29	
42	Gunjgi	3 28	24 15 8	116 2 9	(4.65)	
43	Jankatti	32 21	37 0 0	155 4 8	(4.19)	1 Khalsa. 1 Inám.
44	Bidarbhavi	17 6	63 0 0	201 0 0	3.19	2 Khalsa. 1 Inám.
	Total	331 21	658 12 9	1,785 5 2	.....	4 gunthás new rice.
	Average per Acre	...	1 15 4	5 6 0	2.74	

APPENDIX H<sup>a</sup>—continued.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Multiple of assessment represented by the rent.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Group No. VI.</i>						
47	Kudnur	24 0	193 0 0	731 5 2	5.49	8 gunthás new rice.
48	Rajgoli	12 33	35 8 0	85 2 1	2.39	
49	Kini	10 21½	44 8 0	226 0 8	5.07	
50	Kowad	24 26	68 0 0	302 6 7	4.8	
51	Kalkundri	26 37	58 0 0	358 9 2	6.18	
54	Kagni	14 0	21 0 0	71 12 8	(3.41)	1 Inám.
55	Kitwad	30 6	20 2 8	64 10 4	3.2	2 Khalsa.
56	Nitur K. Kini	28 31	110 12 0	606 15 6	5.48	3 Inám.
						5 Khalsa.
						5 Inám.
						10 gunthás new rice.
57	Ghulevadi	18 12	57 0 0	290 13 6	5.10	3 Khalsa.
						2 Inám.
						6 gunthás new rice.
58	Mahalewadi	10 2	21 8 0	51 10 4	(2.40)	3 Inám.
59	Kadalge Budruk	6 37	18 0 0	22 3 2	(1.23)	
60	Nagardale,	4 26	15 0 0	95 4 8	(6.85)	
61	Kaulge	28 33	37 8 0	84 2 4	2.16	
62	Hosur	56 6	42 0 0	75 7 2	1.79	
63	Sundi	35 35	74 8 0	154 1 4	2.06	
64	Hundlewadi	6 0	18 0 0	83 12 0	(4.65)	1 Khalsa.
						2 Inám.
						2 gunthás new rice.
65	Kadalge Khurd	10 27	46 0 0	182 12 8	3.9	2 Khalsa.
						2 Inám.
						11 gunthás new rice.
	Total	344 14½	815 6 8	3,484 2 6	.....	
	Average per acre	...	2 5 10	10 1 8	4.27	
<i>Group No. VII.</i>						
66	Belgundi	33 35	148 0 0	718 12 3	4.85	33 gunthás new rice.
67	Bagilge Dukarwadi	9 11	40 8 0	204 9 6	5.06	11 gunthás new rice.
68	Mangaon	14 17	64 0 0	365 3 2	5.70	
69	Yelebail	30 10	51 0 0	255 8 0	5.0	
70	Mandedurg	16 34	49 8 0	204 2 4	4.12	12 gunthás new rice.
71	Basarge	14 31	18 0 0	73 3 2	4.07	2 Khalsa.
						3 Inám.
						6 gunthás new rice.
72	Karve	37 9	42 12 0	86 6 4	2.02	
73	Tadsinhal	79 35	97 0 0	336 12 1	3.47	4 Khalsa.
						4 Inám.
74	Dholgarwadi	26 27	42 0 0	205 1 6	4.88	14 gunthás new rice.
75	Halkarni	7 23	10 0 0	47 4 8	(4.73)	2 gunthás new rice.
	Total	270 32	562 12 0	2,496 15 6	.....	
	Average per acre	...	2 1 2	9 3 5	4.48	
<i>Group No. VIII.</i>						
76	Singinkop	37 37	38 4 0	121 4 0	3.16	
77	Nidgal	1 35	7 0 0	20 0 0	(2.85)	1 Inám case.
78	Idalhond	13 10	23 0 0	79 14 4	3.47	1 Khalsa.
						1 Inám.
						2 gunthás new rice.
79	Ganebail	44 11	54 0 0	78 3 4	1.44	3 Khalsa.
						1 Inám.
80	Katgali	38 19	41 8 0	133 1 6	3.23	
81	Nittur K. Katgali	99 39	114 8 0	402 7 6	3.51	
82	Karle	8 31	24 0 0	48 6 4	(2.01)	
83	Kimiye	19 1	38 0 0	133 6 4	2.98	
84	Rankunde	15 31	42 0 0	103 4 8	2.45	1 Khalsa.
						3 Inám.
						4 gunthás new rice.
85	Tudiye	24 18	53 6 0	257 2 1	4.85	

APPENDIX H<sup>a</sup>—concluded.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Multiple of assessment represented by the rent.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Group No. VIII.—contd.</i>		<i>A. g.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		
86	Bahadurwadi	9 19	17 5 4	65 3 2	3.77	
87	Hajgoli	9 37	29 8 0	140 4 0	5.5	2 gunthás new rice.
89	Nandvade	7 22	10 12 0	43 1 6	4.0	4 gunthás new rice.
90	Asgaon	23 3	25 0 0	53 1 6	2.32	
91	Karanjgaon	16 7	26 12 0	189 14 5	7.09	7 Khalsa. 1 Inám. 7 gunthás new rice.
92	Ambewadi	15 29	30 0 0	62 6 5	2.08	
94	Patna	6 20	16 8 0	63 8 0	3.84	3 gunthás new rice.
95	Kalivade	9 24	34 8 0	91 4 8	2.64	3 gunthás new rice.
96	Hallarwadi	7 2	7 0 0	30 4 0	(4.32)	1 guntha new rice.
98	Kolindre	13 6	37 8 0	173 1 4	4.61	13 gunthás new rice.
99	Adure	4 17	14 8 0	56 3 2	3.88	6 gunthás new rice.
100	Savarde	11 20	34 2 0	96 11 6	2.83	4 gunthás new rice.
101	Suliye	12 21	12 0 0	25 2 4	(2.07)	2 Khalsa. 1 Inám. 4 gunthás new rice.
102	Hambre	5 1	12 5 6	36 0 0	(2.91)	2 Khalsa. 1 Inám. 6 gunthás new rice.
103	Khamdale	10 6	8 0 6	27 1 6	3.25	4 gunthás new rice.
104	Kokre	22 9	68 8 0	393 4 2	5.66	
106	Shevale	13 25	8 8 0	20 0 0	(2.35)	1 Khalsa. 1 Inám. 3 gunthás new rice.
107	Jelngade	29 0	31 0 0	15 0 7	4.85	2 gunthás new rice.
108	Raindewadi	30 1	10 10 0	37 10 2	3.54	3 Khalsa. 2 Inám.
109	Chandgad	30 7	34 0 0	120 1 6	3.62	
110	Jambre	13 33	13 0 0	66 9 6	5.0	3 Khalsa. 1 Inám.
111	Umgaon	8 21	9 0 0	44 0 8	4.89	
113	Nagve	33 29	21 0 0	79 9 6	3.79	1 guntha new rice.
114	Bhogoli	24 12	13 8 0	24 14 8	1.84	
115	Pilni	35 2	14 1 0	27 8 8	1.88	
116	Gudevale	18 9	7 0 0	27 12 8	3.98	
117	Paria	67 9	103 13 4	391 7 2	3.76	
	<b>Total</b>	796 18	1,085 1 8	3,931 13 2	.....	
	<b>Average per acre</b>	...	1 6 1	4 15.04	3.58	
<i>Group No. IX.</i>						
118	Sonarwadi	110 38	241 0 0	337 11 0	1.60	
119	Morab	13 27	28 8 0	53 4 8	1.87	
120	Bailur	55 5	58 8 0	144 4 0	2.46	
121	Betgeri	18 4	33 5 0	65 5 7	1.7	
122	Baknur	23 28	36 0 0	71 9 5	1.98	
123	Uchvade	23 35	18 8 6	37 11 2	1.95	
124	Mahalunge	7 35	12 4 0	16 14 0	1.37	
125	Kokti	34 16	46 0 0	159 10 6	3.44	
126	Dhamne	35 0	12 0 0	9 9 6	(0.8)	
127	Kolik	31 35	18 8 0	23 5 0	1.26	
129	Mirval	1 33	2 14 0	5 2 0	(1.73)	2 Khalsa. 1 Inám.
131	Ghotgewadi	5 32	8 0 0	8 0 0	(1.0)	
132	Kodali	35 18	20 8 0	46 12 6	2.28	
	<b>Total</b>	402 26	540 15 6	1,029 4 1	.....	
	<b>Average per acre</b>	...	1 5 5	2 8 8	1.9	

## APPENDIX I.

(OLD APPENDIX N.)

*Prices prevalent in the Belgaum Taluka from 1877 to 1918 (up to May).*

Years.	Seers of 80 tolas per rupee.							Remarks.
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Rice.	Wheat.	Naohni.	Jaggery.	Dry grass.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Seer ch.	Seer ch.	Seer ch.	Seer ch.	Seer ch.	Seer ch.	Rs. a. p.	
1877 ...	15 0	13 0	9 0	11 0	15 0			
1878 ...	13 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	14 0			
1879 ...	10 0	11 0	9 0	6 0	13 0			
1880 ...	17 0	19 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	No record.	No record.	
1881 ...	28 0	30 0	11 0	19 0	36 0	No record.	No record.	
1882 ...	27 0	24 0	10 0	20 0	36 0	No record.	No record.	
1883 ...	17 0	18 0	11 0	17 0	22 0	No record.	No record.	
1884 ...	21 0	...	14 0	19 0	24 0	No record.	No record.	
1885 ...	18 0	...	12 0	17 0	22 0	No record.	No record.	
1886 ...	20 0	20 0	11 0	16 0	24 0	No record.	No record.	
Total ...	186 0	147 0	105 0	141 0	226 0	...	.....	
Average ...	18 10	14 11	10 8	14 2	22 10	...	.....	
1887 ...			No record.					
1888 ...	22 1	20 10	10 13	15 4	26 11	8 52	0 7 7	
1889 ...	20 0	18 0	12 2	15 10	35 9	11 3	0 6 6	
1890 ...	21 5	22 13	13 5	17 5	22 14	6 53	0 3 11	
1891 ...	20 0	22 13	11 3	12 13	20 0	7 21	0 11 0	
1892 ...	16 10	12 6	10 13	9 0	20 3	7 42	0 5 11	
1893 ...	18 3	20 4	13 0	12 0	21 0	6 0	0 5 9	
1894 ...	20 0	20 0	11 0	17 0	23 4	9 37	0 5 6	
1895 ...	22 1	22 1	11 10	18 5	25 10	8 8	0 7 11	
8 years' total ...	160 4	162 14	92 14	117 5	195 13	64 56	3 6 1	
Average ...	20 0	20 6	11 10	14 11	24 8	8 7	0 6 9	
1896 ...	18 2	16 0	11 7	12 1	21 0	7 42	0 6 0	
1897 ...	11 10	10 6	8 6	7 7	14 5	6 0	0 10 9	
1898 ...	17 6	17 6	12 1	10 4	22 0	6 0	0 5 0	
1899 ...	16 0	15 10	11 0	12 1	20 0	7 0	0 5 0	
1900 ...	10 8	8 11	8 10	8 1	12 11	6 4	0 11 7	
1901 ...	18 2	12 0	9 15	10 4	15 2	5 10	0 10 3	
1902 ...	11 9	10 5	7 2	7 10	14 11	5 11	1 4 5	
1903 ...	24 12	23 3	12 9	18 0	25 2	8 15	0 5 10	
1904 ...	22 2	22 10	12 2	13 5	23 6	6 4	0 8 3	
1905 ...	17 14	14 0	9 6	11 14	18 14	5 26	0 9 0	
10 years' total ...	163 1	150 3	102 10	110 15	187 3	62 32	5 12 1	
Average ...	16 5	15 0	10 4	11 1	18 11	6 19	0 9 2	
1906 ...	12 7	13 13	8 8	8 11	12 14	6 1	0 8 3	
1907 ...	14 9	24 9	9 5	8 12	15 4	6 3	0 5 2	
1908 ...	12 12	11 11	8 14	8 14	13 4	6 12	0 0 6	
1909 ...	13 0	9 5	8 11	7 14	13 6	5 12	0 12 4	
1910 ...	18 12	13 11	8 15	9 2	16 3	5 5	0 9 8	
1911 ...	13 9	13 8	8 8	10 10	17 7	5 8	0 10 7	
1912 ...	11 9	10 5	7 2	7 10	14 11	5 37	0 14 4	
1913 ...	11 10	12 3	7 14	7 15	13 12	5 14	1 5 4	
1914 ...	12 15	12 4	7 10	8 7	14 14	5 13	0 8 3	
1915 ...	15 3	14 3	8 9	9 14	15 8	4 10	0 8 0	
1916 ...	15 9	14 9	8 4	10 8	16 11	5 6	0 14 3	
11 years' total ...	146 15	150 1	92 4	98 5	163 14	58 36	7 10 8	
Average ...	13 6	13 10	8 6	8 15	14 14	5 25	0 11 2	
1917 ...	11 9	12 6	7 6	8 15	14 13	5 7	0 9 1	
Up to May 1918 ...	8 5	8 7	6 6	7 10	12 6	6 0	0 12 9	

## APPENDIX J.

*Changes in occupied area for the village of Belwatti of the Belgaum Taluka of the Belgaum District into which the first revision Settlement was introduced in the year 1896-97.*

Year.	Occupied Government land paying full assessment.		Unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.		Land, the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially.			Total land, Government occupied, unoccupied and inam.		Remarks.
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Area.	Revenue alienated or Nuksan.	Quit-rent.	Area.	Assessment (full).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
1886-87	...	...	...	...	146	155	90	146	175	
1887-88	...	...	...	...	146	155	90	146	175	
1888-89	...	...	...	...	146	155	90	146	175	
1889-90	...	...	...	...	146	155	90	146	175	
1890-91	...	...	...	...	1,484	695	90	1,484	715	
1891-92	...	...	...	...	1,484	695	90	1,484	715	
1892-93	...	...	...	...	1,484	695	90	1,484	715	
1893-94	...	...	...	...	1,484	695	90	1,484	715	
1894-95	...	...	...	...	1,484	695	90	1,484	715	
1895-96	...	...	...	...	1,484	695	90	1,484	715	
1896-97	...	...	...	...	1,481	968	90	1,481	968	
1897-98	...	...	...	...	1,481	968	90	1,481	968	
1898-99	...	...	...	...	1,481	968	90	1,481	968	
1899-00	...	...	...	...	1,481	968	90	1,481	968	
1900-01	...	...	...	...	1,481	968	90	1,481	968	
1901-02	...	...	...	...	1,481	968	90	1,481	968	
1902-03	...	...	...	...	1,481	946	42	1,481	968	
1903-04	...	...	...	...	1,481	946	42	1,481	968	
1904-05	...	...	...	...	1,481	946	42	1,481	968	
1905-06	...	...	...	...	1,481	946	42	1,481	968	
1906-07	...	...	...	...	1,481	946	42	1,481	968	
1907-08	...	...	...	...	1,481	946	42	1,481	968	
1908-09	...	...	...	...	1,181	946	42	1,481	968	
1909-10	...	...	...	...	1,481	968	90	1,481	968	
1910-11	...	...	...	...	1,481	968	90	1,481	968	
1911-12	...	...	...	...	1,481	968	91	1,481	969	
1912-13	...	...	...	...	1,481	969	91	1,481	1,010	
1913-14	...	...	...	...	1,481	969	49	1,481	1,088	
1914-15	...	...	...	...	1,481	945	49	1,481	994	
1915-16	...	...	...	...	1,481	969	49	1,481	1,088	

## APPENDIX J.

*Changes in occupied area for the village of Badas (Inam) of the Belgaum Taluka of the Belgaum District into which the first revision settlement was introduced in the year 1896-97.*

Year.	Occupied Government land paying full assessment.		Unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.		Land, the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially.			Total land, Government occupied, unoccupied and inam.		Remarks.
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Area.	Revenue alienated or Nuksan.	Quit-rent.	Area.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
1886-87	...	...	...	...	238	294	23	238	316	
1887-88	...	...	...	...	238	294	23	238	316	
1888-89	...	...	...	...	238	294	23	238	316	
1889-90	...	...	...	...	238	294	23	238	316	
1890-91	...	...	...	...	1,894	956	23	1,894	1,906	
1891-92	...	...	...	...	1,894	956	23	1,894	1,906	
1892-93	...	...	...	...	1,894	956	23	1,894	1,906	
1893-94	...	...	...	...	1,894	956	23	1,894	1,906	
1894-95	...	...	...	...	1,894	956	23	1,894	1,906	
1895-96	...	...	...	...	1,894	956	23	1,894	1,906	
1896-97	...	...	...	...	1,892	1,199	26	1,892	1,920	
1897-98	...	...	...	...	1,892	1,199	26	1,892	1,920	
1898-99	...	...	...	...	1,892	1,199	26	1,892	1,920	
1899-00	...	...	...	...	1,892	1,199	26	1,892	1,920	
1900-01	...	...	...	...	1,892	1,199	26	1,892	1,920	
1901-02	...	...	...	...	1,892	1,199	26	1,892	1,920	
1902-03	...	...	...	...	1,892	1,199	26	1,892	1,920	
1903-04	...	...	...	...	1,892	1,189	29	1,892	1,921	
1904-05	...	...	...	...	1,892	1,189	26	1,892	1,920	
1905-06	...	...	...	...	1,892	1,189	26	1,892	1,920	
1906-07	...	...	...	...	1,892	1,189	26	1,892	1,920	
1907-08	...	...	...	...	1,892	1,189	26	1,892	1,920	
1908-09	...	...	...	...	1,892	1,189	26	1,892	1,920	
1909-10	...	...	...	...	1,892	1,199	26	1,892	1,910	
1910-11	...	...	...	...	1,892	1,196	31	1,892	1,923	
1911-12	...	...	...	...	1,892	1,198	28	1,919	1,940	
1912-13	...	...	...	...	1,892	1,198	29	1,922	1,921	
1913-14	...	...	...	...	1,892	1,190	44	1,922	1,926	
1914-15	...	...	...	...	1,892	1,190	44	1,922	1,926	
1915-16	...	...	...	...	1,892	1,119	41	1,922	1,928	

## APPENDIX J.

*Changes in occupied area for the village of Gutti, Taluka Belgaum, of the Belgaum District, into which the Original Settlement was introduced in the year 1895-96.*

Year.	Occupied Government land paying full assessment.		Unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.		Land the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially.			Total land Government occupied, unoccupied and Inam.		Remarks.
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Area.	Revenue alienated or nuksan.	Quit rent.	Area.	Assessment full.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1886-87	..	..	..	..	798	218	160	798	378	
1887-88	..	..	..	..	798	218	160	798	378	
1888-89	..	..	..	..	798	218	160	798	378	
1889-90	..	..	..	..	798	218	160	798	378	
1890-91	236	201	..	..	148	149	30	384	380	Increase owing to the village being made khalsa.
1891-92	236	201	..	..	148	149	30	384	380	
1892-93	236	201	..	..	148	149	30	384	380	
1893-94	236	201	..	..	148	149	30	384	380	
1894-95	236	201	..	..	148	149	30	384	380	
1895-96	236	201	..	..	148	149	30	384	380	
1896-97	241	259	..	..	148	158	30	389	447	
1897-98	241	259	..	..	148	157	31	389	447	
1898-99	241	259	..	..	148	157	31	389	447	
1899-1900	241	259	..	..	148	157	31	389	447	
1900-01	241	259	..	..	148	127	62	389	448	On account of the levy of excess judi.
1901-02	241	259	13	8	148	127	62	402	451	
1902-03	241	259	13	8	148	109	80	402	451	
1903-04	241	259	13	8	148	101	80	402	448	Decrease in nuksan.
1904-05	241	259	13	8	148	109	80	402	451	Increase in nuksan.
1905-06	241	259	13	9	148	109	80	402	451	
1906-07	255	262	..	..	148	109	80	403	451	
1907-08	255	262	..	..	148	109	80	403	451	
1908-09	255	262	..	..	148	109	80	403	451	
1909-10	255	262	..	..	148	109	80	403	451	
1910-11	255	262	..	..	148	109	80	403	451	
1911-12	255	262	..	..	148	108	81	403	451	
1912-13	255	262	..	..	148	108	81	403	451	
1913-14	255	262	..	..	148	100	89	403	451	
1914-15	255	262	..	..	148	100	89	403	451	
1915-16	255	262	..	..	148	100	89	403	451	



## APPENDIX J.

*Changes in occupied area for the village of Rangadholi, Taluka Belgaum, District Belgaum, into which Revision Settlement was introduced in the year 1886-87.*

Year.	Occupied Government land paying full assessment.		Unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.		Land the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially.			Total land Government occupied, unoccupied and Inam.		Remarks.
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Area.	Revenue alienated or naksan.	Quit rent.	Area.	Assessment full.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1885-86	83	Rs. 71	47	Rs. 34	174	55	54	304	214	
1886-87	84	75	47	36	173	56	54	304	221	
1887-88	84	75	47	36	173	56	54	304	221	
1888-89	84	75	47	36	173	56	54	304	221	
1889-90	84	75	47	36	173	56	54	304	221	
1890-91	84	75	47	36	173	56	54	304	221	
1891-92	98	80	34	31	173	56	54	304	221	
1892-93	98	80	34	31	173	56	54	304	221	
1893-94	98	80	34	31	173	56	54	304	221	
1894-95	108	94	22	16	174	56	56	304	222	
1895-96	130	110	..	..	174	56	56	304	222	
1896-97	130	110	..	..	174	56	56	304	222	
1897-98	130	110	..	..	174	56	56	304	222	
1898-99	130	110	..	..	174	56	56	304	222	
1899-1900	130	110	..	..	174	56	56	304	222	
1900-01	130	110	..	..	174	56	56	304	222	
1901-02	130	110	..	..	174	56	56	304	222	
1902-03	130	110	..	..	174	56	56	304	222	
1903-04	130	110	..	..	174	56	56	304	222	
1904-05	130	110	..	..	174	56	56	304	222	
1905-06	130	110	..	..	174	56	56	304	222	
1906-07	130	110	..	..	174	56	56	304	222	
1907-08	130	110	..	..	174	56	56	304	222	
1908-09	130	110	..	..	174	56	56	304	222	
1909-10	130	110	..	..	174	56	56	304	222	
1910-11	130	110	..	..	174	56	56	304	222	
1911-12	130	110	..	..	174	56	56	304	222	
1912-13	130	110	..	..	174	56	57	304	222	
1913-14	130	110	..	..	174	58	54	304	222	
1914-15	130	110	..	..	174	58	54	304	222	
1915-16	130	110	..	..	174	58	54	304	222	

## APPENDIX J.

*Changes in occupied area for 130 Government villages in the Belgam Taluka of the Belgam District into which the Revision Settlement was introduced in the year 1887-88.*

Year.	Occupied Government land paying full assessment.		Unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.		Land the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially.			Total land Government, occupied, unoccupied and Inam.		Remarks.
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Area.	Revenue alienated or nuktan.	Quit rent.	Area.	Assessment full.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
1886-87	1,14,610	1,04,562	6,231	1,725	33,163	22,719	31,939	1,54,004	1,60,945	
1887-88	1,14,525	1,04,588	6,858	1,759	33,087	22,645	31,947	1,53,970	1,00,939	
1888-89	1,15,816	1,31,410	6,516	1,934	33,366	33,583	31,869	1,55,698	1,98,302	
1889-90	1,17,587	1,31,076	4,710	1,558	33,333	33,485	31,869	1,55,630	1,98,588	
1890-91	1,25,850	1,34,361	5,405	1,847	36,989	39,422	32,269	1,68,244	2,07,599	
1891-92	1,26,271	1,34,502	4,015	1,675	36,990	39,365	32,324	1,68,176	2,07,366	
1892-93	1,27,232	1,34,855	3,954	1,323	36,990	39,299	32,389	1,68,176	2,07,366	
1893-94	1,27,187	1,34,888	4,003	1,304	36,986	39,075	32,598	1,68,176	2,07,365	
1894-95	1,26,725	1,34,739	4,091	1,344	36,987	37,978	33,697	1,67,808	2,07,753	
1895-96	1,27,398	1,34,976	3,369	1,101	36,966	37,612	34,073	1,67,753	2,07,762	
1896-97	1,27,180	1,34,928	2,927	1,062	36,948	37,324	34,347	1,67,055	2,07,661	
1897-98	1,27,084	1,34,911	3,134	1,115	36,948	36,567	35,104	1,67,166	2,07,697	
1898-99	1,27,056	1,34,916	3,149	1,120	36,948	36,562	35,109	1,67,153	2,07,707	
1899-1900	1,27,495	1,35,415	3,463	1,240	37,242	36,791	35,354	1,68,200	2,08,800	
1900-01	1,27,063	1,35,229	3,374	1,418	37,242	36,757	35,390	1,68,178	2,08,794	
1901-02	1,26,563	1,35,065	4,495	1,602	37,243	36,750	35,389	1,68,301	2,08,836	
1902-03	1,25,991	1,34,792	5,164	1,904	37,242	36,762	35,408	1,68,397	2,08,866	
1903-04	1,25,547	1,34,628	5,649	2,070	37,242	36,762	35,408	1,68,438	2,08,863	
1904-05	1,24,862	1,34,386	6,653	2,411	37,243	36,762	35,407	1,68,763	2,08,966	
1905-06	1,24,515	1,34,201	7,046	2,556	37,243	36,801	35,406	1,68,804	2,08,964	
1906-07	1,23,047	1,33,502	8,635	3,321	37,191	36,782	35,386	1,68,873	2,08,996	
1907-08	1,23,087	1,33,493	8,655	3,362	37,191	36,786	35,386	1,68,933	2,09,027	
1908-09	1,23,002	1,33,464	8,740	3,391	37,191	36,759	35,413	1,68,933	2,09,027	
1909-10	1,22,885	1,33,393	8,377	3,500	37,174	36,741	35,394	1,68,936	2,09,028	
1910-11	1,23,064	1,33,443	8,963	3,535	37,119	36,987	35,111	1,69,149	2,09,031	
1911-12	1,23,092	1,33,595	8,971	3,508	37,076	36,422	35,515	1,69,139	2,09,040	
1912-13	1,22,909	1,33,557	9,058	3,552	37,060	36,320	35,591	1,69,027	2,09,020	
1913-14	1,22,710	1,33,523	9,133	3,582	36,991	31,685	40,144	1,68,839	2,08,934	
1914-15	1,22,626	1,33,509	9,140	3,589	36,985	31,683	40,154	1,68,751	2,08,935	
1915-16	1,22,719	1,33,290	8,695	3,508	36,886	31,652	40,037	1,68,300	2,08,547	

## APPENDIX J.

*Changes in occupied area for the village of Khasbag of the Belgaum Taluka of the Belgaum District into which the Revision Settlement was introduced in the year 1887-88.*

Year.	Occupied Government land paying full assessment.		Unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.		Land the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially.			Total land Government, occupied, unoccupied and inam.		Remarks.
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Area.	Revenue alienated or nuksan.	Quit rent.	Area.	Assessment full.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1886-87	..	..	..	..	334	609	3	334	672	
1887-88	..	..	..	..	334	609	3	334	672	
1888-89	..	..	..	..	347	742	3	347	745	
1889-90	..	..	..	..	339	727	3	339	730	
1890-91	..	..	..	..	341	736	3	341	739	
1891-92	..	..	..	..	341	735	3	341	738	
1892-93	..	..	..	..	341	735	3	341	738	
1893-94	..	..	..	..	340	728	3	340	731	
1894-95	..	..	..	..	340	728	3	340	731	
1895-96	..	..	..	..	340	728	3	340	731	
1896-97	..	..	..	..	340	721	3	340	724	
1897-98	..	..	..	..	340	721	3	340	724	
1898-99	..	..	..	..	340	721	3	340	724	
1899-1900	..	..	..	..	340	721	3	340	724	
1900-01	..	..	..	..	340	721	3	340	724	
1901-02	..	..	..	..	340	721	3	340	724	
1902-03	..	..	..	..	340	679	44	340	723	
1903-04	..	..	..	..	340	679	44	340	723	
1904-05	..	..	..	..	339	678	44	339	722	
1905-06	..	..	..	..	338	676	44	338	720	
1906-07	..	..	..	..	338	676	44	338	720	
1907-08	..	..	..	..	338	676	44	338	720	
1908-09	..	..	..	..	337	675	44	337	719	
1909-10	..	..	..	..	336	710	3	336	719	
1910-11	..	..	..	..	336	707	12	336	719	
1911-12	..	..	..	..	336	716	3	336	719	
1912-13	..	..	..	..	336	716	3	336	719	
1913-14	..	..	..	..	336	687	32	336	719	
1914-15	..	..	..	..	336	687	32	336	719	
1915-16	..	..	..	..	336	690	20	336	719	

## APPENDIX J.

*Changes in the occupied area for Chandgad village of the Belgaum Taluka of the Belgaum District into which the Original Settlement was introduced in the year 1905-06.*

Year.	Occupied Government land paying full assessment.		Unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.		Land the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially.			Total land Government, occupied, unoccupied and Inam.		Remarks.
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Area.	Revenue alienated or Nuksan.	Quit rent.	Area.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1886-87	2	3	...	...	944	906	41	946	960	
1887-88	2	3	...	...	944	906	41	946	960	
1888-89	2	3	...	...	944	906	41	946	960	
1889-90	2	3	...	...	944	906	41	946	960	
1890-91	2	3	...	...	960	938	41	962	982	
1891-92	3	4	...	...	1,014	689	975	1,017	1,078	Increase owing to the village being made khalsa.
1892-93	2	3	...	...	960	938	41	962	982	Decrease owing to the village again being brought to Inam.
1893-94	2	3	...	...	960	938	41	962	982	
1894-95	2	3	...	...	960	938	41	962	982	
1895-96	2	3	...	...	960	938	41	962	982	
1896-97	2	3	...	...	960	938	41	962	982	
1897-98	2	3	...	...	960	936	43	962	982	
1898-99	2	3	...	...	960	936	43	962	982	
1899-1900	668	583	...	...	294	247	231	569	1,061	
1900-01	286	536	...	...	294	244	231	580	1,011	} Increase owing to the village again being finally made khalsa.
1901-02	286	536	...	...	294	247	231	580	1,014	
1902-03	286	536	...	...	294	247	231	580	1,014	
1903-04	286	536	...	...	294	247	231	580	1,014	
1904-05	286	536	...	...	294	247	231	580	1,014	
1905-06	286	536	...	...	294	247	231	580	1,014	
1906-07	287	488	...	...	294	239	231	581	1,008	
1907-08	287	488	...	...	294	239	231	581	1,008	
1908-09	287	488	...	...	294	239	231	581	1,008	
1909-10	287	488	...	...	294	239	231	581	1,008	
1910-11	287	488	...	...	294	239	231	581	1,008	
1911-12	287	486	...	...	294	234	236	581	1,008	
1912-13	287	488	...	...	294	201	230	581	1,009	
1913-14	287	488	...	...	294	184	237	581	1,009	
1914-15	287	488	...	...	294	184	237	581	1,009	
1915-16	287	488	...	...	294	184	237	581	1,009	

## APPENDIX K.

Collection of assessment on Government land in the villages of the taluka of Belgaum.  
[Note.—Outstandings are shown at the end.]

Year.	Demand.	Remission.	Outstandings.		Year.	Demand.	Remission.	Outstandings.	
			Autho- rized.	Unautho- rized.				Autho- rized.	Unautho- rized.
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
<b>NEW GROUP I (12 VILLAGES) MAX. 3-4.</b>					<b>(b) Old Group II (1 village) max. 3-contd.</b>				
<b>(a) Old Group I (11 villages) max. 2-8.</b>					<b>Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.</b>				
1886-87	18,632 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1907-08	607 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1887-88	18,632 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1908-09	607 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1888-89	17,922 10 0	1,849 15 0	.....	.....	1909-10	607 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1889-90	17,922 10 0	1,902 15 0	.....	.....	1910-11	607 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1890-91	17,922 10 0	145 9 0	.....	.....	1911-12	607 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1891-92	17,922 10 0	29 10 0	.....	.....	1912-13	607 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1892-93	17,922 10 0	1 7 0	.....	.....	1913-14	607 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1893-94	17,924 2 0	1 7 0	.....	.....	1914-15	607 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1894-95	17,924 2 0	.....	.....	.....	1915-16	644 15 0	.....	.....	.....
1895-96	17,924 2 0	.....	.....	.....	<b>NEW GROUP II (5 VILLAGES) MAX. 2-10.</b>				
1896-97	17,924 2 0	.....	.....	.....	<b>(a) Old Group II (5 villages) max. 2-0.</b>				
1897-98	17,924 2 0	.....	.....	.....	1886-87	7,107 2 0	.....	.....	.....
1898-99	17,924 2 0	.....	.....	.....	1887-88	7,107 2 0	.....	.....	.....
1899-00	17,924 2 0	.....	.....	.....	1888-89	9,314 2 0	710 15 0	.....	.....
1900-01	17,924 2 0	.....	.....	.....	1889-90	9,314 2 0	716 11 11	.....	.....
1901-02	17,924 2 0	.....	.....	.....	1890-91	9,314 2 0	176 2 0	.....	.....
1902-03	17,924 2 0	.....	.....	.....	1891-92	9,314 2 0	39 8 0	.....	.....
1903-04	17,924 2 0	1 8 0	.....	.....	1892-93	9,314 2 0	8 4 0	.....	.....
1904-05	17,922 10 0	.....	.....	.....	1893-94	9,314 2 0	8 4 0	.....	.....
1905-06	17,922 10 0	14 12 0	.....	.....	1894-95	9,314 2 0	.....	.....	.....
1906-07	17,922 10 0	.....	.....	.....	1895-96	9,314 2 0	.....	.....	.....
1907-08	17,921 6 0	.....	.....	.....	1896-97	9,314 2 0	.....	.....	.....
1908-09	17,921 6 0	0 8 4	.....	.....	1897-98	9,314 2 0	.....	.....	.....
1909-10	17,919 6 0	0 12 4	.....	.....	1898-99	9,314 2 0	.....	.....	.....
1910-11	17,922 6 0	6 0 0	.....	.....	1899-00	9,314 2 0	.....	.....	.....
1911-12	17,922 11 0	6 0 0	.....	.....	1900-01	9,314 2 0	.....	.....	.....
1912-13	17,922 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1901-02	9,314 2 0	.....	.....	.....
1913-14	17,922 4 0	6 0 0	.....	.....	1902-03	9,314 2 0	.....	.....	.....
1914-15	17,917 14 0	6 0 0	.....	.....	1903-04	9,314 2 0	.....	.....	.....
1915-16	17,916 14 0	6 6 0	.....	.....	1904-05	9,314 2 0	.....	.....	.....
<b>(b) Old Group II (1 village) max. 2.</b>					1905-06	9,314 2 0	.....	.....	.....
1886-87	516 12 0	.....	.....	.....	1906-07	9,314 2 0	11 12 0	.....	.....
1887-88	516 12 0	.....	.....	.....	1907-08	9,314 2 0	.....	.....	.....
1888-89	608 0 0	32 5 0	.....	.....	1908-09	9,314 2 0	.....	.....	.....
1889-90	608 0 0	32 5 0	.....	.....	1909-10	9,312 2 0	.....	.....	.....
1890-91	608 0 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	1910-11	9,312 2 0	.....	.....	.....
1891-92	608 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1911-12	9,312 2 0	.....	.....	.....
1892-93	608 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1912-13	9,312 1 0	.....	.....	.....
1893-94	610 15 0	.....	.....	.....	1913-14	9,312 1 0	.....	.....	.....
1894-95	608 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1914-15	9,310 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1895-96	608 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1915-16	9,301 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1896-97	607 8 0	.....	.....	.....	<b>NEW GROUP III (11 VILLAGES) MAX. 2-2.</b>				
1897-98	607 8 0	.....	.....	.....	<b>(a) Old Group III (1 village) max. 1-4.</b>				
1898-99	607 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1886-87	11,728 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1899-00	607 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1887-88	11,728 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1900-01	607 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1888-89	14,876 14 0	1,483 8 9	.....	.....
1901-02	607 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1889-90	14,876 14 0	1,470 1 9	.....	.....
1902-03	607 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1890-91	14,851 14 0	906 9 0	.....	.....
1903-04	607 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1891-92	14,851 14 0	.....	.....	.....
1904-05	607 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1892-93	14,851 14 0	.....	.....	.....
1905-06	607 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1893-94	14,865 3 0	.....	.....	.....
1906-07	607 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1894-05	14,865 3 0	.....	.....	.....
					1895-96	14,864 3 0	.....	.....	.....

Year.	Demand.	Remission.	Outstandings.		Year.	Demand.	Remission.	Outstandings.	
			Autho- rized.	Unautho- rized.				Autho- rized.	Unautho- rized.
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
NEW GROUP III (11 VILLAGES) MAX. 2-2-contd.					(c) Old Group V (4 villages) max. 1-8-contd.				
(a) Old Group III (1 villages) max. 1-1-contd.					Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.				
1896-97	14,864 3 0	.....	.....	.....	1888-89	9,552 0 0	418 6 0	.....	.....
1897-98	14,871 3 0	.....	.....	.....	1889-90	9,552 0 0	275 12 0	.....	.....
1898-99	14,887 3 0	.....	.....	.....	1890-91	9,557 12 0	105 8 0	.....	.....
1899-00	14,887 3 0	.....	.....	.....	1891-92	9,584 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1900-01	14,887 3 0	.....	.....	.....	1892-93	9,584 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1901-02	14,887 3 0	.....	.....	.....	1893-94	9,584 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1902-03	14,887 3 0	.....	.....	.....	1894-95	9,584 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1903-04	14,886 1 0	.....	.....	.....	1895-96	9,584 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1904-05	14,883 13 0	.....	.....	.....	1896-97	9,619 12 0	.....	.....	.....
1905-06	14,883 13 0	.....	.....	.....	1897-98	9,640 12 0	.....	.....	.....
1906-07	14,883 13 0	.....	.....	.....	1898-99	9,640 12 0	.....	.....	.....
1907-08	14,883 13 0	.....	.....	.....	1899-00	9,640 12 0	.....	.....	.....
1908-09	14,883 13 0	.....	.....	.....	1900-01	9,640 12 0	.....	.....	.....
1909-10	14,889 5 0	88 8 9	.....	.....	1901-02	9,635 12 0	.....	.....	.....
1910-11	14,866 8 0	697 11 7	.....	.....	1902-03	9,626 12 0	.....	.....	.....
1911-12	14,839 13 0	670 8 4	.....	.....	1903-04	9,603 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1912-13	14,839 13 0	988 7 4	.....	.....	1904-05	9,575 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1913-14	14,783 1 0	598 13 4	.....	.....	1905-06	9,559 0 0	44 12 0	.....	.....
1914-15	14,783 1 0	768 4 4	.....	.....	1906-07	9,502 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1915-16	15,424 13 6	324 10 11	.....	.....	1907-08	9,510 0 0	.....	.....	.....
(b) Old Group IV (6 villages) max. 1-10.					1908-09	9,501 0 0	0 6 0	.....	.....
1896-97	8,339 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1909-10	9,495 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1897-98	8,339 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1910-11	9,486 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1898-99	10,709 12 0	1,045 2 6	.....	.....	1911-12	9,480 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1899-00	10,709 12 0	919 13 6	.....	.....	1912-13	9,480 9 0	.....	.....	.....
1900-01	10,761 12 0	510 11 6	.....	.....	1913-14	9,480 6 6	.....	.....	.....
1901-02	10,761 12 0	.....	.....	.....	1914-15	9,487 8 0	0 12 0	.....	.....
1902-03	10,761 12 0	.....	.....	.....	1915-16	10,079 13 11	3 6 9	.....	.....
1903-04	10,761 8 0	.....	.....	.....	NEW GROUP IV (9 VILLAGES) MAX. 1-14.				
1904-05	10,761 8 0	.....	.....	.....	(a) Old Group IV (3 villages) max. 1-10.				
1905-06	10,761 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1886-87	4,667 12 0	.....	.....	.....
1906-07	10,761 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1887-88	4,667 12 0	.....	.....	.....
1907-08	10,761 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1888-89	5,888 10 0	435 8 0	.....	.....
1908-09	10,761 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1889-90	5,888 10 0	446 1 0	.....	.....
1909-00	11,341 14 0	.....	.....	.....	1890-91	5,888 10 0	130 4 0	.....	.....
1900-01	11,394 14 0	.....	.....	.....	1891-92	5,888 10 0	.....	.....	.....
1901-02	11,394 14 0	.....	.....	.....	1892-93	5,888 10 0	.....	.....	.....
1902-03	11,394 14 0	.....	.....	.....	1893-94	5,888 10 0	.....	.....	.....
1903-04	11,394 14 0	.....	.....	.....	1894-95	5,888 10 0	.....	.....	.....
1904-05	11,394 14 0	.....	.....	.....	1895-96	5,888 10 0	.....	.....	.....
1905-06	11,345 6 0	.....	.....	.....	1896-97	5,888 10 0	.....	.....	.....
1906-07	11,345 6 0	.....	.....	.....	1897-98	5,888 10 0	.....	.....	.....
1907-08	11,345 6 0	.....	.....	.....	1898-99	5,888 10 0	.....	.....	.....
1908-09	11,372 6 0	1 11 0	.....	.....	1899-00	5,888 10 0	.....	.....	.....
1909-10	11,372 6 0	0 9 1	.....	.....	1900-01	5,888 10 0	.....	.....	.....
1910-11	11,372 10 0	.....	.....	.....	1901-02	5,888 10 0	.....	.....	.....
1911-12	11,372 10 0	.....	.....	.....	1902-03	5,888 10 0	.....	.....	.....
1912-13	11,372 10 0	.....	.....	.....	1903-04	5,888 10 0	.....	.....	.....
1913-14	11,372 10 0	.....	.....	.....	1904-05	5,888 10 0	.....	.....	.....
1914-15	11,372 10 0	11 1 4	.....	.....	1905-06	5,888 10 0	.....	.....	.....
1915-16	11,374 9 1	11 7 0	.....	.....	1906-07	5,888 10 0	.....	.....	.....
(c) Old Group V (4 villages) max. 1-8.					1907-08	5,888 10 0	.....	.....	.....
1886-87	8,045 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1908-09	5,888 10 0	.....	.....	.....
1887-88	8,041 12 0	.....	.....	.....	1909-10	5,888 10 0	.....	.....	.....
					1910-11	5,888 10 0	.....	.....	.....

Year.	Demand.	Remission.	Outstandings.		Year.	Demand.	Remission.	Outstandings.	
			Authorized.	Unauthorized.				Authorized.	Unauthorized.
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
NEW GROUP IV (9 VILLAGES) MAX. 1-14—contd.					(c) Old Group VI (2 villages) max. 1-4—contd.				
(a) Old Group IV (3 villages) max. 1-10—contd.					(d) Old Group II (2 villages) 2-0.				
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1911-12	5,888 10 0	.....	.....	.....	1903-04	3,873 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1912-13	5,888 10 0	.....	.....	.....	1904-05	3,873 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1913-14	5,916 10 0	.....	.....	.....	1905-06	3,873 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1914-15	5,916 10 0	.....	.....	.....	1906-07	3,873 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1915-16	6,286 6 7	.....	.....	.....	1907-08	3,873 8 0	.....	.....	.....
(b) Old Group V (1 village) max. 1-8.					1908-09	3,873 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1886-87	131 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1909-10	3,873 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1887-88	131 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1910-11	3,873 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1888-89	199 4 0	36 0 0	.....	.....	1911-12	3,873 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1889-90	199 4 0	36 0 0	.....	.....	1912-13	3,873 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1890-91	199 4 0	19 14 0	.....	.....	1913-14	3,873 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1891-92	199 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1914-15	3,873 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1892-93	199 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1915-16	4,115 9 6	.....	.....	.....
1893-94	199 4 0	.....	.....	.....	(e) Old Group III (1 village) max. 1-12.				
1894-95	199 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1886-87	.....	.....	.....	.....
1895-96	199 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1887-88	.....	.....	.....	.....
1896-97	199 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1888-89	144 4 0	4 11 0	.....	.....
1897-98	199 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1889-90	144 4 0	4 11 0	.....	.....
1898-99	199 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1890-91	345 4 0	1 6 0	.....	.....
1899-00	199 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1901-02	345 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1900-01	199 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1892-93	345 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1901-02	199 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1893-94	345 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1902-03	199 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1894-95	345 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1903-04	199 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1895-96	345 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1904-05	199 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1896-97	408 4 0	10 0 0	.....	.....
1905-06	199 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1897-98	408 4 0	10 0 0	.....	.....
1906-07	199 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1898-99	408 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1907-08	199 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1899-00	408 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1908-09	199 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1900-01	408 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1909-10	212 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1901-02	408 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1910-11	212 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1902-03	408 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1911-12	212 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1903-04	408 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1912-13	212 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1904-05	408 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1913-14	212 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1905-06	408 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1914-15	212 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1906-07	408 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1915-16	225 8 3	.....	.....	.....	1907-08	408 4 0	.....	.....	.....
(c) Old Group VI (2 villages) max. 1-1.					1908-09	408 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1886-87	2,886 12 0	.....	.....	.....	1909-10	408 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1887-88	2,886 12 0	.....	.....	.....	1910-11	408 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1888-89	3,873 8 0	451 7 0	.....	.....	1911-12	408 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1889-90	3,873 8 0	451 7 0	.....	.....	1912-13	408 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1890-91	3,873 8 0	153 1 0	.....	.....	1913-14	408 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1891-92	3,873 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1914-15	408 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1892-93	3,873 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1915-16	431 10 3	.....	.....	.....
1893-94	3,873 8 0	.....	.....	.....	(e) Old Group III (1 village) max. 1-12.				
1894-95	3,873 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1886-87	.....	.....	.....	.....
1895-96	3,873 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1887-88	.....	.....	.....	.....
1896-97	3,873 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1888-89	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897-98	3,873 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1889-90	.....	.....	.....	.....
1898-99	3,873 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1900-01	74 12 0	.....	.....	.....
1899-00	3,873 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1901-02	79 12 0	.....	.....	.....
1900-01	3,873 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1902-03	79 12 0	.....	.....	.....
1901-02	3,873 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1903-04	79 12 0	.....	.....	.....
1902-03	3,873 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1904-05	83 12 0	.....	.....	.....
					1905-06	109 12 0	.....	.....	.....

Year.	Demand.	Remission.	Outstandings.		Year.	Demand.	Remission.	Outstandings.	
			Autho- rized.	Unautho- rized.				Autho- rized.	Unautho- rized.
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
NEW GROUP IV (9 VILLAGES) MAX. 1-14—contd.					(b) Old Group IV (4 villages) max. 1-4.				
(c) Old Group III (1 village) max. 1-12—contd.									
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1896-97	109 12 0	.....	.....	.....	1896-87	3,809 12 0	.....	.....	.....
1897-98	109 12 0	.....	.....	.....	1897-88	3,809 12 0	.....	.....	.....
1898-99	109 12 0	.....	.....	.....	1898-89	5,336 0 0	729 8 0	.....	.....
1899-00	109 12 0	.....	.....	.....	1899-90	5,336 0 0	693 5 0	.....	.....
1900-01	109 12 0	.....	.....	.....	1890-91	5,335 12 0	295 10 0	.....	.....
1901-02	109 12 0	.....	.....	.....	1891-92	5,335 12 0	194 12 0	.....	.....
1902-03	109 12 0	.....	.....	.....	1892-93	5,341 4 0	115 14 0	.....	.....
1903-04	109 12 0	.....	.....	.....	1893-94	5,341 8 0	115 14 0	.....	.....
1904-05	109 12 0	.....	.....	.....	1894-95	5,341 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1905-06	109 12 0	.....	.....	.....	1895-96	5,341 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1906-07	109 12 0	.....	.....	.....	1896-97	5,341 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1907-08	109 12 0	.....	.....	.....	1897-98	5,360 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1908-09	109 12 0	.....	.....	.....	1898-99	5,360 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1909-10	109 12 0	.....	.....	.....	1899-00	5,378 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1910-11	109 12 0	.....	.....	.....	1900-01	5,364 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1911-12	109 12 0	.....	.....	.....	1901-02	5,378 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1912-13	109 12 0	.....	.....	.....	1902-03	5,370 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1913-14	109 12 0	4 0 0	.....	.....	1903-04	5,369 12 0	.....	.....	.....
1914-15	109 12 0	4 0 0	.....	.....	1904-05	5,369 12 0	.....	.....	.....
1915-16	116 9 8	4 4 0	.....	.....	1905-06	5,365 12 0	29 0 0	.....	.....
NEW GROUP V (9 VILLAGES) MAX. 1-10.					(c) Old Group VIII (2 villages) max. 1-0.				
(a) Old Group IV (3 villages) max. 1-10.									
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1896-87	4,905 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1896-87	2,217 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1897-88	4,905 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1897-88	2,292 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1898-89	5,315 6 0	352 14 0	.....	.....	1898-89	3,051 12 0	229 7 0	.....	.....
1899-90	5,315 6 0	352 14 0	.....	.....	1899-90	3,051 12 0	230 3 0	.....	.....
1890-91	5,315 6 0	100 0 0	.....	.....	1890-91	3,051 12 0	56 4 0	.....	.....
1891-92	5,315 6 0	.....	.....	.....	1891-92	3,059 12 0	.....	.....	.....
1892-93	5,315 6 0	.....	.....	.....	1892-93	3,090 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1893-94	5,315 6 0	.....	.....	.....	1893-94	3,090 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1894-95	5,315 6 0	.....	.....	.....	1894-95	3,060 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1895-96	5,315 6 0	.....	.....	.....	1895-96	3,060 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1896-97	5,315 6 0	.....	.....	.....	1896-97	3,050 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1897-98	5,315 6 0	.....	.....	.....	1897-98	3,050 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1898-99	5,315 6 0	.....	.....	.....	1898-99	3,059 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1899-00	5,315 6 0	.....	.....	.....	1899-00	3,059 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1900-01	5,315 6 0	.....	.....	.....	1900-01	3,059 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1901-02	5,315 6 0	.....	.....	.....	1901-02	3,059 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1902-03	5,315 6 0	.....	.....	.....	1902-03	3,059 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1903-04	5,338 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1903-04	3,059 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1904-05	5,338 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1904-05	3,067 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1905-06	5,338 6 0	.....	.....	.....	1905-06	3,114 4 0	10 13 3	.....	.....
1906-07	5,338 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1906-07	3,107 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1907-08	5,338 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1907-08	3,107 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1908-09	5,338 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1908-09	3,107 4 0	1 8 0	.....	.....
1909-10	5,338 4 0	0 8 0	.....	.....	1909-10	3,083 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1910-11	5,338 4 0	.....	.....	.....					
1911-12	5,338 4 0	.....	.....	.....					
1912-13	5,338 4 0	.....	.....	.....					
1913-14	5,338 4 0	.....	.....	.....					
1914-15	5,338 4 0	.....	.....	.....					
1915-16	5,671 14 2	.....	.....	.....					



Year.	Demand.	Remission.	Outstandings.		Year.	Demand.	Remission.	Outstandings.	
			Autho- rized.	Unautho- rized.				Autho- rized.	Unautho- rized.
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
NEW GROUP V (9 VILLAGES) MAX. 1-10-contd.					(b) Old Group VIII (17 villages) max. 1-0-contd.				
(c) Old Group VIII (2 villages) max. 1-10-contd.					Rs. s. p. Rs. s. p. Rs. s. p. Rs. s. p.				
1910-11	3,190 5 0	.....	.....	.....	1901-02	10,829 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1911-12	3,214 5 0	.....	.....	.....	1902-03	10,829 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1912-13	3,214 5 0	.....	.....	.....	1903-04	10,829 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1913-14	3,190 5 0	.....	.....	.....	1904-05	10,829 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1914-15	3,190 5 0	.....	.....	.....	1905-06	10,829 8 0	11 0 0	.....	.....
1915-16	3,379 11 3	.....	.....	.....	1906-07	10,768 8 0	.....	.....	.....
NEW GROUP VI (19 VILLAGES) MAX. 1-6.					1907-08				
(a) Old Group VII (2 villages) max. 1-2.					1908-09				
1886-87	3,779 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1909-10	10,854 8 0	0 1 9	.....	.....
1887-88	3,779 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1910-11	10,854 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1888-89	4,015 4 0	100 13 0	.....	.....	1911-12	10,869 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1889-90	4,015 4 0	130 14 0	.....	.....	1912-13	10,869 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1890-91	4,015 4 0	51 10 0	.....	.....	1913-14	10,976 2 0	.....	.....	.....
1891-92	4,015 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1914-15	10,976 2 0	1 0 0	.....	.....
1892-93	4,015 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1915-16	11,675 15 0	.....	.....	.....
1893-94	4,015 4 0	.....	.....	.....	NEW GROUP VII (10 VILLAGES) MAX. 1-0.				
1894-95	4,015 4 0	.....	.....	.....	(a) Old Group VIII (1 village) max. 1-0.				
1895-96	4,015 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1886-87	1,619 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1896-97	4,015 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1887-88	1,645 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1897-98	4,015 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1888-89	1,960 2 0	58 13 0	.....	.....
1898-99	4,015 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1889-90	1,960 2 0	57 15 0	.....	.....
1899-00	4,015 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1890-91	1,960 2 0	7 12 0	.....	.....
1900-01	4,046 12 0	32 8 0	.....	.....	1891-92	1,960 2 0	.....	.....	.....
1901-02	4,045 12 0	.....	.....	.....	1892-93	2,046 10 0	.....	.....	.....
1902-03	4,045 12 0	.....	.....	.....	1893-94	2,046 10 0	.....	.....	.....
1903-04	4,045 12 0	.....	.....	.....	1894-95	2,046 10 0	.....	.....	.....
1904-05	4,045 12 0	.....	.....	.....	1895-96	2,046 10 0	.....	.....	.....
1905-06	4,046 10 0	.....	.....	.....	1896-97	2,046 10 0	.....	.....	.....
1906-07	4,046 10 0	.....	.....	.....	1897-98	2,046 10 0	.....	.....	.....
1907-08	4,046 10 0	.....	.....	.....	1898-99	2,046 10 0	.....	.....	.....
1908-09	4,046 10 0	.....	.....	.....	1899-00	2,031 10 0	.....	.....	.....
1909-10	4,046 10 0	.....	.....	.....	1900-01	2,031 10 0	.....	.....	.....
1910-11	4,046 10 0	.....	.....	.....	1901-02	2,031 10 0	.....	.....	.....
1911-12	4,073 10 0	.....	.....	.....	1902-03	2,031 10 0	20 0 0	.....	.....
1912-13	4,073 10 0	.....	.....	.....	1903-04	2,011 10 0	.....	.....	.....
1913-14	4,073 10 0	.....	.....	.....	1904-05	2,011 10 0	.....	.....	.....
1914-15	4,073 10 0	.....	.....	.....	1905-06	2,011 10 0	.....	.....	.....
1915-16	4,323 3 7	.....	.....	.....	1906-07	2,011 10 0	11 0 0	.....	.....
(b) Old Group VIII (17 villages) max. 1-0.					1907-08				
1886-87	9,934 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1908-09	1,992 10 0	0 8 0	.....	.....
1887-88	9,933 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1909-10	1,992 10 0	.....	.....	.....
1888-89	10,837 12 0	448 1 4	.....	.....	1910-11	1,992 10 0	.....	.....	.....
1889-90	10,837 12 0	445 12 4	.....	.....	1911-12	2,003 10 0	.....	.....	.....
1890-91	10,837 12 0	242 15 0	.....	.....	1912-13	2,003 10 0	.....	.....	.....
1891-92	10,837 12 0	.....	.....	.....	1913-14	2,003 10 0	.....	.....	.....
1892-93	10,837 12 0	.....	.....	.....	1914-15	2,001 2 0	.....	.....	.....
1893-94	10,837 12 0	.....	.....	.....	1915-16	2,126 3 1	.....	.....	.....
1894-95	10,818 12 0	.....	.....	.....	(b) Old Group IX (8 villages) max. 0-14.				
1895-96	10,828 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1886-87	5,294 14 0	.....	.....	.....
1896-97	10,829 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1887-88	5,294 14 0	.....	.....	.....
1897-98	10,829 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1888-89	6,052 10 0	239 2 0	.....	.....
1898-99	10,829 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1889-90	6,053 10 0	238 14 0	.....	.....
1899-00	10,829 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1890-91	6,053 10 0	59 14 0	.....	.....
1900-01	10,829 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1891-92	6,053 10 0	.....	.....	.....
					1892-93	6,039 10 0	.....	.....	.....

Year.	Demand.	Remission.	Outstandings.		Year.	Demand.	Remission.	Outstandings.	
			Autho- rized.	Unautho- rized.				Autho- rized.	Unautho- rized.
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
NEW GROUP VII (10 VILLAGES) MAX. 1-0--contd.					NEW GROUP VIII (42 VILLAGES) MAX. 0-11.				
(b) Old Group IX (8 villages) max. 0-14--contd.					(a) Old Group VI (3 villages) max. 1-4.				
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1893-94	6,033 10 0	.....	.....	.....	1886-87	846 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1894-95	6,033 10 0	.....	.....	.....	1887-88	842 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1895-96	6,033 10 0	.....	.....	.....	1888-89	1,098 14 0	87 6 0	.....	.....
1896-97	6,035 10 0	.....	.....	.....	1889-90	1,098 14 0	85 6 0	.....	.....
1897-98	6,035 10 0	.....	.....	.....	1890-91	1,098 14 0	87 8 0	.....	.....
1898-99	6,035 10 0	.....	.....	.....	1891-92	1,098 14 0	.....	.....	.....
1899-00	6,035 10 0	.....	.....	.....	1892-93	1,099 14 0	.....	.....	.....
1900-01	6,035 10 0	.....	.....	.....	1893-94	1,099 14 0	.....	.....	.....
1901-02	6,035 10 0	4 3 6	.....	.....	1894-95	1,099 14 0	.....	.....	.....
1902-03	6,035 10 0	.....	.....	.....	1895-96	1,099 14 0	.....	.....	.....
1903-04	6,035 10 0	.....	.....	.....	1896-97	1,099 14 0	.....	.....	.....
1904-05	6,030 10 0	.....	.....	.....	1897-98	1,099 14 0	.....	.....	.....
1905-06	6,030 10 0	.....	.....	.....	1898-99	1,099 14 0	.....	.....	.....
1906-07	6,030 10 0	.....	.....	.....	1899-00	1,099 14 0	.....	.....	.....
1907-08	6,031 6 0	.....	.....	.....	1900-01	1,099 14 0	.....	.....	.....
1908-09	6,039 6 0	0 1 6	.....	.....	1901-02	1,099 14 0	.....	.....	.....
1909-10	6,039 6 0	1 8 0	.....	.....	1902-03	1,099 14 0	.....	.....	.....
1910-11	6,043 6 0	.....	.....	.....	1903-04	1,099 14 0	.....	.....	.....
1911-12	6,043 6 0	.....	.....	.....	1904-05	1,099 14 0	.....	.....	.....
1912-13	6,039 6 0	.....	.....	.....	1905-06	1,099 14 0	.....	.....	.....
1913-14	6,039 6 0	.....	.....	.....	1906-07	1,099 14 0	.....	.....	.....
1914-15	6,339 6 0	.....	.....	.....	1907-08	1,099 14 0	.....	.....	.....
1915-16	6,416 9 6	.....	.....	.....	1908-09	1,099 14 0	.....	.....	.....
(c) Old Group XI (1 village) max. 0-9.					1909-10	1,099 14 0	.....	.....	.....
1886-87	853 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1910-11	1,099 14 0	.....	.....	.....
1887-88	853 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1911-12	1,099 14 0	.....	.....	.....
1888-89	1,151 8 0	140 8 0	.....	.....	1912-13	1,099 14 0	.....	.....	.....
1889-90	1,151 8 0	139 12 0	.....	.....	1913-14	1,099 14 0	.....	.....	.....
1890-91	1,151 8 0	75 15 6	.....	.....	1914-15	1,099 14 0	.....	.....	.....
1891-92	1,151 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1915-16	1,168 9 10	.....	.....	.....
1892-93	1,151 8 0	.....	.....	.....	(b) Old Group VIII (8 villages) max. 1-0.				
1893-94	1,151 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1886-87	4,296 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1894-95	1,151 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1887-88	4,240 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1895-96	1,151 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1888-89	5,446 12 0	354 8 0	.....	.....
1896-97	1,140 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1889-90	5,446 12 0	349 10 3	.....	.....
1897-98	1,140 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1890-91	5,292 12 0	46 3 6	.....	.....
1898-99	1,140 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1891-92	5,348 14 0	.....	.....	.....
1899-00	1,140 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1892-93	5,530 12 0	.....	.....	.....
1900-01	1,240 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1893-94	5,468 12 0	.....	.....	.....
1901-02	1,139 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1894-95	5,415 12 0	.....	.....	.....
1902-03	1,139 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1895-96	5,577 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1903-04	1,139 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1896-97	5,478 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1904-05	1,139 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1897-98	5,436 12 0	.....	.....	.....
1905-06	1,139 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1898-99	5,499 12 0	.....	.....	.....
1906-07	1,139 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1899-00	5,893 12 0	.....	.....	.....
1907-08	1,139 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1900-01	5,842 12 0	79 3 0	.....	.....
1908-09	1,139 8 0	0 1 0	.....	.....	1901-02	5,215 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1909-10	1,159 8 0	0 0 9	.....	.....	1902-03	5,130 4 0	6 0 0	.....	.....
1910-11	1,160 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1903-04	5,117 4 0	66 0 0	.....	.....
1911-12	1,160 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1904-05	5,092 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1912-13	1,160 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1905-06	4,999 8 0	48 4 0	.....	.....
1913-14	1,160 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1906-07	4,909 12 0	.....	.....	.....
1914-15	1,160 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1907-08	4,898 12 0	0 7 0	.....	.....
1915-16	1,239 0 6	.....	.....	.....	1908-09	4,571 12 0	0 14 6	.....	.....



Year.	Demand.	Remission.	Outstandings.		Year.	Demand.	Remission.	Outstandings.	
			Autho- rised.	Unautho- rised.				Autho- rised.	Unautho- rised.
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
<b>NEW GROUP IX (16 VILLAGES) MAX. 0-3—contd.</b>					<b>(c) Old Group X (3 villages) max. 0-12.</b>				
<b>(a) Old Group VIII (3 villages) max. 1-0—contd.</b>									
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1893-94	738 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1896-97	410 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1894-95	738 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1897-98	407 18 0	.....	.....	.....
1895-96	738 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1898-99	545 0 0	33 18 0	.....	.....
1896-97	738 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1899-00	545 0 0	33 18 0	.....	.....
1897-98	715 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1900-01	599 8 0	14 10 0	.....	.....
1898-99	715 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1901-02	599 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1899-00	715 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1902-03	616 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1900-01	698 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1903-04	516 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1901-02	698 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1904-05	470 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1902-03	684 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1905-06	491 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1903-04	678 8 0	8 0 0	.....	.....	1906-07	457 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1904-05	665 8 0	15 0 0	.....	.....	1907-08	457 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1905-06	602 8 0	120 4 0	.....	.....	1908-09	451 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1906-07	499 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1909-00	440 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1907-08	439 4 0	0 0 9	.....	.....	1900-01	457 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1908-09	439 4 0	0 2 0	.....	.....	1901-02	431 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1909-10	414 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1902-03	490 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1910-11	414 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1903-04	409 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1911-12	414 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1904-05	381 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1912-13	414 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1905-06	371 8 0	32 0 0	.....	.....
1913-14	414 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1906-07	303 8 0	8 0 0	.....	.....
1914-15	414 8 0	9 8 0	.....	.....	1907-08	394 8 0	0 8 0	.....	.....
1915-16	440 2 8	.....	.....	.....	1908-09	286 0 0	.....	.....	.....
					1909-10	303 0 0	0 2 6	.....	.....
					1910-11	285 8 0	.....	.....	.....
					1911-12	276 8 0	.....	.....	.....
					1912-13	268 0 0	10 0 0	.....	.....
					1913-14	250 8 0	.....	.....	.....
					1914-15	250 8 0	.....	.....	.....
					1915-16	266 2 6	.....	.....	.....
<b>(b) Old Group IX (4 villages) max. 0-14.</b>					<b>(d) Old Group XI (1 village) max. 0-9.</b>				
1896-97	1,483 6 0	.....	.....	.....	1896-97	130 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1897-98	1,468 14 0	.....	.....	.....	1897-98	130 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1898-99	1,844 2 0	108 6 10	.....	.....	1898-99	179 0 0	5 1 0	.....	.....
1899-90	1,844 2 0	108 4 6	.....	.....	1899-00	179 0 0	5 1 0	.....	.....
1900-01	1,786 2 0	82 8 0	.....	.....	1900-01	179 0 0	0 14 0	.....	.....
1901-02	1,786 2 0	.....	.....	.....	1901-02	179 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1902-03	1,858 14 0	.....	.....	.....	1902-03	179 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1903-04	1,947 6 0	.....	.....	.....	1903-04	179 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1904-05	1,936 14 0	.....	.....	.....	1904-05	179 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1905-06	1,928 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1905-06	179 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1906-07	1,899 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1906-07	179 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1907-08	1,899 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1907-08	179 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1908-09	1,856 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1908-09	179 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1909-00	1,859 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1909-00	179 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1900-01	1,807 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1900-01	179 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1901-02	1,782 8 0	9 8 0	.....	.....	1901-02	179 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1902-03	1,711 8 0	8 0 0	.....	.....	1902-03	179 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1903-04	1,664 0 0	89 8 0	.....	.....	1903-04	179 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1904-05	1,595 0 0	22 12 0	.....	.....	1904-05	179 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1905-06	1,514 4 0	128 0 0	.....	.....	1905-06	179 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1906-07	1,308 4 0	6 4 0	.....	.....	1906-07	179 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1907-08	1,284 0 0	1 12 3	.....	.....	1907-08	179 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1908-09	1,272 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	1908-09	179 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1909-10	1,261 0 0	0 12 0	.....	.....	1909-00	179 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1910-11	1,255 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1900-01	211 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1911-12	1,255 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1901-02	210 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1912-13	1,255 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1902-03	210 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1913-14	1,250 0 0	16 0 0	.....	.....	1903-04	196 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1914-15	1,243 0 0	21 4 0	.....	.....	1904-05	196 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1915-16	1,220 11	22 1 2	.....	.....	1905-06	196 8 0	.....	.....	.....
					1906-07	191 8 0	.....	.....	.....
					1907-08	191 8 0	.....	.....	.....
					1908-09	191 8 0	.....	.....	.....
					1909-10	189 8 0	.....	.....	.....

Year.	Demand.	Remission.	Outstandings.		Year.	Demand.	Remission.	Outstandings.	
			Autho- rized.	Unautho- rized.				Autho- rized.	Unautho- rized.
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5

**NEW GROUP IX (15 VILLAGES) MAX. 0-7—contd.**

**(d) Old Group XI (2 villages) max. 0-9—contd.**

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1910-11	186 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1911-12	191 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1912-13	191 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1913-14	191 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1914-15	191 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1915-16	208 7 6	.....	.....	.....

**(e) Old Group XII (6 villages) max. 0-7.**

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1886-87	416 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1887-88	416 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1888-89	684 8 0	107 15 0	.....	.....
1889-90	684 8 0	107 15 0	.....	.....
1890-91	1,396 8 0	71 12 0	.....	.....
1891-92	1,396 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1892-93	1,396 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1893-94	1,396 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1894-95	1,392 14 0	.....	.....	.....
1895-96	1,392 14 0	.....	.....	.....
1896-97	1,428 6 0	.....	.....	.....

**(e) Old Group XII (6 villages) max. 0-7—contd.**

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1897-98	1,428 6 0	.....	.....	.....
1898-99	1,409 14 0	.....	.....	.....
1899-00	1,404 2 0	.....	.....	.....
1900-01	1,400 14 0	161 12 0	.....	.....
1901-02	1,400 2 0	.....	.....	.....
1902-03	1,375 14 0	.....	.....	.....
1903-04	1,375 14 0	124 2 0	.....	.....
1904-05	1,375 14 0	.....	.....	.....
1905-06	1,375 6 0	.....	.....	.....
1906-07	1,375 6 0	88 6 0	.....	.....
1907-08	1,374 6 0	4 0 2	.....	.....
1908-09	1,374 3 0	4 12 11	.....	.....
1909-10	1,374 6 0	0 14 4	.....	.....
1910-11	1,374 6 0	.....	.....	.....
1911-12	1,371 6 0	.....	.....	.....
1912-13	1,362 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1913-14	1,362 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1914-15	1,365 2 0	.....	.....	.....
1915-16	1,448 5 0	.....	.....	.....

**Outstandings.—These figures are for the whole taluka, figures by villages not being available.**

1888-89	.....	.....	.....	.....
1889-90	.....	.....	.....	.....
1890-91	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891-92	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892-93	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893-94	.....	.....	.....	.....
1896-97	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897-98	.....	.....	.....	208 10 2
1898-99	.....	.....	.....	101 6 2
1899-00	.....	.....	.....	1,769 5 5
1900-01	.....	.....	.....	3,617 11 4
1901-02	.....	.....	.....	3,152 2 10
1902-03	.....	.....	.....	1,707 4 2

**Outstandings.—These figures are for the whole taluka, figures by villages not being available—contd.**

1903-04	.....	.....	.....	881 10 7
1904-05	.....	.....	.....	3,717 3 9
1905-06	.....	.....	.....	61,643 14 8
1906-07	.....	.....	.....	29,470 9 7
1907-08	.....	.....	.....	3,468 4 11
1908-09	.....	.....	.....	16,693 3 3
1909-10	.....	.....	.....	1,785 4 6
1910-11	.....	.....	.....	946 6 11
1911-12	.....	.....	544 15 8	.....
1912-13	.....	.....	.....	268 8 9
1913-14	.....	.....	.....	579 7 11
1914-15	.....	.....	.....	343 12 11
1915-16	.....	.....	.....	242 10 5

M. WEBB,

Assistant Settlement Officer in charge

B. and K. Talukas.

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**APPENDIX L.**

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APPENDIX  
Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals

1 Number.	2 Name of Village.	3 No. of Group.	By former Settlement.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-Crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total		
			4 Dry-crop.	5 Rice.	6 Garden.	7 Area.	8 Assessment.	9 Average.	10 Area.	11 Assessment.	12 Average.	13 Area.	14 Assessment.	15 Average.	16 Area.	17 Assessment.	18 Average.
<b>New Group I.</b>		<b>13 Villages</b>	<b>maximum rate 3-4-0.</b>			<b>Acres. Rs. Rs. a. p.</b>			<b>Acres. Rs. Rs. a. p.</b>			<b>Acres. Rs. Rs. a. p.</b>			<b>Acres. Rs. Rs. a. p.</b>		
<b>(a) Out of Old Group I</b>		<b>11 Villages</b>	<b>maximum rate 2-5-0.</b>			<b>Acres. Rs. Rs. a. p.</b>			<b>Acres. Rs. Rs. a. p.</b>			<b>Acres. Rs. Rs. a. p.</b>			<b>Acres. Rs. Rs. a. p.</b>		
1	Bagevadi	I	28	90	...	1,545	9,983	...	51	184	...	{ P. 18 M. 10 } 86	...	1,624	3,582	...	
2	Siddanbhavi	I	28	80	...	730	949	...	21	116	...	{ P. 6 M. 8 } 36	...	747	1,101	...	
3	Sankinaikankop	I	28	80	...	610	847	...	45	180	...	{ P. 23 M. 1 } 108	...	663	987	...	
4	Hulikatti	I	28	80	...	920	1,221	...	4	13	...	{ P. 23 M. 1 } 108	...	948	1,369	...	
5	Arikatti	I	28	80	...	877	1,225	...	5	21	...	...	...	892	1,245	...	
6	Giriyal	I	28	80	...	899	1,242	...	2	3	...	...	...	901	1,245	...	
7	Chik-Bagevadi	I	28	80	...	1,605	2,884	...	68	286	...	{ P. 5 M. 4 } 26	...	1,592	3,306	...	
8	Mutnal	I	28	80	...	395	1,806	...	145	671	...	...	...	1,040	2,377	...	
9	Benchinmardi	I	28	80	...	671	1,042	...	...	...	...	...	...	671	1,042	...	
10	Basapur	I	28	80	...	402	605	...	...	...	...	{ P. 6 M. 1 } 28	...	409	638	...	
11	Gaddi-Karvinkop	I	28	80	...	655	840	...	39	342	...	...	...	744	1,182	...	
<b>(b) Out of Old Group II</b>		<b>1 Village</b>	<b>maximum rate 2-0-0.</b>			<b>Acres. Rs. Rs. a. p.</b>			<b>Acres. Rs. Rs. a. p.</b>			<b>Acres. Rs. Rs. a. p.</b>			<b>Acres. Rs. Rs. a. p.</b>		
12	Chandanhosor	II	20	80	...	548	682	...	21	75	...	...	...	569	607	...	
<b>Total</b>		<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>10,247</b>	<b>1,6436</b>	<b>1 9 7</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>1,741</b>	<b>3 13 9</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>4 3 3</b>	<b>10,790</b>	<b>18,592</b>	<b>1 11 2</b>
<b>New Group II.</b>		<b>5 Villages</b>	<b>maximum rate 2-10-0.</b>			<b>Acres. Rs. Rs. a. p.</b>			<b>Acres. Rs. Rs. a. p.</b>			<b>Acres. Rs. Rs. a. p.</b>			<b>Acres. Rs. Rs. a. p.</b>		
<b>Out of Old Group II</b>		<b>5 Villages</b>	<b>maximum rate 2-0-0.</b>			<b>Acres. Rs. Rs. a. p.</b>			<b>Acres. Rs. Rs. a. p.</b>			<b>Acres. Rs. Rs. a. p.</b>			<b>Acres. Rs. Rs. a. p.</b>		
13	Kalarkop	II	20	80	...	506	566	...	3	5	...	{ P. 8 M. 1 } 37	...	518	514	...	
14	Sutgatti-Halgimardi	II	20	80	...	768	889	...	41	145	...	...	...	809	1,014	...	
15	Virpankop	II	20	80	...	493	656	...	24	273	...	...	...	577	929	...	
16	Kukdoli	II	20	80	...	799	1,031	...	319	1,396	...	...	...	1,118	2,427	...	
17	Bendigeri	II	20	80	...	1,837	2,293	...	471	2,007	...	...	...	2,308	4,300	...	
<b>Total</b>		<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>4,408</b>	<b>5,415</b>	<b>1 3 8</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>3,696</b>	<b>4 2 8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>4 12 5</b>	<b>5,530</b>	<b>8,284</b>	<b>1 11 2</b>
<b>New Group III.</b>		<b>11 Villages</b>	<b>maximum rate 2-2-0.</b>			<b>Acres. Rs. Rs. a. p.</b>			<b>Acres. Rs. Rs. a. p.</b>			<b>Acres. Rs. Rs. a. p.</b>			<b>Acres. Rs. Rs. a. p.</b>		
<b>(a) Out of Old Group III</b>		<b>1 Village</b>	<b>maximum rate 1-14-0.</b>			<b>Acres. Rs. Rs. a. p.</b>			<b>Acres. Rs. Rs. a. p.</b>			<b>Acres. Rs. Rs. a. p.</b>			<b>Acres. Rs. Rs. a. p.</b>		
18	Belgaum	III	114	120	...	3,063	9,168	...	1,554	12,244	...	{ P. 8 M. 25 } 72	...	4,770	14,514	...	
<b>(b) Out of Old Group IV</b>		<b>6 Villages</b>	<b>maximum rate 1-10-0.</b>			<b>Acres. Rs. Rs. a. p.</b>			<b>Acres. Rs. Rs. a. p.</b>			<b>Acres. Rs. Rs. a. p.</b>			<b>Acres. Rs. Rs. a. p.</b>		
19	Shindoli	IV	110	90	...	470	295	...	127	611	...	...	...	597	908	...	
20	Kudchi	IV	110	90	...	814	733	...	447	2,229	...	...	...	1,261	3,022	...	
21	Kanbargi	IV	110	90	...	1,160	1,296	...	494	2,470	...	...	...	1,644	2,765	...	
22	Chandgad	IV	110	80	...	244	301	...	43	186	...	...	...	297	487	...	
23	Muchandi	IV	110	80	...	416	410	...	480	2,553	...	...	...	896	2,963	...	
24	Nilji	IV	110	80	...	267	419	...	149	523	...	...	...	416	1,342	...	
<b>(c) Out of Old Group V</b>		<b>4 Villages</b>	<b>maximum rate 1-8-0.</b>			<b>Acres. Rs. Rs. a. p.</b>			<b>Acres. Rs. Rs. a. p.</b>			<b>Acres. Rs. Rs. a. p.</b>			<b>Acres. Rs. Rs. a. p.</b>		
25	Hindalgi	V	18	80	...	...	380	...	224	1,025	...	{ M. 1 } 1	...	1,115	1,639	...	
26	Dhamne	V	18	80	...	...	989	...	747	4,094	...	{ P. 3 } 15	...	1,739	5,023	...	
27	Kangrali	V	18	80	...	...	921	...	196	964	...	...	...	1,119	1,633	...	
28	Mannur	V	18	80	...	...	825	...	117	656	...	...	...	942	1,198	...	
<b>Total</b>		<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>6,324</b>	<b>0 13 2</b>	<b>4,660</b>	<b>22,086</b>	<b>5 15 7</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>3 9 11</b>	<b>14,786</b>	<b>36,494</b>	<b>2 7 2</b>	
<b>New Group IV.</b>		<b>2 Villages</b>	<b>maximum rate 1-14-0.</b>			<b>Acres. Rs. Rs. a. p.</b>			<b>Acres. Rs. Rs. a. p.</b>			<b>Acres. Rs. Rs. a. p.</b>			<b>Acres. Rs. Rs. a. p.</b>		
<b>(a) Out of Old Group II</b>		<b>2 Villages</b>	<b>maximum rate 2-0-0.</b>			<b>Acres. Rs. Rs. a. p.</b>			<b>Acres. Rs. Rs. a. p.</b>			<b>Acres. Rs. Rs. a. p.</b>			<b>Acres. Rs. Rs. a. p.</b>		
29	Pangutti	II	20	80	...	168	123	...	9	21	...	...	...	177	144	...	
30	Gutti	II	20	80	...	252	257	...	...	...	...	{ M. 2 } 5	...	254	262	...	

Government occupied land.

By revision settlement.																Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Number.			
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.									
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44							
Rs.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	34	35	36		
																<i>New Group I.</i>					
4	10	...	1,546	4,867	...	51	904	...	{ P. 17 M. 10 }	106 30	{ ... ...	1,624	4,606	...	+28-58	Bagevadi	1				
4	8	...	723	1,234	...	21	145	...	{ P. 4 M. 8 }	33 20	{ ... ...	747	1,419	...	+28-24	Siddanbhavi	2				
4	8	...	610	1,101	...	45	162	...	{ P. 21 M. 1 }	113 3	{ ... ...	663	1,233	...	+28-68	Sankinakankop	3				
4	8	...	922	1,665	...	4	16	...	{ P. 21 M. 1 }	113 3	{ ... ...	948	1,797	...	+28-44	Hulikatti	4				
4	8	...	877	1,592	...	5	26	...	...	...	...	882	1,618	...	+28-35	Arlikatti	5				
4	8	...	899	1,615	...	9	4	...	...	...	...	901	1,519	...	+30-04	Giriyal	6				
4	8	...	1,508	2,749	...	68	257	...	{ P. 1 M. 4 }	10 10	{ ... ...	1,582	4,126	...	+28-69	Chik-Bagewadi	7				
4	8	...	885	2,348	...	165	714	...	...	...	...	1,040	3,062	...	+28-31	Mutnal	8				
4	8	...	671	1,355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	671	1,355	...	+30-03	Benchinmardi	9				
4	8	...	407	658	...	...	...	...	{ P. 1 M. 1 }	5 4	{ ... ...	409	657	...	+28-97	Besapur	10				
4	8	...	655	1,022	...	89	427	...	...	...	...	744	1,519	...	+28-51	Gaddi-Karvinkop	11				
4	8	...	548	864	...	21	94	...	...	...	...	569	953	...	+57-82	Chandanhosur	12				
...	...	...	10,261	21,540	2 1 7	451	2,149	4 12 2	68	333	4 14 4	10,780	24,022	2 3 7	+28-69	Total	...				
																<i>New Group II.</i>					
10	10	...	502	743	...	3	6	...	{ P. 12 M. 1 }	60 6	{ ... ...	518	815	...	+32-73	Kalarkop	13				
10	10	...	768	1,141	...	41	181	...	...	...	...	809	1,322	...	+30-37	Sutgatti-Halgimardi	14				
10	10	...	493	861	...	84	341	...	...	...	...	577	1,202	...	+28-38	Virpankop	15				
10	10	...	799	1,362	...	319	1,745	...	...	...	...	1,118	3,098	...	+27-64	Kukdoli	16				
10	10	...	1,837	3,010	...	471	2,509	...	...	...	...	2,308	5,519	...	+28-34	Bendigeri	17				
...	...	...	4,399	7,108	1 9 10	918	4,782	5 3 4	13	66	5 1 2	5,330	11,956	2 3 10	+28-78	Total	...				
																<i>New Group III.</i>					
2	15	...	3,027	2,439	...	1,654	15,306	...	{ P. 4 M. 25 }	47 46	{ ... ...	4,770	17,837	...	+22-89	Belgaum	18				
2	10	...	470	388	...	177	679	...	...	...	...	597	1,067	...	+17-51	Shindoli	19				
2	10	...	814	959	...	447	2,543	...	...	...	...	1,261	3,502	...	+15-88	Kudchi	20				
2	12	...	1,150	1,693	...	494	3,293	...	...	...	...	1,644	4,985	...	+32-43	Kanbargi	21				
2	10	...	244	394	...	43	232	...	...	...	...	287	626	...	+22-54	Chandgad	22				
2	12	...	415	536	...	480	3,829	...	...	...	...	896	4,365	...	+47-31	Muchandi	23				
2	10	...	267	548	...	149	1,154	...	...	...	...	416	1,702	...	+26-82	Nilji	24				
2	12	...	680	967	...	234	1,539	...	{ M. 1 }	1	{ ... ...	1,115	2,407	...	+46-85	Hindalgi	25				
2	12	...	939	1,295	...	747	6,141	...	{ P. 3 }	20	{ ... ...	1,739	7,456	...	+48-43	Dhamne	26				
2	12	...	921	919	...	198	1,475	...	...	...	...	1,119	2,395	...	+46-66	Kangali	27				
2	12	...	625	768	...	117	964	...	...	...	...	942	1,762	...	+46-24	Mannur	28				
...	...	...	10,063	10,806	1 1 2	4,690	37,175	7 10 9	33	114	2 7 3	14,786	48,026	9 4 0	+31-73	Total	...				
																<i>New Group IV.</i>					
1	14	...	165	115	...	9	26	...	...	...	...	177	141	...	-2-08	Pangutti	...				
1	14	...	262	241	...	...	...	...	{ M. 2 }	5	{ ... ...	254	249	...	-8-10	Gutti	...				



1 Number.	2 Name of Village.	3 No. of Group.	By former Settlement.															
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			4 Dry-crop.	5 Rice.	6 Gardens.	7 Area.	8 Assessment.	9 Average.	10 Area.	11 Assessment.	12 Average.	13 Area.	14 Assessment.	15 Average.	16 Area.	17 Assessment.	18 Average.	
	<i>New Group IV— continued.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
31	(b) Out of old Group III 1 Village Rangadhali	III 1	1 12	8 0	...	127	104	...	...	...	...	M. 3	6	...	120	110	...	
32	(c) Out of old Group IV 3 Villages Kanvikarvinkop	IV 3	1 10	8 0	...	1,852	1,652	...	128	572	...	P. 1 M. 4	8 7	...	1,995	2,240	...	
33	Ankalgi	IV	1 10	8 0	...	1,408	928	...	620	2,081	...	P.	1	...	2,098	2,065	...	
34	Nagarhal	IV	1 10	8 0	...	483	414	...	49	193	...	...	...	...	482	612	...	
35	(d) Out of old Group V 1 Village Nandi	V 1	1 8	8 0	...	247	199	...	2	4	...	M.	7	9	...	252	212	...
36	(e) Out of old Group VI 2 Villages Nandihalli	VI 2	1 4	8 0	...	1,942	1,270	...	97	1,628	...	...	...	...	2,240	2,068	...	
37	Naganhatm	VI	1 4	8 0	...	677	542	...	66	227	...	...	...	...	742	515	...	
	<b>Total</b>		...	...	...	7,207	5,651	0 12 6	1,251	4,221	2 9 2	17	26	2 1 10	2,575	10,512	1 3 7	
	<i>New Group V.</i>																	
	(a) Out of old Group IV 2 Villages	IV 2																
38	Hulikavi	V	1 10	8 0	...	268	212	...	155	122	...	...	...	...	442	410	...	
39	Badas	V	1 10	8 0	...	1,512	1,042	...	624	2,620	...	...	...	...	2,212	2,662	...	
40	Gejpati	V	1 10	8 0	...	292	252	...	122	222	...	...	...	...	422	1,020	...	
41	(b) Out of old Group VI 4 Villages	VI 4																
42	Desur	VI	1 4	8 0	...	1,412	952	...	320	1,112	...	...	...	...	1,742	2,062	...	
43	Gunjgi	VI	1 4	8 0	...	1,492	702	...	472	1,272	...	...	...	...	1,962	2,522	...	
44	Jankatti	VI	1 4	8 0	...	222	142	...	22	222	...	...	...	...	402	222	...	
45	Bidarbhavi	VI	1 4	8 0	...	160	74	...	55	122	...	...	...	...	212	272	...	
46	(c) Out of old Group VIII 2 Villages	VIII 2																
47	Vagbavade	VIII	1 0	7 0	...	2,122	972	...	202	722	...	...	...	...	2,420	1,772	...	
48	Bestwad	VIII	1 0	7 0	...	772	452	...	227	227	...	...	...	...	1,062	1,412	...	
	<b>Total</b>		...	...	...	2,402	1,227	0 9 2	2,222	2,222	2 7 0	...	...	...	10,227	12,222	1 2 11	
	<i>New Group VI.</i>																	
	(a) Out of old Group VII 2 Villages	VII 2																
49	Kudaur	VII	1 12	9 0	...	1,222	722	...	412	2,222	...	M.	4	6	1,712	2,272	...	
50	Rajgoli	VII	1 12	9 0	...	222	240	...	152	722	...	...	...	...	1,042	1,102	...	
51	(b) Out of old Group VIII 17 Villages	VIII 17																
52	Kini	VIII	1 0	7 8	...	212	122	...	142	222	...	...	...	...	422	722	...	
53	Kowad	VIII	1 0	7 8	...	242	250	...	162	242	...	...	...	...	710	722	...	
54	Kalkundri	VIII	1 0	7 8	...	702	222	...	242	1,021	...	P.	2	10	242	1,472	...	
55	Dundge	VIII	1 0	7 8	...	242	152	...	112	472	...	...	...	...	452	622	...	
56	Chinchani	VIII	1 0	7 8	...	460	122	...	22	220	...	...	...	...	542	412	...	
57	Kagni	VIII	1 0	7 8	...	222	222	...	122	240	...	...	...	...	702	222	...	
58	Kiwad	VIII	1 0	7 8	...	242	270	...	22	222	...	P.	1	1	602	472	...	
59	Nitr	VIII	1 0	7 8	...	1,272	221	...	127	712	...	...	...	...	1,442	1,042	...	
60	Ghulewadi	VIII	1 0	7 8	...	127	22	...	112	402	...	...	...	...	202	472	...	
61	Mahalewadi	VIII	1 0	7 8	...	272	112	...	20	220	...	...	...	...	452	242	...	
62	Kadalg Badruk	VIII	1 0	7 8	...	460	122	...	122	242	...	...	...	...	622	242	...	
63	Nagardale	VIII	1 0	7 8	...	412	122	...	127	202	...	...	...	...	240	220	...	
64	Kaulge	VIII	1 0	7 8	...	227	121	...	22	221	...	...	...	...	420	222	...	
65	Hosur	VIII	1 0	7 8	...	720	242	...	42	172	...	...	...	...	772	221	...	

103—continued.

By Revision Settlement.																Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
																	<i>New Group IV—continued.</i>	
1 14	10 0	...	127	111	...	...	...	...	M. 3	6	...	180	117	...	+6-36	Rangadholi	31	
1 14	10 0	...	1,851	1,907	...	138	715	...	{ P. 2 M. 4 }	{ 17 7 }	...	1,935	2,648	...	+18-18	Kanvikarvinkop	32	
1 14	10 0	...	1,408	1,134	...	690	2,601	...	P.	1	...	2,088	2,735	...	+21-89	Ankalgi	33	
1 14	10 0	...	438	478	...	49	247	...	...	...	...	482	725	...	+17-68	Nagarhal	34	
1 14	10 0	...	847	249	...	2	5	...	M.	7	9	...	256	263	...	+24-05	Nandi	35
1 14	10 0	...	1,948	2,055	...	397	2,110	...	...	...	...	2,340	4,155	...	+26-90	Nandihalli	36	
1 14	10 0	...	677	822	...	66	334	...	...	...	...	743	1,156	...	+41-94	Naganhatti	37	
...	...	...	7,906	7,112	0 15 9	1,351	6,038	4 7 6	18	45	2 8 0	8,675	13,126	1 8 7	+25-45	Total	...	
																	<i>New Group V.</i>	
1 10	10 0	...	288	218	...	155	240	...	...	...	...	443	458	...	+11-70	Hulikavi	38	
1 10	10 0	...	1,512	1,049	...	694	3,275	...	...	...	...	2,212	4,324	...	+17-85	Badas	39	
1 10	10 0	...	229	268	...	122	1,040	...	...	...	...	422	1,222	...	+19-08	Gejpati	40	
1 10	10 0	...	1,417	1,238	...	320	1,325	...	...	...	...	1,747	2,633	...	+27-32	Desur	41	
1 10	10 0	...	1,421	917	...	473	2,346	...	...	...	...	1,954	3,265	...	+26-35	Gumigi	42	
1 10	10 0	...	325	188	...	83	227	...	...	...	...	408	425	...	+26-63	Jankatti	43	
1 10	10 0	...	160	95	...	55	247	...	...	...	...	215	343	...	+26-10	Bidarbhavi	44	
1 10	10 0	...	2,124	1,681	...	305	1,140	...	...	...	...	2,420	2,721	...	+23-64	Vaghavade	45	
1 10	10 0	...	722	742	...	227	1,327	...	...	...	...	1,056	2,116	...	+42-22	Bastwad	46	
...	...	...	8,401	6,226	0 11 11	2,556	11,347	4 5 9	...	...	...	10,267	17,642	1 9 8	+22-11	Total	...	
																	<i>New Group VI.</i>	
1 8	10 8	...	1,228	842	...	415	2,517	...	M.	4	6	...	1,712	2,455	...	+18-22	Kudnur	47
1 8	10 8	...	889	227	...	155	620	...	...	...	...	1,044	1,227	...	+16-78	Baigoli	48	
1 8	10 8	...	213	129	...	144	215	...	...	...	...	457	1,014	...	+22-14	Kini	49	
1 8	10 8	...	544	322	...	162	722	...	...	...	...	710	1,027	...	+27-22	Kowad	50	
1 8	10 8	...	628	505	...	243	1,512	...	P.	7	45	...	2,063	...	+22-75	Kalkundri	51	
1 8	10 8	...	241	222	...	113	224	...	...	...	...	454	227	...	+27-22	Dundge	52	
1 8	10 8	...	450	227	...	83	224	...	...	...	...	543	271	...	+26-20	Chinchani	53	
1 8	10 8	...	521	227	...	122	755	...	...	...	...	722	1,122	...	+26-22	Kagni	54	
1 8	10 8	...	527	224	...	52	224	...	P.	6	17	...	622	655	...	+22-12	Kitwad	55
1 8	10 8	...	1,274	424	...	167	222	...	...	...	...	1,441	1,422	...	+27-12	Nitur	56	
1 8	10 8	...	127	21	...	114	524	...	...	...	...	221	655	...	+22-17	Ghulewadi	57	
1 8	10 8	...	277	155	...	62	222	...	...	...	...	457	477	...	+27-22	Mahalewadi	58	
1 8	10 8	...	462	227	...	162	222	...	...	...	...	222	1,122	...	+27-22	Kadaje Budruk	59	
1 8	10 8	...	412	241	...	127	722	...	...	...	...	542	242	...	+27-22	Nagardale	60	
1 8	10 8	...	227	122	...	52	222	...	...	...	...	452	421	...	+22-24	Kaulge	61	
1 8	10 8	...	722	421	...	42	247	...	...	...	...	775	222	...	+22-27	Hosur	62	

1 Number.	2 Name of Village.	3 No. of Group.	By former Settlement.															
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			4 Dry-crop.	5 Rice.	6 Gardens.	7 Area.	8 Assessment.	9 Average.	10 Area.	11 Assessment.	12 Average.	13 Area.	14 Assessment.	15 Average.	16 Area.	17 Assessment.	18 Average.	
	<i>New Group VI—continued.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
63	Sundi ...	VIII	1 0	7 8	...	881	250	...	166	650	...	...	...	...	997	900	...	
64	Hundlewadi ...	VIII	1 0	7 8	...	26	24	...	43	154	...	...	...	...	69	178	...	
65	Kadolge Khurd ...	VIII	1 0	7 8	...	220	100	...	127	506	...	...	...	...	540	690	...	
	Total ...		...	...	...	10,686	4,474	0 6 9	2,511	10,570	4 3 4	7	17	2 6 10	13,104	15,061	1 2 4	
	<i>New Group VII.</i>		10 Villages maximum rate 1-0.															
	(a) Out of Old Group VIII 1 Villages maximum rate 1-0.																	
66	Belgundi ...	VIII	1 0	9 0	...	1,684	613	...	288	1,378	...	M. 6	10	...	1,928	2,001	...	
	(b) Out of Old Group IX 8 Villages maximum rate 0-14.																	
67	Bagilge Dukarwadi ...	IX	0 14	8 0	...	1,418	827	...	234	904	...	P. 1	1	...	1,653	1,922	...	
68	Mangaon ...	IX	0 14	8 0	...	1,201	416	...	193	796	...	...	...	...	1,394	1,212	...	
69	Yeleball ...	IX	0 14	8 0	...	814	114	...	43	117	...	...	...	...	337	231	...	
70	Mandedurg ...	IX	0 14	7 0	...	1,134	335	...	165	512	...	...	...	...	1,299	847	...	
71	Basarge ...	IX	0 14	7 0	...	1,745	712	...	102	322	...	...	...	...	1,847	934	...	
72	Karve ...	IX	0 14	7 0	...	1,493	554	...	114	306	...	...	...	...	1,607	860	...	
73	Tadsinhal ...	IX	0 14	7 0	...	735	215	...	36	106	...	...	...	...	771	321	...	
74	Dholgarwadi ...	IX	0 14	7 0	...	187	54	...	106	388	...	...	...	...	273	442	...	
	(c) Out of Old Group XI 1 Village maximum rate 0-9.																	
75	Halkarni ...	XI	0 9	8 0	...	2,675	547	...	181	609	...	M. 1	4	...	2,757	1,160	...	
	Total ...		...	...	...	12,416	3,947	0 6 1	1,452	5,338	3 10 9	8	15	1 14 0	13,676	9,300	0 10 8	
	<i>New Group VIII.</i>		42 Villages maximum rate 0-11.															
	(a) Out of Old Group VI 3 Villages maximum rate 1-4.																	
76	Singinkop ...	VI	1 4	8 0	...	102	64	...	19	56	...	...	...	...	121	190	...	
77	Nidgal ...	VI	1 4	8 0	...	162	73	...	67	232	...	...	...	...	229	305	...	
78	Idalhond ...	VI	1 4	8 0	...	482	250	...	133	427	...	...	...	...	613	667	...	
	(b) Out of Old Group VIII 8 Villages maximum rate 1-0.																	
79	Ganebail ...	VIII	1 0	7 0	...	486	187	...	122	334	...	...	...	...	608	521	...	
80	Katsali ...	VIII	1 0	7 0	...	1,256	458	...	98	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
81	Nittur ...	VIII	1 0	7 0	...	433	166	...	135	403	...	...	...	...	568	563	...	
82	Karle ...	VIII	1 0	7 0	...	454	176	...	52	170	...	...	...	...	508	346	...	
83	Kiniye ...	VIII	1 0	7 0	...	720	228	...	168	525	...	...	...	...	888	829	...	
84	Bankunde ...	VIII	1 0	7 0	...	426	128	...	114	382	...	...	...	...	540	570	...	
85	Tudiyе ...	VIII	1 0	7 0	...	1,388	506	...	174	452	...	M. 1	1	...	1,513	969	...	
86	Bahadurwadi ...	VIII	1 0	7 0	...	427	154	...	49	145	...	...	...	...	476	299	...	
	(c) Out of Old Group IX 1 Village maximum rate 0-14.																	
87	Hajgoli ...	IX	0 14	8 0	...	370	266	...	37	245	...	...	...	...	966	511	...	
	(d) Out of Old Group XI 10 Villages maximum rate 0-9.																	
88	Sipur ...	XI	0 9	8 0	...	283	64	...	32	104	...	...	...	...	320	163	...	
89	Nandwade ...	XI	0 9	8 0	...	1,454	362	...	98	240	...	M. 2	7	...	1,554	599	...	
90	Asgaon ...	XI	0 9	8 0	...	1,074	208	...	93	224	...	...	...	...	1,167	402	...	
91	Karanagaon ...	XI	0 9	8 0	...	1,224	328	...	55	153	...	...	...	...	1,230	511	...	
92	Ambewadi ...	XI	0 9	8 0	...	841	224	...	42	153	...	...	...	...	883	387	...	
93	Jaugambhatti ...	XI	0 9	8 0	...	1,002	473	...	51	126	...	...	...	...	1,053	604	...	
94	Patna ...	XI	0 9	8 0	...	625	135	...	110	326	...	...	...	...	735	471	...	
95	Kalivade ...	XI	0 9	8 0	...	664	171	...	52	227	...	...	...	...	723	398	...	
96	Halarwadi ...	XI	0 9	8 0	...	1,458	320	...	75	245	...	...	...	...	1,563	635	...	
97	Madavale ...	XI	0 9	8 0	...	1,731	427	...	112	450	...	M. 6	23	...	1,856	910	...	
	(e) Out of Old Group XII 20 Villages maximum rate 0-7.																	
98	Kolindre ...	XII	0 7	7 0	...	648	147	...	78	202	...	...	...	...	731	349	...	
99	Adur ...	XII	0 7	7 0	...	324	52	...	45	140	...	P. 2	6	...	372	198	...	

Asses—continued.

By Revision Settlement.																	Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Minimum rates.			Dry-crop.				Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
19	20	21	Area.	Assessment.	Rs. a p.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.			
																		<i>New Group VI—continued.</i>	
1	5	10 8	...	831	328	...	166	910	...	...	...	...	907	1,338	...		+37-55	Sundi	63
1	5	10 8	...	95	31	...	48	816	...	...	...	...	69	247	...		+33-76	Hundiewadi	64
1	5	10 8	...	920	181	...	45	845	...	...	...	...	955	376	...		+35-72	Kadolge Khurd	65
			10,578	5,712	0 8 7	2,511	14,097	5 9 9	17	68	2 0 0	18,104	19,878	1 8 3		+31-98	Total	...	
																		<i>New Group VII.</i>	
1	0	10 8	...	1,534	612	...	288	1,608	...	M. 6	10	...	1,928	2,331	...		+11-49	Belgundi	66
1	0	10 8	...	1,419	449	...	234	1,186	...	...	...	...	1,653	1,628	...		+96	Bagilge Dukarwadi	67
1	0	10 8	...	1,301	475	...	193	1,045	...	...	...	...	1,904	1,520	...		+25-41	Mangaon	68
1	0	10 8	...	814	130	...	43	154	...	...	...	...	357	284	...		+22-94	Yeleball	69
1	0	10 8	...	1,134	383	...	155	788	...	...	...	...	1,229	1,151	...		+35-89	Mandedurg	70
1	0	10 8	...	1,745	814	...	109	833	...	...	...	...	1,847	1,147	...		+22-80	Basarge	71
1	0	10 8	...	1,493	639	...	114	459	...	...	...	...	1,607	1,092	...		+26-97	Karve	72
1	0	10 8	...	735	246	...	35	159	...	...	...	...	771	405	...		+23-16	Tadsinhal	73
1	0	10 8	...	167	62	...	105	582	...	...	...	...	273	644	...		+45-70	Dholgarwadi	74
1	0	10 8	...	2,575	972	...	181	799	...	...	...	...	2,757	1,775	...		+53-01	Halkarni	75
1	0	10 8	...	12,417	4,770	0 6 1	1,452	7,093	4 14 1	7	14	2 0 0	12,376	11,877	0 13 8		+27-70	Total	...
																		<i>New Group VIII.</i>	
1	0	11	9 0	102	35	...	19	63	...	...	...	...	121	98	...		-12-33	Singinkop	76
1	0	11	9 0	162	40	...	67	261	...	...	...	...	229	301	...		-1-31	Nidgal	77
1	0	11	9 0	490	149	...	193	430	...	...	...	...	612	623	...		-9-31	Idalhond	78
1	0	11	9 0	485	129	...	122	429	...	...	...	...	608	558	...		+7-10	Ganeball	79
1	0	11	7 0	1,256	315	...	93	241	...	...	...	...	1,354	556	...		-20-45	Katgali	80
1	0	11	9 0	433	114	...	125	512	...	...	...	...	568	622	...		+11-07	Nittur	81
1	0	11	9 0	454	121	...	52	219	...	...	...	...	506	340	...		-1-73	Karle	82
1	0	11	9 0	730	205	...	168	575	...	...	...	...	882	530	...		+6-22	Kiniye	83
1	0	11	9 0	426	129	...	114	491	...	...	...	...	540	622	...		+8-77	Bankunde	84
1	0	11	9 0	1,338	248	...	174	581	...	M. 1	1	...	1,512	930	...		-3-02	Tudiye	85
1	0	11	9 0	427	106	...	49	188	...	...	...	...	476	292	...		-2-34	Bahadurwadi	86
1	0	11	9 0	872	209	...	87	267	...	...	...	...	956	576	...		+12-72	Haigoli	87
1	0	11	9 0	268	78	...	32	117	...	...	...	...	320	125	...		+16-07	Sipur	88
1	0	11	9 0	1,454	430	...	93	270	...	M. 2	7	...	1,554	707	...		+12-03	Nandwade	89
1	0	11	9 0	1,074	254	...	93	219	...	...	...	...	1,167	573	...		+16-46	Asgaon	90
1	0	11	9 0	1,224	404	...	55	205	...	...	...	...	1,220	607	...		+12-72	Karanigaon	91
1	0	11	9 0	841	274	...	42	123	...	...	...	...	823	457	...		+12-09	Ambewadi	92
1	0	11	9 0	1,202	684	...	51	142	...	...	...	...	1,253	726	...		+20-19	Jangambhatti	93
1	0	11	9 0	625	...	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	735	543	...		+15-22	Patna	94
1	0	11	9 0	664	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	723	464	...		+16-53	Kaliwade	95
1	0	11	9 0	1,422	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	1,553	753	...		+12-28	Halarwadi	96
1	0	11	9 0	1,721	...	...	119	...	...	...	...	...	1,856	1,063	...		+15-51	Madavale	97
1	0	11	9 0	643	231	...	75	220	...	...	...	...	721	491	...		+40-62	Kolindre	98
1	0	11	9 0	224	82	...	45	120	...	P. 2	7	...	272	269	...		+25-25	Adur	99

Number.	Name of Village.	No. of Group.	By former Settlement														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-drop			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-drop.	Rice.	Gardens.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>New Group VIII—continued.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
100	Savarde	XII	0 7	7 0	...	265	45	...	41	117	...	...	...	...	306	163	...
101	Sullye	XII	0 7	7 0	...	414	65	...	58	205	...	P. 2	8	...	474	279	...
102	Hambre	XII	0 7	7 0	...	277	45	...	27	50	...	...	...	...	304	106	...
103	Khamdale	XII	0 7	7 0	...	500	83	...	52	160	...	...	...	...	552	243	...
104	Kokre	XII	0 7	7 0	...	475	72	...	155	250	...	P. 5	9	...	626	331	...
105	Kitawade	XII	0 7	7 0	...	1,109	171	...	37	94	...	...	...	...	1,146	265	...
106	Showale	XII	0 7	7 0	...	930	151	...	55	173	...	M. 1	1	...	985	325	...
107	Jelugade	XII	0 7	7 0	...	623	94	...	140	407	...	...	...	...	763	501	...
108	Raindwadi	XII	0 7	7 0	...	250	43	...	25	55	...	...	...	...	275	109	...
109	Chandgad	XII	0 7	7 0	...	2,363	417	...	177	462	...	P. 2	6	...	2,562	365	...
110	Jambre	XII	0 7	6 0	...	405	67	...	77	177	...	...	...	...	482	244	...
111	Umgaon	XII	0 7	6 0	...	1,032	144	...	119	252	...	...	...	...	1,151	365	...
112	Nhawell	XII	0 7	6 0	...	482	71	...	45	111	...	M. 1	4	...	528	185	...
113	Nagwe	XII	0 7	6 0	...	1,174	164	...	127	306	...	P. 3	13	...	1,304	485	...
114	Bhogoli	XII	0 7	5 0	...	1,167	190	...	125	237	...	P. 1	2	...	1,233	429	...
115	Pilni	XII	0 7	5 0	...	501	84	...	66	118	...	M. 2	...	...	569	202	...
116	Gudavale	XII	0 7	6 0	...	1,425	238	...	51	118	...	...	...	...	1,477	355	...
117	Parla	XII	0 7	6 0	...	779	119	...	149	357	...	...	...	...	928	475	...
...	<b>Total</b>	...	...	...	...	3,3714	3,048	0 3 9	3,650	9,334	2 11 9	27	80	2 15 4	37,321	18,112	0 7 9
	<i>New Group IX.</i>	16 Villages	Maximum rate 0-7.														
	(a) Out of	Old Group VIII 2	Villages maximum rate 1-0.														
118	Sonarwadi	VIII	1 0	7 0	...	307	117	...	51	170	...	P. 3	13	...	361	200	...
119	Morab	VIII	1 0	7 0	...	113	45	...	22	70	...	...	...	...	135	115	...
	(b) Out of	Old Group IX 4	Villages maximum rate 0-12.														
120	Ballur	IX	0 14	6 0	...	1,094	239	...	90	253	...	...	...	...	1,184	592	...
121	Betgeri	IX	0 14	6 0	...	518	89	...	19	52	...	...	...	...	337	141	...
122	Baknur	IX	0 14	6 0	...	428	142	...	31	79	...	...	...	...	469	221	...
123	Uchavade	IX	0 14	6 0	...	913	277	...	7	11	...	...	...	...	920	288	...
	(c) Out of	Old Group X 3	Villages maximum rate 0-12.														
124	Mahulange	X	0 12	4 8	...	163	48	...	26	42	...	...	...	...	194	90	...
125	Kokti	X	0 12	4 8	...	85	23	...	45	100	...	...	...	...	131	123	...
126	Dhamne	X	0 12	4 8	...	59	16	...	11	21	...	...	...	...	70	37	...
	(d) Out of	Old Group XI 1	Villages maximum rate 0-9.														
127	Kolik	XI	0 9	4 0	...	547	94	...	73	97	...	...	...	...	620	191	...
	(e) Out of	Old Group XII 6	Villages maximum rate 0-7.														
128	Isapur	XII	0 7	6 0	...	845	63	...	50	115	...	...	...	...	895	179	...
129	Mirwel	XII	0 7	6 0	...	735	50	...	12	19	...	...	...	...	807	69	...
130	Morle	XII	0 7	5 0	...	59	31	...	23	20	...	P. 7	45	...	92	102	...
												M. 3	6	...			
131	Ghotgewadi	XII	0 7	5 0	...	622	75	...	146	210	...	P. 13	36	...	781	373	...
												M. 1	1	...			
132	Kodali	XII	0 7	6 0	...	1,784	262	...	257	106	...	...	...	...	2,041	368	...
133	Vaghotre	XII	0 7	6 0	...	255	38	...	9	25	...	...	...	...	265	64	...
...	<b>Total</b>	...	...	...	...	8,404	1,709	0 3 2	872	1,392	1 9 6	26	151	5 12 11	9,302	3,252	0 5 7
...	<b>Taluka Total</b>	...	...	...	...	105,437	58,341	0 8 11	13,451	74,546	4 0 7	213	321	3 13 8	124,111	1,24,308	1 1 3

...concluded.

By Revision Settlement.																	Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.							
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Gardens.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
																		<i>New Group VIII--continued.</i>	
...	...	...	39,717	9,174	0 4 4	8,649	19,584	3 6 11	26	87	3 7 8	37,391	21,795	0 9 3	+20-33	Total	...		
																		<i>Next Group IX.</i>	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	8,402	1,188	0 2 2	573	1,400	1 9 8	28	164	5 13 8	9,302	2,702	0 4 7	-16-91	Total	...		
...	...	...	105,449	78,657	0 11 2	18,460	96,615	5 3 8	309	801	4 4 2	124,111	1,71,163	1 6 0	+27-53	Taluka Total	...		

M. WEBB,  
Assistant Settlement Officer, Belgaum.

## APPENDIX

*Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals*

1 Number.	Name of Village.	No. of Group.	By Former Settlement.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry- crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Asses- ment.	Ave- rage.	Area.	Asses- ment.	Average.	Area.	Asses- ment.	Average.	Area.	Asses- ment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Khasbag ...	III	Rs. a. 1 14	Rs. 12	...	107	Rs. 114	1 1 0	72	Rs. 411	5 11 4	{ P. 1 M. 70 9 } 122	Rs. 1 12 6	950	Rs. 656	2 9 11	
2	Badas ...	VIII	1 0	7	...	1,712	629	0 5 10	181	597	3 4 9	...	...	1,693	1,226	0 10 4	
3	Belvatti ...	VIII	1 0	7	...	1,342	530	0 6 3	129	468	3 4 9	...	...	1,451	968	0 10 8	
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	3,161	1,273	0 6 5	292	1,466	3 11 10	71	121	1 12 6	3,624	2,870	0 12 8

## APPENDIX

*Effect of Settlement*

No.	Name of Village.	Average.	According to Mamul.												
			Total assessment on occupied land.	Remissions.			Balance for collection.	Maximum Rates.			Gross area including inain.	Total area not available for cultivation.	Dry-crop.		
				Permanent.	Casual.	Total.		Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.			Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Shirgaon ...	.....	Rs. 1,133	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,133	Rs. 0 11	Rs. 9	Rs. ...	Acres. 2,120	Acres. 57	Acres. 1,624	Rs. 599	Rs. a. 0 5

L,

on occupied land in inam previously settled villages.

By Revision Settlement.																Percentage increase.
Maximum Rates.			Dry crop.			• Rice.			Garden.			Total.				
Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.		
19	20	1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			
2 2 0	15 0	...	108	131	1 3 4	72	514	7 2 2	M. 70	122	1 11 10	250	767	3 1 1	+16.9	
0 11 0	9 0	...	1,712	432	0 4 0	181	768	4 2 10	...	...	...	1,883	1,900	0 10 2	-2.12	
0 11 0	9 0	...	1,342	324	0 4 4	139	589	4 2 2	...	...	...	1,451	963	0 10 2	-3.54	
...	...	...	3,162	925	0 4 8	392	1,871	4 12 4	70	122	1 11 11	3,624	2,920	0 12 10	-1.74	

M. WEBB,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Belgaum and Khanapur Talukas.

L (Proposals in one village not previously settled).

According to Survey.													
Occupied land.									Unoccupied assessed waste.			Percentage increase or decrease of assessment on occupied land.	
Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Area.	Assessment.	Average.		
Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		29
Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.		+50.92
236	1,111	4 11 3	...	...	...	2,130	1,710	13 2	...	...	...		

M. WEBB,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Belgaum.



## APPENDIX M.

Population and area and assessment of Government unoccupied land, Belgaum Taluka.

Serial number in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Population.		Unoccupied Government Land.	
				Area.	
		At the beginning of the expiring settlement.	At the end of the expiring settlement.	At the beginning of the expiring settlement.	At the end of the expiring settlement.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Group I.</b>				Acres.	A. g.
1	Bagevadi	4,586	3,834	90	0 23
2	Siddanbhavi	189	27	172	.....
3	Sanki Naikankop	.....	.....	98	.....
4	Hulikatti	440	365	.....	.....
5	Arlikatti	1,492	1,129	.....	.....
6	Giriyal	647	640	.....	.....
7	Chik Bagevadi	1,038	1,109	.....	.....
8	Mutnal	1,026	853	.....	.....
9	Benchinmardi	348	330	.....	.....
10	Basapur	573	527	14	.....
11	Gaddi Karvinkop	498	347	.....	.....
12	Chandanhosur	784	662	.....	.....
	Total	11,621	9,829	314	0 23
<b>Group II.</b>					
13	Kalarkop	172	141	.....	.....
14	Sutgatti-Halgimardi	557	618	53	.....
15	Virpankop	310	285	.....	.....
16	Kukdoli	896	885	.....	.....
17	Bendgeri	1,181	1,195	.....	.....
	Total	3,116	3,124	53	.....
<b>Group III.</b>					
18	Belgaum	41,410	42,623	1,073	16 20
19	Sindoli	821	799	10	.....
20	Kudchi	1,763	1,787	1	.....
21	Kanbargi	1,735	1,953	125	.....
22	Chandgad	328	328	.....	.....
23	Muchandi	1,589	1,328	134	23 12
24	Nilji	710	673	2	.....
25	Hindalgi	690	690	15	.....
26	Dhamne	2,452	1,928	12	21 19
27	Kangrali	744	681	.....	.....
28	Mannur	723	592	201	274 27
	Total	53,073	53,797	1,573	334 27
<b>Group IV.</b>					
29	Pangutti	191	165	.....	.....
30	Gutti	57	96	.....	.....
31	Rangdholi	67	74	.....	.....
32	Kanvi Karvinkop	1,891	1,678	124	.....
33	Ankalgi	1,384	1,430	.....	.....
34	Nagerhal	132	121	.....	.....
35	Nandi	270	731	12	5 29
36	Nandihalli	1,556	1,306	.....	.....
37	Nagenhatti	325	268	.....	.....
	Total	5,873	5,909	136	5 29
<b>Group V.</b>					
38	Hulikavi	176	192	2	.....
39	Badas	904	944	168	77 6
40	Gejpati	377	365	.....	.....
41	Desur	1,033	875	18	96 2
42	Gunji	1,648	1,372	.....	7 13
43	Jankatti	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	Bidarbhavi	262	232	.....	.....
45	Vaghavade	761	639	263	23 6
46	Sanki-Bastvad	959	906	37	19 29
	Total	6,020	5,515	487	223 16

## APPENDIX M—continued.

Serial number in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Population.		Unoccupied Government Land.	
				Area.	
		At the beginning of the expiring settlement.	At the end of the expiring settlement.	At the beginning of the expiring settlement.	At the end of the expiring settlement.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Group VI.</i>					
47	Kudnur	1,279	1,303	40	.....
48	Rajgoli B.	504	407	28	0 26
49	Kini	674	686	...	.....
50	Kovad	1,659	1,373	...	.....
51	Kalkundri	1,427	1,331	...	.....
52	Dundge	377	306	2	.....
53	Chinchni	608	525	20	.....
54	Kagni	648	575	3	.....
55	Kitwad	445	377	18	.....
56	Nitur	1,089	1,003	21	.....
57	Ghulewadi	249	225	24	.....
58	Mahalewadi	307	312	2	.....
59	Kadolge-Budruk	216	160	1	.....
60	Nagardale	811	652	343	.....
61	Kaulge	231	164	...	.....
62	Kosur	343	340	36	23 20
63	Sundi	752	688	17	.....
64	Hundewadi	159	172	...	.....
65	Kadolge Khurd	216	160	1	.....
	Total	12,359	11,087	552	24 6
<i>Group VII.</i>					
66	Belgundi	811	791	386	130 30
67	Bagilge-Dukarvadi	1,219	1,004	13	.....
68	Managaon	1,117	1,171	12	7 33
69	Yalebail	139	153	67	.....
70	Mandedurg	427	450	41	.....
71	Basarge	630	629	6	.....
72	Karva	418	572	...	.....
73	Tadsinhal	233	172	...	.....
74	Dholgarvadi	737	425	5	.....
75	Halkarni	883	811	...	.....
	Total	6,614	6,178	530	133 23
<i>Group VIII.</i>					
76	Singinkop	152	132	7	.....
77	Nidgal	495	423	...	.....
78	Idalhond	515	475	17	.....
79	Ganebail	193	235	...	.....
80	Katgali	206	147	23	8 1
81	Nittur	402	274	...	7 18
82	Karie	390	271	...	.....
83	Kiniye	618	428	...	32 5
84	Rankunde	422	255	...	69 36
85	Tudiye	1,049	831	689	2,384 19
86	Bahadurvadi	237	173	...	92 23
87	Hajgoli	584	407	818	859 27
88	Sipur	68	87	...	.....
89	Nandavade	387	430	29	2 12
90	Asgaon	294	383	35	.....
91	Karanjgaon	285	270	...	.....
92	Ambavadi	209	219	...	.....
93	Jangamhatti	451	469	18	.....
94	Patna	683	522	56	.....
95	Kaliyade	307	165	244	.....
96	Halavadi	160	240	...	.....
97	Madavale	425	355	40	.....
98	Kolindre	245	239	18	0 36
99	Adur	115	102	...	.....
100	Sawarde	120	123	1	.....
101	Suliye	168	162	...	.....
102	Hambre	163	60	...	.....
103	Khamdale	151	80	343	.....
104	Kokre	322	330	...	.....
105	Kitavade	135	86	2	167 13
106	Showale	151	126	603	6 6
107	Jalugade	402	315	20	6 4

## APPENDIX M—concluded.

Serial number in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Population.		Unoccupied Government Land.	
				Area.	
		At the beginning of the expiring settlement.	At the end of the expiring settlement.	At the beginning of the expiring settlement.	At the end of the expiring settlement.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Group VIII—continued.</i>					
108	Raindevadi	88	154	...	0 20
109	Chandgad	2,789	1,602	68	0 6
110	Jambre	244	260	1	0 2
111	Umgaon	347	486	104	0 8
112	Nhaweli	195	174	...	0 8
113	Nagwe	260	255	9	0 14
114	Bhogoli	535	418	77	52 85
115	Pini	262	246	74	.....
116	Gudavale	187	339	108	41 89
117	Parla	288	315	222	28 19
	Total	7,235	5,867	1,644	299 35
<i>Group IX.</i>					
118	Sonarvadi	125	122	9	241 29
119	Morab	89	.....	42	223 15
120	Bailur	855	553	526	1,003 0
121	Betgeri	149	70	79	895 11
122	Baknur	220	159	28	191 0
123	Uchavade	62	43	240	491 20
124	Mahulange	298	185	341	834 29
125	Kokti	69	31	21	169 3
126	Dhamne	122	50	262	291 1
127	Kolik	354	279	518	197 19
128	Isapur	405	347	20	9 7
129	Mirvel	516	435	...	.....
130	Morle	356	366	...	.....
131	Ghotgevadi	881	917	47	.....
132	Kodali	1,119	778	531	365 31
133	Vaghotre	168	218	117	38 4
	Total	5,738	4,508	2,776	4,440 9

*List of Survey Numbers which have ceased to be irrigated from pats in the Belgaum Taluka.*

Serial No.	Name of village.	Survey No.
1	Bagewadi	28.
2	Basapur	2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.
3	Ohik Bagewadi	74, 80, 83, 84 and 88.
4	Hulikatti	10, 11.
5	Siddanbhavi	8.
6	Kalarkop	5.
7	Belgaum	26, 256, 357, 374, 375, 388.
8	Kanvi Karvinkop	18.
9	Kitwad	Pardi Nos. I, II, III and IV.
10	Bagilge Dukarwadi	218, 219.
11	Adure	1, 49.
12	Ghotgevadi	11, 24, 28, 50, 51, 53, 76, 79, 80, 61, 62, 69, 8, 10, Pardi Nos. 2, 3 and 4, and 120.
13	Kokre	4.
14	Morle	22.
15	Suliye	2, Pot No. II.
16	Khasbag (Inam)	74, 75 and 76.

M. WEBB,  
Assistant Settlement Officer, Belgaum.

## APPENDIX N.

*Papers relating to revision settlement of the inam villages of Badas and Belwati.*

No. 905 of 1895.

Deccan Survey Superintendent's Office,  
Poona, 9th August 1895.

From

THE SUPERINTENDENT,  
Deccan Revenue Survey;

To

THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR,  
LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit, for your consideration, proposals for the revised settlement of two inam villages, Badas and Belwati, situated in the Belgaum taluka.

2. Both villages came under original settlement in 1871-72, and under revision in 1890-91. The authority under which revision was undertaken is Government Resolution No. 8732 dated 28th October 1885.

3. The revision operations of measurement and classification were conducted on the partial system, and were commenced and finished in the field season of 1890-91.

4. The result of the revision measurement as regards changes in the division of land is that 302 old survey numbers with an area of 3,465 acres have become 343 new survey numbers comprising an area of 3,505 acres.

5. The result of the revision measurement for the two villages, as contrasted under every head with that of the original survey, is as follows:—

Description.	Original survey.	Revision survey.	Difference.	
			More.	Less.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Dry crop ... ..	3,049	3,052	3	...
Garden ... ..	...	...	...	...
Rice ... ..	280	321	41	...
Unarable unassessed ... ..	136	132	...	4
Total ... ..	3,465	3,505	44	4

The difference between the old and new total is only 40 acres which is so trifling as to need no special comment.

6. As regards classification, out of a total of 343 old survey numbers 122 were re-classed. The numbers re-classed show a percentage of 35.5 of the total numbers and of 29.6 of the total acres.

7. The two villages are contiguous, and lie south-west of Belgaum about ten or twelve miles distant. Their circumstances as regards climate, markets and communications are similar to those of the Government villages surrounding them, which have been reported on in detail under all these heads when the revised settlement proposals were submitted for them in 1887 and I therefore need do no more than to solicit a reference to the previous report. The information peculiar to the villages will be found fully given in the various appendices attached to this report. From these it will be seen that the general progress of the two villages during the expired lease has been altogether satisfactory, that the present assessment has apparently been collected without difficulty, as there have been no remissions, and in the case of one village no out-standings, and in the other only some trifling out-standings, all of which have occurred during the last eight years.

8. Under these circumstances, I am of opinion that a small enhancement of the assessment, such as has been made in the neighbouring Government villages, will not be unreasonable. The adjacent villages have all come under revised settlement and I have therefore, under standing orders, to propose the same rates for these two villages as are now in force in the Government ones. These rates are Re. 1 for dry crop and Rs. 7 for rice land. These are the rates (with the exception of the rate for rice in Belgundi

which is Rs. 9) sanctioned for the Government villages of Belgundi on the north, Karla and Kinya on the east, Morab on the south, and Tudiya on the west. It will be seen that two villages—Yalebail on the north and Baknur on the south—are also contiguous to the villages under report, and that these were rated at revision at 14 annas for dry crop, and for rice the first at Rs. 8 and the second at Rs. 6. These rates are not applicable to the two villages under report, the old rating of which is the same as that of the 4 villages mentioned above as being on their three sides, viz., 14 annas for dry crop, and Rs. 7 for rice, whilst the old rates for Yalebail and Baknur were 12 annas for dry crop and Rs. 8 and 6 for rice respectively. For the explanation of the reason why the rate now proposed for the rice is the same as the original one, I would refer you to the concluding part of paragraph 37 of the settlement report on the Belgaum taluka.

9. There is no garden land in the two villages.

10. The estimated result of the proposed settlement is constructed below with the present assessment under every head :—

Description.	Original settlement.		Revised settlement.		Quit-rent.
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Occupied land	1,866	Rs. 816	1,857	Rs. 1,070	...
Unoccupied land	1,054	335	1,110	415	...
Inam land	409	497	406	758	34
Unarable unassessed	186	...	132	...	...
Total	3,465	1,648	3,505	2,243	34

11. The total percentage enhancement amounts to 31.1. The incidence of the old assessment on an acre of occupied land is Re. 0-7-0; by the proposed rates it will be Re. 0-9-3. On the rice land alone, the incidence of the old assessment is Rs. 2-8-9 and the new incidence will be Rs. 3-4-6. With reference to this increase which may create surprise without explanation, as the old and new rates are the same, I may mention that new rice has been assessed at the same rates as the old, and that the increase is partly due to this cause, and also to difference in the calculation tables used formerly and now to work out the assessment.

12. I have in conclusion only to recommend that the period of the lease of the proposed settlement should be guaranteed to expire with that of the taluka, which will be in 1917-1918.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. S. TURNBULL,

Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX A.

Details of cultivation and crops in the two inam villages of the Belgaum taluka of the Belgaum Collectorate.

Average of five years from 1886-87 to 1891-92.

Taluka.	Cultivated and uncultivated area.																
	Number and area of villages.						Area for which agricultural statistics are available.										
	Government.		Alienated.		Total.		Villages.	Area in acres.	Percentage of column 9 on the gross area.	Area cultivated.				Area uncultivated.			
	Number.	Area square miles.	Number.	Area square miles.	Number.	Area square miles.				Cropped (net).	Irrigated.	Not irrigated.	Fallow.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11						12	13
Belgaum taluka of the Belgaum Collectorate.	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	693	100.0	2	337	115	464	211	...	28	239
	Percentages of cultivated area.								...	0.5	74.2	25.3	100.0	...	...	...	...

Taluka.	Crops.																
	Cereals.							Pulses.				Orchard and garden produce.					
	Jawari.	Bajri.	Fadáy.	Wheat.	Coarse grains.	Others.	Total.	Tur.	Gram.	Mug and uddi.	Mash and kulth.	Others.	Total.	Vegetables.	Green Fodder.	Fruit trees.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Belgaum taluka of the Belgaum Collectorate.	...	...	91	...	197	...	288	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6
	...	...	20.0	...	43.4	...	63.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.3	...	...	1.3

Taluka.	Crops—continued.																		
	Drugs and narcotics.		Oil-seeds.							Fibres.									
	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.	Condiments and spices.	Sugarcane.	Sesame.	Linseed.	Castor oil seed.	Karala.	Others.	Total.	Dyes.	Cotton.	Others.	Total.	Miscellaneous.	Gross area cropped.	Deduct area twice cropped.	Remainder net area cropped.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Belgaum taluka of the Belgaum Collectorate.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	33
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	1.6	...	...	74.3

APPENDIX B.  
Detail of Population.

Taluka.	Caste.	Males.			Females.			Total of columns V and VIII.	Can read or are learning to do so.				
		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.	Total males.	Under 12 years of age.	Above 12 years of age.	Total females.		Males.		Females.		
									No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Two inam villages of the Belgaum Taluka of the Belgaum Collectorate.	Christians...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Lingayats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Muslimans...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hindus.	Brahmins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Others	139	238	377	106	221	327	704	1	0.2	...	...
			266	258	524	195	295	490	1,014	1	0.2	...	...
		Total	159	238	377	106	221	327	704	...	...	...	...
			266	258	524	195	295	490	1,014	1	0.2	...	...

The upper line of figures is that of the previous settlement.

## APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Agricultural stock of the two inam villages in the Belgaum Taluka of the Belgaum Collectorate during the year 1892-93.

Number of villages.	Taluka.	Cattle.											Plough.			Carts.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle		
		For plough.		For breeding purposes.		For other purposes.		Milk cattle.		Young stock.			Horses and ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Small.	Large (i.e. of cover two cattle).		For passengers.	For produce and goods
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull-buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo-calves.	Total.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Belgaum Taluka of the Belgaum Collectorate.	248	28	...	...	...	...	124	31	172	...	606	...	39	...	...	...	...	16	2
		249	153	...	...	24	...	142	44	15	3	628	...	20	...	176	...	...	33	2

The upper line of figures is that of the previous settlement.

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APPENDIX D.

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## Statement showing wells, Budkis, Tank and other sources of water-supply in the two

Number of villages.	Talukas.	Wells, Budkis and the like.										To		
		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
2	Belgaum Taluka of the Belgaum Collectorate	...	4	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

## Abstract.

No.	Details.	Wells Budkis and the like.		Tanks.		Other sources.		Remarks.
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	For irrigation...	...	4	...	...	...	...	
2	For drinking supply of human beings only	...	20	...	...	...	...	
3	For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	In disuse	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	24	...	...	...	...	
	Total of wells, &c., used for irrigation recorded at the original Settlement	...	24	...	...	...	...	



APPENDIX E.

Revenue Statement for one Inam Village Belwati situated in the Belgaum Taluka of the Belgaum Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1871-72. The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (inam).			Total land, Government occupied, unoccupied and inam.			Balance outstanding at close of years.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Realization from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collections—quit rent, etc.	Total of columns 9, 10 and 11.	Full assessment total of columns 9, 10 and 12.	Grand Total for collections, total of columns 7, 10 and 13.			
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1861-62	31	237	...	...	...	237	...	...	45	96	969	19	57	506	301	...	...	...
1862-63	31	237	...	...	...	237	...	...	45	96	969	19	57	506	301	...	...	...
1863-64	31	237	...	...	...	237	...	...	45	96	969	19	57	506	301	...	...	...
1864-65	31	237	...	...	...	237	...	...	45	96	969	19	57	506	301	...	...	...
1865-66	1,532	238	...	...	...	238	...	101	152	132	19	1,486	470	408	...	...	...	
1866-67	1,084	262	...	...	...	262	220	78	8	152	132	19	1,487	522	238	...	...	
1867-68	1,068	266	...	...	...	266	266	69	15	152	132	19	1,487	520	230	...	...	
1868-69	552	406	...	...	...	406	775	36	17	152	132	19	1,486	634	442	...	...	
1869-70	966	446	...	...	...	446	369	114	17	150	132	19	1,484	742	482	...	...	
1870-71	665	329	...	...	...	329	669	204	18	150	132	19	1,484	716	365	...	...	
1871-72	747	356	...	...	...	356	536	173	18	150	132	19	1,483	716	393	...	...	
1872-73	893	398	...	...	...	398	441	135	10	150	132	19	1,484	715	427	...	...	
1873-74	971	420	...	...	...	420	363	113	10	150	132	19	1,484	715	449	...	...	
1874-75	903	396	...	...	...	396	430	133	15	150	132	19	1,483	715	430	...	...	
1875-76	963	416	...	...	...	416	350	118	10	150	132	19	1,483	716	445	...	...	
1876-77	934	409	...	...	...	409	400	131	30	150	132	19	1,484	715	451	...	...	
1877-78	979	418	...	...	...	418	354	116	23	150	132	19	1,483	716	460	...	...	
1878-79	862	378	...	...	...	378	472	166	23	152	132	19	1,486	716	420	...	...	
1879-80	837	382	...	...	...	382	446	144	23	152	132	19	1,485	715	431	...	...	
1880-81	768	344	...	...	...	344	565	139	23	152	132	19	1,485	715	391	...	...	
1881-82	850	375	...	...	...	375	424	153	...	152	132	19	1,486	715	394	...	...	
1882-83	838	371	...	...	...	371	426	162	30	152	132	19	1,486	715	420	...	...	
1883-84	848	377	...	...	...	377	426	156	21	152	132	19	1,486	715	427	...	...	
1884-85	779	364	...	...	...	364	554	179	21	152	132	19	1,486	715	404	...	...	
1885-86	674	318	...	...	...	318	660	216	...	152	132	19	1,486	716	337	109	...	
1886-87	852	370	...	...	...	370	421	163	...	152	132	19	1,486	715	399	4	...	
1887-88	770	343	...	...	...	343	564	190	...	152	132	19	1,486	715	362	11	...	
1888-89	1,000	418	...	...	...	418	323	115	...	152	132	19	1,485	715	427	23	...	
1889-90	1,000	418	...	...	...	418	323	115	...	152	132	19	1,485	715	427	6	...	
1890-91	1,179	479	...	...	...	479	154	55	...	152	132	19	1,485	716	428	15	...	
1891-92	1,007	427	...	...	...	427	226	107	...	152	132	19	1,485	716	446	32	...	
1892-93	1,007	427	...	...	...	427	226	107	...	152	132	19	1,485	716	446	14	...	

APPENDIX E<sup>1</sup>.

Revenue Statement for one Inam Village Badas situated in the Belgaum Taluka of the Belgaum Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1871-72. The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inam).			Total land, Government occupied, unoccupied and inam.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.		Remissions during the year.		Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Realization from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collections—quit rent, etc.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full assessment, total of columns 3, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for collection, total of columns 7, 10 and 13.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
61-62	25	Rs. 228				228			85	55	642	22	80	870	335			
62-63	25	228				228			85	55	642	22	80	870	335			
63-64	25	228				228			85	55	642	22	80	870	335			
64-65	25	228				228			85	55	642	22	80	870	335			
65-66	1,333	238				238			101	152	182	19	1,485	470	408			
66-67	1,571	268				268	27	2	85	291	411	22	1,889	681	375			
67-68	1,571	174				174	27	2	32	291	411	22	1,889	587	228			
68-69	1,209	254				254	393	112	54	286	366	22	1,888	732	330			
69-70	1,191	263				263	412	142	45	282	366	22	1,885	771	330			
70-71	583	302				302	1,046	324	55	255	323	15	1,884	949	372			
71-72	571	298				298	1,058	338	53	255	323	15	1,884	949	361			
72-73	564	287				287	1,076	339	57	255	315	15	1,884	941	359			
73-74	654	323				323	933	294	49	255	315	15	1,842	932	387			
74-75	769	356				356	818	261	47	255	315	15	1,842	932	418			
75-76	1,046	448				448	541	168	70	255	315	15	1,842	931	533			
76-77	1,014	438				438	573	178	60	255	315	15	1,842	931	503			
77-78	1,014	438				438	573	178	40	255	315	15	1,842	931	493			
78-79	1,019	440				440	567	176	40	257	315	15	1,843	931	495			
79-80	905	400				400	682	217	40	257	315	15	1,844	932	455			
80-81	812	371				371	775	245	46	257	315	15	1,844	931	432			
81-82	770	358				358	817	259	35	257	315	15	1,844	932	408			
82-83	724	343				343	863	274	35	257	315	15	1,844	932	393			
83-84	747	350				350	840	267	37	257	315	15	1,844	932	402			
84-85	696	336				336	891	281	37	257	315	15	1,844	932	398			
85-86	649	321				321	938	295		257	315	15	1,844	931	336	29		
86-87	853	388				388	734	228		257	315	15	1,844	931	403	12		
87-88	764	358				358	823	258		257	315	15	1,844	931	373			
88-89	962	423				423	625	193		257	315	15	1,844	931	438			
89-90	962	423				423	625	193		257	315	15	1,844	931	438			
90-01	952	420				420	635	196		257	315	15	1,844	931	435			
91-92	859	389				389	728	228		257	315	15	1,844	932	404	26		
92-93	859	389				389	728	228		257	315	15	1,844	932	404	23		

APPENDIX F.

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government occupied land.

1 Number.	2 Name of village.	3 No. of Group.	By former Survey.															By Revision Survey.															34 Percentage Increase.
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			4 Dry-crop.	5 Rice.	6 Garden.	7 Area.	8 Assessment.	9 Average.	10 Area.	11 Assessment.	12 Average.	13 Area.	14 Assessment.	15 Average.	16 Area.	17 Assessment.	18 Average.	19 Dry-crop.	20 Rice.	21 Garden.	22 Area.	23 Assessment.	24 Average.	25 Area.	26 Assessment.	27 Average.	28 Area.	29 Assessment.	30 Average.	31 Area.	32 Assessment.	33 Average.	
1	Belwail	..	A. g.	Rs. a.	..	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	..	..	..	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	..	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	..	..	..	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	33.0
2	Badas	..	0 14	7 0	..	953	288	0 4 10	54	139	2 9 2	..	..	..	1,007	427	0 6 9	1 0	7 0	..	927	344	0 5 11	70	224	3 3 2	..	..	..	997	568	0 9 1	29.0
2	Total	..	..	..	..	1,758	541	0 4 11	108	275	2 8 9	..	..	..	1,866	816	0 7 0	..	..	..	1,726	640	0 5 11	181	430	3 4 6	..	..	..	1,857	1,070	0 9 3	31.1

APPENDIX F<sup>1</sup>.

*Showing area of villages for settlement, with details.*

Number.	Name of village.	Former Taluka.	By former Survey.					By Revision Survey.					Population.
			Gross area including inam.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government assessed Land.			Gross area including inam.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government assessed Land.			
					Occupied.	Unoccupied waste.				Occupied.	Unoccupied waste.		
						Area.	Assessment.				Area.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Acres.			Acres.	Rs.				Acres.	Rs.	
1	Belvati	Bidl	1,511	26	1,007	326	107	1,547	66	997	336	146	473
2	Badas	Do.	1,954	110	859	728	229	1,958	66	840	774	267	531
2		Total	3,465	136	1,866	1,054	335	3,505	132	1,837	1,110	415	1,014

No. S.-1983 of 1895.

Poona, 20th August 1895.

*Reply to letter No. 905, dated 9th August 1895, from the Superintendent, Deccan Survey.*

These proposals relate to the revision survey settlement of two\* inam villages of the Belgaum taluka, the Government villages of which were revised in 1887 under Government Resolution No. 6236 of 15th September.

- \*1. Badas.  
2. Belvati.

2 The rates proposed correspond with those which have been applied to the adjoining British villages. They result in an increase of 33 and 29 per cent. respectively in Belvati and Badas and are hereby sanctioned. The guarantee may be given so as to expire with that of the taluka as proposed by you.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,  
Survey Commissioner and  
Director, Land Records and Agriculture.

*Below Report No. S. S. R.—101, dated 7th January 1918, from the Assistant Settlement Officer, Belgaum.*

No S. R. V.—19.

*Camp viâ Belgaum, 20th May 1918.*

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

2. The Collector regrets the delay that has occurred in forwarding this report; the delay is due to pressure of much other work and also to a desire to make some inquiries in the Chandgad Mahal before submitting the report.

3 Mr. Webb, who has made the proposals for the second revision settlement of the Belgaum Táluka, has had revenue charge of the táluka since 1915. As he remarks in his report, the settlement of the táluka presents many difficulties owing to the variations in climate, rainfall and soil which are found between Bagewadi on the eastern boundary of the táluka and Pilne on the west. These variations necessitate a large number of classes both for dry-crop and rice cultivation. The former revision settlement provided twelve groups with different rates of assessment for dry-crop cultivation. Mr. Webb proposes to reduce this number to nine.

4. Mr. Webb's report introduces an innovation in that he has attempted to devise a common standard of comparison between all villages in the táluka by deducing the letting value of land classed as eight-anna land in each village from the average letting value of those lands in each village which have been actually leased in the past five years. He has only used this method for testing the correctness of his grouping and while admitting that in many villages the number of leases available is too small to make the resultant figures representative of the lands of each particular village, he claims that the results are a valuable test of accuracy when comparing the conditions of neighbouring villages in the same or different assessment groups.

In the Collector's opinion the results arrived at are defective especially in the case of dry-crop lands for the following reasons; that it is doubtful whether the lands for which rental statistics are available can be accepted as typical of all the lands in the village: if they are not, then the rental value of eight-anna land arrived at is inaccurate: that usually lands which are leased are the property of absentee or non-agricultural landlords and are more valuable than the ordinary land in the village: that in the western villages of the Belgaum Táluka dry-crop land that is not favourably situated is usually left fallow every alternate year and on poorer lands for three out of four years and that even when cultivated it produces nachni the first year only followed by crops of sawa and til, which are of descending grades of value. Mr. Webb has, it is true, endeavoured to allow for fallows, but the method adopted by him appears an inadequate allowance for the fallows that are necessary in the red-soil groups: lastly the method of calculation being based on the assessment reproduces any fault that may lie in the assessment.

5. The revision settlement proposals result in an increase of Rs. 36,955, being an addition of 27·53 per cent. over the assessment fixed by the settlement of 1887, the average rate of assessment being raised from Rs. 1-1-3 to Rs. 1-6-0 per acre.

By the proposals out of the 133 villages the dry-crop maximum assessment is increased in 99 villages, reduced in 24 and remains unchanged in 10. The rice crop maximum assessment is increased in 120 villages, reduced in 2 and remains unaltered in 11. The total assessment will be increased by over 45 per cent. in 8 villages.

Mr. Webb justifies the proposed increase by the rise in the value of rice, jowari and nachni during the period of the expiring settlement, the market price in Belgaum of rice having risen 33, that of jowari 35 and that of nachni 40 per cent., in value, and by the high rents realized for rice lands generally and particularly in

groups 3 and 5; he also considers that some villages notably those in the Kini Karyat were lightly assessed at the first revision settlement.

The villages in which a reduction of assessment is proposed lie to the south of the taluka proper bordering on Khanapur Taluka, the population has suffered from malaria and the village lands being largely interspersed among forest lands are subject to ravages of wild pig.

6. When the last settlement was prepared, the railway through Belgaum had only just been completed. Although it does not pass through many villages in the Taluka, the railway has exercised a great influence on the taluka's principal market Belgaum and through Belgaum on all its smaller markets: the gradual rise in the price of jowari and rice and the absence of great fluctuations in the price of food grains following on a good or bad season are directly attributable to the railway.

No special improvement in road communications can be pointed to as having occurred since the last settlement but the roads that then existed have been improved and conveyance of goods by pack bullock has almost entirely given place to cart-traffic.

On the other hand the taluka has in the last twenty years suffered severely from plague and unfortunately there seems every likelihood of plague recurring annually though the mortality may decrease as facilities for inoculation increase. No great improvement in methods of cultivation has taken place during the last thirty years, indeed it is doubtful whether better crops of rice can be produced by any other system of cultivation than that practised whilst without better supplies of manure the laterite soil on which most of the dry-crop cultivation is carried on cannot be made more productive.

It is a common complaint that the rainfall of recent years has been more unseasonable than in former years, the rainy season has been late in setting in and consequently the rice-cultivating season has been set back. The rainfall figures for Belgaum and Chandgad support this theory. For the last ten years the average rainfall from 11th April to 4th June has decreased in comparison with that for the two preceding periods of ten years.

The decrease in livestock since the commencement of the last settlement is perhaps partly due to the disuse of the pack-bullock; it is also due to the prevalence of cattle disease in the Chandgad Mahal between 1912 and 1914; other contributing causes may be the increased area of hilly land in the vicinity of Belgaum reserved for grass both for military and commercial purposes and the enforcement of stricter grazing rules by the Forest Department.

The increase of fallows is probably due to the growing sterility of the light stony soils of the uplands in the groups situated west of Belgaum. The soil is every year impoverished by the detrition due to the heavy rainfall whilst the reserves of tree growth available for the burning of rab are steadily diminishing. In the poorest lands a crop of nachni followed by a crop of sawa is all that can be obtained in each cycle of eight years; even on lands that are not sloping a til crop in the third year, which provides little more than the assessment, is all that the land can produce in the same period besides the nachni and one sawa crop. The grass produced during the fallow years is of poor quality and the cultivator seldom cuts and stores it.

7. While therefore the condition of the more fertile villages has undoubtedly improved during the last thirty years, the state of the outlying villages in the hilly country to the west is but little better than it was. Their people are still among the most ignorant and impoverished inhabitants of this District, such of their lands as have any real productive value being often mortgaged to moneylenders. The enhancement of the price of rice or nachni brings little benefit to the man who requires all that his land can produce for feeding himself and his family.

At the present time, although the prices of jowari and rice are abnormally high, nearly 60 per cent. above normal, on account of the conditions due to the great war now being waged, this advantage to the cultivator who has surplus produce to sell is to some extent discounted by the enhanced cost of many things



required for his agricultural operations such as iron. Cloth, salt and oil have all risen largely in price, the daily wages of labourers in the more productive tracts of the taluka are seldom less than eight annas. No one can predict with confidence how long this state of things will last. In fixing a settlement for thirty years, however, the existing conditions, even if they prove eventually to be temporary should not be ignored nor must the possible profits that the war prices may bring to some fortunate land owners be allowed to outweigh the difficulties which the small land owner cultivating his own holding now has to face.

8. The Collector agrees with Mr. Webb's grouping and rates in groups 1, 2, 6 and 9.

In group 3 he considers that the rates for rice lands are rather high in the following cases:—

*Belgaum.*—The maximum rate is raised from Rs. 12 to 15. Mr. Webb can justify the increase by pointing to the rentals shown in the appendix H-1 of leases which average over 28 rupees per acre; on the other hand leases of rice lands in neighbouring villages such as Muchandi and Dhamne are nearly as high. The rice lands of Belgaum have suffered for several successive years from damage from rice-hoppers. In 1917 many land owners paid Rs. 2 per acre to meet the cost of netting the hoppers: though large numbers were netted, experience of past years does not lead to the hope that the netting is more than a temporary remedy. The hoppers affect the rice-lands east and north-east of the town and are not found in any numbers in the adjacent villages. The Collector considers that the maximum rate should not exceed Rs. 14.

Mr. Webb proposes to raise the maximum rate in five villages from Rs. 8 to 12 and in one from Rs. 9 to 12 per acre. The Collector agrees with this proposal in the cases of *Kanbargi* and *Muchandi*. Dhamne is further away and has not particularly good communication with Belgaum but its lease figures and area under double crop (55 per cent. of the rice area) warrant the rise.

*Hindalge*, *Kangrali* and *Mannur* have a much smaller area under double crop, 25, 38 and 5 per cent. of the rice area; the sales recorded in the two former villages show much lower prices than those for Muchandi and Kanbargi and their rentals are much less than those for Muchandi. The rental and sale figures for Mannur represent very small areas and are not in the Collector's opinion representative. It is proposed that the maximum rate should be lowered to Rs. 11 in the case of these three villages and that the maximum rate should be raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 11 for Kudchi and Nilji. These have areas of 70 and 76 per cent. of the rice area under double crop and both are nearer to Belgaum than Kanbargi and Muchandi. The result of these proposals would result in a total reduction of Rs. 984 in the proposed assessment for this group.

9. Group 4 is a composite group made up out of various villages not considered suitable for grouping with the villages with which they are now combined. Mr. Webb has added Nandihalli and Nagenhatti from group 6 as he found that they had some black soil as well as red soil land. In Nagenhatti 65 acres were under cotton in 1916-17 in Nandihalli 10. Also the leases for dry-crop lands in Nandihalli show a high rate compared with the assessment. At the same time the proposed increase of dry-crop maximum assessment by 10 annas per acre is high for these two villages. In Nandihalli the area under ragi in 1916-17 was 71.7 per cent. of that under jowari, in Nagenhatti 28 per cent., but in the adjoining villages of Kanvikarvinkop and Nagerhal the areas under ragi were only 3 and 5 per cent. of those under jowari. It is true that the details of cultivation for Ankalgi more closely approximate those of Nandihalli but this is an argument for the reduction of Ankalgi from this group rather than for raising Nandihalli as Mr. Webb proposes. The lease figures support this proposal. It is proposed that the three villages should be taken into group 5 which includes the villages that adjoin them on the west and east.

10. It is suggested that the dry-crop maximum rate for group 5 has been fixed too high in order to avoid loss of assessment by reducing the rates for Hulikavi, Badas and Gejpati. This, however, results in an apparent over-assessment at the expense of Vaghavade and Santi Bastwad. It is true that the rents in these two villages are above the average of those in other villages of their present group but

fallows are numerous and only 6 acres of land were cultivated with jowari in Santi Bastwad in 1916-17. If these two villages are to continue in this group, and this seems advisable, the rate must be lowered. It is proposed that the dry-crop maximum rate be lowered from Rs. 1-10-0 to Rs. 1-7-0. This will mean a reduction in dry-crop assessment for Ankalgi, Badas, Gejpati and Hulikavi but a moderate increase in the case of the remaining eight villages. It must be noted that all these villages have their rice rates considerably enhanced.

The financial result of these proposed changes in groups 4 and 5 will be a reduction of Rs. 1,663 in the proposed assessments.

11. In group 7 it is recommended that the maximum rice rate should be reduced to Rs. 10. Only a small proportion of the rice land in these villages produces a second crop of lentils, whilst in group 6 the proportion is considerably the larger. It is true that the villages in group 6 are closer to the Belgaum-Vengorla road but Daddi for rice is probably as good a market as Belgaum and Daddi is nearer the villages in group 6. The effect of this proposal will be a reduction in the proposed assessment of this group by Rs. 338.

12. In group 8 it is recommended that the dry-crop maximum rate in the case of the twenty villages which now have a maximum rate of 7 annas should only be advanced to 9 annas. The crop statistics for 1916-17 show that 78 per cent. of the area available for dry-crop cultivation in these villages remained fallow, the corresponding figure of fallows for the villages in the present group 12 which are placed by Mr. Webb in group 8 is 68 per cent. The rice rates are being raised considerably by Mr. Webb's proposals. As stated in paragraph 6 of this report, these dry-crop lands are very sterile and it is doubtful if the rise in prices affords any advantage to those who own them. Mr. Webb's figures for leases in this group (appendix H) are discounted by the long fallows necessitated by the barrenness of the soil. If this proposal to form another dry-crop group with a maximum of 9 annas is approved, this will involve a reduction of Rs. 705 in the assessment proposals for the group. It is not proposed to include any of the villages reduced to the last group in this intermediate group, their statistics show that they require the most lenient assessment possible.

The effect of all the changes proposed in Mr. Webb's figures will be a reduction of Rs. 3,690 leaving an increase on the existing assessment of Rs. 33,265 equal to a percentage of 24.78 and an average assessment of Rs. 1-5-7.

13. The Collector agrees with the classification of the Inam villages. The maximum rice rate of Khasbag should be the same as that fixed for Belgaum.

14. Kumri assignments, even when rights to cultivation are secured, have not been recognized under any previous Revenue Settlement. It is not proposed that they should be dealt with in the present Revision Settlement. It is only the Kaim Kumri lands found in four villages of the Taluka that could be dealt with and classification would be a preliminary necessity in this case; the other land over which Kumri is practised with permission periodically is included in Government waste.

15. No good reason for departing from the practice of a thirty years' guarantee for the Revision Settlement is apparent.

E. L. SALE,  
Collector, Belgaum.

*Below endorsement No. S. R. V.-19 of 20th May 1918 from the  
Collector of Belgaum.*

No. S. T.-191.

Poona, 17th June 1918.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, Southern Division.

2. Before coming to the main issue, which is the settlement of the maximum rates and groups, I will touch on a few points which Mr. Webb's report suggests. He has given us an excellent report and has given much care and labour to the details of the settlement, and generally speaking there is very little to criticise in his report. I had the advantage of seeing him at work in Khanapur and discussing his problems.

3. It is specially important to notice the value of land used only for grass-cutting or grazing. Those lands which are not rice are to a very great extent used for grass, and it is entirely a mistake to conclude that they therefore have no value to their holders and can pay no assessments except in the years when they are under crops. The same feature was noted in the Revision Settlement Report (Mr. Disney, paragraph 42). The Government unoccupied waste in even 1887 sold annually for *more than its assessment*.

4. The Belgaum-Turkewadi road should certainly now be abandoned and replaced by the link to the Vengurla road which the Forest Department is now said to be making.

5. In the population statistics, it is a pity to take the trouble to exclude the inam villages. The number of villages which are inam at one settlement is not the same at the next: and it is better to consider population statistics by solid blocks of country rather than by single villages or classes of villages. The outstanding fact of course is that between 1896 and 1901, plague caused a heavy fall in population, and this loss has not yet been recovered, because, though not quite so virulent, plague has by no means disappeared.

6. It is certainly necessary that a special staff should be now employed to examine and class the newly irrigated land under pats. There is evidently a great deal of this class of irrigation not paying its proper assessment. This is quite different from the assessment of new rice or new garden land converted by its holder's improvement.

7. Mr. Webb stopped his price-graph at 1915. I have now carried it on to 1917, which adds much to its value. Through showing the prices in seers per rupee, a rise of price from an average of 11 seers to an average of about 8 in the case of rice which is a rise of nearly 50 per cent. during the last 20 years looks very little indeed in the table. If the prices were given in rupees per maund, the rise would be far more conspicuous. The question raised about non-agricultural assessments in paragraph 26 (3) has just been settled by R. 819 of 28th January 1918. The notification will be issued in the new form, and will set these difficulties entirely at rest.

8. As to the term of guarantee, I fully subscribe to all the reasons which have hitherto in the placid past dictated the 30 years' settlement. But I think all those reasons are of small validity in the present year. We are in the fourth year of a world-wide war. It has had the most extraordinary effects, as yet uncomprehended and unanalysed, on prices and economics, and what the ultimate effect is going to be, or how long the effects will take to pass away, or how far they will prove permanent, no man can possibly predict. In such circumstances, to guarantee that, come what may, we will not alter the land assessments for 30 years which we now propose to fix with reference mainly to the conditions of the period before the war, is a proceeding of very doubtful wisdom. Of course, if we fix rates which are far too high, it is always open to us, without risk of recrimination from the people, to *lower* them. But suppose it proves even five years from to-day that the rates we have fixed are impossibly low and that the administration of the country cannot be carried on without heavier taxation (heavier, that is to say, in the number of rupees levied,

though not possibly intrinsically heavier), then are all other taxpayers and all other lands which come under settlement hereafter to bear the burden, in order that the people of talukas now settled may have the benefit of an obstinate and blind-folded guarantee? Either we should reduce the period or we should reserve the right to reconsider the guarantee say, in 10 years' time; the economic upheaval caused by the war may be expected within ten years to have settled down to some definite level, which can then be adequately considered.

9. It is my task rather to review and give my opinion upon the recommendations of Mr. Webb. I do not propose in addition to go over all the observations of the Collector. I must however observe that I do not assent to all his propositions in economics, and particularly as to his paragraph 7. I would stay only to observe that it is the economic rent (that is, the landlord's income as landlord) which we tax, and not the profits of cultivation, which are always left to the cultivator. When the land passes into the possession of moneylenders, our assessment is paid by the moneylender, and not by the "impoverished cultivator." The total abolition of our assessment would make no difference to that cultivator. Then as to the sale of surplus produce, ever since our assessments have been fixed in cash, some portion of the produce *must be sold* to realise that cash. If the cultivator prefers to work part of the year as a labourer, he may possibly sell the surplus produce of his land destined to pay the assessment *to himself* for a part of his wages, and pay his assessment thus. But even then a rise in the money value of the surplus out of which he pays the assessment does justify an increase in the assessment in his case: just as in the case of the big landlord who sells his surplus produce to merchants by the ton.

10. When the Collector in paragraph 6 says that he hopes the mortality from plague will decrease "when facilities for inoculation increase," presumably he means rather when willingness to accept inoculation increases. Surely, there is not in Belgaum any deficiency in the *facilities*?

11. We now come to the consideration of the statistics and rates. The situation is curious. We have a number of *dry-crop* groups. But the chief crop of the taluka is rice, and there are 9 rice groups ranging down from Rs. 15 to Rs. 5 (new rates). These groups do not coincide with the dry-crop groups, and there is no map or other means of ascertaining without great difficulty which village is under each rice group. We have to pick these out from Appendix Q of the Revision and Appendix K of the present report. We ought to have also a map of the rice groups, and I have had this prepared and I propose to discuss the rice rating entirely separately (paragraph 21).

12. We have lately heard of the notion promulgated by Mr. M. K. Gandhi in Kaira that it should be left to land-revenue payers to settle for themselves what revenue they should pay or refuse to pay. Fantastic as the principle would be if crudely applied, still in fact it is substantially the basis upon which our land revenue settlements are revised. We base our demand upon the value of land as disclosed in sale-deeds and leases. We first carefully scrutinise these sales and leases, and eliminate all which do not give a fair market value in a free bargain. We then average a large number of these transactions, and upon that basis determine what are the full rents or profits. When two persons sit down to determine a price at which land shall be sold, they are really capitalising the net profits of the land, bringing all their experience and knowledge to the task. Usually they are persons of whom at least one knows the land very well and has actual experience of its profits and defects, while the other knows that if he gives more than the capitalised profit he will himself have to bear all the loss. Now the land is already subject to our (expiring) assessments. Therefore, the sale value capitalises only the profit left *after* paying our assessment. Likewise the lease value is the rent which accrues to the landlord, from which he must deduct and pay our assessment. Now, if our assessment takes *half* the net profit, after all the expenses of cultivation and maintenance of the cultivator, etc., have been met, then the lease value would be two multiples of the assessment. The sale value would be one multiple of the assessment multiplied by as many years' purchase as the rate of interest the purchaser desires to earn determines. If he is willing to accept

2 per cent., he will pay 50 multiples. If he desires to earn not less than 6 per cent., he would pay 16 $\frac{2}{3}$  multiples. If he wants 10 per cent., he will pay 10 multiples. In the case of sales, we have to form some conception of the normal standard rate of interest before we can judge whether the land values are high or low. With money at the value it has had of late years before the war, it is a fair assumption to take 4 per cent. as the *least* rate investors would accept. If therefore we find the sale multiples exceed 25, then plainly the land is not assessed upto the full standard of half the net profit. Even though the multiples drop below 16, still that does not fully prove that the assessment is too high but the rate of interest expected may exceed 6 per cent., but at 16 or less we should certainly say that the assessment was not capable of being raised.

13. In paragraph 14 in his discussion of leases, Mr. Webb has not made quite clear what is his method of dealing with inam lands. In the case of a lease of inam land, the gross rent would bear to the assessment (not the judi) the same ratio as for any other land, and the lease multiple is not affected. In sales, the purchaser of Inam land buys not only the surplus profit above the assessment, but also the capitalised alienation. This capitalised alienation (Nuksan) should therefore be deducted from the price before the multiple of the assessment is calculated. If these adjustments are applied, inam land becomes just as useful for our statistical purposes as any other. It is a pity Mr. Webb has not made it clear exactly how he used the inam land figures.

14. Mr. Webb has worked out an ingenious addition of what he calls an 'index-number' to unify the statistics of all groups. What he means is this: If in one group with an assessment of  $x$  we find the lease or sale value is a certain multiple, we cannot directly compare that with the multiple we find in another group, because there the assessment is  $y$ . Moreover, land differs in classification. All the land sold in one village or group may have been of high classification, while all sold in another may have been of low classification. He therefore points out that when we find a certain multiple in a certain village or group, subject to the same maximum assessment, it means that land of all degrees of classification has sold for a certain multiple of the *actual* assessment. Since the assessment of land is sufficiently proportionate to its quality, it therefore follows that if that land had been assessed at the maximum rate for 16-anna land, then it would have sold *for the same multiple of the maximum assessment* as was realised upon the actual assessment. More plainly, if 100 acres of land of various classifications sells or leases for 22 multiples of the assessment, then if the maximum rate per acre in that group had been Rs. 5 for 16-anna land, then 16-anna land would sell or lease for Rs. 110 per acre. So far I think he is quite justified. The gradation of assessment according to quality of land is not perfect, and not strictly harmonical: but it is reasonably near, and no amount of cursory inspection and examination or theorising could possibly get nearer than our survey and classification operations have got. Mr. Webb therefore says that if the rent multiple is multiplied by the maximum rate, we get the annual agricultural profit of the best land, and he therefore proposes to take half that product as representing a full fair standard maximum rate. He could also take the sale-multiples and divide by the standard number of year's purchase and add unity; and that would give him the lease multiple for the same land for reinforcing his lease statistics.

15. Mr. Webb has not calculated his index also from the sale statistics. I have done so for several batches of villages and it is remarkable how well Mr. Webb's sale multiples tally with his lease multiples if a reasonable assumption as to the year's purchase is made. Thus:—

		Mr. Webb's Lease multiple.	Lease multiple deduced from Mr. Webb's sale multiple.
	<i>Rice.</i>	Appendix G.	Appendix H.
Group I	...	3.42	3.74 (at 4 per cent.)
" II	...	4.06	3.6 "
Sindoli and Kudchi	...	2.7	2.8 "
Group III	...	5.54	5.1 (at 5 per cent.)
" VI	...	4.1	3.7 (at 6 per cent.)

Taking the lowest multiples, Kudchi and Sindoli, if the full lease value is 2·7 times the existing assessment, then the best land in those villages would lease for  $9 \times 2\cdot7$ , or 24·3 and therefore the full standard maximum rate should not exceed 12·15.

16. The method is ingenious ; it eliminates the variable quality of the land which has actually come into the market and it eliminates the variable group assessments and enables us to get a standard figure for all groups and all villages, at which the people themselves have assessed the maximum rate. Mr. Webb's 'index' to the proper assessment rate is not affected by any error in the classification as the Collector suggests in paragraph 4. If there be error in the classification, then the sale and lease figures *will correct this error* by being higher or lower according as the general classification is too low or too high. Mr. Webb therefore will correctly get at the true index to a full standard assessment. To take an extreme case, suppose land is classed at half its proper value over a whole village, then Mr. Webb's index will be doubled and the maximum rate for that village will be raised. Even isolated errors here and there in the classification have the same tendency to correct themselves. Of course, minor-errors and the vagaries of individual sales and leases are eliminated by averaging a substantial number of instances and by the scrutiny applied by the Assistant Settlement Officer.

17. Turning to the dry-crop groups, we must remember that these are the less important of the assessments of the taluka. For the first three groups I have no criticism to offer. Coming to group IV, I find it includes two villages now assessed at Rs. 1-4-0 (Nagenhatti and Nandihalli) which are proposed to be grouped with the remaining villages now assessed at Rs. 1-10-0, and to be raised to the maximum rate of Rs. 1-14-0. The Collector does not think these two villages can stand the increase. Turning to their sale and rent statistics for dry-crop and mixed lands (and excluding rice since this is not in question), I find that the rental multiple for Nagenhatti is 2·03 and 2·4, while for Nandihalli it is 4·54 and 2 respectively. These are with one exception low rates, and do not indicate much ability to bear any increase. Turning to the sale statistics, I find 45 and 12 respectively as multiples for the dry-crop and 26 and 61 for the mixed lands. These show on the whole a capacity to stand some increase but not so great an increase as from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 1-14-0. The area which gives the multiple of 61 is very small. Ankalgi lies two miles further to the east, and has always been in a different group. Its statistics are more favourable. I support the Collector's view that Nagenhatti and Nandihalli must come down.

18. I next turn to the proposed new group VI which is to consist of part of old group VIII and old group VII. For this new group VI an assessment of Rs. 1-5-0 is proposed instead of the present Re. 1 and Rs. 1-2-0. It comprises what is known as the Kini karyat. Its statistics show that it is the most lightly assessed of the whole taluka, and the most prosperous, and I think there can be no doubt that in assessing it at Rs. 1-5-0 we are taking too little. The question is how can we raise its assessment to a reasonable level? My proposal is to amalgamate it with the proposed new group V which is now proposed to be rated at Rs. 1-10-0, but which I propose *should be rated* at Rs. 1-8-0. This is the light yellow group reaching from Santi Bastwad to Badas in the east. Mr. Webb has made this group out of fragments. The three villages in the extreme east were assessed at Rs. 1-4-0 and Re. 1. Now the statistics show that these eastern villages were very much overassessed. They all fall within the rice-growing area ; in the forest and hill country in which almost the only "dry-crop" is nachni. We pass with hardly credible suddenness within a few miles from poor rice crop and still poorer nachni in the neighbourhood of Badas and Holikavi to cotton and juvari at Bagewadi. I do not know of any taluka in which all the statistics and observations go to show so sudden a transition. I am convinced that the three villages just named must come down even below their present rate of Rs. 1-10-0 and should be assessed at Rs. 1-8-0. Then their next neighbours on the west now assessed at Rs. 1-4-0 cannot bear more than Rs. 1-8-0 and the two villages Nagenhalli and Nandihalli under group IV should be added to them. We

should then get a substantial group at Rs. 1-8-0 and adding these to the Kini karyat we get a uniform group occupying a symmetrical position right across the taluka assessed at Rs. 1-8-0 in which the total increase will not exceed 33 per cent. Mr. Webb himself points out that at Rs. 1-5-0 the Kini villages are underassessed, and he did not see his way to surmount the difficulty. I venture to think that this proposal to carry the group right down to Badas gives a satisfactory solution.

19. Next we come to group VIII. Here too we find that as we go east, the group deteriorates, though on the extreme west one or two villages are below the average, probably on account of the long distance from Belgaum and the Railway. Whatever the cause may be, we have the result that there is a cluster of villages from Chandgad southwards, which is very much better in all respects than the rest of Mr. Webb's group VIII. See the rent and sale statistics of the following 14 villages:—

1. Chandgad.	8. Shipur.
2. Umgaon.	9. Nandvade.
3. Kolindri.	10. Sulaye.
4. Jambre.	11. Hambere.
5. Gulavde.	12. Nhavli.
6. Patne.	13. Nagve.
7. Asgaon.	14. Adure.

They are conspicuously better in all respects than the rest of group VIII. Some of them were in the old 7-anna group, and some were in the 9-anna group, while Mr. Webb puts them all at 11 annas. This in my opinion is insufficient, and they should be amalgamated with the light green villages of group VII at Re. 1. But that would be an increase of approximately 100 per cent. and therefore we must be content with the 11 annas which Mr. Webb now proposes. At the last settlement these villages were given so low a rate as 7 annas. Thirty-three per cent. increase does not permit us to go above  $9\frac{1}{2}$  annas, but by including villages from higher groups, 11 annas is proposed and I fear we shall have to be content with it, though the Chandgad group is very greatly underassessed. The Collector, I am surprised to see, proposes that the dry-crop rate for these Chandgad villages should not be advanced above 9 annas, on the ground chiefly that most of their dry-crop lands are fallow. But Mr. Webb has shown that even though the lands may grow grass only, still they have a very distinct value, as has been discussed above; and Mr. Disney has pointed out in 1887 that much of the so-called dry-crop land in these villages is really rab-cutting land assessed at the nominal rate of much less than one anna per acre, because of its very low classification; and after all the sale and lease values show overwhelmingly that there is no need to put them in a lower group with assessment at 9 annas in order to avoid the proposed increase of more than 33 per cent. in these villages. What Mr. Webb proposes is not to be avoided; but rather I would certainly increase this cluster if it were possible; I entirely concur in the reduction of the villages round about Nittur and Shinginkop; though now assessed at Re. 1 and  $1\frac{1}{4}$ , they are very plainly overassessed for dry-crop and should certainly come down to 11 annas.

20. Thus as to the dry-crop groups, I accept Mr. Sale's proposals as to Nagenhatti and Nandihalli. I propose to amalgamate groups V (so enlarged) with VI at an intermediate rate of Rs. 1-8-0, and so satisfy Mr. Webb's objection that Kini karayat is underassessed and I support Mr. Webb's group VIII, though the Chandgad locality is still under-assessed.

21. Since rice is the principal crop of the taluka and the rice lands are assessed at least 4 to 6 times as highly as the dry-crop lands, it is very undesirable to mix up the consideration of the rice rates with the dry-crop (see paragraph 11 above). We also have under the Record of Rights and the careful scrutiny of documents made by Mr. Webb a distinct and important body of statistics for rice land *alone*, which must not be ignored. I therefore have had two maps prepared to show the old 1887 rice groups and those which Mr. Webb now proposes. Broadly speaking, I concur with his proposals. I have spent a



great deal of time in analysing his groups and checking the sale and leases statistics of all the villages therein. Where however my calculations lead me to the same conclusion with Mr. Webb, I have decided to say nothing in elaboration of his report, except so far as the Collector's counter proposals need notice. I then deal with the rice groups thus :—

*Group I.*—One village formerly Rs. 12, now proposed Rs. 15, coloured crimson. The Collector thinks it is too high. On the contrary, I think the rate might even be Rs. 16. It is quite true that the land has suffered from rice-hoppers. But all this is fully discounted in the sale and lease statistics. The proposed rate is quite moderate and should stand.

*Group II.*—Six villages coloured green, proposed rate Rs. 12. This consists of five villages raised from Rs. 8 and one (Kanbargi) from Rs. 9. They can all stand the increase well. We have statistics of sales and leases covering more than 200 acres of pure rice land in the six villages. The lease multiple is 4.06. The sale multiple 65.08. Assuming (for the near neighbourhood of Belgaum) that investors are satisfied with a return not exceeding 4 per cent. (the statistics relate mostly to the years just before the war), then dividing 65.08 by 25 we get 2.6 as the capitalised nett return after deducting the assessment; to which we add one assessment and get 3.6 as the corresponding lease multiple (which indicates that investors actually expected a little *over* 4 per cent.). Even the lower of these rates fully justifies a 12 Rs. maximum rate. The Collector proposes the reduction of part of this group to Rs. 11, but I cannot see sufficient ground to support this.

*Group III.*—The 29 villages, coloured purple, rate now proposed Rs. 10½. The average lease multiple of the group is 5.54 and the multiple deduced from the sale figures (with an investing rate of 5 per cent.) is 5.1. The villages can easily stand Rs. 10½. Eighteen villages of the Kini Karyat are raised from 7½ which gives an increase of 40 per cent. What I have said about the dry-crop group applies to the rice group also. Even with 40 per cent. increase, they are plainly underassessed. Five villages round about Tadsinhal on the Vengurla road are even raised 50 per cent. from Rs. 7. But all these increases are fully justified by the statistics. The Collector proposes a reduction to 10 because of a supposed deficiency of second crop. But this also is fully taken into account in the sales and leases by which as I have already explained the people assess themselves. But Rs. 10½ will be quite a moderate rate.

*Group IV.*—Thirty-three villages, proposed rate Rs. 10, coloured red. This group consists of Bagewadi and 5 villages in the south-east, formerly rated at Rs. 9. There are practically no statistics for these villages; because there is no rice area of any consequence. The increase is negligible. The bulk of the group comes out of the old purple group at Rs. 8, with a cluster of villages round about Santi-bastwad, formerly rated at Rs. 7. All of these villages can very well stand the proposed rate of Rs. 10. The only controversy is about the two villages Kudchi and Sindholi. The Collector urges that Kudchi should be rated at Rs. 11; if so, Sindholi must go with it. I think it should be rated at Rs. 10½ certainly, and might even go into the green group at Rs. 12, where it belongs by its position: with it must go Sindholi. The average lease and sale multiples, assuming a return of 4 per cent. as already assumed for other villages close to Belgaum, is 2½, and this would justify a maximum rate not exceeding Rs. 12½. When we consider their position with reference to the 15 Rs. group, I think there is no doubt both Kudchi and Sindholi should be rated at Rs. 12.

*Group V.*—A long straggling group of 33 villages, proposed rate Rs. 9, coloured brown. Twenty-eight of these villages come from the old Rs. 7 group. These comprise chiefly the Chandgad cluster in the upper valley of the Tamraparni on which I have commented already. It is proposed to raise this group from Rs. 7 to Rs. 9, only 28.6 per cent. upon the rice lands. But the statistics show that this group of villages is greatly underassessed; we find here the highest multiples in the whole taluka. It is difficult to calculate the aggregate increase when the increase in the dry-crop and rice lands have to be taken together at different rates. At any rate, the rice assessment is the more important, and I am satisfied that *these 28 villages should be rated at*



Rs. 10, joining the red group. We then come to four villages of which the lease multiples are—

Asgaon	...	...	5.22
Patne	...	...	5.06
Nandvade	...	...	6.24
Shirpur	...	...	3.86

These villages are now rated at Rs. 8. It is proposed to include them in group V at Rs. 9 only, an increase of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Though their sale statistics are not so good as the lease figures, they relate only to a few gunthas. These villages could very well go into the purple  $10\frac{1}{2}$  group. They are not inferior to the five villages which have been raised by Mr. Webb from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 out of the same original group. I would therefore either raise 32 villages of group V to Rs. 10 or if not, then at least the Asgaon cluster to Rs.  $10\frac{1}{2}$ . But there is one village which cannot share this elevation: Hajgoli formerly assessed at Rs. 6 is now proposed for inclusion in this group at Rs. 9, and on the figures it can just stand this 50 per cent. increase, but it is rather strained and I think Rs. 8 would be a fair assessment. It should go down into the next group.

22. In view of the rail and road communication and its statistics, I think the cluster round about Nittur, Idalhond, etc., which has been let off very lightly in dry-crop rating, can well stand a rice rate of Rs. 10, which I propose for the rest of group V. The Belgaum rice grouping is influenced chiefly by communications. I think we attach too much weight to this point. When rice has been prepared for market as paddy and is lodged upon a cart, it makes really very little difference in the profits of an acre, whether the distance to be travelled is 2 miles or 20, and whether the road is good or bad. Distance from market would much affect the value of vegetables grown as irrigated or second crops, and fruit, and so on, but it has practically no bearing upon rice. When we give Belgaum the highest rate and the isolated forest-girt villages in the south-west the lowest rate, it is really in deference to *competition for the land* and the rate of interest the landholder reasonably expects to earn in such remote tracts.

*Group VI.*—Proposed rate Rs. 8, 9 villages enclosed in double red lines. This consists of two villages out of the old 7 Rs. group, four villages from 6 Rs. and 3 from the old dark blue group at 5 Rs. These 3 increased 60 per cent. can easily bear the increment, and the four villages from the 6 Rs. group which are part of the Chandgad valley are still underassessed at Rs. 8. However, I propose the group should remain as Mr. Webb has put it.

*Group VII.*—One village only, proposed at Rs. 7, coloured dark blue. This is a poor village. I see no object in having a group of one village. It should go down into group VIII and enjoy a reduction of Re. 1 in its maximum rate.

*Group VIII.*—Nine villages, proposed rate Rs. 6, coloured umber. Two of these out of old Rs. 7 group might possibly bear a rather higher rate. But Mr. Webb has seen them and describes Morab as 'wretched.' The other villages of the south-west and Bailur, etc., all seem poor. The group may stand.

*Group IX.*—Proposed rate Rs. 5, coloured yellow. Three villages very poor and isolated in the extreme south-west are reduced by Re. 1 from the old rate Rs. 6. Three villages, Kokti, etc., are raised from Rs.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 and one Kolik from Rs. 4 to 5. Probably the rice lands in these villages are just as productive as those in the Rs. 10 group, but the remote situation and the isolating effect of surrounding forest and hills depress land values and oblige us to accept very moderate rates. Mr. Webb was emphatic upon the substantial increment in land values conferred by good roads; he had plotted figures on his map showing how the high values radiated from and along the roads. This is no doubt true, but I think it is a mistake to regard this as due only to the saving in costs of cartage to market; it is far more due to the set of fashion

and demand for landed investments which is determined by railways and good roads for passenger vehicles.

23. To sum up, I propose to reduce the rice groups from 9 to 7 in number by amalgamating IV and V, and also VII and VIII; one village of V to go down into VI. [If IV and V are not amalgamated, then at the least there are four villages out of group V which should be raised to group III and 4 in group VI which should be raised to group V as already indicated.] I much prefer the amalgamation of IV and V completely. We then get a solid block of two-thirds of the taluka rated at Rs. 10½ and 10 and this might be made into single group at next revision. It is only just near Belgaum and the Railway that we have a few villages rated higher, and only in the isolated ghat country that we have three groups rated at Rs. 8, 6 and 5 according to my proposals. It will be seen that I differ from Mr. Webb only as to the rating of V and two villages Kudchi and Sindoli in group IV, with the trivial adjustment of Hajgoli and Katgali. I have had to devote much space to these rice groups because Mr. Webb has left them completely buried in his dry-crop groups whereby their relative importance is reversed.

F. ANDERSON,  
Settlement Commissioner and Director, Land Records.

*Below Settlement Commissioner's No. S. T.-191 of 17th June 1918.*

No. 3137.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Belgaum, 19th July 1918.

Submitted to Government.

2. The current settlement of the taluka was introduced in the year 1887-88 by Government Resolution No. 6236 of 15th September 1887 and will expire on 31st July 1918. By Government Order No. 9747 of 10th October 1916 Mr. Webb was appointed Assistant Settlement Officer for a period of one year for the talukas of Belgaum and Khanapur in addition to his ordinary duties as Assistant Collector of these two talukas. Mr. Webb did the inspection in the touring season of 1916-17 and has submitted the report on 7th January 1918.

3. The report shows that the agricultural condition of the taluka has increased in prosperity during the current settlement. The total area of unoccupied land has diminished by about 10 per cent.

4. *Communications.*—The Southern Mahratta Railway was opened in the last settlement and *after* the settlement report was written on 14th February 1887. The line from Belgaum to Londa was opened on 21st March 1887 and that from Belgaum to Miraj on 22nd December 1887. There has therefore been a very considerable improvement in communications since the rates were last fixed as the district is now in touch with Poona and the sea.

5. *Agricultural stock.*—The increase of agricultural stock since 1909 is satisfactory and it is gratifying to learn that the number of important agricultural stock is larger now than in any year for the last 21 years.

6. *Sources of irrigation.*—These have increased from 108 to 545, i.e., by 500 per cent.

7. Prices have risen by 35 to 50 per cent.

8. Area under rice has increased from 21,000 acres to 33,000 acres, nachna from 400 to 10,000, cotton from 1,400 to 4,000 and sugarcane from 450 to 575. This shows the prosperity of the taluka in a very striking manner.

9. The taluka is very fortunate in rainfall. The average during the settlement is 53.19 at Belgaum and 106.36 at Chandgad (in the west) against the average of 47.33 of 9 years at Belgaum and 96.49 of 6 years at Chandgad.

10. *Co-operative Societies.*—Twelve co-operative societies have been formed, the number of members being 1,392 and the money invested Rs. 1,29,977.

11. *Agricultural improvements.*—An agricultural farm within easy reach has been established in the neighbouring taluka of Gokak and the experiments there will be to the advantage of the cultivators of wet land in this taluka. An Agricultural Association has been established in Belgaum and an agricultural implement depot opened in 1915. Implements of the value of Rs. 3,162 were sold from this depot in 1916-17 to the cultivators in the district.

12. *Health.*—Much of the loss in population was due to the severity of plague in the early years of its outbreak, the number of victims in the first five years being 13,782. In subsequent years as prejudices declined, evacuation, inoculation and rat-trapping have decreased the mortality. But for plague the taluka has a good record. It is not malarious except to the west and its health is generally good.

13. Wages have risen. An agricultural labourer in his own village gets good wages. The Forest Department has great difficulty in obtaining coolies even at 6 or 7 annas a day. The standard of comfort of the agriculturists has increased. As Mr. Webb has stated in his administration report for 1916-17 "looked at from the restricted point of view of the people they are perfectly prosperous."

14. *Indebtedness.*—The area held by agriculturists and non-agriculturists is 143,700 and 18,500 acres respectively. Agriculturists hold 89 per cent of

the total area. No tagai was advanced in 1916-17. It would appear that agriculturists are not heavily indebted.

15. *Grouping*.—The groupings in the tract are more numerous and complicated than in other talukas, owing to the wide variation in physical features. We have high plains in the north; rich valleys in the centre and ranges of hills and copious rainfall in the west. In the east we have rich black soil. At the original survey there were 18 groups. At the first revision survey these 18 groups were reduced to 12. Mr. Webb reduces them to 9 and Mr. Anderson further reduces them to 8 as to dry-crop and 7 as to rice. The Commissioner considers this reduces the number of groups to a minimum at present looking to the varied nature of the country.

16. Subject to the following remarks Mr. Webb's proposals as to rates have the Commissioner's approval.

*(1) Dry-crop—Group IV—Rate Re. 1-14.*

The Collector proposes to take the two villages of Nandihalli and Nagenhatti of rate Re. 1-4-0 to the next lower group and also one village (Ankalgi) rate 1-10-0 to that group.

The Settlement Commissioner agrees as to the first two villages and the Commissioner concurs. (The figures of 12 and 45 of sale statistics given by the Settlement Commissioner would appear to be inaccurate, as these figures refer to rice lands. Dry-crop sale figures are 21 and 25.) The percentages of increase in Ankalgi in 21·8 and the statistics of lease (3·4) and sale value (33·3) are higher than those in Nandi where with a rental figure of 2·6 and sale figure of 18·7 the rate is proposed to be raised from 1-8-0 to 1-14-0. The Commissioner therefore considers that Ankalgi does not require reduction.

*Group V—Rate Re. 1-10.*

The Collector proposes reduction from 1-10-0 to 1-7-0. But the Settlement Commissioner proposes a reduction to 1-8-0. Both these officers are agreed as to the necessity of reduction and the only point for consideration is whether the reduction should be to Re. 1-7-0 or 1-8-0. For the reasons given by the Settlement Commissioner for raising the next below group which is admitted to be under-assessed the Commissioner thinks the Settlement Commissioner's rate should be adopted.

*Group VI—Rate Re. 1-5.*

The Collector agrees with Mr. Webb's proposals. The Settlement Commissioner proposes increase in rate to 1-8-0.

Average rental value is 5-14-0. Mr. Webb says:—

“The prosperity of this tract is very obvious and is clearly shown in the indices. It is to be accounted for partly by the richness of its black soil which is generally capable of taking a second crop of lentils; but also I think by its situation next to dry-crop lands of Hukeri taluka and by its excellent water supply and unfailing rainfall.

“Judging from the indices these villages would stand a much higher rate of assessment.”

In the Commissioner's opinion this group should have a higher rate and the Settlement Commissioner's proposal appears adequate at present.

*Group VIII—Rate Re. 0-11-0.*

The Collector agrees as to 22 villages (old rates 0-9-0 to 1-4-0). He proposes that in 20 villages (with rate of 0-7) the increase should go to 0-9 and not to 0-11 as proposed. The Settlement Commissioner does not agree but would rate all the villages in the group at Re. 1 but for the present accepts Mr. Webb's proposals. Lease statistics justify Mr. Webb's proposals.

17. *(2) Rice*.—Separate numbers have been given to groups having different rice rates by Mr. Anderson and maps showing groups according to revised numbers accompany.

*Group I—Rate Rs. 15.*

As to the village (Belgaum) with Rs. 15 rate the Collector says the rate should be Rs. 14 as rice lands in Belgaum have suffered from hoppers; but as

stated by the Settlement Commissioner, arguments that hoppers cause serious damage that impairs the value of the land are considerably discounted by the sale and lease statistics. The landlord gets for a sixteen-anna land Rs. 40 rent per acre. The Commissioner therefore considers the Rs. 15 rate proposed by Mr. Webb should stand. If serious damage by hoppers is proved the cultivators receive suspension and remission under the rules.

*Group II—Rate Rs. 12.*

In the Rs. 12 rate group the Collector proposes to reduce the rate of Hindalgi, Kangrali and Mannur by Re. 1 (i.e., to Rs. 11) as all these villages have a much smaller area under double crop. The Settlement Commissioner does not see sufficient ground to support this recommendation. The lease statistics for these villages are 3·7, 3·6 and 4·2, i.e., the rent per acre of 16-anna land is Rs. 29·6, 28·8 and 33·6 respectively. The Commissioner thinks Mr. Webb's rates should stand as the lease figures justify the Rs. 12 rate.

*Group III—Rate Rs. 10½.*

Of the villages rated at Rs. 10½, the Collector proposes 10 villages (Mr. Webb's group VII) to be put under Rs. 10 rate. Looking to the lease figures in these villages which are all high the Commissioner does not think any reduction is called for. The Collector's proposal for reduction is based on the fact that a small proportion of rice land in these villages produces a second crop; but this fact is discounted by the lease statistics and all these villages have a situation value to be taken into account as they lie in the neighbourhood of the Belgaum-Vengurla provincial road.

*Group IV—Rate Rs. 10.*

*Rs. 10 rated villages.*—(These should be 39 and not 33 as stated by Mr. Anderson: 33 must be a clerical error.)

The Collector proposes to raise Kudchi and Nilji to Rs. 11 because they have 70 to 76 per cent of rice area under double crop. The Settlement Commissioner would raise Kudchi to Rs. 10½ certainly and even to Rs. 12 but would raise with it Sindoli. He makes no remarks as to Nilji. The lease statistics of Kudchi and Nilji are 3·1 and 3 respectively, i.e., their present rentals per acre of 16-anna land are Rs. 27·9 and 24 respectively. They can bear an increase upto Rs. 13½ and 12. It is for consideration whether the rate should be Rs. 10 as proposed by Mr. Webb or Rs. 11 as proposed by the Collector or Rs. 10½ or 12 (only for Kudchi) as proposed by the Settlement Commissioner. The Settlement Commissioner does not refer to Nilji at all and refers to Sindoli. This is not understood, as Nilji can, as has been shown above, bear a higher rate and Sindoli cannot as the lease figure for it is 2·08, i.e., the rent is Rs. 18·7. Nilji and Kudchi can have Rs. 11 as proposed by the Collector.

*Group V—Rate Rs. 9.*

The Settlement Commissioner proposes to do away altogether with the group of 33 villages having a maximum rate of Rs. 9. He says he is satisfied that 28 villages would bear Rs. 10 and 4 Rs. 10½. He proposes to raise all these 32 villages to Rs. 10 or if not at least to raise 4 villages (of the Asgaon cluster) to Rs. 10½ group. The remaining village of Hajgoli he proposes to be reduced to the Rs. 8 rate and transferred to the group of that rate. As to Hajgoli the rent is Rs. 22·8 at the rate of 3·8 of the assessment; and on these statistics the village could bear Mr. Webb's Rs. 9 or even Mr. Anderson's Rs. 10 or 10½. "Many capitalists," says Mr. Webb, "find it profitable to invest in land and the villages of . . . Hajgoli are largely in their hands." Of the remaining 32 villages lease statistics for Nittur is 1·2 and for Suliye 2·4 and on these figures these 2 villages do not seem to be capable of standing any enhanced rate. But these 2 villages must have a better value for their crop on account of their proximity to the made roads—the first the Belgaum-Khanapur road and the second the Here-Chandgad road. Both Here and Chandgad are bazaar villages. As to Nittur it is within fairly easy reach of Belgaum. Mr. Webb says that the index of Nittur is "doubtful." There does not seem to be any objection to putting these villages in the lot with others. The Commissioner is of opinion that all these 33 villages can come under Rs. 10 rate.

*Group VI—Rate Rs. 8.*

The group of Rs. 8 rate will stand as it is if Hajgoli is not brought down to this group. There are 8 villages in this group. The figure 9 shown by the Settlement Commissioner is evidently a clerical error.

*Group VII—Rate Rs. 7.*

The only village in the Rs. 7 rate group, viz., Katgali, is proposed by Mr. Anderson to be taken down to the group of Rs. 6. Lease statistics support this proposal. This should be done.

*Groups VIII and IX—Rates Rs. 6 and Rs. 5.*

Groups of rates of Rs. 6 and Rs. 5 will stand, the former group only having Katgali brought down to it from the Rs. 7 group.

18. The results of these proposals are given in a table appended.

The effect is to raise the land revenue by 27·53 to 28·5 per cent which is well within the prescribed limit. "If assessments are to have the same relation to produce that they did at the beginning of the settlement, they" says Mr. Webb "should be raised by the full 33 per cent." These proposals are therefore on the side of moderation.

19. *Patasthal.*—Mr. Webb's proposal that the maximum rate should be increased by 4 annas in the rupee to Rs. 10 is recommended. Lands no longer irrigated from pats should be classed as dry-crop.

20. *Unauthorized extension of irrigation.*—The extent of unauthorized irrigation disclosed in page 12 of Mr. Webb's report on which the Collector has passed no remarks shows either that the crop inspection has been perfunctorily performed for years past or that the village officers and Circle Inspectors are conniving at this unauthorized improvement of cultivation. The Collector will be asked to have the matter thoroughly sifted and this most unsatisfactory state of affairs set right this touring season.

21. It is recommended that kumri area should be left out of consideration in this settlement. This area is comprised in certain villages placed in charge of the Divisional Forest Officer for revenue management (*vide* Government Order No. 3791 of 31st March 1915), and one of the reasons for the transfer of revenue management to the Forest Department is that that Department should have full control over kumri area. If the area is brought under settlement and assessment guaranteed for a term of years, the Divisional Forest Officer will find it difficult to exercise full control over the kumri lands (*vide* in this connection this office No. 1750 of 25th April 1917).

22. In view of the rapid changes expected in the financial and economical conditions of the country in the years immediately to follow, the Commissioner recommends the Settlement Commissioner's suggestions to reduce the period of guarantee or to reserve the right to re-consider the guarantee, say in 10 years' time, be approved.

23. Three new maps prepared in this office using smaller number of colours accompany.

24. The petitions of objection together with the Settlement Commissioner's No. S. T.-191 of 4th June 1918 accompany.

L. J. MOUNTFORD,  
Commissioner, S. D.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS.

Dry-crop.

Mr. Webb's proposals.			Collector's recommendations.			Settlement Commissioner's recommendations.			Commissioner, S. D.'s recommendations.			Remarks.				
Groups.	Villages.	Assessment.	Groups.	Villages.	Assessment.	Groups.	Villages.	Assessment.	Groups.	Villages.	Assessment.					
		Rs. a. Rs.			Rs. a. Rs.			Rs. a. Rs.			Rs. a. Rs.					
I ...	13	8 4	21,540	I ...	13	8 4	21,540	I ...	13	8 4	21,540	I ...	13	8 4	21,540	
II ...	5	2 10	7,108	II ...	5	2 10	7,108	II ...	5	2 10	7,108	II ...	5	2 10	7,108	
III ...	11	2 2	10,806	III ...	11	2 2	10,806	III ...	11	2 2	10,806	III ...	11	2 2	10,806	
IV ...	9	1 14	7,112	IV ...	6	1 14	3,101	IV ...	7	1 14	4,235	IV ...	7	1 14	4,235	
V ...	9	1 10	6,396	V ...	12	1 7	8,644	} V ...	30	1 8	14,641	V ...	30	1 8	14,641	
VI ...	19	1 6	5,713	VI ...	19	1 5	5,713					VI ...	10	1 0	4,770	VI ...
VII ...	10	1 0	4,770	VII ...	10	1 0	4,770	VII ...	42	0 11	9,174	VII ...	42	0 11	9,174	
VIII ...	42	0 11	9,174	VIII ...	22	0 11	3,918	} VIII ...	16	0 7	1,138	VIII ...	16	0 7	1,138	
IX ...	16	0 7	1,138	IX ...	20	0 9	4,300					IX ...	16	0 7	1,138	IX ...
			8,218		42		8,218									
Total Dry-crop Groups ...	133	...	73,657		133	...	71,098		133	...	73,412		133	...	73,412	

Rice Groups.

I ...	19	10 0	2,149	I ...	19	10 0	2,149	I ...	19	10 0	2,149	I ...	19	10 0	2,149				
II ...	5	10 0	4,782	II ...	5	10 0	4,782	II ...	5	10 0	4,782	II ...	5	10 0	4,782				
III ...	1	15 0	15,305	III ...	1	14 0	14,285	} III ...	1	15 0	15,305	III ...	1	15 0	15,305				
	6	12 0	17,262		6	12 0	17,262						6	12 0	17,262	6	12 0	17,262	
	4	10 0	4,508		4	11 0	3,666						4	10 8	3,333	4	11 0	4,066	
					2	11 0	4,066						2	10 0	1,333	2	10 0	911	
	11		37,175		11		36,191		11		37,336		11		37,544				
IV ...	9	10 0	6,038	IV ...	6	10 0	983	IV ...	7	10 0	3,594	IV ...	7	10 0	3,594				
V ...	9	10 0	11,347	V ...	12	10 0	16,392	} V ...	11	10 0	13,791	V ...	11	10 0	13,791				
VI ...	19	10 8	14,097	VI ...	19	10 8	14,097					VI ...	19	10 8	14,097	VI ...	19	10 8	14,097
									30		27,688		30		27,688				
VII ...	10	10 8	7,093	VII ...	10	10 0	6,755	VI ...	10	10 8	7,093	VI ...	10	10 8	7,093				
VIII ...	33	9 0	10,254	VIII ...	33	9 0	10,254	} VII ...	32	10 0	10,285	VII ...	33	10 0	11,393				
	8	8 0	2,039		8	8 0	2,039						8	8 0	2,039	8	8 0	2,039	
	1	7 0	241		1	7 0	241						1	6 0	206	1	6 0	206	
	42		12,534		42		12,534		42		12,556		42		12,628				
IX ...	9	6 0	849	IX ...	9	6 0	849	} VIII ...	9	6 0	849	VIII ...	9	6 0	849				
	7	5 0	551		7	5 0	551						7	5 0	551	7	5 0	551	
	16		1,400		16		1,400		16		1,400		16		1,400				
Total Rice Groups.	133	...	96,615		133	...	96,293		133	...	97,796		133	...	98,068				
Grand Total Dry-crop and Rice Groups	133	...	1,70,372		133	...	1,66,331		133	...	1,71,210		133	...	1,71,600				
Increase percentage	...	...	27.53		...	...	24.75		...	...	28.4		...	...	28.5				

L. J. MOUNTFORD,  
Commissioner, S. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

Belgaum.

Second revision settlement of the Belgaum  
táluka including the Chandgad mahál.

## GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 6958.

Bombay Castle, 10th July 1919.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 3137 dated 19th July 1918—Submitting, with his remarks, the papers specified below,\* containing proposals for the second revision settlement of the Belgaum táluka including the Chandgad mahál of the Belgaum district together with certain petitions of objections relating thereto.

\* Letter from Mr. M. Webb, I.C.S., Assistant Settlement Officer, Belgaum and Khánápur tálukas, No. S.S.R.—101 dated 7th January 1918, Memorandum from the Collector of Belgaum No. S.R.V.—19 dated 20th May 1918. Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S.T.—191 dated 17th June 1918. Letter from the Collector of Belgaum No. S.R.V.—19 dated 29th May 1918. Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S.T.—191 dated 4th June 1918.

**RESOLUTION.**—These papers contain proposals for the second revision settlement of the Belgaum táluka including the mahál of Chandgad.

2. The close enquiry made by the Assistant Settlement Officer into the economic condition of this tract during the course of the expiring settlement indicates a considerable improvement in prosperity. During the last thirty years the táluka has reaped the benefits of the railway which was just about to open when the existing settlement came into force and the influence of the improved communications has been particularly marked in the stabilization of prices of food-grains during this period. The rainfall during the settlement has been ample and well assured, there has been a notable improvement in irrigation as evidenced by the increase in the number of wells and tanks and the revenue history of the táluka is a record of collection of the assessment without difficulty. The price of food-grains and the value of agricultural land with which the rates of assessment are intimately correlated show a considerable advance, the price of rice, which is the staple crop of the táluka, having risen by no less than 33 per cent. The statistics of population and live-stock present at first sight less favourable features. The population has receded by 7 per cent. during the currency of the settlement, a decrease which is mainly due to the ravages of plague and is chiefly confined to the earlier period of the settlement, since when the population has tended to recover. The reduction in population in the hill villages particularly appears to be due in large measures to the attractions of the labour markets. The number of cattle of all kinds has decreased during the settlement, but careful inquiry shows that the greater part of this decrease took place previous to 1900, and that since 1909 there has been a welcome increase, particularly in the number of young stock. The decrease, which is recorded, is partly due to export of cattle to less favoured areas, while the demand for plough cattle has fallen in some parts owing to the extension of grass cultivation which has proved a profitable venture.

3. For the discussion of the grouping and rating of the táluka Mr. Webb has collected a remarkable array of statistics of sales and leases of the various lands in the táluka, and it is most satisfactory to note this further evidence of the utility of the record of rights. In the selection of these statistics Mr. Webb has exercised great care and assiduity, and Government consider that he is entitled to much credit for this work in particular and also for his general treatment of the settlement proposals. While Government recognize the potential value of his ingenious system of indices derived from the average value of leases in terms of the assessment as an addition to the volume of statistics upon which settlements are based, they are disposed to agree with the criticisms of the Collector of Belgaum. Conclusions derived from such indices are by no means infallible, and, as indeed the Settlement



Officer has been careful to point out, the results have their greatest utility as tests of conclusions reached from those well established principles which govern the grouping and rating in revision settlements.

4. As rice plays so important a part in the economy of this taluka, the most convenient method is to accord separate treatment to the proposals for dry crop and rice grouping and rating. For dry crop groups the Settlement Officer proposes a reduction of the number of groups from twelve to nine and the Settlement Commissioner by further judicious amalgamation proposes eight groups. Government accept the grouping as recommended by the Commissioner, S. D., subject to the following modifications :—

The villages of Nandihalli and Naganhatti should be lowered from the fourth to the fifth group as proposed, but Government would also accept the Collector's proposal to accord similar treatment to Ankalg. Government further do not consider that the proposed treatment of the detached group of villages in the south adjoining Nittur is justified by their favourable position in respect of communications. This group contains three villages, Singinkop, Nidgal and Idalhond, now rated at Re. 1-4-0, and three villages, Ganebail, Katgali and Nittur, rated at Re. 1, and it is proposed to group these villages with a less favourably circumstanced group at eleven annas. Government would prefer that these villages should be added to the group which is to be rated at one rupee.

5. Government have given careful consideration to the proposed dry crop rates, but while they recognize that the volume of statistics fully justifies the proposed increases, they would prefer lower rates for the four highest groups in consideration both of the extensive ravages caused by the recent epidemics of influenza and of the uncertainty of the trend of prices in future years.

They accordingly sanction the following rates for the groups shown by the Commissioner in the summary of his proposals (with the slight modifications ordered above) :—

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Group I	.. 3 0 0	Group V	.. 1 8 0
„ II	.. 2 8 0	„ VI	.. 1 0 0
„ III	.. 2 0 0	„ VII	.. 0 11 0
„ IV	.. 1 12 0	„ VIII	.. 0 7 0

6. The grouping and rating for rice lands present a more complicated problem, but Government are disposed to accept with greater confidence in this case the proposals to increase the present rates. Government accept the Commissioner's recommendations for the small and favourably situated groups to be rated at Rs. 15 and Rs. 12. As regards the groups proposed for Rs. 11 and Rs. 10-8-0, Government consider that the rate should be lowered and these villages included in the Rs. 10 group. The Settlement Officer has proposed a group to be rated at Rs. 9, which group comprises the majority of the villages in his eighth dry crop group. The Commissioner is disposed to raise the rate and include the group in the Rs. 10 group, but Government, after consideration of the statistics and of the increase which is caused to a number of these villages by the proposed Rs. 9 rate, do not feel confident that a further increase would be justified. Accordingly they accept the Rs. 9 group as proposed by the Settlement Officer. The villages of Katgali and Nittur, which the Settlement Officer would rate at Rs. 7 and Rs. 9 respectively, should be placed in the rice group rated at Rs. 6. Subject to this modification, Government accept the Commissioner's proposals for the rice groups to be rated at Rs. 5, Rs. 6 and Rs. 8.

7. The Assistant Settlement Officer's proposals for inam villages are approved.

8. A small area of patasthal land is dealt with in paragraph 38 of the report. Government accept the proposal subject to the modification that the proposed increase should be made in the water share only of the assessment, the soil share following the group rate as in the orders on the Purandhar revision report.

9. The suggestions relative to kumri land in paragraph 21 of the Commissioner's remarks are accepted.

10. The Commissioner supports the Settlement Commissioner's proposal to reduce the period of settlement or to reserve the right to reconsider the settlement after the lapse of ten years. Government have given careful consideration to the reasons adduced in support of the proposal, but are unable to recede from the accepted policy of a thirty-year settlement which was fully reconsidered and reaffirmed in the orders on the Shevgaon settlement (paragraph 4 of Government Resolution No. 6441 of 29th June 1916).

11. The petitions of objections have received full attention, but Government do not find that they disclose any grounds for further modification of the orders now issued which accord liberal treatment to the less favoured villages of the taluka.

12. The revised rates should be introduced in 1918-19, levied in 1919-20 and guaranteed for a period of thirty years.

SHAMRAO D. MANKAR,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

G. R. No. 6958, R. D., dated 10th July 1919.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,  
The Collector of Belgaum,  
The Settlement Commissioner and Director  
of Land Records,  
The Director of Agriculture,

The Accountant General,  
The Public Works Department,  
M. Webb, Esq., I.C.S.,  
The Government of India (by letter).

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REVISED APPENDIX L.

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## Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on

1 Number.	2 Name of village.	3 Number of Group.	By former settlement.															
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			4 Dry-crop.	5 Rice.	6 Garden.	7 Area.	8 Assessment.	9 Average.	10 Area.	11 Assessment.	12 Average.	13 Area.	14 Assessment.	15 Average.	16 Area.	17 Assessment.	18 Average.	
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
			maximum rate 8-0-0.															
1	Bagewadi	I	2 8	9 0	...	1,545	3,282	...	51	184	...	{ P. 18 M. 10	86 30	...	1,624	3,582	...	
2	Siddanbhevi	I	2 8	8 0	...	720	949	...	31	116	...	P. 6	35	...	747	1,101	...	
3	Sankinalkankop	I	2 8	8 0	...	610	847	...	45	130	...	M. 8	20	...	653	997	...	
4	Hulikatti	I	2 8	8 0	...	920	1,281	...	4	13	...	{ P. 23 M. 1	102 3	...	948	1,399	...	
5	Arlkatti	I	2 8	8 0	...	877	1,225	...	5	21	...	...	...	...	882	1,246	...	
6	Giriyal	I	2 8	8 0	...	820	1,242	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	901	1,245	...	
7	Chik-Bagewadi	I	2 8	8 0	...	1,505	2,384	...	68	286	...	{ P. 5 M. 4	26 10	...	1,582	3,206	...	
8	Mutnal	I	2 8	8 0	...	895	1,306	...	145	571	...	...	...	...	1,040	2,377	...	
9	Benchinmardi	I	2 8	8 0	...	671	1,042	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	671	1,042	...	
10	Besapur	I	2 8	8 0	...	402	506	...	...	...	...	{ P. 6 M. 1	23 4	...	409	528	...	
11	Gaddi-Karvinkop	I	2 8	8 0	...	655	840	...	39	342	...	...	...	...	744	1,182	...	
12	Chandanhosor	II	2 0	8 0	...	548	532	...	21	75	...	...	...	...	569	607	...	
	Total	...	...	...	...	10,247	16,436	1 9 8	451	1,741	3 13 9	{ P. 68 M. 24	278 67	4 12 8 2 12 8	10,720	18,522	1 11 6	
												52	345					
			maximum rate 2-8-0.															
13	Kalarkop	II	2 0	8 0	...	506	566	...	8	5	...	{ P. 8 M. 1	37 6	...	518	614	...	
14	Sutgatti Helgimardi	II	2 0	8 0	...	768	869	...	41	145	...	...	...	...	809	1,014	...	
15	Virpankop	II	2 0	8 0	...	493	656	...	84	273	...	...	...	...	577	929	...	
16	Kukdoli	II	2 0	8 0	...	799	1,031	...	319	1,386	...	...	...	...	1,115	2,427	...	
17	Bendigeri	II	2 0	8	...	1,837	2,393	...	471	2,007	...	...	...	...	2,308	4,300	...	
	Total	...	...	...	...	4,408	5,415	1 3 8	918	3,826	4 9 8	{ P. 8 M. 1	37 6	4 10 0 6 0 0	5,320	9,284	1 11 1	
												9	43					

continued.

Government occupied land in Belgaum Taluka.

By Revision Settlement.

By Revision Settlement.																	Percentage increase.	Name of village.	No. Number.
Rice.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.							
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.					
0	0	0	1,541	3,928	...	51	204	...	P. 22 M. 10	S. 68 W. 69	...	1,624	4,298	...	+20-00	New Group No. I Bagewadi	1		
0	0	0	732	1,142	...	21	145	...	P. 4	S. 12 W. 20	...	747	1,319	...	+19-30	Siddanbhavi	2		
0	0	0	610	1,016	...	45	162	...	M. 8	S. 24	...	663	1,202	...	+20-55	Sankinankop	3		
0	0	0	922	1,540	...	4	16	...	P. 21 M. 1	S. 53 W. 59	...	948	1,677	...	+19-37	Hulikatti	4		
0	0	0	877	1,470	...	5	25	...	...	...	...	882	1,496	...	+20-05	Arikatti	5		
0	0	0	899	1,490	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	901	1,494	...	+20-00	Giriyal	6		
0	0	0	1,508	3,468	...	68	357	...	P. 2 M. 4	S. 6 W. 6	...	1,582	3,849	...	...	Chik Bagewadi	7		
0	0	0	895	2,157	...	145	714	...	...	...	...	1,040	2,821	...	+21-20	Mutnal	8		
0	0	0	671	1,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	671	1,250	...	+19-26	Berchinmardi	9		
0	0	0	407	615	...	...	...	...	P. 1 M. 1	S. 2 W. 2	...	409	624	...	+15-09	Basapur	10		
0	0	0	655	1,008	...	89	427	...	...	...	...	744	1,435	...	+21-40	Gaddi-Karvinkop	11		
0	0	0	548	798	...	21	94	...	...	...	...	569	892	...	+45-35	Chandanhosor	12		
...	...	...	10,355	19,392	1 15 0	451	2,149	4 12 8	P. 50 M. 24	S. 146 W. 149	2 14 9 2 15 8	10,780	22,417	2 1 3	+21-08	Total	...		
2 8 0	10 0 0	...	507	797	...	3	6	...	P. 14 M. 1	S. 32 W. 56	...	518	898	...	+45-25	New Group No. II Kalarkop	13		
2 8 0	10 0 0	...	763	1,066	...	41	151	...	...	...	...	809	1,267	...	+24-25	Sutgatti Halgimardi	14		
2 8 0	10 0 0	...	483	820	...	24	241	...	...	...	...	577	1,251	...	+24-27	Virpankop	15		
2 8 0	10 0 0	...	739	1,289	...	319	1,745	...	...	...	...	1,118	3,034	...	+25-01	Kukdoli	16		
2 8 0	10 0 0	...	1,837	2,866	...	471	2,509	...	...	...	...	2,308	5,375	...	+25-00	Bedigeri	17		
...	...	...	4,397	6,866	1 8 6	918	4,788	5 3 4	P. 14 M. 1	S. 32 W. 56	2 4 7 4 0 0	5,330	11,736	2 3 3	+25-40	Total	...		

1 Number.	2 Name of village.	3 Number of Group.	By former Settlement.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			4 Dry-crop.	5 Rice.	6 Garden.	7 Area.	8 Assessment.	9 Average.	10 Area.	11 Assessment.	12 Average.	13 Area.	14 Assessment.	15 Average.	16 Area.	17 Assessment.	18 Average.
<i>New Group III. 11 villages: maximum rate 2-0-0.</i>			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
18	Belgaum	III	1 14	12 0	...	8,083	2,152	...	1,854	12,244	...	{ P. 8 M. 25	73 46	...	4,770	14,514	...
19	Shindoli	IV	1 10	9 0	...	470	296	...	127	611	...	...	...	...	597	907	...
20	Kudchi	IV	1 10	9 0	...	814	733	...	447	2,329	...	...	...	...	1,261	2,022	...
21	Kanbargi	IV	1 10	9 0	...	1,150	1,295	...	494	2,470	...	...	...	...	1,544	2,765	...
22	Chandgad	IV	1 10	8 0	...	244	301	...	48	196	...	...	...	...	237	467	...
23	Muchandi	IV	1 10	8 0	...	415	410	...	480	2,563	...	...	...	...	896	2,963	...
24	Nilji	IV	1 10	8 0	...	267	419	...	149	923	...	...	...	...	416	1,342	...
25	Hindalgi	V	1 8	8 0	...	684	612	...	224	1,026	...	M. 1	M. 1	...	1,112	1,639	...
26	Dhamne	V	1 8	8 0	...	990	919	...	747	4,094	...	P. 3	P. 15	...	1,740	5,022	...
27	Kangrali	V	1 8	8 0	...	921	665	...	193	984	...	...	...	...	1,119	1,649	...
28	Mannur	V	1 8	8 0	...	745	542	...	117	656	...	...	...	...	862	1,198	...
<b>Total</b>			...	...	...	9,984	8,344	0 15 4	4,690	29,026	5 15 8	{ P. 11 M. 26	{ P. 57 M. 47	7 14 7 1 12 11	14,711	36,514	2 7 9
<i>New Group IV. 6 villages: maximum rate 1-12-0.</i>			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
29	Pangutti	II	2 0	8 0	...	168	123	...	9	21	...	...	...	...	177	144	...
30	Gutti	II	2 0	8 0	...	252	227	...	...	...	...	M. 2	5	...	254	262	...
31	Bangadholi	III	1 12	8 0	...	127	104	...	...	...	...	M. 3	6	...	120	110	...
32	Kanvikarvinkop	IV	1 10	8 0	...	1,853	1,653	...	138	572	...	{ P. 1 M. 4	8 7	...	1,995	2,240	...
33	Nagarhal	IV	1 10	8 0	...	433	414	...	49	198	...	...	...	...	482	612	...
34	Nandi	V	1 8	8 0	...	247	199	...	2	4	...	M. 7	9	...	256	212	...
<b>Total</b>			...	...	...	3,179	2,750	0 12 10	198	726	4 0 8	{ P. 1 M. 16	8 27	8 0 0 1 11 0	3,394	3,520	1 0 11
<i>New Group V. 31 villages: maximum rate 1-3-0.</i>			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
35	Ankalgi	IV	1 10	8 0	...	1,408	983	...	690	2,021	...	P.	1	...	2,093	3,025	...
36	Holikevi	V	1 10	8 0	...	268	218	...	155	192	...	...	...	...	443	410	...
37	Badae	V	1 10	8 0	...	1,512	1,049	...	694	2,620	...	...	...	...	2,212	2,669	...
38	Gejpati	V	1 10	8 0	...	290	258	...	182	822	...	...	...	...	422	1,000	...
39	Nandihalli	VI	1 4	8 0	...	1,942	1,270	...	297	1,628	...	...	...	...	2,340	2,022	...
40	Naganhatti	VI	1 4	8 0	...	677	548	...	68	267	...	...	...	...	742	815	...

Work—continued.

By Revision Settlement.																Percentage increase.	Name of village.	Number.
Minimum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34			
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
0 0 0	15 0 0	...	3,087	2,928	...	1,654	15,305	...	P. 4 M. 25 29	S. 9 W. 24 33 49 82	...	4,770	17,635	...	+21-85	Belgaum	18	
0 0 0	12 0 0	...	470	364	...	197	815	...	...	...	...	597	1,179	...	+29-99	Shindoli	19	
0 0 0	12 0 0	...	614	902	...	447	3,062	...	...	...	...	1,261	3,964	...	+30-84	Kudehi	20	
0 0 0	12 0 0	...	1,150	1,594	...	494	8,203	...	...	...	...	1,644	4,887	...	+29-80	Kanbargi	21	
0 0 0	12 0 0	...	244	370	...	43	279	...	...	...	...	287	649	...	+33-28	Chandgad	22	
0 0 0	12 0 0	...	416	505	...	480	3,829	...	...	...	...	396	4,334	...	+46-27	Muchandi	23	
0 0 0	12 0 0	...	267	516	...	149	1,384	...	...	...	...	416	1,900	...	+41-58	Nilji	24	
0 0 0	10 0 0	...	884	815	...	234	1,222	...	M. 1	S. 1	...	1,119	2,099	...	+22-06	Hindalgi	25	
0 0 0	10 0 0	...	990	1,225	...	747	5,105	...	P. 3	S. 6 W. 14 20	...	1,740	6,360	...	+26-29	Dhamne	26	
0 0 0	10 0 0	...	921	887	...	198	1,230	...	...	...	...	1,119	2,117	...	+28-38	Kangrali	27	
0 0 0	10 0 0	...	745	723	...	117	820	...	...	...	...	862	1,543	...	+28-80	Mannur	28	
...	...	...	9,388	10,300	1 0 4	4,690	36,394	7 12 2	P. 7 M. 26 33	S. 15 W. 38 53 50 103	2 2 8 5 6 10 7 9 1 1 14 0	14,711	46,697	3 2 9	+27-89	Total	...	
1 12 0	10 0 0	...	168	108	...	9	26	...	...	...	...	177	184	...	-6-94	Pangutti	29	
1 12 0	10 0 0	...	252	225	...	...	...	...	M. 2	S. 4	...	254	229	...	-12-59	Gutti	30	
1 12 0	10 0 0	...	127	104	...	...	...	...	M. 3	S. 6	...	180	110	...	...	Rangadholi	31	
1 12 0	10 0 0	...	1,351	1,779	...	188	716	...	P. 2 M. 4 6	S. 3 M. 18 16 8 24	...	1,996	2,518	...	+12-41	Kanvikarvinkop	32	
1 12 0	10 0 0	...	433	445	...	49	247	...	...	...	...	482	698	...	+13-24	Nagarhalli	33	
1 12 0	10 0 0	...	347	232	...	2	5	...	M. 7	S. 10	...	356	247	...	+16-51	Nandi	34	
...	...	...	3,178	2,894	0 14 7	198	993	5 0 3	P. 2 M. 16 18	S. 3 W. 13 16 28 44	1 8 0 6 8 0 8 0 0 1 12 0	3,394	3,931	1 2 6	+9-80	Total	...	
1 8 0	10 0 0	...	1,408	907	...	690	2,601	...	P. 0	S. 0 W. 1 1	...	2,069	3,509	...	+14-49	Ankalgi	35	
1 8 0	10 0 0	...	228	201	...	155	240	...	...	...	...	448	441	...	+7-56	Hulikovi	36	
1 8 0	10 0 0	...	1,512	963	...	694	3,375	...	...	...	...	2,212	4,243	...	+15-64	Badas	37	
1 8 0	10 0 0	...	299	238	...	163	1,040	...	...	...	...	482	1,278	...	+17-25	Gejpati	38	
1 8 0	10 0 0	...	1,943	1,644	...	397	2,110	...	...	...	...	2,340	3,764	...	+22-76	Nandihalli	39	
1 8 0	10 0 0	...	677	658	...	65	324	...	...	...	...	743	992	...	+21-72	Naganhatti	40	

1	2	3	By Former Settlement.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Name of village.	Number of Ground.	Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
<p><i>New Group V. 21 villages maximum rate 1-0-0—continued.</i></p>																	
41	Desur	VI	1 4 8 0	...	1,417	962	...	330	1,116	...	...	...	...	1,747	2,068	...	...
42	Gunaji	VI	1 4 8 0	...	1,491	707	...	473	1,877	...	...	...	...	1,954	2,584	...	...
43	Jankatti	VI	1 4 8 0	...	325	145	...	83	233	...	...	...	...	408	368	...	...
44	Bidarbhavi	VI	1 4 8 0	...	160	74	...	55	198	...	...	...	...	215	272	...	...
45	Kodnur	VII	1 12 9 0	...	1,398	739	...	416	2,943	...	M. 4	6	...	1,718	2,971	...	...
46	Bajgoll	VII	1 12 9 0	...	899	840	...	156	762	...	...	...	...	1,044	1,102	...	...
47	Vaghavade	VIII	1 0 7 0	...	2,124	973	...	306	798	...	...	...	...	2,430	1,771	...	...
48	Bastwad	VIII	1 0 7 0	...	779	461	...	237	957	...	...	...	...	1,066	1,418	...	...
49	Kini	VIII	1 0 7 8	...	313	152	...	144	562	...	...	...	...	557	734	...	...
50	Kowad	VIII	1 0 7 8	...	544	250	...	166	549	...	...	...	...	710	789	...	...
51	Kalkundri	VIII	1 0 7 8	...	703	365	...	243	1,081	...	P. 2	10	...	948	1,476	...	...
52	Dundge	VIII	1 0 7 8	...	241	155	...	113	474	...	...	...	...	454	682	...	...
53	Chinchni	VIII	1 0 7 8	...	460	158	...	83	260	...	...	...	...	543	416	...	...
54	Kagni	VIII	1 0 7 8	...	581	295	...	128	540	...	...	...	...	709	835	...	...
55	Kitwad	VIII	1 0 7 8	...	542	270	...	69	303	...	P. 1	1	...	602	474	...	...
56	Nithur	VIII	1 0 7 8	...	1,274	331	...	167	713	...	...	...	...	1,441	1,044	...	...
57	Ghulewadi	VIII	1 0 7 8	...	197	69	...	114	403	...	...	...	...	301	473	...	...
58	Mahalewadi	VIII	1 0 7 8	...	377	118	...	80	230	...	...	...	...	457	348	...	...
59	Kadalge Budruk	VIII	1 0 7 8	...	480	196	...	163	647	...	...	...	...	623	843	...	...
60	Nagardale	VIII	1 0 7 8	...	413	184	...	127	506	...	...	...	...	540	620	...	...
61	Kaulge	VIII	1 0 7 8	...	397	131	...	53	221	...	...	...	...	450	362	...	...
62	Hosur	VIII	1 0 7 8	...	730	244	...	46	177	...	...	...	...	776	521	...	...
63	Sundi	VIII	1 0 7 8	...	821	250	...	166	650	...	...	...	...	937	900	...	...
64	Hundlewadi	VIII	1 0 7 8	...	26	24	...	43	154	...	...	...	...	69	178	...	...
65	Kadalge Khurd	VIII	1 0 7 8	...	220	100	...	127	506	...	...	...	...	347	606	...	...
Total			...	...	33,015	12,212	0 8 6	6,312	23,766	3 12 3	P. 3 M. 4 7	13 6 18	4 0 0 1 8 0	29,334	35,985	1 3 8	...
<p><i>New Group VI. 16 villages maximum rate 1-0-0.</i></p>																	
66	Shingankop	VI	1 4 8 0	...	108	64	...	12	56	...	...	...	...	121	120	...	...
67	Nidgal	VI	1 4 8 0	...	162	73	...	67	232	...	...	...	...	229	305	...	...
68	Idalhond	VI	1 4 8 0	...	429	260	...	133	427	...	...	...	...	515	627	...	...
69	Belgundi	VIII	1 0 9 0	...	1,634	613	...	228	1,278	...	M. 6	10	...	1,922	2,001	...	...
70	Ganoball	VIII	1 0 7 0	...	426	157	...	123	334	...	...	...	...	608	521	...	...
71	Katgali	VIII	1 0 7 0	...	1,356	458	...	98	241	...	...	...	...	1,354	699	...	...
72	Nittur	VIII	1 0 7 0	...	433	166	...	136	408	...	...	...	...	568	589	...	...
73	Bagilge Dukarwadi	IX	0 14 8 0	...	1,418	267	...	234	904	...	P. 1	1	...	1,653	1,222	...	...
74	Mangson	IX	0 14 8 0	...	1,201	416	...	128	726	...	...	...	...	1,324	1,212	...	...
75	Yeleball	IX	0 14 8 0	...	314	114	...	42	117	...	...	...	...	357	221	...	...
76	Mandodurg	IX	0 14 7 0	...	1,124	326	...	155	512	...	...	...	...	1,229	847	...	...
77	Basarge	IX	0 14 7 0	...	1,745	712	...	102	222	...	...	...	...	1,847	924	...	...
78	Karwe	IX	0 14 7 0	...	1,222	554	...	114	306	...	...	...	...	1,607	360	...	...



100—continued.

By Revision Settlement.

Municipal Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Percentage increase.	Name of village.	Number.
18	19	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33			
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
8 0 10	0 0	..	1,417	1,143	..	880	1,306	..	..	..	..	1,747	2,537	..	+22-63	Desur	41
8 0 10	0 0	..	1,431	848	..	473	2,346	..	..	..	..	1,964	2,194	..	+23-21	Gunjgi	42
8 0 10	0 0	..	335	174	..	88	297	..	..	..	..	408	471	..	+22-98	Jankatti	43
8 0 10	0 0	..	160	89	..	55	247	..	..	..	..	215	338	..	+23-53	Bidasbhavi	44
8 0 10	0 0	..	1,938	619	..	475	2,492	..	M. 4	5	..	1,718	2,116	..	+4-88	Kudnur	45
8 0 10	0 0	..	539	291	..	155	147	..	..	..	..	1,044	1,138	..	+3-27	Rajgoli	46
8 0 10	0 0	..	2,124	1,459	..	305	1,140	..	..	..	..	2,430	2,538	..	+45-75	Vaghavade	47
8 0 10	0 0	..	779	621	..	297	1,367	..	..	..	..	1,066	2,058	..	+45-13	Bastwad	48
8 0 10	0 0	..	313	223	..	144	776	..	..	..	..	497	1,004	..	+36-78	Kini	49
8 0 10	0 0	..	544	375	..	165	732	..	..	..	..	710	1,107	..	+38-54	Kowad	50
8 0 10	0 0	..	705	579	..	243	1,441	..	..	..	..	948	2,020	..	+36-36	Kalknudi	51
8 0 10	0 0	..	241	232	..	113	632	..	..	..	..	454	864	..	+37-26	Dundge	52
8 0 10	0 0	..	450	237	..	83	347	..	..	..	..	543	584	..	+39-71	Chinchni	53
8 0 10	0 0	..	521	442	..	128	720	..	..	..	..	709	1,182	..	+39-16	Kagni	54
8 0 10	0 0	..	539	403	..	59	271	..	P. 4	S. 5 W. 15	..	602	694	..	+45-41	Kitwad	55
8 0 10	0 0	..	1,274	486	..	187	251	..	..	..	..	1,441	1,447	..	+38-60	Nittur	56
8 0 10	0 0	..	187	103	..	114	537	..	..	..	..	301	640	..	+35-59	Ghulewadi	57
8 0 10	0 0	..	377	177	..	80	305	..	..	..	..	457	483	..	+38-79	Mahalewadi	58
8 0 10	0 0	..	450	294	..	163	853	..	..	..	..	623	1,157	..	+37-24	Kadalg Budalg	59
8 0 10	0 0	..	413	275	..	127	675	..	..	..	..	540	951	..	+37-83	Nagardale	60
8 0 10	0 0	..	397	196	..	63	295	..	..	..	..	450	491	..	+39-49	Kanige	61
8 0 10	0 0	..	730	516	..	45	225	..	..	..	..	775	753	..	+44-34	Hosur	62
8 0 10	0 0	..	831	375	..	165	367	..	..	..	..	997	1,342	..	+38-09	Sundi	63
..	..	..	36	36	..	43	205	..	..	..	..	69	241	..	+35-39	Hundlewadi	64
..	..	..	220	150	..	127	675	..	..	..	..	547	825	..	+19-56	Kadalg Khurd	65
..	..	..	23,014	15,044	0 10 5	6,312	30,260	4 12 8	P. 4 M. 4	S. 5 W. 16	1 4 0 4 0 0	29,334	45,380	1 8 2	+25-93	Total	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	21 5	5 4 0 1 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 0 0	9 0 0	..	102	51	..	19	83	..	..	..	..	121	114	..	-5-00	Shinginkop	66
1 0 0	9 0 0	..	162	59	..	67	251	..	..	..	..	229	319	..	+4-59	Nidgal	67
1 0 0	9 0 0	..	422	208	..	123	420	..	..	..	..	615	683	..	+0-15	Idalhond	68
1 0 0	10 0 0	..	1,534	613	..	228	1,531	..	M. 6	10	..	1,928	2,154	..	+7-65	Belgundi	69
1 0 0	9 0 0	..	428	187	..	122	429	..	..	..	..	603	616	..	+18-22	Ganeball	70
1 0 0	6 0 0	..	1,226	458	..	98	207	..	..	..	..	1,254	655	..	-4-85	Katgali	71
1 0 0	6 0 0	..	423	166	..	125	345	..	..	..	..	568	511	..	-10-19	Nittur	72
1 0 0	10 0 0	..	1,419	442	..	234	1,120	..	..	..	..	1,653	1,579	..	+21-67	Bagilge Dukarwadi	73
1 0 0	10 0 0	..	1,201	475	..	128	225	..	..	..	..	1,394	1,470	..	+21-29	Mangaon	74
1 0 0	10 0 0	..	214	130	..	43	146	..	..	..	..	257	276	..	+12-45	Yaleball	75
1 0 0	10 0 0	..	1,134	383	..	155	721	..	..	..	..	1,229	1,114	..	+31-52	Mandedurg	76
1 0 0	10 0 0	..	1,745	814	..	103	317	..	..	..	..	1,847	1,131	..	+21-09	Basarge	77
1 0 0	10 0 0	..	1,423	623	..	114	427	..	..	..	..	1,607	1,070	..	+24-42	Karwe	78
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

New Group VI.

1 Number.	Name of village.	3 Number of Group.	By former Settlement.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			4 Dry-crop.	5 Rice.	6 Garden.	7 Area.	8 Assessment.	9 Average.	10 Area.	11 Assessment.	12 Average.	13 Area.	14 Assessment.	15 Average.	16 Area.	17 Assessment.	18 Average.
<i>New Group VI. 16 villages maximum rates 1-0-0—concl.d.</i>			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
79	Tadsinhal	IX	0 14	7 0	...	735	915	...	85	106	...	...	...	...	771	881	...
80	Dholgarwadi	IX	0 14	7 0	...	167	54	...	105	388	...	...	...	...	273	449	...
81	Halkarni	XI	0 9	8 0	...	2,575	547	...	181	609	...	M. 1	4	...	2,757	1,160	...
Total			...	...	...	15,337	5,155	0 5 5	2,025	7,051	3 7 6	P. 1 M. 7 8	1 14 15	1 0 0 2 0 0	17,371	12,901	0 11 8
<i>New Group VII. 36 villages maximum rate 0-11-0.</i>			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
82	Karle	VIII	1 0	7 0	...	454	170	...	52	171	...	...	...	...	508	346	...
83	Kiniye	VIII	1 0	7 0	...	720	298	...	169	595	...	...	...	...	888	893	...
84	Bankunde	VIII	1 0	7 0	...	426	188	...	114	399	...	...	...	...	540	570	...
85	Tudiye	VIII	1 0	7 0	...	1,338	506	...	174	452	...	M. 1	1	...	1,512	959	...
86	Bahadurwadi	VIII	1 0	7 0	...	427	154	...	49	145	...	...	...	...	476	299	...
87	Hajgoli	IX	0 14	6 0	...	879	268	...	87	245	...	...	...	...	966	511	...
88	Sipur	XI	0 9	8 0	...	298	64	...	39	104	...	...	...	...	320	168	...
89	Nandwade	XI	0 9	8 0	...	1,454	352	...	98	240	...	M. 2	7	...	1,554	599	...
90	Asgaon	XI	0 9	8 0	...	1,074	208	...	98	284	...	...	...	...	1,167	499	...
91	Karanjgaon	XI	0 9	8 0	...	1,224	328	...	58	183	...	...	...	...	1,380	511	...
92	Ambewadi	XI	0 9	8 0	...	841	224	...	42	163	...	...	...	...	883	307	...
93	Jangamhatti	XI	0 9	8 0	...	1,902	478	...	51	126	...	...	...	...	1,953	604	...
94	Patna	XI	0 9	8 0	...	625	135	...	110	336	...	...	...	...	735	471	...
95	Kallwade	XI	0 9	8 0	...	564	171	...	59	227	...	...	...	...	723	398	...
96	Halarwadi	XI	0 9	8 0	...	1,428	390	...	75	245	...	...	...	...	1,553	535	...
97	Madavale	XI	0 9	8 0	...	1,731	427	...	119	450	...	M. 6	23	...	1,856	910	...
98	Kolindre	XII	0 7	7 0	...	642	147	...	78	202	...	...	...	...	721	349	...
99	Adur	XII	0 7	7 0	...	324	59	...	48	140	...	P. 2	6	...	373	196	...
100	Savde	XII	0 7	7 0	...	265	46	...	41	117	...	...	...	...	306	163	...
101	Suliye	XII	0 7	7 0	...	414	66	...	58	206	...	P. 2	8	...	474	279	...
102	Hambre	XII	0 7	7 0	...	277	46	...	27	60	...	...	...	...	304	108	...
103	Khamdale	XII	0 7	7 0	...	500	83	...	59	160	...	...	...	...	559	243	...
104	Kokre	XII	0 7	7 0	...	476	72	...	185	250	...	P. 5	9	...	666	331	...
105	Kitawade	XII	0 7	7 0	...	1,109	171	...	37	94	...	...	...	...	1,146	266	...
106	Shewale	XII	0 7	7 0	...	930	151	...	58	173	...	M.	1	...	956	326	...
107	Jelugade	XII	0 7	7 0	...	623	94	...	140	407	...	...	...	...	763	501	...
108	Raindowadi	XII	0 7	7 0	...	250	43	...	26	66	...	...	...	...	275	109	...
109	Obandgad	XII	0 7	7 0	...	2,828	417	...	177	462	...	P. 2	6	...	2,962	885	...
110	Jambre	XII	0 7	6 0	...	406	67	...	77	177	...	...	...	...	482	244	...
111	Umgaon	XII	0 7	6 0	...	1,022	144	...	119	252	...	...	...	...	1,151	326	...
112	Nhaweli	XII	0 7	6 0	...	482	71	...	45	111	...	M. 1	4	...	526	186	...

continued.

By Revision Settlement.

Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Percentage increase.	Name of village.	No. Number.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
0 0 0	10 0 0	...	735	246	...	86	151	...	...	...	...	771	397	...	+23-68	Tadainhal	79
0 0 0	10 0 0	...	187	62	...	106	584	...	...	...	...	273	516	...	+29-37	Dhogarwadi	80
0 0 0	10 0 0	...	2,575	979	...	181	861	...	M. 1	5	...	2,757	1,340	...	+23-02	Halkarni	81
...	...	...	15,538	5,898	0 6 2	2,026	8,638	4 4 8	P. 0 M. 7	0 17	...	17,371	24,553	0 18 6	+19-22	Total	...
<b>New Group VII.</b>																	
11 0	9 0 0	...	454	121	...	52	219	...	...	...	...	506	340	...	-1-78	Karle	82
11 0	9 0 0	...	720	205	...	168	675	...	...	...	...	828	680	...	+6-93	Kiniye	83
11 0	9 0 0	...	426	129	...	114	491	...	...	...	...	540	520	...	+9-97	Bankunde	84
11 0	9 0 0	...	1,338	348	...	174	581	...	M. 1	1	...	1,512	280	...	-2-02	Tudive	85
11 0	9 0 0	...	427	105	...	49	186	...	...	...	...	476	292	...	-2-34	Bahadurwadi	86
11 0	9 0 0	...	879	309	...	87	367	...	...	...	...	965	576	...	+12-72	Kojgoli	87
11 0	9 0 0	...	288	78	...	22	117	...	...	...	...	290	195	...	+16-07	Sipur	88
11 0	9 0 0	...	1,454	490	...	98	270	...	M. 2	9	...	1,554	709	...	+12-22	Nandwade	89
11 0	9 0 0	...	1,074	254	...	98	319	...	...	...	...	1,167	572	...	+12-45	Asgaon	90
11 0	9 0 0	...	1,224	401	...	66	206	...	...	...	...	1,320	607	...	+12-79	Karaujgaon	91
11 0	9 0 0	...	641	274	...	42	182	...	...	...	...	682	457	...	+12-00	Ambewadi	92
11 0	9 0 0	...	1,902	684	...	51	142	...	...	...	...	1,953	726	...	+20-20	Jaingamhatti	93
11 0	9 0 0	...	622	165	...	110	278	...	...	...	...	725	542	...	+15-22	Patna	94
11 0	9 0 0	...	664	200	...	52	255	...	...	...	...	722	464	...	+12-52	Kaliwade	95
11 0	9 0 0	...	1,422	477	...	75	275	...	...	...	...	1,522	762	...	+12-62	Halarwadi	96
11 0	9 0 0	...	1,721	524	...	119	508	...	M. 6	22	...	1,826	1,022	...	+17-25	Madavale	97
11 0	9 0 0	...	542	221	...	72	200	...	...	...	...	721	421	...	+40-62	Kolindre	98
11 0	9 0 0	...	224	82	...	42	120	...	P. 2	S. 1 W. 2	...	272	222	...	+25-25	Adur	99
11 0	9 0 0	...	225	72	...	41	150	...	...	...	...	202	222	...	+22-20	Savarde	100
11 0	9 0 0	...	414	104	...	52	224	...	P. 2	S. 1 W. 2	...	474	277	...	+22-12	Suliyee	101
11 0	9 0 0	...	277	72	...	27	77	...	...	...	...	204	142	...	+40-27	Hambre	102
11 0	9 0 0	...	500	120	...	52	205	...	...	...	...	522	222	...	+22-27	Khandale	103
11 0	9 0 0	...	472	112	...	122	221	...	P. 2	S. 1 W. 2	...	622	422	...	+22-22	Kokre	104
11 0	9 0 0	...	1,102	222	...	27	121	...	...	...	...	1,142	222	...	+27-17	Kitawade	105
11 0	9 0 0	...	220	227	...	62	222	...	...	...	...	222	422	...	+41-22	Shewale	106
11 0	9 0 0	...	622	142	...	140	222	...	...	...	...	722	271	...	+22-22	Jelugde	107
11 0	9 0 0	...	220	62	...	22	82	...	...	...	...	272	122	...	+40-27	Banidewadi	108
11 0	9 0 0	...	2,222	622	...	177	524	...	P. 2	S. 1 W. 2	...	2,522	1,222	...	+41-22	Chandgad	109
11 0	9 0 0	...	402	102	...	77	222	...	...	...	...	422	270	...	+21-22	Jambre	110
11 0	9 0 0	...	1,022	222	...	112	272	...	...	...	...	1,122	604	...	+22-22	Umgaon	111
11 0	9 0 0	...	422	111	...	42	122	...	M. 1	2	...	522	222	...	+22-12	Nhawell	112

1 Number.	2 Name of village.	3 Number of Group.	By Former Settlement.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			4 Dry-crop.	5 Rice.	6 Garden.	7 Area.	8 Assessment.	9 Average.	10 Area.	11 Assessment.	12 Average.	13 Area.	14 Assessment.	15 Average.	16 Area.	17 Assessment.	18 Average.
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
	<i>New Group VII. 36 villages maximum rate 0-11-0 concld.</i>																
113	Nagwe	XII	0 7	8 0	...	1,174	164	...	197	808	...	P. 3	19	...	1,304	486	...
114	Bhogoli	XII	0 7	5 0	...	1,167	190	...	125	237	...	P. 1	9	...	1,293	420	...
116	Pilni	XII	0 7	5 0	...	601	84	...	25	118	...	M. 2	.....	...	669	202	...
116	Gudavale	XII	0 7	6 0	...	1,426	238	...	51	118	...	.....	.....	...	1,477	356	...
117	Parla	XII	0 7	6 0	...	779	119	...	149	257	...	.....	.....	...	928	476	...
	<b>Total</b>	...	...	...	...	30,795	6,840	0 8 7	3,078	8,291	2 11 2	P. 15 M. 12 27	44 26 80	2 14 11 3 0 0	33,898	15,211	0 7 2
	<i>New Group VIII. 16 villages maximum rate 0 7-0.</i>																
118	Sonarwadi	VIII	1 0	7 0	...	307	117	...	51	170	...	P. 3	13	...	361	300	...
119	Morab	VIII	1 0	7 0	...	113	45	...	22	70	...	.....	.....	...	135	115	...
120	Badur	IX	0 14	6 0	...	1,094	339	...	90	253	...	.....	.....	...	1,184	592	...
121	Betgeri	IX	0 14	6 0	...	318	89	...	19	52	...	.....	.....	...	337	141	...
122	Baknur	IX	0 14	6 0	...	438	142	...	31	79	...	.....	.....	...	469	231	...
123	Uchavade	IX	0 14	6 0	...	913	277	...	7	11	...	.....	.....	...	920	288	...
124	Mahullange	X	0 12	4 8	...	168	48	...	26	42	...	.....	.....	...	194	90	...
125	Kokti	X	0 12	4 8	...	86	23	...	45	100	...	.....	.....	...	131	123	...
126	Dhamne	X	0 12	4 8	...	59	16	...	11	21	...	.....	.....	...	70	37	...
127	Kolik	XI	0 9	4 0	...	547	94	...	73	97	...	.....	.....	...	620	191	...
128	Isapur	XII	0 7	6 0	...	945	63	...	50	118	...	.....	.....	...	935	179	...
129	Mirwel	XII	0 7	5 0	...	795	50	...	12	19	...	.....	.....	...	807	60	...
130	Merle	XII	0 7	5 0	...	59	21	...	25	20	...	P. 7 M. 3	45 6	...	92	102	...
131	Ghotgewadi	XII	0 7	5 0	...	622	75	...	146	210	...	P. 13 M. 0	86 1	...	781	373	...
132	Kodali	XII	0 7	6 0	...	1,784	262	...	157	106	...	.....	.....	...	2,041	368	...
133	Vaghotre	XII	0 7	6 0	...	266	38	...	9	26	...	.....	.....	...	265	64	...
	<b>Total</b>	...	...	...	...	8,404	1,709	0 8 3	372	1,822	1 9 6	P. 23 M. 3 26	144 7 151	5 4 0 2 5 4	9,302	3,952	0 5 2
	<b>Taluka Total</b>	...	...	...	...	105,354	52,351	0 8 11	18,543	74,277	4 0 7	P. 120 M. 93 213	611 210 821	5 1 6 2 4 2	124,120	134,559	1 1 2

nitro-continued.

By revision settlement.

Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Percentage increase.	Name of village.	Number.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33			
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
0 11 0	9 0 0	...	1,173	238	...	137	462	...	P. 4	{ S. 1 W. 18 }	...	1,504	799	...	+52.57	New Group VII— concid. Nagwe	113
0 11 0	9 0 0	...	1,167	299	...	135	437	...	P. 1	{ S. 0 W. 3 }	...	1,293	799	...	+59.93	Bhogoli	114
0 11 0	9 0 0	...	601	132	...	66	212	...	M. 3	.....	...	669	344	...	+70.90	Flini	115
0 11 0	9 0 0	...	1,495	374	...	51	177	...	...	.....	...	1,477	551	...	+54.78	Gudavale	116
0 11 0	9 0 0	...	779	187	...	149	535	...	...	.....	...	923	722	...	+51.63	Parla	117
...	...	...	30,797	3,398	0 4 4	3,075	10,796	3 6 2	{ P. 18 M. 18 }	{ S. 5 W. 44 }	0 6 2 3 6 2	33,693	19,287	0 9 1	+36.80	Total	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	49 44	3 12 4 3 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 0	6 0 0	...	299	50	...	51	146	...	P. 11	{ S. 3 W. 36 }	...	361	235	...	-21.67	New Group VIII. Sonarwadi	118
0 7 0	6 0 0	...	113	20	...	22	50	...	...	39	...	135	80	...	-30.43	Morab	119
0 7 0	6 0 0	...	1,094	169	...	30	253	...	...	...	...	1,124	423	...	-23.73	Ballur	120
0 7 0	6 0 0	...	318	44	...	19	52	...	...	...	...	337	96	...	-31.92	Betgeri	121
0 7 0	6 0 0	...	423	71	...	31	79	...	...	...	...	469	150	...	-32.13	Baknur	122
0 7 0	6 0 0	...	913	138	...	7	11	...	...	...	...	920	149	...	-48.26	Uchavade	123
0 7 0	5 0 0	...	168	28	...	26	47	...	...	...	...	194	75	...	-16.67	Mahullange	124
0 7 0	5 0 0	...	26	18	...	45	111	...	...	...	...	131	124	...	-0.81	Kokti	125
0 7 0	5 0 0	...	59	9	...	11	23	...	...	...	...	70	32	...	-13.5	Dhamne	126
0 7 0	5 0 0	...	547	73	...	73	121	...	...	...	...	630	194	...	+1.57	Kolik	127
0 7 0	6 0 0	...	845	63	...	50	116	...	...	...	...	825	179	...	...	Isapur	128
0 7 0	6 0 0	...	795	50	...	12	19	...	...	...	...	807	69	...	...	Mirvel	129
0 7 0	5 0 0	...	52	27	...	23	30	...	{ P. 14 M. 3 }	{ S. 3 W. 114 }	...	92	170	...	+66.66	Morie	130
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	117 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 0	6 0 0	...	635	77	...	146	210	...	{ P. 0 M. 0 }	{ S. 0 W. 0 }	...	731	238	...	-22.53	Ghotgewadi	131
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 7 0	6 0 0	...	1,784	262	...	257	106	...	...	...	...	2,041	368	...	...	Kodali	132
0 7 0	6 0 0	...	255	38	...	9	26	...	...	...	...	265	54	...	...	Vaghotre	133
...	...	...	8,402	1,122	0 2 2	572	1,400	1 0 8	{ P. 25 M. 3 }	{ S. 6 W. 150 }	0 3 18 6 0 0	9,302	2,695	0 4 8	-17.13	Total	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	156 7	6 3 10 2 5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	105,369	70,316	0 10 8	13,543	35,412	5 2 4	{ P. 115 M. 23 }	{ S. 212 W. 465 }	1 13 6 4 0 10	124,130	166,645	1 5 6	+23.85	Taluka Total	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206	673 239	5 14 4 2 9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	917	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

REVISED APPENDIX

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on

1 Number.	2 Name of village.	3 No. of Group.	4 By Former Settlement.														
			5 Maximum rates.			6 Dry-crop.			7 Rice:			8 Garden (Bhatha).			9 Total.		
			4 Dry-crop.	5 Rice.	6 Garden.	7 Area.	8 Assessment.	9 Average.	10 Area.	11 Assessment.	12 Average.	13 Area.	14 Assessment.	15 Average.	16 Area.	17 Assessment.	18 Average.
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Khasbag	III	1 14	19 0	...	107	114	1 1 0	72	411	5 11 4	P. 1 M. 70 71	9 193 181	1 13 6	250	666	2 9 11
2	Badas	VIII	1 0	7 0	...	1,712	629	0 5 10	181	597	3 4 9	...	.....	...	1,693	1,328	0 10 4
3	Belwatti	VIII	1 0	7 0	...	1,342	530	0 6 3	139	458	3 4 9	...	.....	...	1,481	988	0 10 8
...	Total	...	...	...	...	3,161	1,978	0 6 5	392	1,466	3 11 10	P. 1 M. 70 71	9 193 181	9 0 0 1 11 11	3,624	2,670	0 18 8

continued.

Unimproved land in three inam villages of Belgaum Taluka.

By Revision Settlement.																Percentage increase.	Name of village.	Number
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden (Bhatha).			Total.						
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34				
Rs.	As.	P.	Acres.	Rs.	As.	P.	Acres.	Rs.	As.	P.	Acres.	Rs.	As.	P.				
0	15	0	108	130	...	72	648	...	P. 0	0	70	250	316	...	+24.89	Khasbag.	1	
									M. 70	138								
0	9	0	1,713	432	...	181	768	...	...	...	...	1,809	1,900	...	-2.12	Badas	2	
0	9	0	1,349	464	...	139	589	...	...	...	...	1,481	968	...	-3.54	Belwatti	3	
...	...	...	3,169	996	0 4 8	392	1,906	4 13 9	P. 0	0	70	3,624	3,969	0 13 1	+3.45	Total ...	...	
									M. 70	138								

R. B. KALELKAR,  
Acting Superintendent, Land Records, S. D.

REVISED APPENDIX

*Effect of Original Settlement Proposals in*

1 Number.	Name of village.	Average.	According to Manual.					According to Government								
			4 Total assessment on occu- pied land.	Remissions.			8 Balance for collection.	Maximum rates.			13 Gross area including Inam.	18 Total area not available for cultivation.	Dry-crop.			
				5 Permanent.	6 Casual.	7 Total.		9 Dry-crop.	10 Rice.	11 Garden.			14 Area.	15 Assessment.	16 Average.	
			Rs.				Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Shirgaon	.....	1,133	...	...	...	1,133	0 11 0	9 0	.....	2,180	57	1,694	569	0 5 0	



assess—continued.

Shirgaon village of Belgaum Taluka.

Survey.													Percentage increase or decrease of assessment on occupied land.	Name of village.	SI Number.
Occupied land.									Government unoccupied assessed waste.						
Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
SI	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.							
SI	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	29	30	31	
1111	1,111	4 11 8	...	...	.....	2,130	1,710	0 13 9	.....	.....	.....	+50-92	Shirgaon	...	

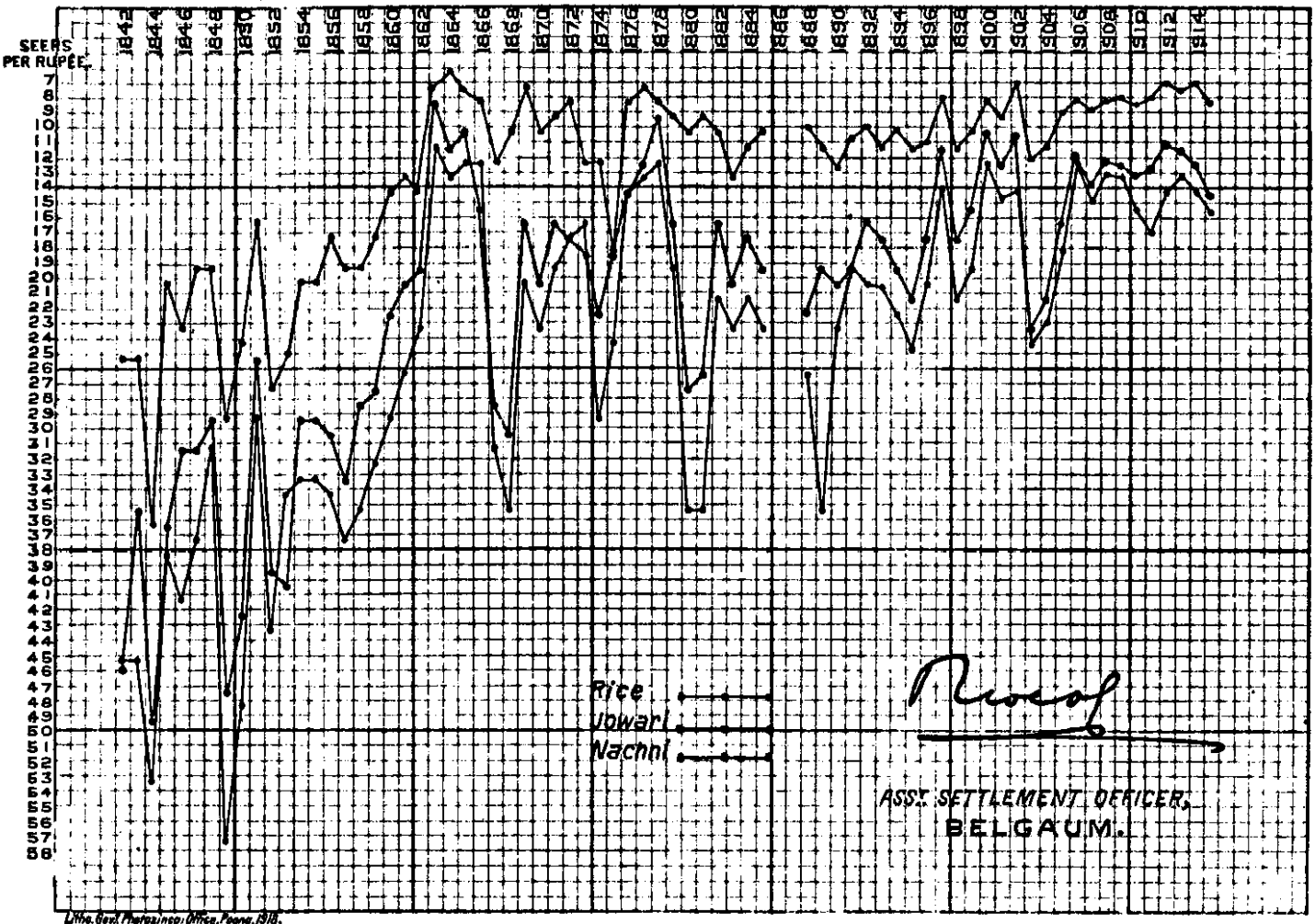
R. B. KALELKAR,  
Acting Superintendent, Land Records, S. D.

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY

PRICE GRAPH FOR BELGAUM TALUKA.

128

226



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1902.

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PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT

OF THE

BROACH TÁLUKA

OF THE

BROACH COLLECTORATE.

8

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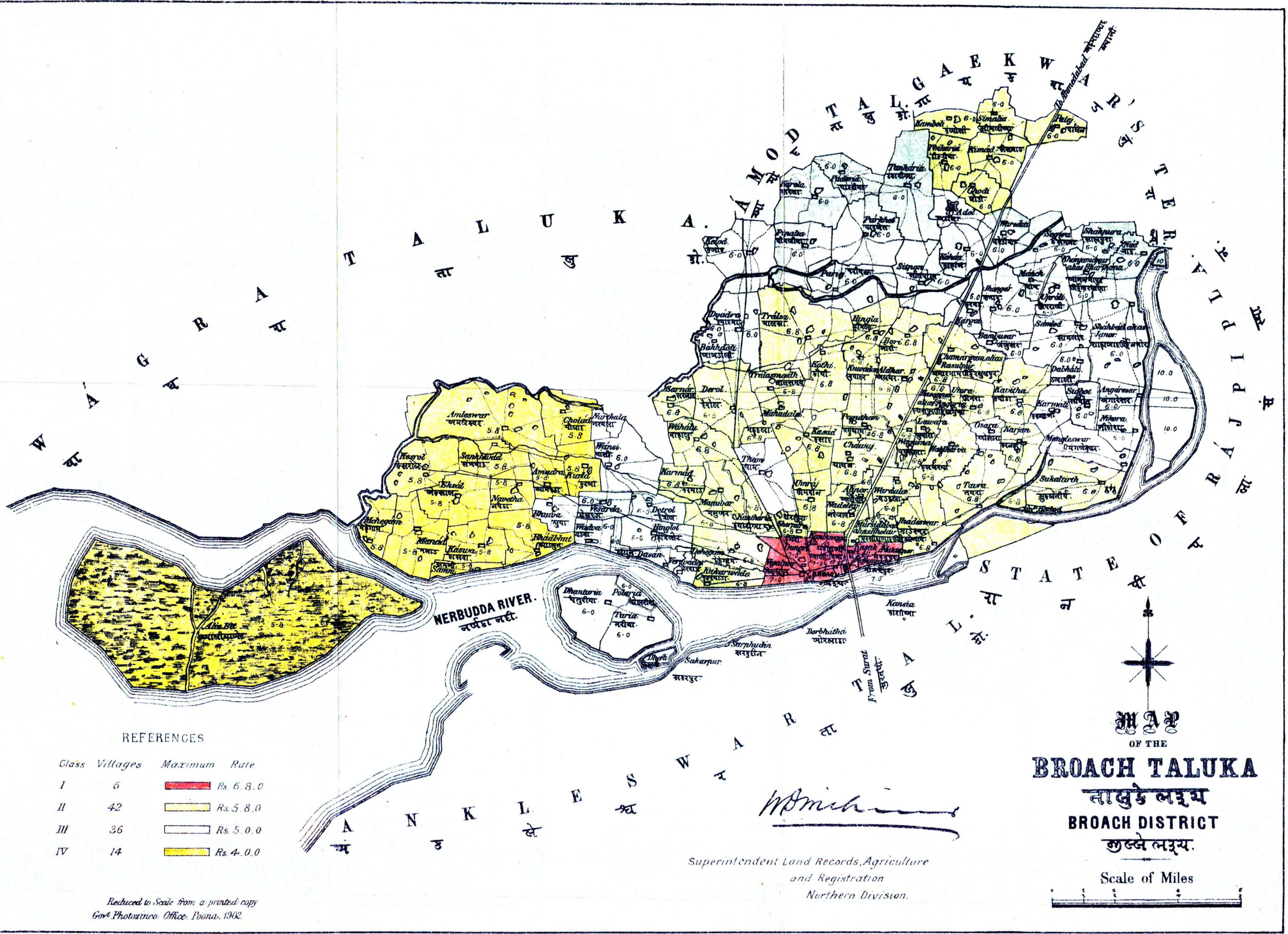
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REFERENCES

Class	Villages	Maximum Rate
I	6	Rs. 6.8.0
II	42	Rs. 5.8.0
III	36	Rs. 5.0.0
IV	14	Rs. 4.0.0

Reduced to Scale from a printed copy  
Govt. Photodupl. Office, Poona, 1902.

*W. M. ...*  
Superintendent Land Records, Agriculture  
and Registration  
Northern Division.

MAP  
OF THE  
**BROACH TALUKA**  
તાલુકો ભરૂચ  
BROACH DISTRICT  
જિલ્લો ભરૂચ.

Scale of Miles  
0 1 2 3 4 5



From

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

To,

THE COLLECTOR OF BROACH.

Surat, 11th August 1899.

SIR,

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

2. The current rates were introduced by Mr. N. B. Beyts in the year 1870-71, so that the period of guarantee expires on 31st July 1900.

3. No change has taken place in the number of villages during the currency of the existing settlement. There are in all 111 villages, of which 102 are Government and 9 Inámi as shown in the margin. Besides these, one Gáekwári village (Karmali)

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Maktápor. | 6. Nartáhlá.   |
| 2. Umráj.    | 7. Adcl.       |
| 3. Thám.     | 8. Osára.      |
| 4. Verwadá.  | 9. Mangleswar. |
| 5. Bhuwa.    |                |

is situated in the centre of the táluka. Of the Government villages, 78 are Bhágdári (co-shared) and 24 are Senja (non-shared), that is, ordinary rayatwári. In case of the former, the Bhágdárs or sharers pay the full survey kamál and are jointly and severally responsible for it. Their tenants or inferior holders are tenants-at-will, enjoying customary rights and privileges. Of the total Government culturable assessed land, viz., 107,726 acres, the Bhágdári lands amount to 79,297 acres, or 73.6 per cent.

4. The revision field operations were carried out during the working seasons of 1896-97 and 1897-98. The measurement operations consisted in the separation of numbers (i) broken up by roads, (ii) in which Government and alienated lands were clubbed together, and (iii) from which land was appropriated for public purposes.

5. Classification operations extended to broken up numbers, Kiáris and numbers under one acre in area. The area thus falling within the scope of revision survey operations was very limited. As a matter of fact, the classification of almost the entire area of the táluka was deduced from existing records. Even in the matter of subsoil water classification, if there has been any change, it has been in the direction of cancelling well Kasar on black soil fields as will be explained further on.

6. In the matter of boundary-marks an important departure was, however, made in the field work, which remains to be mentioned. The cultivators bitterly complained about the earthen Bándhs in their survey numbers. The táluka under report, and for the matter of that, the whole district of Broach, is so level that in low-lying villages, during the rains, Bándhs are liable to be washed away and reduced below the standard size. The people complained that the digging of earth for the repair of boundary-marks destroyed the level of the fields, and consequently cotton crop, which is grown in stiff black soil, suffered by the lodgment of water in places from which the earth was removed. In the circumstances the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, with the concurrence of the Collector, sanctioned the substitution of Khunts of brick and mortar in place of earthen Bándhs. The work was carried out in the villages noted in the margin. The facility thus afforded to the people would have been more extensively availed of by them but of the expense

Táluka.	Number of Villages.
Broach ... ..	42
A'mod ... ..	23
Vágra ... ..	7
Jambusar ... ..	2
Anklesvar ... ..	5

which many villages were unable to stand.

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

	Total number of Survey Fields.	Total number of old Survey Numbers submitted to Revision Survey Operations	Difference in Area between Original and Revision Surveys.						
			Under 5 per cent.	Over 5 and up to 10 per cent.	Over 10 and up to 15 per cent.	Over 15 and up to 20 per cent.	Over 20 and up to 25 per cent.	Over 25 and up to 30 per cent.	Over 30 per cent.
By Original Survey ... ..	24,909	183	135	22	16	3	4	...	3
By Revision—						133			
Survey numbers ... ..	25,915	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
P&t numbers ... ..	549	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

	Total.	Unarable Waste.	Remaining arable.
By Original Survey ... ..	159,067	31,024	128,043
By Revision Survey ... ..	159,393	31,872	127,521
Decrease ... ..	...	...	408 *
Increase ... ..	326	964	...

The increase in the unarable waste is due to the correction of errors at the original survey in some villages on the Narmada, in which half the area of the river bed was not included by an oversight in the total area of those villages. The decrease in the arable area is due to the transfer of assessed unoccupied Bhátha lands to the heading of unassessed cultivable (*vide* paragraph 22).

9. Details of occupied land are shown below :—

Description of Land.	BY FORMER SURVEY.				BY REVISION SURVEY.			
	Government.		Alienated.	Total.	Government.		Alienated.	Total.
	Occupied.	Unoccupied.			Occupied.	Unoccupied.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Dry crop... ..	99,274	100	19,690	119,060	99,111	109	19,674	118,894
New rice... ..	...	...	...	...	29	...	20	49
Old rice ... ..	8	...	...	8	5	...	...	5
Bágyat Jaráyat ... ..	1,208	...	236	1,444	1,305	1	106	1,412
Bhátha ... ..	6,984	543	...	7,511	7,020	12	129	7,161
Unenturable ... ..	...	30,965	59	31,024	...	31,813	59	31,873
Total ... ..	107,474	31,608	19,985	159,067	107,470	31,935	19,988	159,393

Five hundred and forty-three acres shown in the original survey as unoccupied Bhátha is now recorded as unassessed cultivable (see paragraph 22). The areas (25,475 acres) of two villages, namely,—Aliabet and Polaria, which are annually sold by auction, are not included in the above statement (*vide* Nos. 48 and 98, Appendix Q).

10. The táluka Broach, containing the populous town of the same name, is situated on the north bank of the river Narmada, 29 miles from the Gulf of Cambay. It is bounded on the north by the tálukas of Vágira and A'mod and the Gáekwári territories; on the east by the Rájpipla State; on the west by táluka Vágira; and on the south, the river Narmada separates it from táluka Ankleshvar. It comprises an area of 303 square miles. Except a few villages on the banks of the Narmada, which are formed of alluvial deposits and where vegetation grows luxuriantly, the táluka presents a flat level plain of black soil, locally called "Kahnám", with hardly a tree or a hedge to break the monotony of the landscape. Small clusters of trees, all round the horizon, mark the village sites which are brought prominently to view owing to the flatness of the country. Trees do not thrive in these parts, as the contraction of the black soil in the hot weather by producing deep and wide fissures, tears up and exposes the tender roots of young plants to the scorching heat of the midday sun with fatal results. Owing to the want of shady trees, there are very few villages fit for camping during the hot weather. The climate is considered healthy.

11. There are two rivers flowing within the boundaries of the táluka, *viz.*, the Narmada and the Bhuki. They are both subject to tidal influence and are therefore of no importance from an irrigational point of view. The latter is, for a few miles from its mouth, merely a tidal estuary and the remainder of its length is dry except in the monsoon.

12. In the matter of external communication the táluka is most favourably situated. The railway line runs through the middle of the táluka, and the river Narmada affords an outlet to the sea. The internal means of communication, in the form of roads, are however defective. Surface metal is wanting and has to be brought by rail from a long distance. The construction of metalled roads is therefore an expensive matter, even for the rich Local Board of this district. So far however as the carting of agricultural produce is concerned, the want of made roads could not be much felt in a country which is level and not broken up by nálas and creekis. The trunk road of the district from Broach to A'mod and Jambusar is metalled up to the 11th milestone from Broach. A part of the Broach-Dehgám road is also metalled. The road to Jhádesvar is gravelled and bridged. The last named two roads were constructed since the original survey. Other small roads leading to Kukarváda and to the railway station from the town of Broach are also metalled.

13. The ancient port of Broach was the highway of commerce for the country north of the Narmada up to Dehli and Agra. In the beginning of the present century, its trade was partly diverted to Surat and then to Bombay. Since the opening of the B. B. and C. I Railway in 1861, the export and import trade of the ports of Broach and Jambusar has greatly fallen off. Still the present trade of Broach port is considerable, as will be seen from the figures given below. The shifting changes in the Narmada and the silting of its bed year by year offer great difficulties to its navigation. I am informed that the Commissioner of Customs, Salt and A'bkari, is trying to find means, if possible, to remedy the evil. In 1815-16, about twelve years after Broach finally passed into the hands of the British, its total export and import were estimated at Rs. 26,67,325. "During ten years ending 1847, the earliest period for which regular trade returns are available, the average yearly value of both imports and exports was Rs. 1,15,00,910. From that time the sea traffic would seem steadily to have declined. Between 185 and 1870, the average was reduced to Rs. 63,43,690, while in 1874 the returns had fallen as low as Rs. 39,12,970" (*vide Gazetteer*, page 425). It will be seen from the subjoined statement that there has been little variation in these figures (Rs. 39,12,970) up to the present day. It may be mentioned for the sake of comparison that the exports and imports of the sister port of Surat are about the same as those of Broach. The chief articles of import are cocconut, bamboos, timber, coal, wood, kerosine oil, molasses and heavy metals such as corrugated iron sheets, iron bars, &c., from Goa, Malabár, Kárwár, Cochin and Bombay; and those of export are grain of all kinds to Bombay, Káthiáwár, Malabár



and Mauritius, Mowra flower is railed from Godhra and Bahádarpur and shipped to Uran :—

Year.	Import—Value.	Export—Value.
	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94 ... ..	23,23,376	20,07,646
1894-95 ... ..	24,52,297	18,36,968
1895-96 ... ..	22,97,540	21,01,817
1896-97 ... ..	23,35,581	18,90,886
1897-98 ... ..	22,15,404	20,38,494
Average ...	23,24,840	20,35,162

The above statistics include the port of Debej, for which separate figures are not available ; but the total of that port does not exceed a couple of lakhs of rupees annually.

14. The average rainfall of the ten years ending 1897 was 43 inches 63 cents.

**Rainfall.**

Although the remarks supplied by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture in Appendix A on the rainfall of the táluka tend to show that the years under report have had fairly good seasons, it is a common complaint in the district that the last four or five years have been exceptionally bad ; so much so that a large area of land has been suddenly relinquished during the current year in the southern low-lying villages of táluka Ankleshvar. Though Broach Táluka has not been a heavy sufferer, it is a common experience that the cultivators have not done well during the last few years. This year the crops have been good, but prices have been abnormally low, especially that of cotton which occupies about half the cultivated area of the táluka. It will be observed that the total rainfall has varied considerably from year to year—a condition not quite favourable to successful agriculture.

15. The following extract from Appendix B shows the average percentage areas under different crops during the five years ending with 1897-98 :—

	Percentage of area under each crop.		Percentage of area under each crop.
<i>Cereals.</i>			
Jowári... ..	21.83	Sugar-cane... ..	0.04
Bájrí ... ..	0.77		
Paddy ... ..	6.61	<i>Oil-seeds.</i>	
Wheat... ..	3.73	Sesame ... ..	3.75
Coarse grains ... ..	0.72	Castor oil-seed ... ..	0.25
Total ... ..	33.66		
<i>Pulses.</i>			
Túr ... ..	2.70	Total ... ..	4.00
Gram ... ..	0.05		
Mag and Udid ... ..	0.09	<i>Friúres.</i>	
Math and Kulith ... ..	0.12	Cotton ... ..	39.33
Others... ..	14.34	Others ... ..	0.03
Total ... ..	17.30	Total ... ..	39.36
<i>Orchard and Garden Produce</i>			
Green fodder ... ..	0.84		
Vegetables ... ..	2.37		
Fruit trees ... ..	0.43		
Total ... ..	3.64		
<i>Drugs and Narcotics—</i>			
Tobacco ... ..	1.90	Miscellaneous ... ..	0.03
<i>Condiments and Spices</i>			
	0.07	Total gross area cropped ...	100.00

16. The chief crops of the táluka in order of importance are cotton and rice mixed, jowár, láng (Lathyrus sativus), wheat, til and túr. Broach is purely a jaráyat táluka. There are only about 34 acres of old and new rice. It is one of the best cultivated tálukas in Gujarát. The Kanbi and Bohra cultivators are intelligent, hard-working, and skilful. Their fields present a trim and well-cultivated appearance. The usual rotations in black cotton soil are as follows:—

1st year.—Cotton or cotton-rice mixed.

2nd year.—Cold weather jowár with or without pulses.

3rd year.—Bare fallow or láng or til or túr or cotton.

The practice of keeping a field bare fallow is followed in three tálukas of Broach, A'mod and Vágira, and in the neighbouring State villages. It does not obtain in any other part of Gujarát. The fields are ploughed during the monsoon and cold weather and harrowed throughout the year and kept faultlessly free of weeds.

The black soil is so well worked that to walk over a bare fallow (vasilváda) during the hot weather months is about as difficult as walking on a soft sandy beach. A vasilváda is expected to produce a bumper crop of cotton and rice the next year and reduces the cost of weeding, which is considerable in deep black soil fields, especially during a wet year. The area (20,275 acres) returned as "fallow" includes grass and grazing, which probably extend to about 14,000 acres.

17. Cotton occupies 39 per cent. of the net cropped area, to which, if the area under rice shown separately be added, it will be found that the mixed crop of cotton and rice take up about half the area under cultivation. Rice as a rule is grown along with cotton only after bare fallow. The practice of growing rice along with cotton is, I believe, not so common now as formerly. Increase of population and the consequent contraction in the area available for cultivation would seem to have a tendency to check a system of rotation which includes a non-productive year of bare fallow; and unless a field is kept in this way in good heart absolutely clean, a mixed crop of cotton and rice cannot be grown with success. The extensive observance of the practice, in former years, may be judged by the fact that the first instalment of land revenue used to be collected at the time of harvesting the rice crop and was called "Dangar tavji" or rice crop instalment.

18. Broach cotton has long held a front place among Indian cottons in European markets. There is, however, no doubt that it has deteriorated, owing to the want of care in the selection of seeds and the picking of balls which are not fully matured. The former has its origin in the spread of steam ginning factories and the latter is due to the fear of being robbed in the fields. In former days when cotton was hand-ginned, the seeds of the best looking pods were naturally kept aside for sowing. Now the seed is bought from the owners of ginning factories, who pay no particular attention beyond perhaps distributing seed of the samples which have yielded the best percentage of lint without reference to its quality. Field theft is so common that it has led to the practice of picking cotton twice in the week, instead of gathering the wool in three pickings, as is the custom in Surat and elsewhere. Unripe pods, which have not yet fully opened out, are forced with hands and the immature lint extracted from it. Thus, the Broach cotton has somewhat fallen behind the produce of the Surat Collectorate, in length, strength, and silkiness. Although thefts and incendiarism are so common in this district, it is extremely difficult to obtain a conviction, as the people are so afraid of each other that they do not come forward to give evidence. To give an instance. Once during my testing I came upon a field of cotton, a portion of which had been cut to the ground during the previous night. There were at least 20 people walking along with me and not one of them would utter a word about the wanton destruction of the crop. "Walk on, Sir," was all that everybody repeated. A piece of paper was tied conspicuously to a bush near by which explained the matter. It stated: "If you do not return so and so to our village, you will hear more from us." A woman was of course at the bottom of the quarrel as usual. The erection of houses, one or two storeys high, so common in Broach villages, is to a great extent due to the prevalence of incendiarism in the district. One never sees a stack of grass or kadab (jowár stalks) in the fields. All the fodder is stored away in houses for the fear of being destroyed by fire.

19. Except in goradu soil near Sukaltirth, all jowári grown in the talukas north of the Narmada is shiálu or the cold weather variety. Láng is a favourite crop in the three talukas of Broach, Vágra and A'mod. It is not grown to any great extent in other parts of Gujarát. Of luxuriant growth, it covers the soil completely, thus checking the growth of weeds. Láng as well as shiálu jowári fodder is highly esteemed as cattle food.

20. The eccentric course of the river Narmada on the borders of Broach and Ankleshvar is too well-known to require any lengthened description. Every year the floods sweep away large areas in some places and deposit fresh silt in others. Thus for instance, the Sákarpur bhátha (including the village site) was almost wholly washed away and at the present time a tendency towards reformation is shown at that spot. To give another instance, the railway bridge spanning the Narmada was constructed about 20 years ago, after the original structure was swept away by the floods, at a cost of 4½ millions of rupees. Since then, the river bed has silted up to a considerable extent on the north bank; while the opposite side has been so far eroded out that the Railway authorities are now spending a million or two more on protective works to stop the water cutting a new channel beyond the precincts of the present bridge.

21. In cases of alluvion and diluvion, the following practice is observed in the district. Survey numbers partially washed away and reformed are measured every year, and the assessment adjusted according to the provisions of the Land Revenue Code. In cases of numbers wholly washed away, the owners retain the right of occupancy, but are granted remission of assessment so long as the land is not reformed. Thus it happens, as in Sákarpur, that many survey numbers are recorded as occupied which do not pay any assessment at all.

22. All unoccupied bhátha numbers are now treated as unassessed culturable waste. They are not of a permanent character and their areas vary year by year. Such lands are sold by auction and realize considerable revenue. On the other hand, the remissions granted on account of diluvion amount also to a large sum.

23. Rich bhátha or alluvial loams are sometimes sublet at rates as high as Rs. 50 to 60 per acre, Rs. 30 to 40 being a common sum obtained for lands on which the floods have deposited fresh silt during the previous monsoon; whereas the rate for káem or permanent bhátha is Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per acre. On the other hand, where the deposit consists of mere sand, it is worth little and affords but poor grazing. The following statements show details of auction-sales of unassessed bhátha lands and the remissions granted on account of diluvion. It will be seen that, excluding the lands of the island of Alia which grows only coarse salt grass, the average rate realized is Rs. 9 per acre.

24.

*Statement showing the Realizations at Annual Auction-sales of Bha'tha Lands.*

Serial Number in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Average of three years ending with July 1898.	
		Acres.	Ra.
7	Kukarwada ...	1,388	14,580
22	Jhadeswar ...	691	13,553
24	Tavra ...	449	4,030
25	Sukaltirth ...	119	1,810
43	Kansia ...	87	3,072
44	Borbhata ...	660	5,080
45	Sarphudin ...	53	1,285
46	Sákarpur ...	815	11,890
47	Taria ...	473	4,812
48	Polaria ...	187	1,673
49	Dhanturia ...	1,352	830
80	Nikora ...	746	3,378
81	Angaresar ...	388	1,000
82	Shahbad ( <i>alias</i> ) Janor ...	437	4,168
88	Nád ...	127	858
98	Alia ...	25,288	2,233
	Total ...	33,260	74,252

25. *Statement showing the remissions granted on account of dilution.*

Serial Number in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Average of 3 years ending with July 1898.	
		Acres.	Rs.
7	Kukarwada ... ..	20	279
24	Tavrá ... ..	27	189
25	Sukalirth ... ..	58	598
42	Kadod ... ..	50	453
43	Kánsia ... ..	285	2,071
44	Borbhatha ... ..	31	313
46	Sákarpur ... ..	484	3,669
47	Taria ... ..	234	1,370
49	Dhanturia ... ..	32	183
	Others ... ..	30	134
	Total ... ..	1,251	9,259

26. No weekly bazars are held in any of the villages of the táluka under report. An important annual fair is held at Sukalirth in the month of November, which is generally attended by about 50,000 persons. It is a semi-religious fair and a brisk trade is carried on in articles of domestic utility. Fairs of a similar nature are held at Bhadbhut and Tavra, at intervals of 18 and 20 years, respectively, and are largely attended by traders.

27. Thirty years ago Broach was the chief market for the whole of the district north of the Narmada. Since then, however, Pálej has risen to be a place of considerable importance. In 1871 there were 11 ginning factories, and one spinning mill in Broach, and 4 factories in Pálej. At the present day there are 4 spinning and weaving mills in Broach, the number of factories remaining the same; whereas Pálej boasts of 11 factories. It is said that the cultivator prefers to take his goods to Pálej in preference to Broach, as thereby he avoids paying road toll and Municipal octroi duty.

28. The following statement represents the tonnage and freight on goods traffic despatched from the stations named, in the last five years, as furnished by the Railway authorities. Information for inward traffic is not available :—

Year.	BROACH.		CHAMARGAM.		PÁLEJ.	
	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1894 ... ..	26,569	1,67,146	213	1,035	11,203	68,017
1895 ... ..	25,470	1,67,003	119	617	10,630	67,399
1896 ... ..	31,805	2,06,993	104	468	22,381	1,46,221
1897 ... ..	29,226	1,84,142	210	1,056	15,699	98,457
1st half of 1898.	21,269	1,40,060	817	3,111	18,164	1,15,501

Appendix D.—Agricultural Population.

Population and Resources.

29. Of the total population of the táluka, excluding the town of Broach, as many as 81 per cent. are engaged in agricultural pursuits.

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

	1870.	1874.	1897.	1897.
Population ... ..	55,854	64,606	...	69,199
Wells ... ..	391	(1871) 597	(1891) 605	(1896) 843
Agricultural cattle ... ..	9,410	13,561	11,134	11,423
Cows, buffaloes and their young ... ..	17,422	15,402	16,695	17,116
Horses and ponies ... ..	610	594	526	683
Sheep and goats ... ..	...	9,977	9,275	12,906
Ploughs ... ..	6,313	5,793	5,744	5,078
Carts ... ..	4,063	4,325	4,450	4,683

31. The first column of figures is taken from the original report; the two other population figures are for the census of 1871 and 1891. The increase in population is 7 per cent.

32. There is not much noticeable difference between the figures of the different periods for which the statistics are available. The statistics for 1870 show a great variation from those of the other periods, due apparently to faulty enumeration. The above figures relate to a period immediately subsequent to the period of the American War. The taluka was then in the zenith of its prosperity. It is, therefore, a matter for congratulation that, as shown by the statistics, Broach has maintained the high degree of general prosperity reached during the sixties.

33. The number of wells is small. In light soils on the banks of the Narmada many wells, sweet at other times, become salt during the hot weather. In black soil, the water is generally of good quality; but the springs are deep and the supply scanty. Many villages depend upon a couple of sweet wells for their existence. The general depth to the water is about 45 feet in the monsoon, and 65 feet during the hot weather. Wells have to be generally dug about 85 feet, and could not cost less than Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500. The increase in the number of wells is due to the praiseworthy efforts of the Local Board in supplying as far as possible a much felt want of the district.

34. At the original survey, well kasar was put on all wells situated in the fields. At the revision, no black-soil field has been classed for sub-soil water. Only a small area classed as bagayat and light soil gabhan numbers near villages, where irrigated crops are regularly grown, are classed for sub-soil water advantage.

35. The Bohras of Broach, among the agricultural classes, are superior in number (forming 29 per cent. of the total population), industry, and hard work to any other community. They are a hardy and stalwart set of people, presenting a well-fed and well-clothed appearance. The Bohra is truculent and revengeful, apt to stand on his rights, and fond of litigation, to which he resorts on all possible occasions, at the expense of valuable property. Most of the crimes in Broach are traceable to the quarrels among this community. They are a hardworking lot, carting grains and timber, or hawking vegetables from village to village in the off season. During the American War, the Bohras of Broach, amassed considerable wealth which, like true Mahomedans, they frittered away in pomp and show.

36. The Kanbis of Broach suffer from the same drawback as their brethren of the Kaira District, their population does not increase. One not unoften hears the sub-tenants sympathising with the lot of the Bhagadars and Matadars. "O, our Matadars" they would say, "poor fellows. There are three of them and not a single living issue between them. One of them had a son born to him, but he is dead. So strange it is. Why, in the same village the children jostle against your knees in the Mahomedan quarter; whereas the Kanbiwada presents a forlorn and empty appearance." It is a well known fact that very few children are born to kanbis, and infant mortality is also said to be high. As a commu-

nity they are sound and healthy, and it is hard to explain why the population does not increase.

The other important classes, *viz.*, the Kolis and Bhillis, live mostly by field labour.

37. In ancient times the town of Broach was celebrated for its weaving and dyeing industries. Its rich kinkaubs and other gold and silver embroidered cloths used to find their way to the distant parts of the world. These industries have practically long since ceased to exist. At present hand-loom weaving is carried on to a small extent. The weavers are mostly Musalmáns. The Pársi weaver has died out during the last decade or two. Goods manufactured are chiefly napkins, towels and coverlets of the annual value of about Rs. 5,000. However, steam ginning factories give employment to a large number of hands for three or four months of the year. There are at present 4 spinning mills and 11 factories in Broach, the same number of factories in Pálej and one at Chamárgám.

Appendix  
Looms, &c.

G.—Shops,

38. The táluka under report is well supplied with schools, which number 75 with an average attendance of 4,440. The important communities like the Bohras, Kunbis and Rajputs are keen upon giving primary education to their children.

Appendix H.—Schools.

39. Of the total survey numbers 22 per cent. are alienated. Of the Government numbers 81 per cent. and of the alienated numbers 77 per cent. are cultivated by the owners themselves. Of the remainders 8 and 19 per cent., respectively, are sublet for money rent.

Appendix I.—Survey numbers cultivated by the owners.

40. The usual figures supplied by the Registration Department regarding sales, mortgages, &c., are furnished in the appendices noted in the margin. In 14 cases of ordinary sales, the sale-money averaged  $7\frac{1}{2}$  times the assessment. These cases refer either to bhátha soils or to ordinary fields possessing superior advantages in the form of wells, &c., as the assessment is shown to be as high as Rs. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ . In 78 cases the sale-money averaged 25 times the assessment, while in 17 sales by decrees of Courts the price obtained was  $5\frac{1}{2}$  times and in 30 cases  $19\frac{1}{2}$  times the assessment.

Appendices K, K<sup>1</sup>, L, L<sup>1</sup>;  
M.

41. Cases of simple mortgages show 10, 27 and 9 transactions. The average amounts for which fields were mortgaged were  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $16\frac{1}{2}$  and 31 times the assessment, respectively. In cases of mortgages with possession the mortgage money is about the same as shown in cases of simple mortgages.

42. In 44 cases of sublettings the rent obtained was twice the sum of the assessment which is paid by the owners. In other cases the rent paid was 7 and  $18\frac{1}{2}$  times the assessment; but it is doubtful if these high figures refer to lands sublet for agricultural purposes.

43. The above figures are favourable and show a very high demand for agricultural lands, which is not surprising when it is remembered that the area of transferable land amounts to only 26 per cent. of the whole. The remainder represents the land held under Bhágdári tenure which is seldom brought under the hammer on account of the legal difficulties involved in their sales. The competition for unfettered lands must, therefore, be very great among the rich vakils and merchants of Broach.

44. It has been made clear in previous revision reports of tálukas which were settled during the early seventies that the prices of agricultural commodities have remained almost stationary since the period of the American War. The same is the case with the táluka under report. In case of cotton two sets of prices are shown in Appendix N. They are deduced from transactions of sales and purchases recorded in the books of two firms of local merchants. They do not agree, which, however, is not surprising. The price of cotton fluctuates to the extent of Rs. 20 and more per a Bombay candy (800 lbs.) during the season.

Appendix N.—Prices.

I give below, however, the average prices of Indian cottons since 1834-35 from Mr. A. F. Beaufort's valuable book on Indian Cotton Statistics. It will be seen that the price of cotton ranged very high during the sixties, a circumstance which, as is well known, added greatly to the material prosperity of the cotton-growing talukas.

*Statement showing the prices of Indian Cottons.*

Years.				Value per Cwt. Rs.
1834-35 to 1840-41	...	...	...	17
1841-42 to 1845-46	...	...	...	14
1846-47 to 1855-56	...	...	...	...
1856-57 to 1859-60	...	...	...	18
1860-61	...	...	...	22
1861-62	...	...	...	29
1862-63	...	...	...	44
1863-64	...	...	...	73
1864-65	...	...	...	80
1865-66	...	...	...	50
1866-67	...	...	...	43
1867-68	...	...	...	37
1868-69	...	...	...	32
1869-70	...	...	...	39
Average of 10 years				45
1870-71 to 1879-80	...	...	...	29
1880-81 to 1888-89	...	...	...	26

45. The revenue history statement requires a few explanatory remarks. The area shown as unoccupied includes bhátha numbers which are annually put up to auction. These have been now recorded as culturable waste. It will be seen from the statement given in paragraph 9 that, excluding such bhátha lands, the unoccupied area amounted to only 104 acres in 1897-98. The large sum of Rs. 87,000 shown as remission in the first year of the current settlement represents the difference in excess of the former assessment. The remissions granted in succeeding years were due wholly to diluvion (*vide* paragraph 25).

46. The subjoined statement shows the extent of difficulty experienced in collecting the land revenue. The number of notices is unusually large, but there was not a single case of distraint. The unfavourable seasons experienced during the last four years are the main cause of the dilatoriness on the part of the people in paying up the instalments of assessment on the dates fixed for that purpose:—

Year.	Number of Villages.	Number of Notices.	Number of Distraint Cases.
1895-96	92	1,158	...
1896-97	87	1,527	...
1897-98	94	2,221	...

47. The settlement of the six marginally noted patis or villages, which form the present first group, was introduced two years before that of the remainder of the taluka. Certain survey numbers of these villages were included, for the purposes of sanitation and municipal taxation, within the limits of the Broach Municipality. The assessment on these numbers is collected by the Mámlatdár and is credited to the Imperial Revenue. The settlement of the six villages, including the lands within and without the municipal limits, was carried out in 1869, and the maximum rates were fixed at Rs. 9 for the numbers within municipal limits and Rs. 7 for other lands.

- Original Settlement.
1. Vejalpur.
  2. Dungri.
  3. Ali Pati.
  4. Kanbimaga.
  5. Kasak Pati.
  6. Mojampur.

The area within municipal limit is not included in Appendix Q. It will form the subject of separate correspondence.

48. The current jarayat or dry-crop maximum rates are as follows:—

Groups	Rates. Rs.	Villages.
I	7	6
II	6½	36
III	6	46
IV	5½	14

Bhatha rates range from Rs. 10 to Rs. 6½

Rice water rates range from Rs. 5½ to Rs. 4½

It will be noticed from paragraph 118 of the original report that the consideration which guided the imposition of the above rates was, that the rate of Rs. 7 corresponded with the highest rate imposed in Olpad and was already adopted for lands in the six pattis situated without municipal limits. Attention at the same time has been drawn for the "need of extreme caution in raising the revenues of this somewhat fickle taluka." There can be no doubt that the rainfall though sufficient is often unseasonable. The soil is undoubtedly rich; but the want of natural surface drainage, when the rainfall is unevenly distributed, tells greatly upon its productive quality. The prevalence of stiff-black soil in a country devoid of the natural means of drainage has caused the relinquishment of many acres of land in several villages of this district, though not of the taluka under report. Another important consideration is that whereas in the adjoining Collectorate of Surat, the cultivators are enabled, during the slack season, to employ themselves profitably in carting timber and grain from the interior to the ports and the railway stations or in the cultivation of sugar and other irrigated crops, no such means of livelihood exists in this district.

49. The maximum rates of Rs. 9 and Rs. 7 fixed for the six pattis were reasonable, as these form part of the town of Broach and their soil is also light and naturally well drained. A reduction of only 8 annas for each of the succeeding groups was therefore insufficient. The pitch did not sufficiently take into account the important feature of the want of surface drainage in the black soil villages which is characteristic of this taluka. The proposed maximum rates for groups II, III and IV had therefore the effect of unduly raising the revenue. The result was consequently modified by the application of lowering distance scales, which arrangement, on account of the small population of most of the villages, did not present any very great difficulties.

50. There is, I believe, an unanimity of opinion among Revenue officers that so far as the jarayat area is concerned the present actual assessment is suitable and no increase is desirable. The current settlement was introduced at the end of a decade which brought unparalleled prosperity to Broach, due to the inflation of prices, especially that of cotton, during the American War; and though the officers concerned in the original settlement were of the opinion that the high prices could not be maintained, as a fall had already commenced, it may be presumed that the rich and prosperous state of the taluka, contributed, to a great extent, to the rise in the assessment of Rs. 99,000 over the figures of the previous ten years or of Rs. 86,000 over those of the year preceding the settlement. Since then, as has been already pointed out, the prosperity inaugurated during the sixties has been maintained and no material improvement in vital or other statistics was probable or has taken place.

51. I beg to propose the following changes in the present grouping. As already stated, there is no necessity for changing the rates of the six pattis. The distance scale applied to them at the original settlement is nearly similar to the one to be proposed. I propose to place all the villages of the present second and third groups in my second with a maximum rate of Rs. 5½. As regards the present fourth group I propose to divide in two with maximum rates of Rs. 4½ and Rs. 4, respectively.



52. It will be seen from the subjoined statement that under the proposed arrangement the increase per acre in the villages of the original third group will amount to Re. 0-1-6 and the decrease in those of the second to Re. 0-1-9. It has already been shown that, since the original settlement, Pálej has risen to a place of considerable importance, and a reference to the accompanying map will show that all the villages constituting the proposed second group, stand at an equal advantage as regards their distance from market towns. The produce, if not sold in the villages to marchants or their agents, is easily disposed off at Pálej, Chamárgám or Broach, whichever market may be found most convenient.

53. The proposed third group will consist of ten villages adjoining those of the second group. In the fourth or the last group are placed four villages situated on the Bhuki, which under the current lease, owing to their proximity to the salt creek, have somewhat deteriorated and in consequence require a more lenient treatment than those I propose to put in the third group.

54. The following statement compares the application of rates on the jaráyat soil of the táluka :—

Groups.	BY ORIGINAL SURVEY.				BY REVISION SURVEY.				
	Number of Villages.	Maxi- mum Rates.	Total Assess- ment.	Assessment per Acre.	Groups.	Number of Villages.	Maxi- mum Rates.	Total Assess- ment.	Assessment per Acre.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
I ...	6	7	8,605	5 14 6	I ...	6	7	8,829	6 0 11
II ...	36	6½	2,04,536	5 3 6	II ...	82	5½	2,00,202	5 1 9
III ...	46	6	2,19,809	4 15 9				4,24,345	5 1 6
IV ...	14	5½	41,854	4 1 11	III ...	10	4½	41,789	4 2 4
			17,231	3 14 9	IV ...	4	4	15,158	3 7 1
			58,885	4 0 9			56,947	3 14 11	
Total ...			4,91,835	4 15 3			4,89,284	4 15 0	

55. The area under rice is insignificant. At the original survey the maximum rate for water was put at a rupee less than that for soil. I now propose to apply the jaráyat or dry-crop maximum rate to rice land for both soil and water. In Derol the original tank himáyat is now cancelled as the tank water is no longer utilized for the rice beds. The following statement compares the result of the application of rates on rice lands :—

Serial Number in Appen- dix Q.	Village.	BY FORMER SURVEY.			BY REVISION SURVEY.		
		Maximum Rate.	Acres.	Average	Maximum Rate.	Acres.	Average.
			A. g.	Rs. a. p.		A. g.	Rs. a. p.
13	Wáhálu ...	{ 6-8 5-8 }	0 25	8 12 10	5-8	0 25	6 2 3
15	Derol ...	Do.	2 21	13 5 10	5-8	2 17	8 0 2
51	Hinglot ...	{ 6 0 5-0 }	0 23	7 13 3	5-8	0 23	6 2 10
71	Ghodi ...	Do.	1 21	8 3 2	5-8	1 21	8 3 11
96	Navetha ...	{ 5-8 4-8 }	0 32	8 7 0	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	6 2	10 6 7	...	5 6	7 10 3

56. As regard bhátha lands, I am respectfully of opinion that their present assessment is low as compared to the rates borne by other lands of the táluka. These bhátha or alluvial

Bhátha Rates.

deposits are very fertile. They are generally sublet at Rs. 20 or over per acre. I, therefore, propose to raise the rates on those bhátha villages where the floods exercise a beneficial influence; whereas in those places where the rush of flood water causes erosion or the deposit consists of coarse sand and gravel, instead of fine silt, it is not proposed to raise their present assessment.

57. The following table compares the result of the application of rates to bhátha lands :—

Serial Number in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	BY FORMER SURVEY.				BY REVISION SURVEY.			
		Maximum Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Assessment per Acre.	Maximum Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Assessment per Acre.
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
7	Kukarvada ... ..	9	27	387	14 5 4	9	27	419	15 8 4
22	Jhadeswar ... ..	68	16	156	9 14 6	10	16	158	9 14 0
24	Tavra ... ..	8	527	2,523	4 12 9	7	527	2,726	5 2 9
25	Sukaltirth ... ..	8	265	2,308	10 9 7	10	265	3,333	12 9 3
42	Kadod ... ..	8 6½	23 23	224 214	9 11 10 9 4 10	10	46	645	14 0 4
43	Kánsia ... ..	9	1,994	16,505	8 4 5	9	1,993	16,422	8 8 10
44	Borbhátha ... ..	10	766	8,116	10 9 6	10	774	9,593	12 6 5
45	Sarphudin ... ..	10	122	1,522	12 7 7	10	142	1,771	12 7 7
46	Sakarapur ... ..	9	759	6,002	7 14 6	10	762	8,032	10 8 9
47	Taria ... ..	7	1,053	6,565	6 3 7	7	1,060	8,635	8 2 4
49	Dhanturia ... ..	6½	555	3,829	6 14 5	7	555	4,385	7 14 5
80	Nikora ... ..	8	611	4,250	6 15 4	10	611	6,767	11 1 2
81	Angaresar ... ..	...	78	210	2 11 1	10	78	856	10 15 7
82	Janor ... ..	7	159	1,302	8 3 0	10	159	1,977	12 6 11
88	Nád ... ..	8	4	29	7 4 0	10	5	48	9 9 7
		...	6,984	54,647	7 13 2	...	7,020	65,772	9 5 11

58. The area of 46 acres shown as bhátha in Kadod in the above statement, all but six or seven acres in Kukarvada and about 200 acres in Sakarapur do not exist at present. They form part of the bed of the river Narmada. Inasmuch however as this area is recorded as "occupied" in revenue accounts (*vide* paragraph 21), its original classification is confirmed just as in case of other bhátha numbers, and the assessment worked out accordingly.

The assessment on the bhátha of Angaresar was not settled according to survey rules. It was fixed on the average realizations of former years. The same is the case with a large area of bhátha in Nikora. Such numbers have been classed for the first time during the revision survey. These bhátha lands are as fertile and sublet at as high a rate (from Rs. 25 and over per acre) as those of the adjoining villages of Nád, Janor and Sukaltirth. The maximum rate of Tavra is reduced one rupee. The assessment on its bhátha numbers under the proposed maximum rate will also be reduced by a few annas after the application of distance scale as they are situated on the extreme limit of the village boundary. This bhátha is very poor as the deposit consists of coarse sand.

59. Uttam Prakár Bágáyat numbers exist in the three villages of Sukaltirth, Nikora and Kadod. The bágáyat soil is similar to bhátha soil, the only difference being that it is not subject to floods. Uttam bágáyat numbers have the advantage of possessing sweet water wells, but the water level is much deeper than in the bágáyat soils of Jalálpur and other talukas of Surat. In Sukaltirth the soil was classified up to 16 annas just as was done in case of similar soils in the Surat Collectorate; whereas in Nikora and Kadod it was classified on the jaráyat scale with the

addition of well kasar. At the revision survey the bágáyat soil is uniformly classified on a scale of 24 annas with additions for subsoil water advantage; and, therefore, the application of the proposed dry crop maximum rates to the garden lands will raise their assessment in proportion to their fertility. The following table compares the result of the application of rates on bágáyat lands :—

Serial Number in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	BY FORMER SURVEY.				BY REVISION SURVEY.			
		Maximum Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average.	Maximum Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average.
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
25	Sukaltirth ... ..	8	1,119	7,738	6 14 8	5½	1,126	10,481	9 4 11
42	Kadod ... ..	8	4	55	13 12 0	5½	22	195	8 13 10
		6½	18	123	6 13 4				
80	Nikora ... ..	8	67	697	10 6 5	5½	157	1,359	8.10 6
	Total ... ..	...	1,208	8,613	7 2 1	...	1,305	12,035	9 3 7

60. The following abstract from Appendix Q compares the result of the application of the rates over the whole taluka :—

BY FORMER SURVEY.				BY REVISION SURVEY.			
Group.	Number of Villages.	Area.	Assessment.	Group.	Number of Villages.	Area.	Assessment.
		Acres.	Rs.			Acres.	Rs.
I ...	6	1,457	8,605	I ...	6	1,458	8,829
II ...	36	41,234	2,18,808	II ...	82	91,507	5,01,401
III ...	46	50,280	2,68,853	III ...	10	10,105	41,895
IV ...	14	14,503	58,892	IV ...	4	4,400	15,158
	102	107,474	5,55,158		102	107,470	5,67,283

It will be seen that my proposals result in an increase of Rs. 12,125 or 2.18 per cent. The application of distance scales will make a reduction of a few hundred rupees. The increase has taken place in bhátha and bágáyat lands to the extent of Rs. 11,125 and Rs. 3,422, respectively. The total assessment on jaráyat lands has decreased by Rs. 2,551.

61. It will be noticed that in Appendix Q the percentage results (col. 33) work out in a hap-hazard manner. This is entirely due to the nature of the original distance scales as has been explained before. Kukarwáda, No. 7, will be reduced by about 5 per cent. after the application of distance scale and Sukaltirth, No. 25, by about 10 per cent. The rise in Kadod, No. 42, is on bhátha land, which does not exist; at the original survey all but 3 or 4 acres of bágáyat land was classed as bhátha, Borbhatha, No. 44, Sakarpur, No. 46, and Taria, No. 47, are entirely bhátha villages. They are well able to bear the increase. In Nikora, No. 80, and Angaresar, No. 81, the increase is also on bhátha lands (*vide para. 58*).

62. In revision reports, a statement in the form of Appendix Q<sup>(2)</sup> is appended, comparing the amounts of the old well Sub-soil Water Assessment. kasar with the new sub-soil water assessment. It is not possible to separate the well kasar from the total assessment in the taluka under report; and as the villages which bear sub-soil water assessment are few, a statement is furnished below to show the same, in place of Appendix Q<sup>(2)</sup>.

Serial Number in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	NEW SUB-SOIL WATER ASSESSMENT.					
		Dry Crop.		Bágáyat.		Total.	
		Acres.*	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
1	Vejalpur ...	34	39	...	...	34	39
12	Karmád ...	36	22	...	...	36	22
15	Derol ...	53	53	...	...	55	54
	Old rice ...	2	1	...	...	55	54
25	Sukaltirth ...	...	...	1,126	2,097	1,126	2,097
32	Tráasmadh ...	19	12	...	...	19	12
33	Trálsa ...	41	24	...	...	41	24
38	Chamárgám ...	4	6	...	...	4	6
42	Kadod ...	...	...	22	30	22	30
57	Dyádra ...	15	11	...	...	15	11
59	Pípalia ...	8	4	...	...	8	4
60	Pariej ...	50	44	...	...	50	44
61	Sitpon ...	26	20	...	...	26	20
63	Kárela ...	6	8	...	...	6	8
80	Nikora ...	5	4	156	200	161	204
	Total ...	297	247	} 1,304	2,327	1,603	2,575
	Old rice ...	2	1				

63. In the taluka under report Kacha or Wada lands are allowed free of assessment up to 10 gunthas; I would therefore recommend that the existing Wadas may be continued to the holders free of assessment up to 10 gunthas.

Kachas.

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

Trees.

Guarantee.

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

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

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

Acting Deputy Superintendent,  
Gujarát Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX A.

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

Year.	Early Rain (1st January to 10th April.)		Auto-Monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August.)		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 31st October.)		Late Rains, 22nd October to 31st December.		Total.		REMARKS.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1888 ... ..	0.10	1	...	...	12.40	23	5.97	10	0.49	1	18.96	35	Rainfall much below average. Kharif rain favourable in the beginning, but scanty at end of July. August rain beneficial and prospects generally improved. September-October rain was almost absent and all crops suffered. The cyclonic storms in November were, however, most opportune and gave relief season fair on the whole.
1889 ... ..	0.15	1	0.82	2	25.15	22	7.61	10	...	...	33.73	35	Fall below average, sowing rain sufficient. August rain favourable though slightly injurious to young bajri and cotton which had to be resown in places. September rain deficient for rice. October rain good for standing kharif, as well as for rabi cultivation. Season on the whole very good and cotton yielded a bumper crop.
1890 ... ..	...	...	0.68	1	20.70	27	5.51	9	...	...	26.98	37	Rain below average. Sowing rain seasonable and sufficient. July rain though light fell at seasonable intervals. August rain beneficial to standing crops though insufficient for rice, especially in Ankleshvar. Rain in September very useful to kharif crops and for rabi sowings. Very little rain fell subsequently and rabi crops suffered from want of moisture. Kharif outturn fair. Season on the whole fair.
1891 ... ..	...	...	...	...	45.78	25	12.86	13	...	...	58.64	38	Rainfall above average. Sowing rain favourable. Cyclonic rain at end of July injurious necessitating resowing in places. The break that followed was valuable for resowing and for growth of crops. September rain seasonable and useful. No rain fell afterwards. Season favourable on the whole.
1892 ... ..	...	...	0.41	1	19.74	26	18.33	23	0.64	2	39.12	52	Fall up to average. Sowing rain useful. August rain being seasonably relieved, by short breaks at intervals, proved very beneficial to standing crops. Rain in September slightly excessive for crops ready for harvest. Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi was carried on favourably during October. On the whole season good.
1893 ... ..	0.20	1	0.60	1	44.15	29	6.61	14	0.59	2	52.24	47	Rain exceeded the average. Sowing rain too heavy. Break following too short and on it supervened another burst of heavy rain. After a useful break a seasonable fall came late in August. September full light, but useful. Rabi crops were favoured by the light rains of October and November, but standing kharif would have done better without it. Rabi crops suffered from cloudy weather in February and March.
1894 ... ..	0.23	1	...	...	36.11	32	19.15	17	10.00	4	65.49	54	Rainfall far above average. Sowing rain sufficient. July rain very heavy, destroying seedlings and necessitating resowing. Break in August favourable, but the heavy rain of September injured cotton and jowari. October rain again very heavy necessitating resowings which were done in November. The season though irregular was not bad.
1895 ... ..	...	...	...	...	25.05	35	2.83	12	0.96	1	28.84	48	Fall much below average. Sowing rain timely and sufficient. August rain beneficial to kharif as well for rabi preparations. Conditions changed in September, the fall being very insufficient for all crops, specially rice and rabi sowing. Normal rain of October though too late for rice was useful for other kharif crops and rabi seedlings. No rain afterwards.
1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	61.68	34	7.75	10	0.56	2	69.99	46	Rain far exceeded the average. Sowing rain sufficient, but the extraordinary heavy fall of July rotted cotton and other crops and all tillage operations were at a standstill. The break in the second half of August was very useful to standing kharif crops and for resowings of cotton and til. September rain very deficient for resown crops and for rabi sowings. No rain in October and kharif crops suffered. Light showers of November and December were beneficial to rabi crops.
1897 ... ..	...	...	...	...	26.71	28	15.69	23	...	...	42.34	51	Rain above average. Sowing rain insufficient in the beginning. Retarded sowings were made in July. Falls of August and September good and crops flourished. October rain also seasonable and useful. No rain afterwards and rabi crops suffered. Heavy showers in February did some good.
Average ... ..	0.07	...	0.26	1	31.76	28	10.22	14	1.32	1	43.63	44	

APPENDIX B.

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

Taluka.	CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED AREA.																	CROPS.																			
	Number and Area of Villages.						Area for which Agricultural Statistics are available.											Cereals.						Pulses.													
	Government.		Allotted.		Total.		Villages.	Area in Acres.	Percentage of Column 9 on the Gross Area.	Area cultivated.				Area uncultivated.			Jowari.	Bajri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse Grains.		Others.	Total.	Tur.	Gram.	Mug and Udid.										
	Number.	Area in Acres.	Number.	Area in Acres.	Number.	Area in Acres.				Cropped (net).		Fallow.	Total.	Available for Cultivation.	Not available for Cultivation.						Total.	Acres.						Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
										Irrigated.	Not Irrigated.				Forest.	Others.																					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28										
Broach ... ..	102	185,048	...	...	102	185,048	102	185,048	...	258	110,004	20,375	13,145	1,921	...	51,090	53,011	24,283	800	7,353	4,143	802	8	87,439	3,003	57	103										
Percentages on gross area cropped :-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.83	0.77	0.01	3.73	0.72	...	38.00	2.70	0.05	0.09									

Crops—continued.

Taluka.	Pulses—continued.			Orchard and Garden Produce.				Drugs and Narcotics.			Condiments and Spices.	Sugar-cane.	Oil-seeds.						Dyes.	Fibres.			Miscellaneous.	Gross Area cropped.	Deduct Area twice cropped.	Remainder cropped.
	Meth and Kaurth.	Others.	Total.	Vegetables.	Green Fodder.	Fruit-trees.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.			Sesame.	Linseed.	Castor-oil Seed.	Safflower Seed.	Others.	Total.		Cotton.	Others.	Total.				
Broach ... ..	126	15,947	19,236	928	2,036	482	4,040	2,115	...	2,115	79	45	4,170	...	280	...	...	4,450	4	43,762	29	48,761	29	111,192	29	111,163
Percentages ... ..	0.13	14.84	17.30	0.84	2.37	0.43	3.64	1.00	...	1.00	0.07	0.04	3.75	...	0.25	...	...	4.00	...	39.89	0.03	39.86	0.03	100	...	...

**APPENDIX C.**

*Statement showing the Villages in which the Principal Weekly Bazárs are held in the Broach Táluka.*

Number.	Villages.	Days on which Bazár is held.	WEEKLY SALES.		Chief Articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	
1	Kadod (Tavra) ...	Hindu month of Vaisakh every 21st year.	Nearly every description of articles of domestic utility.	4,000	
2	Bhadbhut ...	Hindu month of Bhadurwa every 19th year.	Do. do. ...	5,000	
3	Sukultirth ...	Hindu month of Kartic every year.	Do. do. ...	4,000	

**APPENDIX D.**

*Detail of Population according to Occupation by Percentages.*

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.								NON-AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.				
Having Interest in Land.					Labourers.			Total Agricultural Population.	Crafts.	Unskilled Labour.	Others.	Total Non-agricultural Population.
Land Occupants not cultivating.	Land Occupants cultivating.	Tenants and Sharers cultivating.	Others.	Total.	Farm Servants.	Field Labourers and Crop-Watchers.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.29	20.41	20.84	16.80	59.34	5.61	16.30	21.91	81.25	3.21	7.85	7.69	18.75

APPENDIX E.

Detail of Population according to Religion and Education.

Sex.	As per Village Census.	Percentage on total Population able to read or learning.	RELIGION.								
			Hindu Castes.					Musalmán Sects.	Christians.	Pársis.	Others.
			Kanbis.	Kolis.	Kachius.	Bráhmíns.	Others.				
Males ... ..	34,801	32.36	2,946	2,673	235	1,208	17,585	10,127	2	25	
Females ... ..	34,651	3.95	2,789	2,667	199	1,236	17,572	10,166	...	22	
Total ... ..	69,452	18.20	5,735	5,340	434	2,444	35,157	20,293	2	47	

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural Stock Government Villages in the Broach Taluka.

No. of Villages.	Year.	CATTLE.											Horses and Ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	PLOUGHS.		CARTS.		Cropped Land per pair of Plough Cattle.
		For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk Cattle.		Young Stock.		Total.				Small.	Large (i.e. of over 2 Cattle).	For Passengers.	For Produce and Goods.	
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull-buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo-calves.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
102	1887-88 ...	10,933	...	20	15	101	5	1,754	7,181	3,301	4,459	27,829	526	5,126	4,149	5,744	...	702	3,748	20.5
102	1897-98 ...	10,700	...	43	23	594	63	2,237	7,373	2,993	4,513	28,539	683	5,801	7,105	5,078	...	958	3,725	20.6



APPENDIX G.

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

Number of Villages.	Shops.	Oil-presses.	LOOMS.		COTTON SAW-GINS.		Births.	Deaths.	Vaccination.	Liquor shops.	Tālim-khānās.	Dharm-shālas.	TEMPLES.	
			Cotton.	Woollen.	Hand-gins.	Steam-gins.							Hindu.	Musal-mān.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
102 ... ..	236	82	15	...	...	12	1893-94 ... 3,869 1894-95 ... 3,792 1895-96 ... 4,317 1896-97 ... 4,475 1897-98 ... 4,818 Total ... 21,269 Average ... 4,254	1893-94 ... 4,521 1894-95 ... 3,410 1895-96 ... 3,737 1896-97 ... 4,296 1897-98 ... 3,822 Total ... 19,786 Average ... 3,957	1893-94 ... 2,262 1894-95 ... 2,055 1895-96 ... 2,014 1896-97 ... 2,342 1897-98 ... 2,178 Total ... 10,881 Average .. 2,176	22	...	40	248	133

APPENDIX H.

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

Number of Villages in which there are Schools.	Tāluka.	LOCAL BOARD.				MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.				PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				REMARKS.
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		
		Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
59 ... ..	Broach ...	59	2,863	1	30	8	1,127	3	202	2	131	2	87	

APPENDIX I.

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

B 476-6

Number of Villages.	Táluka.	Total Numbers cultivated by Occupants or Inámdárs.		Total Numbers cultivated by Occupants or Inámdárs in partnership with others.		Total Numbers cultivated by Sub-tenants on Money-rent.		Total Numbers cultivated by Sub-tenants for Produce of Grain-rent.		Waste Numbers.	Parampok Numbers.	Total Numbers.	
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.			Government.	Inám.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
102	Broach ... ..	16,346	4,401	243	183	1,722	1,068	433	31	496	989	20,229	5,656
	Percentages ...	81	77	1	3	8	19	2	1	3	5	100	100

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing Wells, Budkis, Tank, and other Sources of Water-supply in the Government villages of the Broach Táluka.

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Number of Village.	Year.	WELLS, BUDKIS AND THE LIKE.								TANKS.								OTHER SOURCES.								REMARKS.
		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings, but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
101	1891-92 ... ..	165	2	367	7	157	21	58	20	...	...	...	13	...	279	15	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	11	
102	1896-97 ... ..	185	2	371	10	185	27	47	16	...	...	...	17	...	279	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	12	

## APPENDIX K.

*An Abstract Statement showing Ordinary Sales in the Broach Ta'luka.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total Acres sold.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per Acre for which sold.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times	14	85 17	661 10 8	7 11 11	4,998 0 0	58 8 1	7.55
" II— 11 to 25 " ...	78	289 29	1,506 15 0	5 3 2	35,131 8 0	121 4 1	24.99
" III— 26 to 50 " ...		5	8 1	42 0 0	5 3 6	2,628 0 0	327 7 7
" IV— 51 to 100 " ...	3	3 36	19 8 0	5 0 0	3,577 0 0	917 2 10	183.44
" V— 101 to 250 " ...							
Total ...	100	387 3	2,230 1 8	5 12 2	46,334 8 0	119 11 3	20.78

## APPENDIX K v.

*An Abstract Statement showing Sales by Decree of Court in the Broach Ta'luka.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total Acres sold.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per Acre for which sold.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times	17	64 0	428 4 0	6 11 0	2,267 12 0	35 6 11	5.29
" II— 11 to 25 " ...	30	90 21	444 10 0	4 14 7	8,666 8 0	95 11 9	19.49
" III— 26 to 50 " ...		1	1 10	3 4 0	2 9 7	259 0 0	207 3 2
" IV— 51 to 100 " ...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
" V— 101 to 250 " ...							
Total ...	48	155 31	876 2 0	5 9 11	11,193 4 0	71 13 11	12.77

## APPENDIX L.

*An Abstract Statement showing Simple Mortgages in the Broach Ta'luka.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total Acres mortgaged.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per Acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times	10	52 21	321 10 0	6 1 11	2,413 0 0	45 15 0	7.50
" II— 11 to 25 " ...	27	201 15	630 0 0	3 2 0	10,259 0 0	50 15 1	16.28
" III— 26 to 50 " ...	9	33 16	145 4 0	4 5 7	4,511 8 0	135 1 2	31.06
" IV— 51 to 100 " ...	3	5 18	30 6 0	5 9 2	1,697 0 0	311 6 0	55.86
" V— 101 to 150 " ...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
Total ...	49	292 30	1,127 4 0	3 13 7	18,880 8 0	64 7 10	16.73

## APPENDIX L.

*An Abstract Statement showing Mortgages with Possession in the Broach Ta'luka.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total Acres mortgaged.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per Acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times.	14	68.29	510 14 0	7 6 11	8,550 0 0	51 10 5	6.94
„ II— 11 to 25 „ ...	52	228.13	1,017 8 0	4 7 3	17,518 0 0	76 11 7	17.21
„ III— 26 to 50 „ ...	28	93.7	512 8 0	5 8 0	16,568 0 0	177 13 0	32.32
„ IV— 51 to 100 „ ...	3	5.39	29 8 0	4 15 4	2,499 0 0	418 3 10	84.71
„ V— 101 to 150 „ ...	3	4.34	14 10 0	3 0 2	1,655 0 0	341 3 9	113.16
Total ...	100	401.2	2,085 0 0	5 8 2	41,790 0 0	104 2 10	20.08

## APPENDIX M.

*An Abstract Statement showing Sublettings in the Broach Ta'luka.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total Acres sublet.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total sum for which sublet.	Average rate per Acre for which sublet.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sublet.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 5 times...	44	273.20	1,802 14 0	6 9 5	3,383 11 0	12 5 11	1.87
„ II— 6 to 10 „ ...	7	44.2	164 14 0	3 11 10	1,145 0 0	28 15 10	6.94
„ III— 11 to 25 „ ...	5	19.16	95 6 0	4 14 7	1,743 0 0	89 13 6	18.27
„ IV— 26 to 50 „ ...	2	2.5	8 8 0	4 0 0	265 0 0	124 10 3	31.17
„ V— above 50 „ ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Total ...	58	339.3	2,071 10 0	6 1 9	6,536 11 0	19 4 5	8.15

## APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Broach Taluka.

Years.	LBS. OF 39 TOLAS PER RUPEE.							
	Wheat.	Rice in husks.	Tur.	Jowar.	Bajri.	Sesame.	Cotton (seed).	Cotton (seed).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1865-66 ...	17½	23½	11½	18½	17½	10½	...	...
1866-67 ...	18½	25½	15	21½	20½	11½	...	...
1867-68 ...	18½	26½	16½	24½	22½	12½	...	...
1868-69 ...	17½	32½	18½	21	20½	15½	...	9½
1869-70 ...	24½	31½	18½	29½	29½	14½	...	8½
Average ...	19	27½	16	23	22	12½	...	9
1870-71 ...	27½	41	19½	31½	29½	16½	...	13
1871-72 ...	29½	36½	18½	41	32½	16½	...	9½
1872-73 ...	28½	32½	17½	43½	31½	16½	...	9½
1873-74 ...	32½	34½	23½	43½	41	14½	...	11½
1874-75 ...	31½	32½	21½	43½	41	15	...	11½
1875-76 ...	32½	34½	32½	21½	34½	13½	11½	12½
1876-77 ...	18½	29½	26½	22½	21½	13	13½	11½
1877-78 ...	23½	29½	18½	27½	27½	13	11½	12
1878-79 ...	19½	27½	16½	21½	19½	11	11½	10½
1879-80 ...	16½	29½	17½	22½	20½	11½	11½	10½
Average ...	26	32½	21	32	29½	14	11½	11½
1880-81 ...	23½	38½	23½	36½	32½	14½	10	10½
1881-82 ...	34½	41	32½	46½	41	16½	11½	11½
1882-83 ...	29½	36½	23½	36½	32½	16½	10½	11½
1883-84 ...	25½	41	29½	38½	32½	16½	10½	11½
1884-85 ...	27½	32½	27½	29½	32½	15	10½	11
1885-86 ...	32½	36½	25½	41	35½	16½	10½	11½
1886-87 ...	32½	41	27½	34½	34½	16	11½	11½
1887-88 ...	23½	36½	27½	34½	32½	15½	11½	10½
1888-89 ...	27½	36½	27½	29½	27½	13½	9½	10½
1889-90 ...	23½	30½	20½	35½	28	11½	10½	9½
Average ...	28	37	26½	36½	32½	15	10½	11
1890-91 ...	27	32	27½	36½	33½	13½	9½	12
1891-92 ...	21½	37½	26½	32½	30	12½	11½	13
1892-93 ...	24½	31½	20	33½	29	11½	14½	9½
1893-94 ...	25½	...	24½	32	28½	11	9½	11½
1894-95 ...	27½	65½	25½	35½	33	12½	13½	12
1895-96 ...	33	32½	25½	37½	34½	13	10½	10½
1896-97 ...	23½	30½	20½	29	25½	12½	11	12
1897-98 ...	17	29	15	21½	19½	13	11½	14½
Average ...	25	37	23	32½	29	12½	11½	12

APPENDIX O.

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

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

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (IN A.M.).			TOTAL LAND GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND IN A.M.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from auction-sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment, Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for Collections, Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.			
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1865-66	95,632	4,34,368	...	...	...	4,34,368	2,503	15,473	2,042	17,857	73,282	17,097	116,932	5,23,123	4,53,507	...	...	...
1866-67	95,847	4,59,773	...	...	...	4,59,773	2,216	13,225	2,293	17,665	73,320	17,094	115,927	5,46,318	4,79,160	...	...	...
1867-68	103,470	4,63,815	...	...	...	4,63,815	2,273	13,560	2,697	19,733	81,938	19,421	130,482	5,79,313	5,05,933	...	...	...
1868-69	105,865	5,01,669	3,089	...	3,089	4,98,589	2,797	29,830	2,302	19,757	90,899	27,931	130,419	6,22,308	5,29,322	...	...	...
1869-70	107,060	5,07,462	...	...	...	5,07,462	3,801	21,629	2,788	19,785	1,03,714	31,601	130,018	6,32,945	5,41,788	...	...	...
Average	102,775	4,77,405	616	...	616	4,76,780	2,919	18,783	2,524	18,993	84,613	22,629	124,687	5,60,801	5,01,943	...	...	...
1870-71	105,734	5,59,850	87,000	...	87,000	4,72,850	6,991	33,738	494	19,975	99,491	24,080	132,700	6,93,080	4,98,324	...	...	...
1871-72	105,431	5,49,309	...	...	...	5,49,309	7,057	34,233	523	19,748	93,099	24,545	132,236	6,82,191	5,74,877	...	...	...
1872-73	106,727	5,51,025	50	...	50	5,50,975	6,461	29,808	801	19,730	93,217	24,747	131,927	6,78,045	5,76,623	...	...	...
1873-74	106,632	5,56,199	550	...	550	5,55,649	2,726	12,822	487	19,732	93,039	24,537	128,692	6,67,060	5,60,673	...	...	...
1874-75	106,960	5,55,740	766	...	766	5,54,974	2,273	11,939	649	19,734	85,131	24,653	129,963	6,65,810	5,30,176	...	...	...
1875-76	107,366	5,55,790	1,915	...	1,915	5,53,875	1,831	10,777	451	19,726	93,251	24,721	128,923	6,64,818	5,79,047	...	...	...
1876-77	107,954	5,56,853	2,372	...	2,372	5,53,981	1,634	9,417	623	19,947	99,153	24,911	128,835	6,65,423	5,78,715	...	...	...
1877-78	107,123	5,55,696	2,799	...	2,799	5,52,897	1,750	10,455	610	19,949	99,152	24,910	128,822	6,65,303	5,78,317	...	...	...
1878-79	107,184	5,56,153	3,627	...	3,627	5,52,526	1,659	9,839	1,219	19,953	99,156	24,953	128,796	6,65,148	5,78,697	...	...	...
1879-80	107,290	5,56,533	4,195	...	4,195	5,52,338	1,548	9,467	464	20,023	99,155	24,955	128,881	6,65,150	5,77,749	...	...	...
Average	106,661	5,55,364	10,377	...	10,377	5,44,987	3,393	17,254	632	19,851	98,686	24,791	129,005	6,71,203	5,70,410	...	...	...
1881-81	107,233	5,56,248	4,393	...	4,393	5,51,855	1,603	9,756	533	20,022	99,130	24,955	128,858	6,65,134	5,77,643	...	...	...
1881-82	107,085	5,54,958	4,269	...	4,269	5,50,689	1,751	11,045	1,171	20,023	99,136	24,955	128,869	6,65,139	5,76,815	...	...	...
1882-83	107,141	5,15,340	5,524	...	5,524	5,49,816	1,678	10,434	559	19,991	99,097	24,944	128,910	6,64,871	5,75,319	...	...	...
1883-84	107,174	5,55,383	6,415	...	6,415	5,48,968	1,601	10,093	790	19,939	99,078	24,951	128,764	6,64,599	5,74,659	...	...	...
1884-85	107,368	5,56,106	7,203	...	7,203	5,48,903	1,399	9,367	369	19,998	99,085	24,946	128,765	6,64,507	5,74,217	...	...	...
1885-86	107,059	5,54,231	7,305	...	7,305	5,46,926	1,722	11,131	404	19,998	99,094	24,946	128,779	6,64,396	5,72,276	...	...	...
1886-87	106,980	5,54,143	6,953	...	6,953	5,47,190	1,734	11,361	461	19,996	99,024	24,943	128,760	6,64,528	5,72,594	...	...	...
1887-88	107,193	5,45,330	7,654	...	7,654	5,47,686	1,351	8,423	702	20,013	99,445	24,945	128,556	6,63,198	5,73,313	...	...	...
1888-89	107,212	5,45,656	7,833	...	7,833	5,47,823	1,317	8,337	406	19,940	99,026	24,944	128,469	6,62,909	5,73,173	...	...	...
1889-90	107,233	5,55,239	8,155	...	8,155	5,47,144	1,269	7,854	517	19,940	99,027	24,945	128,443	6,62,210	5,72,606	...	...	...
Average	107,168	5,55,266	6,573	...	6,573	5,46,693	1,647	9,771	631	19,991	99,103	24,947	128,766	6,64,140	5,74,261	...	...	...
1890-91	107,334	5,55,704	8,246	...	8,246	5,47,458	1,209	7,432	646	19,041	99,031	24,942	128,484	6,62,167	5,73,046	...	...	...
1891-93	107,326	5,55,670	8,754	...	8,754	5,46,916	1,208	7,427	307	19,941	99,031	24,942	128,475	6,62,128	5,72,165	...	...	...
1892-93	107,591	5,56,032	9,031	...	9,031	5,47,001	1,150	7,156	434	19,939	99,015	24,934	128,479	6,63,208	5,72,359	...	...	...
1893-94	107,477	5,56,396	9,480	31	9,511	5,46,885	1,053	6,743	195	19,936	99,008	24,931	128,466	6,63,152	5,72,011	...	...	...
1894-95	107,534	5,56,536	10,045	...	10,045	5,46,491	661	3,700	93	19,933	95,993	24,923	128,128	6,62,219	5,71,507	...	...	...
1895-96	107,594	5,47,611	9,675	...	9,675	5,47,936	664	3,719	87	19,929	98,063	24,916	128,187	6,60,285	5,72,939	...	...	...
1896-97	107,616	5,57,729	9,365	...	9,365	5,48,364	643	3,601	264	19,832	95,974	24,916	128,191	6,60,304	5,73,544	...	...	...
1897-98	107,604	5,56,113	9,077	...	9,077	5,47,035	617	3,607	128	19,928	96,972	24,916	128,177	6,58,691	5,72,079	...	...	...
Average	107,488	5,55,598	9,209	4	9,313	5,47,373	904	6,423	263	19,935	95,997	24,923	128,327	6,61,008	5,72,571	...	...	...

Effect of Revision Settlement Proposal

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMER SURVEY.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatha.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice water.	Bhatha and Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group I.</i>			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Vejalpur*	I	7 0	...	...	159	948	5 14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	948	5 14 10
2	Dungri	I	7 0	...	...	427	2,461	5 12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	427	2,461	5 12 3
3	All Pati	I	7 0	...	...	266	1,623	6 1 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	266	1,623	6 1 7
4	Kanbiwaga	I	7 0	...	...	276	1,687	6 1 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	276	1,687	6 1 10
5	Kasak Pati	I	7 0	...	...	297	1,720	5 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	297	1,720	5 12 8
6	Mojampur	I	7 0	...	...	32	171	5 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	171	5 5 6
Total of Group I			...	...	...	1,457	8,605	5 14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,457	8,605	5 14 6
<i>Group II.</i>			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Kukarwada	II	6 8	5 8	9 0	858	3,840	4 7 9	...	...	...	27	387	14 5 4	885	4,227	4 12 7
8	Dehegam	II	6 8	...	...	1,628	8,746	5 5 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,628	8,746	5 5 11
9	Manubar	II	6 8	...	...	1,894	9,921	5 3 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,894	9,921	5 3 10
10	Kantharia	II	6 8	...	...	1,137	5,531	4 13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,137	5,531	4 13 10
11	Sherpura	II	6 8	...	...	353	1,857	5 4 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	353	1,857	5 4 2
12	Karnad	II	6 8	...	...	1,038	5,435	5 3 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,038	5,435	5 3 9
13	Wahain	II	6 8	5 8	...	1,447	7,595	5 4 0	5	1	8 12 10	...	...	...	1,448	7,599	5 4 0
14	Sarnar	II	6 8	...	...	592	3,297	5 9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	592	3,297	5 9 1
15	Derol	II	6 8	5 8	...	2,246	11,791	5 4 0	3	24	13 5 10	...	...	...	2,249	11,835	5 4 2
16	Mahudala	II	6 8	...	...	760	3,758	4 15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	760	3,758	4 15 1
17	Kasad*	II	6 8	...	...	1,675	8,363	4 15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,675	8,363	4 15 11
18	Chiwaj	II	6 8	...	...	1,154	6,182	5 5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,154	6,182	5 5 9
19	Allpor	II	6 8	...	...	179	1,071	5 15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	179	1,071	5 15 9
20	Nadeiv	II	6 8	...	...	618	3,180	5 2 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	618	3,180	5 2 4
21	Bholiv	II	6 8	...	...	503	2,549	5 1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	503	2,549	5 1 1
22	Jhadeswar*	II	6 8	...	...	1,334	6,894	5 2 7	...	...	...	16	156	9 14 6	1,350	7,050	5 3 7
23	Wardala	II	6 8	...	...	914	4,902	5 5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	914	4,902	5 5 10
24	Tavra	II	6 8	...	6 0	2,386	12,412	5 3 11	...	...	...	527	2,828	4 12 9	2,913	15,240	5 2 8
25	Sukulkirth*	II	6 8	6 8	8 0	857	3,782	4 6 2	...	...	...	365	2,808	10 9 7	2,241	14,588	6 0 2
						11,119	7,738	6 14 6									
26	Karjan	II	6 8	...	...	868	4,607	5 4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	868	4,607	5 4 11
27	Haldharwa	II	6 8	...	...	1,375	7,900	5 11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,375	7,900	5 11 11
28	Luwara	II	6 8	...	...	517	2,789	5 6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	517	2,789	5 6 4
29	Waguma*	II	6 8	...	...	372	1,930	5 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	372	1,930	5 3 0
30	Paguthan	II	6 8	...	...	1,076	5,430	5 0 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,076	5,430	5 0 9
31	Kothl	II	6 8	...	...	1,402	6,702	4 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,402	6,702	4 12 6
32	Trilasmadh*	II	6 8	...	...	655	3,685	5 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	655	3,685	5 10 0
33	Trilasa	II	6 8	...	...	2,669	13,628	5 1 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,669	13,628	5 1 8
34	Hingla	II	6 8	...	...	938	4,573	4 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	938	4,573	4 14 0
35	Kuradar	II	6 8	...	...	694	3,572	5 2 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	694	3,572	5 2 4
36	Bori	II	6 8	...	...	896	4,762	5 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	896	4,762	5 5 0

on Government unoccupied Land.

By Revision Survey.														Percentage Increase or Decrease.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatha.			Total.					
Dry-crop, rice (soil and water) and garden.	Bhatha.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. Rs. a. p.	Rs. Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. Rs. a. p.	Rs. Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. Rs. a. p.	Rs. Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. Rs. a. p.	Rs. Rs. a. p.			
7 0	...	162	1,021	6 4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	1,021	6 4 10	+6.27	Vejalpur*	1
7 0	...	428	2,637	6 2 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	428	2,637	6 2 7	+7.15	Dungri ...	2
7 0	...	266	1,675	6 4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	266	1,675	6 4 9	+3.20	All Pati ...	3
7 0	...	276	1,662	6 0 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	276	1,662	6 0 4	-1.48	Kanbiwaga ...	4
...	...	296	1,682	5 10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	296	1,682	5 10 11	-2.21	Kasak Pati ...	5
7 0	...	30	152	5 1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	152	5 1 1	-11.11	Mojampur ...	6
...	...	1,458	8,829	6 0 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,458	8,829	6 0 11	+2.69	Total of Group I ...	
<i>Group II.</i>																
5 8	9 0	649	4,294	5 0 11	...	...	...	27	418	15 8 4	876	4,713	5 6 1	+11.50	Kukarwada ...	7
5 8	...	1,621	8,436	5 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,621	8,436	5 3 3	-3.54	Dehegam ...	8
5 8	...	1,890	9,459	5 0 1	N. 4	21	5 8 2	...	...	...	1,894	9,480	5 0 1	-4.45	Mannber ...	9
5 8	...	1,139	5,931	5 3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,139	5,931	5 3 4	+7.23	Kantharia ...	10
5 8	...	354	1,806	5 1 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	354	1,806	5 1 8	-2.75	Shorpura ...	11
5 8	...	1,038	5,314	5 1 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,038	5,314	5 1 11	-2.23	Karmad ...	12
5 8	...	1,447	7,309	5 0 10	N. 0	...	...	...	...	...	1,448	7,313	5 0 10	-3.78	Wahadu ...	13
5 8	...	592	2,965	5 0 2	O. 1	4	6 2 3	...	...	...	592	2,965	5 0 2	-10.67	Sarnar ...	14
5 8	...	2,245	11,628	5 2 11	N. 0	20	5 0 2	...	...	...	2,247	11,648	5 2 11	-1.50	Derol ...	15
5 8	...	760	3,791	4 15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	760	3,791	4 15 10	+0.88	Mahudala ...	16
5 8	...	1,075	3,876	5 1 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,075	3,876	5 1 11	+2.55	Kasad* ...	17
5 8	...	1,154	5,550	4 12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,154	5,550	4 12 11	-10.22	Chawaj ...	18
5 8	...	180	974	5 6 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	974	5 6 7	-0.06	Allpor ...	19
5 8	...	619	3,161	5 1 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	619	3,161	5 1 8	-0.60	Nadelav ...	20
5 8	...	503	2,755	5 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	503	2,755	5 7 9	+8.20	Bholav ...	21
5 8	10	1,336	6,837	5 1 11	...	...	...	16	168	9 14 0	1,352	6,995	5 2 10	-0.78	Jhadeswar* ...	22
5 8	...	914	4,931	5 6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	914	4,931	5 6 4	+0.59	Wardala ...	23
5 8	7 0	2,365	12,344	5 2 10	...	...	...	527	2,726	5 2 9	2,892	14,070	5 2 10	+0.20	Tavra ...	24
5 8	10 0	850	4,499	5 4 9	...	...	...	265	3,338	12 9 3	2,341	18,313	8 2 9	+27.09	Sukulirth* ...	25
5 8	...	868	4,192	4 13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	868	4,192	4 13 3	-9.01	Karjan ...	26
5 8	...	1,375	7,526	5 7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,375	7,526	5 7 7	-4.73	Haldharwa ...	27
5 8	...	517	2,692	5 3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	517	2,692	5 3 4	-3.48	Luwara ...	28
5	...	372	1,887	5 1 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	372	1,887	5 1 2	-2.23	Waguna* ...	29
5	...	1,076	5,431	5 0 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,076	5,431	5 0 9	+0.02	Paguthan ...	30
5 8	...	1,404	7,132	5 1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,404	7,132	5 1 3	+6.42	Kothi ...	31
5 8	...	654	3,048	4 10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	654	3,048	4 10 7	-17.29	Tralasmadh* ...	32
5 8	...	2,669	13,186	4 15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,669	13,186	4 15 1	-3.24	Tralasa ...	33
5 8	...	937	4,638	4 15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	937	4,638	4 15 2	+1.42	Hingla ...	34
5 8	...	694	3,443	4 15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	694	3,443	4 15 5	-3.61	Kuwadar ...	35
5 8	...	895	4,623	5 2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	895	4,623	5 2 8	-2.92	Bori ...	36



Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMER SURVEY.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatia.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice water.	Bhatia and Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group II.—contd.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
87	Aldhar	II	6 8	—	—	1,652	9,153	5 8 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,652	9,153	5 8 5
88	Chamráwám Kásulpur	II	6 8	—	—	2,040	10,903	5 5 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,040	10,903	5 5 6
89	Hasanpur An-guria	II	6 8	—	—	344	1,975	5 11 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	344	1,975	5 11 10
90	Umra	II	6 8	—	—	707	3,876	5 7 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	707	3,876	5 7 9
91	Kavitha	II	6 8	—	—	1,452	7,965	5 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,452	7,965	5 8 0
92	Kadod*	II	6 8	—	8 0	178	—	8 1 5	—	—	—	46	438	9 8 4	68	416	9 8 11
93	Kánsia*	III	6 0	—	9 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,904	16,505	8 4 5	1,904	16,505	8 4 5
94	Barbhátha*	III	6 0	—	10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	766	8,116	10 9 6	766	8,116	10 9 6
95	Sarpnudin*	III	6 0	—	10 0	20	116	5 12 10	—	—	—	122	1,522	12 7 7	142	1,638	11 8 7
96	Sakarapur	III	6 0	—	9 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	759	6,002	7 14 6	759	6,002	7 14 6
97	Taria*	III	6 0	—	7 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,059	6,565	6 3 7	1,059	6,565	6 3 7
98	Palaria	III	6 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
99	Dhustaria	III	6 0	—	6 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	656	3,829	6 14 6	656	3,829	6 14 6
100	Lasán	III	6 0	—	—	690	2,846	4 12 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	690	2,846	4 12 0
101	Hinglot	III	6 0	5 0	—	1,024	5,067	4 15 2	1	5	7 13 3	—	—	—	1,025	5,073	4 15 2
102	Detrol	III	6 0	—	—	690	3,515	5 2 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	690	3,515	5 2 8
103	Wáni	III	6 0	—	—	1,626	8,572	4 11 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,626	8,572	4 11 1
104	Vesarda	III	6 0	—	—	715	3,538	4 15 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	715	3,538	4 15 2
105	Wadra	III	6 0	—	—	625	2,536	4 14 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	625	2,536	4 14 10
106	Bákholi	III	6 0	—	—	433	2,095	4 12 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	433	2,095	4 12 6
107	Dyádra	III	6 0	—	—	1,449	7,201	4 15 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,449	7,201	4 15 6
108	Kelod	III	6 0	—	—	1,925	9,975	5 2 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,925	9,975	5 2 11
109	Pipalia	III	6 0	—	—	1,614	8,273	5 3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,614	8,273	5 3 0
110	Pariej	III	6 0	—	—	1,609	7,541	4 11 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,609	7,541	4 11 0
111	Sitpon	III	6 0	—	—	2,084	10,528	5 0 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,084	10,528	5 0 10
112	Parikhet	III	6 0	—	—	1,932	10,361	5 5 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,932	10,361	5 5 10
113	Kárela	III	6 0	—	—	1,873	8,963	4 12 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,873	8,963	4 12 7
114	Padaria	III	6 0	—	—	1,224	6,410	5 3 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,224	6,410	5 3 8
115	Thikaria	III	6 0	—	—	891	4,593	5 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	891	4,593	5 2 6
116	Tankaria	III	6 0	—	—	3,101	15,747	5 1 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,101	15,747	5 1 3
117	Kamboli	III	6 0	—	—	835	4,222	5 0 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	835	4,222	5 0 11
118	Simalia	III	6 0	—	—	731	3,903	5 5 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	731	3,903	5 5 5
119	Pálej	III	6 0	—	—	707	3,421	4 13 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	707	3,421	4 13 5
120	Kisnad	III	6 0	—	—	920	4,737	5 2 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	920	4,737	5 2 5
121	Ghodi	III	6 0	5 0	—	706	3,594	5 1 3	2	12	8 3 2	—	—	—	710	3,606	5 1 3
122	Waredia	III	6 0	—	—	1,026	5,063	4 15 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,026	5,063	4 15 3
123	Kabán	III	6 0	—	—	1,096	5,247	4 13 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,096	5,247	4 13 8
124	Kargat*	III	6 0	—	—	716	3,404	4 12 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	716	3,404	4 12 1
125	Jhangar	III	6 0	—	—	1,471	7,199	4 14 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,471	7,199	4 14 4
126	Bambusar	III	6 0	—	—	476	2,255	4 11 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	476	2,255	4 11 10
127	Sámlod	III	6 0	—	—	1,617	8,343	5 2 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,617	8,343	5 2 7
128	Dabhall	III	6 0	—	—	736	3,689	5 4 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	736	3,689	5 4 7
129	Sidhot	III	6 0	—	—	863	2,714	4 13 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	863	2,714	4 13 2
130	Nikora*	III	6 0	—	8 0	777	3,461	4 7 3	—	—	—	611	4,250	6 15 4	1,456	8,468	5 13 6
131	Angarwar	III	6 0	—	—	499	2,232	4 8 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	499	2,232	4 8 10
132	Shahbad alias Janor*	III	6 0	—	7 0	3,319	16,545	4 15 9	—	—	—	159	1,302	9 3 0	3,478	17,347	5 2 1

85 - Q - continued.

By Revision Survey.																Percentage Increase or Decrease.	Name of Village.	Number.
Serial Number.	Maximum Rates.		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatha.			Total.						
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group II—contd.		
1	5 8	...	1,032	8,727	5 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,032	8,727	5 4 6	-4.45	Aldhar	37	
2	5 8	...	2,040	10,220	5 0 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,040	10,220	5 0 2	-6.36	Channārgām alias Rā-sulpur	38	
3	5 8	...	344	1,843	5 5 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	344	1,843	5 5 1	-6.43	Hasanpur alias An-guri.	39	
4	5 8	...	707	3,528	4 15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	707	3,528	4 15 10	-6.98	Umra	40	
5	5 8	...	1,453	7,618	5 8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,453	7,618	5 8 11	-4.60	Kavitha	41	
6	5 8	10 0	B 22	395	8 13 10	...	...	...	46	645	14 0 4	68	840	13 5 8	+36.36	Kadod*	42	
7	5 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,993	16,422	8 3 10	1,993	16,422	8 3 10	-0.50	Kānsia*	43	
8	5 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	774	9,593	12 6 5	774	9,593	12 6 5	+18.26	Borbhātha*	44	
9	5 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	1,771	13 7 7	142	1,771	13 7 7	+8.13	Sarphudin*	45	
10	5 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	762	8,032	10 8 9	762	8,032	10 8 9	+23.23	Sakarapur	46	
11	5 8	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	6,635	8 2 4	1,000	6,635	8 2 4	+31.53	Taria*	47	
12	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	Polaria*	48	
13	5 8	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	555	4,385	7 14 5	555	4,385	7 14 5	+14.52	Dhuntaria*	49	
14	5 8	...	585	3,069	5 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	585	3,069	5 2 8	+7.94	Dastān	50	
15	5 8	...	1,026	5,229	5 1 7	N. O. 1	4	6 14 3	...	...	...	1,026	5,227	5 1 6	+5.25	Hinglot	61	
16	5 8	...	676	3,445	5 1 7	N. O. 8	16	5 5 2	...	...	...	679	3,466	5 1 8	-1.39	Detrol	52	
17	5 8	...	1,829	9,258	5 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,829	9,256	5 1 0	+7.93	Wānsi	53	
18	5 8	...	716	3,703	5 2 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	716	3,703	5 2 9	+4.66	Vesarda	54	
19	5 8	...	526	2,751	5 3 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	526	2,751	5 3 8	+6.38	Wadva	55	
20	5 8	...	438	1,995	4 8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	438	1,995	4 8 11	-4.77	Bākhholi	56	
21	5 8	...	1,451	7,392	5 1 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,451	7,392	5 1 6	+2.65	Dyādra	57	
22	5 8	...	1,919	9,840	5 2 1	N. 1	3	5 13 4	...	...	...	1,920	9,843	5 2 0	-1.32	Kelod	58	
23	5 8	...	1,614	8,043	4 15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,614	8,043	4 15 9	-3.96	Pipalia	59	
24	5 8	...	1,809	7,465	4 10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,809	7,465	4 10 3	-1.01	Pariej	60	
25	5 8	...	2,064	10,334	5 0 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,064	10,334	5 0 1	-1.84	Sitpon	61	
26	5 8	...	1,932	10,181	5 4 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,932	10,181	5 4 4	-1.74	Parkhat	62	
27	5 8	...	1,873	9,230	4 15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,873	9,230	4 15 3	+3.54	Kārala	63	
28	5 8	...	1,224	6,547	5 5 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,224	6,547	5 5 7	+3.14	Padaria	64	
29	5 8	...	891	4,476	5 0 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	891	4,476	5 0 5	-2.55	Thikaria	65	
30	5 3	...	3,100	16,429	5 4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,100	16,429	5 4 10	+4.38	Tanjaria	66	
31	5 8	...	835	4,200	5 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	835	4,200	5 0 6	-0.52	Kamboli	67	
32	5 8	...	731	3,828	5 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	731	3,828	5 8 9	-1.92	Simālia	68	
33	5 8	...	718	3,723	5 3 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	718	3,723	5 3 7	+8.93	Pālej	69	
34	5 8	...	919	4,770	5 3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	919	4,770	5 3 1	+0.70	Kisnad	70	
35	5 8	...	709	3,729	5 4 2	O. 1	12	8 9 11	...	...	...	710	3,741	5 4 4	+3.74	Ghodi	71	
36	5 8	...	1,026	5,078	4 15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,026	5,078	4 15 2	-0.10	Waredia	72	
37	5 8	...	1,095	5,242	4 12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,095	5,242	4 12 7	-0.10	Kahān	73	
38	5 8	...	717	3,623	5 0 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	717	3,623	5 0 10	+6.43	Kargat*	74	
39	5 8	...	1,471	7,429	5 0 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,471	7,429	5 0 10	+8.19	Jhangar	75	
40	5 8	...	475	2,415	5 1 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	475	2,415	5 1 4	+7.10	Bambuar	76	
41	5 6	...	1,616	8,395	5 3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,616	8,395	5 3 1	+0.62	Samlod	77	
42	5 8	...	736	3,800	5 4 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	736	3,800	5 4 1	-0.51	Dabhali	78	
43	5 8	...	663	2,478	4 6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	663	2,478	4 6 5	-8.70	Sidhot*	79	
44	5 8	10 0	688	3,236	4 11 3	...	...	...	611	6,707	11 1 2	1,456	11,363	7 13 10	+35.13	Nikora*	80	
45	5 8	10 0	157	1,359	8 10 0	...	...	...	73	856	10 15 7	666	3,085	5 7 3	+26.35	Angaresar	81	
46	5 8	10 0	3,321	17,180	5 2 0	...	...	...	159	1,977	13 6 11	3,480	19,157	5 8 1	+7.34	Shabbad alias Janor*	82	

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	BY FORMER SURVY.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatthas			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice water.	Bhatthas and Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group II—contd.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
83	Uprali ...	III	6 0	...	...	567	2,973	5 3 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	567	2,973	5 3 11
84	Manch ...	III	6 0	...	...	607	3,225	5 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	607	3,225	5 5 0
85	Segwa ...	III	6 0	...	...	1,124	5,044	4 7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,124	5,044	4 7 10
86	Bharthan alias Khan- ja-dalapur ...	III	6 0	...	...	647	3,238	4 15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	647	3,238	4 15 11
87	Shahpura ...	III	6 0	...	...	889	4,356	5 8 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	889	4,356	5 8 1
88	Nad ...	III	6 0	...	8 0	609	2,710	4 7 2	...	...	...	4	20	7 4 0	613	2,739	4 7 6
	Total of Group II ...		...	...	...	83,315 B 1,208	4,24,345 8,613	5 1 0 7 2 1	7	56	10 11 5	6,934	54,047	7 13 2	91,514	4,87,661	5 5 3
	<i>Group III.</i>																
89	Bhadbhut* ...	IV	5 8	...	...	1,364	5,466	4 5 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,364	5,466	4 5 2
90	Kaswa* ...	IV	5 8	...	...	929	4,100	4 6 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	929	4,100	4 6 7
91	Samni* ...	IV	5 8	...	...	417	1,790	4 4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	417	1,790	4 4 8
92	Navetha ...	IV	5 8	4 8	...	695	3,110	4 7 7	1	7	8 7 0	...	...	...	696	3,117	4 7 8
93	Saukhwad ...	IV	5 8	...	...	791	3,117	3 15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	791	3,117	3 15 1
94	A'mleswar ...	IV	5 8	...	...	3,219	11,980	3 11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,219	11,980	3 11 1
95	A'madra* ...	IV	5 8	...	...	798	3,453	4 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	798	3,453	4 5 3
96	Chold ...	IV	5 8	...	...	1,220	5,173	4 3 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,220	5,173	4 3 10
97	Kurla ...	IV	5 8	...	...	774	3,566	4 9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	774	3,566	4 9 9
98	Alia Bel* ...	IV	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Group III ...		...	...	...	10,106	41,654	4 1 11	1	7	8 7 0	...	...	...	10,107	41,661	4 1 11
	<i>Group IV.</i>																
99	Mand* ...	IV	5 8	...	...	1,852	5,406	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,852	5,406	4 0 0
100	Mehegam ...	IV	5 8	...	...	567	2,272	4 0 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	567	2,272	4 0 1
101	Kesrol ...	IV	5 8	...	...	1,049	4,036	3 13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,049	4,036	3 13 7
102	Eksal ...	IV	5 8	...	...	1,428	5,515	3 13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,428	5,515	3 13 10
	Total of Group IV ...		...	...	...	4,396	17,231	3 14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,396	17,231	3 14 9
	Grand Total ...		...	...	...	99,274 B 1,308	4,91,835 8,613	4 15 3 7 2 1	8	63	10 6 7	6,984	54,647	7 13 2	1,07,474	5,55,168	5 2 3

Explanation:—

N.—New Rice.

O.—Old Rice.

B.—Bhatthas.

\* Villages marked with an asterisk are Maxm and the rest are Bhagdari.

Q—concluded.

BY REVISION SURVEY.																Percentage Increase or Decrease.	Name of Village.	Number.
S. No.	Maximum Rates.		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatha.			Total.						
	Dry-crop, rice (oil and water) and garden.	Bhatha.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
21	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		<i>Group II—contd.</i>		
83	5 8	...	565	2,897	5 1 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	565	2,897	5 1 9	-2'89	Uprali ...	83	
84	5 8	...	608	3,097	5 1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	608	3,097	5 1 3	-4'23	Manch ...	84	
85	5 8	...	1,124	5,751	5 1 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,124	5,751	5 1 10	+14'02	Segwa ...	85	
86	5 8	...	647	3,411	5 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	647	3,411	5 4 3	+5'51	Bharthan <i>alias</i> Khanja-nidpur.	86	
87	5 8	...	839	4,107	4 14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	839	4,107	4 14 4	-5'72	Shahpura...	87	
88	5 8	10 0	611	3,201	5 3 10	...	...	...	5	48	9 9 7	616	3,249	5 4 6	+18'62	Nad ...	88	
			83,169	4,23,508	5 1 6	N. 9	48	5 1 9	7,020	65,772	9 5 11	81,507	5,01,401	5 7 8	+2'81	Total of Group II.		
			B.1,305	12,035	9 8 7	O. 5	40	8 0 0	...	...	...							
																<i>Group III.</i>		
89	4 12	...	1,262	5,490	4 5 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,262	5,490	4 5 7	+0'44	Bhadbhut *	89	
90	4 12	...	929	4,191	4 8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	929	4,191	4 8 2	+2'22	Kiswa *	90	
91	4 12	...	417	1,858	4 7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	417	1,858	4 7 3	+3'30	Samni *	91	
92	4 12	...	697	2,943	4 3 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	697	2,943	4 3 7	-5'38	Navotha ...	92	
93	4 12	...	791	3,268	4 2 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	791	3,268	4 2 1	+4'84	Saukhwad ...	93	
94	4 12	...	3,206	12,669	3 14 11	N. 11	63	5 7 2	...	...	...	3,217	12,669	3 15 0	+6'64	A'mleswar ...	94	
95	4 12	...	788	3,239	4 1 9	N. 9	43	4 12 10	...	...	...	787	3,232	4 1 11	-4'92	A'madra *	95	
96	4 12	...	1,220	4,889	4 0 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,220	4,889	4 0 1	-5'51	Chokad ...	96	
97	4 12	...	775	3,305	4 4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	775	3,305	4 4 8	-7'22	Kuria ...	97	
98	4 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	Alla Bet *	98	
			10,085	41,789	4 2 4	N. 20 O. 0	100	5 4 10	...	...	...	10,105	41,895	4 2 4	+0'56	Total of Group III.		
																<i>Group IV.</i>		
99	4 0	...	1,352	4,870	3 9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,352	4,870	3 9 8	-9'91	Manad *	99	
100	4 0	...	567	1,973	3 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	567	1,973	3 7 8	-13'16	Mehegan ...	100	
101	4 0	...	1,051	3,523	3 5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,051	3,523	3 5 8	-12'75	Kesrol ...	101	
102	4 0	...	1,430	4,792	3 5 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,430	4,792	3 5 7	+13'11	Eksal ...	102	
			4,400	15,158	3 7 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,400	15,158	3 7 1	-12'08	Total of Group IV.		
			99,111	4,90,446	4 15 0	N. 29	162	5 8 10	7,020	65,772	9 5 11	107,470	5,67,283	5 4 5	+2'13	Grand Total.		
			B.1,305	12,035	9 8 7	O. 5	40	7 10 3	...	...	...							

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

Showing Area of Villages for Settlement, with details.

Num-ber.	Name of Village.	BY FORMER SURVEY.						BY REVISION SURVEY.						Popu-lation.
		Former Taluka.	Gross Area including Indm.	Of which not avail-able for Cultivation.	Government Assessed Land.			Gross Area including Indm.	Of which not available for Cultivation.	Government Assessed Land.				
					Occupied.	Unoccupied Waste.				Occupied.	Unoccupied Waste.			
						Area.	Asses-ment.				Area.	Asses-ment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
<b>Group I.</b>														
1	Vejalpur ...	Broach.	1,097	552	159	...	...	1,093	545	162	...	...	...	
2	Dungri ...	Do.	833	141	427	...	3 18	1,093	545	162	...	3 17	...	
3	Ali Fati ...	Do.	526	131	206	...	...	836	141	428	...	...	...	
4	Kanbiwaga ...	Do.	562	203	276	...	...	525	132	268	...	3 17	...	
5	Kaak Pati ...	Do.	647	310	297	...	...	565	207	276	...	...	...	
6	Mojampur ...	Do.	96	60	32	...	...	659	323	296	...	...	...	
	Total ...		3,761	1,397	1,457	...	7 36	3,775	1,711	1,458	...	6 34	...	
<b>Group II.</b>														
7	Kukarwada ...	Broach.	1,374	460	883	...	...	1,314	469	876	...	...	...	
8	Debegam ...	Do.	1,830	135	1,628	...	...	1,838	139	1,621	...	1 6	418	
9	Manubar ...	Do.	2,077	92	1,894	...	...	2,077	92	1,894	...	...	624	
10	Kanbharia ...	Do.	1,282	119	1,137	...	...	1,286	121	1,139	...	...	1,508	
11	Sherputa ...	Do.	419	54	353	...	...	420	54	354	...	...	972	
12	Karmad ...	Do.	1,168	67	1,038	...	...	1,168	67	1,038	...	...	648	
13	Wahalu ...	Do.	1,768	91	1,448	...	...	1,769	92	1,448	...	...	1,024	
14	Sarnar ...	Do.	845	83	592	...	...	868	106	592	...	...	807	
15	Derol ...	Do.	2,712	217	2,249	...	...	2,705	212	2,247	...	...	428	
16	Mahudala ...	Do.	992	57	760	...	...	992	57	760	...	...	671	
17	Kasad ...	Do.	2,134	189	1,675	...	...	2,134	189	1,675	...	...	484	
18	Chawaj ...	Do.	1,429	141	1,154	...	...	1,430	142	1,154	...	...	406	
19	Alipor ...	Do.	349	55	179	...	...	351	57	180	...	...	659	
20	Nadclay ...	Do.	855	72	618	...	...	855	72	619	...	...	125	
21	Bholav ...	Do.	810	76	508	...	...	810	76	503	...	...	237	
22	Jhadeswar ...	Do.	2,543	1,055	1,350	...	4 20	2,543	1,054	1,352	...	...	132	
23	Wardala ...	Do.	1,245	131	914	...	19 98	1,245	130	914	...	4 16	1,700	
24	Tavra ...	Do.	4,570	1,481	2,893	...	2 14	4,570	1,481	2,892	...	19 12	421	
25	Sukucirth ...	Do.	3,698	1,252	2,241	...	5 27	3,699	1,255	2,241	...	3 15	1,804	
26	Karjan ...	Do.	1,126	111	868	...	...	1,126	111	868	...	...	2,495	
27	Haidharva ...	Do.	1,800	148	1,375	...	...	1,800	148	1,375	...	...	532	
28	Luwara ...	Do.	656	63	517	...	...	686	63	517	...	...	618	
29	Wagusna ...	Do.	527	74	372	...	4 19	529	74	372	...	...	339	
30	Paguthan ...	Do.	1,335	98	1,076	...	...	1,335	98	1,076	...	4 19	214	
31	Kothi ...	Do.	1,675	110	1,402	...	...	1,675	108	1,404	...	...	721	
32	Tralsmadh ...	Do.	8-9	73	655	...	...	889	73	654	...	...	667	
33	Trala ...	Do.	3,760	326	2,609	...	1 3	3,761	327	2,609	...	1 8	371	
34	Hingla ...	Do.	1,139	103	938	...	...	1,139	104	937	...	...	1,075	
35	Kuwadar ...	Do.	842	98	694	...	...	843	98	694	...	...	439	
36	Bori ...	Do.	1,098	57	896	...	...	1,097	57	895	...	...	293	
37	Aldhar ...	Do.	2,085	154	1,652	...	...	2,086	154	1,652	...	...	335	
38	Chanargam alias Rasulpur ...	Do.	2,273	186	2,040	...	...	2,273	186	2,040	...	...	803	
39	Hasanpur alias Anguria ...	Do.	529	102	341	...	...	529	101	344	...	...	1,265	
40	Umra ...	Do.	1,006	107	707	...	...	1,006	107	707	...	...	225	
41	Kavatha ...	Do.	1,831	141	1,452	...	...	1,831	140	1,453	...	...	377	
42	Kadod ...	Do.	395	309	68	...	...	395	309	68	...	...	987	
43	Kansia ...	Do.	3,301	1,133	1,994	...	...	3,301	1,280	1,993	...	1 2	112	
44	Borbatha ...	Do.	2,379	1,469	768	...	1 11	2,377	1,480	774	...	...	948	
45	Sarphudin ...	Do.	530	324	142	...	...	530	325	142	...	...	1,751	
46	Sakarapur ...	Do.	2,249	1,385	759	...	...	2,248	1,406	762	...	...	...	
47	Taria ...	Do.	2,742	1,653	1,055	...	...	2,742	1,669	1,060	...	...	451	
48	Polaria ...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	729	
49	Dhuntoria ...	Do.	2,770	1,894	555	...	...	2,770	2,215	455	...	...	1,089	
50	Dasan ...	Do.	1,409	719	569	...	...	1,408	719	595	...	...	262	
51	Hinglet ...	Do.	1,355	139	1,025	...	...	1,355	137	1,027	...	...	671	
52	Detrol ...	Do.	864	70	680	...	...	863	70	679	...	1 1	223	
53	Wansi ...	Do.	2,211	136	1,826	...	...	2,215	136	1,829	...	...	406	
54	Vesarda ...	Do.	1,001	14	715	...	...	1,000	120	710	...	...	252	
55	Wadva ...	Do.	911	246	625	...	...	911	246	626	...	3 13	179	
56	Bahdoli ...	Do.	505	77	438	...	...	506	77	438	...	...	98	
57	Dyadra ...	Do.	1,761	171	1,449	...	...	1,749	165	1,451	...	...	1,081	
58	Kelod ...	Do.	2,709	205	1,925	...	8 24	2,706	207	1,920	...	9 26	864	
59	Pipal ...	Do.	2,056	15	1,614	...	...	2,055	184	1,614	...	...	891	
60	Pariej ...	Do.	1,990	178	1,609	...	...	1,990	178	1,609	...	...	866	
61	Sitpon ...	Do.	2,518	215	2,084	...	...	2,518	229	2,064	...	...	1,270	
62	Parkhet ...	Do.	2,708	165	1,932	...	...	2,708	165	1,932	...	6 31	1,226	
63	Karch ...	Do.	2,147	149	1,873	...	...	2,147	149	1,873	...	...	790	

APPENDIX Q<sup>o</sup>—continued.

Number.	Name of Village.	BY FORMER SURVEY.						BY REVISION SURVEY.						Population.
		Former Taluka.	Gross Area including Inftm.	Of which not available for Cultivation.	Government Assessed Land.			Gross Area including Inftm.	Of which not available for Cultivation.	Government Assessed Land.				
					Occupied.	Unoccupied Waste.				Occupied.	Unoccupied Waste.			
						Area.	Assessment.				Area.	Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
<b>Group II—contd.</b>														
64	Padaria ... ..	Broach.	1,400	125	1,224	...	...	1,400	125	1,224	...	...	665	
65	Thikaria ... ..	Do.	1,115	85	891	...	...	1,115	85	891	...	...	291	
66	Tankaria ... ..	Do.	3,346	186	3,101	...	...	3,346	187	3,100	...	...	9,064	
67	Kamboli ... ..	Do.	1,095	82	835	...	...	1,093	80	835	1	4	485	
68	Simalia ... ..	Do.	1,057	101	731	...	...	1,060	101	731	2	12	435	
69	Pálej ... ..	Do.	1,016	120	707	19	90	1,016	124	713	9	45	3,781	
70	Kisnád ... ..	Do.	1,572	146	920	4	22	1,572	146	919	4	20	750	
71	Ghodi ... ..	Do.	968	63	710	...	...	968	61	710	...	...	132	
72	Waredia ... ..	Do.	1,450	128	1,026	...	...	1,450	123	1,026	...	...	617	
73	Kahán ... ..	Do.	1,286	87	1,095	...	...	1,287	87	1,095	...	...	580	
74	Kargat ... ..	Do.	1,088	119	716	...	...	1,088	118	717	...	...	235	
75	Jhangár ... ..	Do.	1,837	129	1,471	...	...	1,837	129	1,471	...	...	949	
76	Bambusar ... ..	Do.	740	68	476	...	...	740	68	475	...	...	280	
77	Samlod ... ..	Do.	1,887	129	1,617	...	...	1,886	129	1,616	...	...	761	
78	Dabhali ... ..	Do.	864	59	736	...	...	864	59	736	...	...	437	
79	Sidhot ... ..	Do.	860	155	563	...	...	860	155	563	...	...	410	
80	Nikora ... ..	Do.	3,088	1,451	1,455	15	93	3,089	1,464	1,456	3	10	2,487	
81	Angáressar ... ..	Do.	1,277	566	566	...	...	1,277	567	566	...	...	716	
82	Shabbád <i>alias</i>													
	Janor ... ..	Do.	5,520	1,760	3,478	...	...	5,520	1,758	3,480	...	...	2,628	
83	Upráli ... ..	Do.	818	53	567	...	...	817	59	565	...	...	317	
84	Mánch ... ..	Do.	946	80	607	...	...	947	79	608	...	...	361	
85	Segwa ... ..	Do.	1,743	179	1,124	11	34	1,743	179	1,124	11	37	1,160	
86	Bhartban <i>alias</i>													
	Khanjaniapur ... ..	Do.	1,050	97	647	...	...	1,051	96	647	1	7	451	
87	Stáhpura ... ..	Do.	1,193	112	839	...	...	1,193	112	839	...	...	645	
88	Nád ... ..	Do.	1,276	543	613	...	...	1,276	540	616	...	...	514	
	Total ...		1,31,909	25,731	91,514	626	3,497	131,933	25,916	91,507	103	525	62,197	
<b>Group III.</b>														
89	Bhádbhut ... ..	Broach.	2,248	591	1,264	7	35	2,248	592	1,262	7	32	1,156	
90	Kásua ... ..	Do.	1,534	167	929	...	...	1,534	167	929	...	...	195	
91	Samni ... ..	Do.	550	64	417	...	...	550	64	417	...	...	156	
92	Navetha ... ..	Do.	1,122	111	696	...	...	1,123	112	697	...	...	483	
93	Sankhwád ... ..	Do.	1,237	164	791	1	5	1,237	164	791	1	5	201	
94	Amleswar ... ..	Do.	5,446	723	3,218	...	...	5,446	723	3,217	1	1	1,494	
95	A'madra ... ..	Do.	1,107	52	798	...	...	1,106	52	797	...	...	429	
96	Cholád ... ..	Do.	1,471	143	1,220	...	...	1,471	143	1,220	...	...	368	
97	Kuria ... ..	Do.	1,066	76	774	...	...	1,066	76	775	...	...	953	
98	Aliabet Bet ... ..	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...		15,731	2,095	10,107	8	40	15,781	2,099	10,105	9	38	5,135	
<b>Group IV.</b>														
99	Manád ... ..	Broach.	2,339	380	1,352	...	...	2,324	665	1,352	...	...	540	
100	Mehegam ... ..	Do.	1,371	764	567	3	10	1,371	764	567	3	8	505	
101	Kesrol ... ..	Do.	1,947	632	1,049	...	...	1,948	631	1,051	1	1	342	
102	Eksal ... ..	Do.	1,959	385	1,428	...	...	1,961	386	1,430	...	...	480	
	Total ...		7,616	2,161	4,396	3	10	7,904	2,446	4,400	4	9	1,867	
	GRAND TOTAL ...		159,067	31,024	1,07,474	643	3,583	159,303	31,872	1,07,470	122	606	69,199	

## APPENDIX R.

No. 1025 of 1871.

To

J. G. WHITE, Esquire,

Acting Collector of Broach.

*Superintendent's Office, Surat, 20th October 1871.*

SIR,

On the 25th February last, I had the honour of addressing you on the Revenue Settlement of the Broach Táluka of the Broach Collectorate. The arguments therein set forth, and the general bearing of the sketch proposal, having met with your concurrence and the approval of the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., I at once set about the experimental introduction of the Survey rates authorised under Section XXV of Bombay Act I of 1865.

2. I now hasten to report more fully upon the measures adopted for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, with the view that his sanction may be given to my proceedings before the 1st instalment shall fall due under the new system in January next.

3. In order to avoid forwarding documents of a duplicate character, all the matter contained in the preliminary report will be embodied in this, with such additional observations on several subjects which, though not absolutely needed for information of the local authorities, may yet be essential to complete the account of the first Survey Settlement in your Collectorate.

4. The táluka under settlement—one of the five which compose the Collectorate, and the one containing the City, is situated on the north bank of the Narbada, 29 miles from the river mouth. Its fort being in latitude  $21^{\circ} 41' 2''$  north, and longitude  $73^{\circ} 2' 40''$  east of Greenwich.

5. The Ankleshvar Táluka is situated immediately opposite on the south side of the river; the Wágra Táluka intervenes seaward, and faces it from west to north-west as far as the village of Tankária; from thence Gáikwár territory adjoins, stretching to the north-east; and the Rájpipla State, on the opposite shore of the Narbada, south-east, completes the circle.

6. Were it not for several islands mid-river, and a broad strip of alluvial soil on the south bank which belongs to Broach, its shape would resemble a leg of mutton, the outer curve being formed by the Narbada, and the knuckle and inner curve defined by the Bhukhi—a tributary which debouches into the main stream 15 miles in the direction of the Gulf of Cambay. The town lies midway, so to speak, on the river side.

7. There are no outlying villages of Bhuki to this táluka, but it contains one belonging to the Gáikwár's sovereignty in the very centre of the district, affording refuge to bad characters and creating other inconveniences. This village—Karmali—is but one of the many instances requiring adjustment at some future day, by a judicious system of exchange with British villages likewise awkwardly situated in foreign tálukas. While on this subject, it may not be out of place to suggest that the first favourable opportunity should be taken to rectify the present ill-arranged strips of territory interlaced with ours in almost every táluka throughout Gujarát, but more particularly in the Kaira and Southern Collectorates.

8. Nikora, the most eastern village, is in direct line 12 miles from Broach; Méhgám, on the western side, is 15 miles; beyond which the Aliábet, an uninhabited and uncultivated tract of river formation covered with mangrove jungle, extends 9 miles farther west. Pálej, the northern extremity through which the Railway passes into foreign territory, is 18 miles distant; and Borbhata extends  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles south. These limits, given in cardinal directions from Broach, embrace an area of 303 square miles, ascertained by the measurement of village lands in detail.

9. Broach originally contained 172 villages, 10 of which were alienated; and included the present Wágra Táluka, which was separated in 1834. In 1845 it had 90 villages left, 8 of which being Inámi. By an adjustment of táluka boundaries in 1861, several Wágra and A'hmod villages were added to Broach, so as to round off the boundary and to bring the Pálej Railway Station within its limits. At present the Mámlatdár's records show 106 villages; and, for reasons to be explained hereafter, the survey has sub-divided these into 111 villages. The area of 9 Inám villages amounts to  $8,630\frac{31}{100}$  acres, and the Government portion to 185,502 acres, or 290 square miles: the latter area will be used in all subsequent calculations, as the Inám villages do not fall under this revision, except that the general rates will affect their summary settlement.

10. It is impossible to say when Broach first became a place of commercial importance. Its existence as a town, situated on a sacred river of the Hindus, may date back many thousand years, to a time coeval with the semi-civilization of China, to which it was known under the name of Polee-kie-tch'e-po', transli-

terated into Varikachera,—the capital of a kingdom on the Nai-mo-tho or Narbada. It was presumably established, long before the discovery of it was made known to the western world by the enterprise of Greek travellers, prior to the Christian era. Arrian, the Greek, and Ptolemy, the Egyptian historian of the Augustan period, speak of it as Barigaza, situated on the Narmadas; and the unknown author of the Periplus of the Erythrean Sea, geographically identifies it with Barigaza, by the statement of its being “thirty miles on the Narmadas,” and by his accurate description of the “*bore*” or tidal wave of the Gulf of Cambay. Its name has, at various times, been much transformed from the original Brigu-kacha, literally the delta of Brigu, the tutelary saint of the river, whose shrine is still to be seen in old Broach. To the Arabian travellers of the tenth and twelfth centuries it was known at different times as Baroh, Baros, and Bahruj; the latter phonetically the same as it is now in Gujarati. It has had at least a dozen forms in English in three generations; but Broitsh, Borich, and Broach, seem to be the last.

11. The commercial and political history of Broach is succinctly given in an interesting little brochure from the Pen of Mr. Martin Wood—called forth by the Exhibition of 1868. I may be pardoned quoting his notes on the political portion of it, as the best compilation of dates to hand:—

“In 1535, after the Emperor Humayun’s fruitless chase to the island of Diu after Bahádur Khán, the king or Subedár of Gujarát, and his daring capture of Chámpáneer, he left for Agra, and the Mogal line lost its power over Gujarát. The province was re-united to the empire of Delhi by Akbar in 1573, though a few years afterwards the province again revolted, when amongst other places Broach was held by Mozaffer Shah, the grandfather of Ahmed Shah, founder of Ahmedabad. About 1617 the Emperor Jehanghir, to whom Sir Thomas Roe was accredited, resided for a year or two in Gujarát. It was in 1727 that the Mahrattas under Báji Ráo first levied *chout* in Gujarát; but this invasion seems to have been almost invited by the disaffection of the Musalmán rulers of the province.

“In 1725, Ahmed Khan, the Viceroy of Gujarát having opposed the Imperial authority, Sur Boland Khan was sent by the Emperor to restore order in that province and to assume its Government. The rebellious Viceroy was evidently a *mauvais sujet*, for he sought the aid of the Mahrattas; but after giving battle to Sur Boland before the walls of Ahmedabad, he retreated, and became a mere plunderer like his marauding allies. Sur Boland Khan made vigorous efforts for the protection of the country, and appointed military officers to the command of each district. One Abdula Beg was appointed to the charge of Broach, and continued to hold that district as the deputy of Sur Boland Khan, until the recall of the latter in 1727, in consequence of his inability to check the encroachments of the Mahrattas just alluded to. The Government of Ahmedabad soon ceased to exercise any control over Broach, or to afford Abdula Beg any protection against the increasing power of the Deccan freebooters. He therefore turned his eyes southward, and eventually offered submission to the Nizamul-mulk, who granted Sanads in 1734, conferring on Abdula Beg the title of Nek Alam Khan. On Abdula Beg’s death in 1738, he was succeeded in the government of Broach by his second son, Mirza Beg, who assumed the title of Nek Alam Khan the 2nd. Dying in 1752, he was succeeded by a third son, who also died three months after. Disputes now arose respecting the succession, and these resulted in forming the link which connect those troublous times with the rise of our own power. The contentions were protracted for nearly two years, when Syad Edrus, the head of a family which has long exercised a powerful religious influence at Surat, espoused the cause of Mirza Ahmed Beg, a grandson of Abdula Beg (the first Nawáb), and succeeded in placing him in possession of Broach. Mirza Ahmed died in 1768, and was succeeded by his son Maazad Khan, the last Nawáb.

“In 1771, the British Government, in right of its sovereignty over Surat, preferred certain claims against the Nawáb of Broach, and equipped a force to reduce him to obedience. The Nawáb, being a prudent man, and anxious to avoid a collision, repaired to Bombay under a guarantee of protection, with the view of negotiating terms. The result was a treaty with the Nawab, dated November 30th, 1771. Perhaps the Political Secretary of those days had been too astute for the poor prince of Broach, for it soon became evident that the Nawab viewed this treaty as unfavourable to his interests, and it was soon disregarded by him, a course which led to the extinction of this little Mussalmán State on the Narbada. A second expedition was fitted out against Broach under the command of General Wedderburn, and it was captured on November 18th, 1772. When the British troops entered the town, the Nawáb took to flight, and seems after this to have sunk into obscurity. The storming of the town was not accomplished without some close fighting, for our General Commanding was killed; and his tomb may be seen by the present visitors to Broach. The administration of Broach and its dependent territory was now entrusted by the Bombay Government to a [Native] Chief and Council, by whom it continued to be administered until 1783. Then the Government of India bestowed the district on Mahádáji Sindia, in acknowledgment of aid and comfort afforded by him to the British cause on occasion of reverses suffered by the Bombay troops at Wargaum in January 1779. Thus Broach came under a Mahrátta prince, and remained in the possession of Sindia from this time until, he having taken up arms against the British, Broach was again taken by storm on the 29th August 1803



by a force under Colonel Woodington. The district of Broach was subsequently ceded by Sindia to the British Government by the treaty of Surji Ajungaum in December 1803 \* \* \* Since 1803 the political annals of Broach, with one exception, have been uneventful. The exception alluded to, is a riot which took place at Broach in 1857, and which, though merely a caste disturbance between Pársis and Mussalmáns, was nearly becoming one of the incidents of the great mutiny. The two factions, in their dire struggle with each other, overcame the police, and the small detachment of troops then in the town was inadequate for operations against a large tumultuous mob. Happily the affair passed off without assuming the form of animosity against the British Sircar."

12. The general appearance of the country is bare and unprepossessing. A great extended plain of hedgeless black soil, without a perceptible elevation throughout its entire length and breadth; and far away in adjacent talukas a continuation of the same character, with but a few bábul and tamarind trees, marking the sites of villages three to six miles apart, looming important in the distance by refraction, but on approach dwindling down to a few scattered trees barely sufficient to shade the smallest encampment. In a very clear state of the atmosphere, the Sátputa Range and the nearer lying Rájpipla Hills are in the morning dimly perceptible; but during the rest of the day the glare as of a distant furnace marks the horizon on all sides. The country would be entirely without interest were it not that one is, conscious that those low cotton fields are a mine of wealth and support to the industry of many thousand families here and abroad; and the tiled houses you see, seemingly baked and caked with a snuff coloured dust, are the habitations of a race of peasant proprietors who have tilled the soil over two thousand years without having yet exhausted its fertility, and once lent world-wide fame to the ancient Barigaza. In the eastern corner towards Sukaltirth, where the river has for centuries deserted its former bed, there is to be found an exception to this outward appearance of nakedness; the rich marwar or goraro soil has favoured the growth of many noble trees and tall palms. The kabirburr, a banian tree of great antiquity, mentioned by Pliny as capable of affording shelter to an army of 30,000 men, is now in keeping with the general deception. On an islet of the Narbada opposite Sukaltirth, this tree—a noble one—by its isolation, is supposed to have sprung from the tooth-pick of Kabir, a saint who grafted the tenets of several modern faiths upon a Hindu stock so craftily, as to render the question of his disciples being Hindu or otherwise still open to debate. The tree is nothing more or less than an ordinary burr forming the centre of a dense forest of other trees which have been propagated by myriads of flying-foxes depositing seed, having in the distance the distinct outline of a single tree—the treeless neighbourhood aiding the illusion.

13. The town, built on an artificial mound the debris of successive ages, occupies comparatively a commanding position on the north bank, which is more elevated than any other part of the country. It is surmounted by a fort with high towers and curtains, over which a modern city rears an irregular mass of tall gable ends and dirty roofs. The well-wooded suburbs and lower town extend over a distance of two miles parallel with the river, but nowhere exceeds half a mile in width. This area contains 10,808 houses and 37,000 inhabitants, and is traversed longitudinally by two partly metalled streets—the inner one passing through the centre of the bazaar; the outer one, starting from the Railway Station, skirts the suburbs and steam factories, and terminates at Scandal Pólat, an elevation on the river side. The river here at monsoon flood presents the appearance of an ocean, with a mid-current one mile broad, which at lowest summer ebb is seldom less than half a mile across. A great variety of native craft, of every size and shape up to 80 tons, are to be seen either hauled up on the foreshore, or still in the stream contending with the Railway. Approaching the town from the south, especially at the decline of day, over a noble span of iron piles, the appearance of its tall houses and mill chimney tops glistening in the sun is indeed very picturesque; and should a visit be paid to it during the months of March, April and May, no city in the world will impress you more with its noise and sleeplessness—night and day being alike devoted to King Cotton.

14. The climate of Broach is as healthy as that of any part of Gujarát, though perhaps not so agreeable to one's feelings as the districts immediately bordering on the sea in the Surat Collectorate. The moderate fall of rain on its flat and retentive surface suffices, however, in a great measure, to equalise the greater rainfall southward.

15. The mean maximum and minimum range of thermometer registered in the Civil Hospital during the last 5 years hardly serve to convey a correct idea of the temperature. I have therefore appended Dr. Birdwood's monthly comparative tables for the period extending from January A.D. 1852 to December 1861 in the four collectorates of Gujarát and other cotton districts of the Bombay Presidency.

Years.	Minimum.	Maximum.
1866	55	105
1867	55	105
1868	50	110
1869	60	105
1870	60	100

16. The mornings in December, January and February are sometimes bitterly cold, the thermometer having been known to stand at 40 degrees in the open air at day-break. Dr. Hove, a Polish gentleman, who travelled in these parts in A.D. 1787, relates

that he found all the cattle foot-prints in the soil about Broach filled with ice; and it is recorded that a frost of great severity destroyed all the crops in the country in 1835. This degree of cold, happily for vegetation, is not common, because the ordinary temperature in January is very liable to blight the cotton buds when there is a deficiency of dew. North-easterly hot winds only prevail in the month of March and a few days in April, during which time the thermometer rises to 110 degrees even under a well-roofed house;—the occasional lull experienced being even more oppressive than the hot blast, as it stops the evaporation of the watered tattie. Early in April the cool sea-breeze commences to set in from the south-western direction, increasing day by day until it verges upon being stormy, as it sweeps along the broad channel of the Narbada valley to the scorched regions of Central India.

17. During the last eleven years the average rainfall has only been 34 inches, much

Year.	Inches.	Cents.	
1860	...	29	32
1861	...	26	40
1862	...	34	79
1863	...	51	27
1864	...	25	...
1865	...	37	50
1866	...	38	45
1867	...	32	12
1868	...	38	4
1869	...	45	29
1870	...	23	91

below former averages. Between the years 1852 and 1861 the indication was 41 inches 60 cents. Last year was considered an unfavourable season, as little more than half the necessary supply was obtained; but during the current season,—being a succession of two bad ones—it is to be feared that the registered fall of 17 inches will possibly result in the failure of rice, and a premature ripening of other crops.

18. A.D. 1813, 1814, 1820, 1825, 1838 and 1840 were years in which either drought or locusts caused a failure of the crops. So late as 1868-69 the rayats had to drive their cattle to the hills to provide them fodder, and a great number of villages in the collectorate were deserted for the time being. Years of partial failure have also been very common. The uncertainty of steady rainfall in these regions and great changes in the temperature; liability of cotton to blight during the few cloudy days in January, and other contingencies, such as boll-worms, which have greater or less vitality according to the seasons; are a few of the very disturbing elements in the estimation of equitable rates for a fixed term of years in Broach.

19. The Bhukhi, which borders on the north side of the district, is only a monsoon tributary, or a mere drain of the high parts of the delta itself, and is consequently dry during the greater portion of the year, except at its mouth, which is under tidal influence a distance of several miles up.

20. The Narbada itself hardly requires more than passing notice, as from a revenue point of view, it has much less importance than rivers of smaller dimensions in Gujarát. Taking its rise in Omerkantak, the highest land of Central India 5,000 feet above the sea, it pursues a serpentine westerly course to the Gulf of Cambay, a distance of 750 miles. Its north bank is bounded by the Vindhia and Bander Mountains, and south by the Sátputras, Kalygong and Mahádeo Hills, which approach within a few miles and never exceed the distance of forty,—the average width of the valley being about 18 miles on each bank. The river flows parallel with these mountains over a rocky bed, in a succession of falls and rapids. The last 80 miles of its course lies through the broad delta of marl and clay underlying the black alluvial formation upon which Broach and several talukas belonging to the Gaekwár are situated.

21. With the view of utilizing the water carriage between the mineral districts and sea-board, several attempts were made to test the practicability of its navigation by loaded boats being floated down the stream; but the results were most unfavourable, and held forth no prospect of overcoming difficulties by engineering skill. In a condensed memoir of the undertaking published in 1833, it is stated that "the Narbada, in its physical character and features, presents such insurmountable obstacles to ordinary calculations, that it may be safely said to be impracticable as a navigable stream; and its valley, so much lauded, is for several hundred miles in detached portions a barren, hilly, and uncultivable jungle. The agricultural districts referred to lie north of its upper portion, while the chief mineral ones stretch over the south bank of one of its central basins from 250 to 500 miles from the sea, in which distance its free navigation, far from equalling that of ordinary rivers, which is at least one-fourth of their length, scarcely extends beyond its limited tide-way of twenty-five miles through the year. \* \* \* Its great declivity from its source to its debouchure would seem of itself to augur extreme rapidity as fatal a point to navigation as want of water, and creative of the latter; for were the descent direct and gradual, it would involve a fall of 6½ feet to the mile. The Godavery, Colonel Cotton states, is 2 inches; the Amazon, 700 miles from the sea, 0.2; and the Ganges about one foot per mile, 800 miles from its source. Since in the flow of water a fall of twelve inches per mile is equivalent to a current of one mile, that of the Narbada would have an estimated flow of nearly seven miles, sufficient to drain off the monsoon supply many times multiplied." It is owing to this cause that the highest monsoon flood subsides in a few days, and by February the volume of fresh water

at Sukaltirth is scarcely ankle deep. In April last I experienced the greatest difficulty in crossing over to the opposite shore, a few miles below Broach, even in a canoe only drawing a few inches, and had to be dragged over sandbanks and shallows until the flood tide set in.

22. From July to November boats under 30 tons burthen ply between Broach and Tallakwara, a distance of 35 miles direct and 65 miles by windings of the river. Taking advantage of spring tide native craft of 80 tons come up as far as the present Railway bridge, but lie aground during ebb, a circumstance which renders it doubtful whether any expenditure on the part of Government will suffice for the restoration of the port of Broach. The alluvial character of both banks under rapid corrosion, with the strong tendency of the bed to silt up as the mouth of the river expands and the scour becomes less year by year, render the idea of forming a safe and deep anchorage almost futile. I deem its condition hopeless, and much beyond the ability of the best engineering skill, unless backed by expenditure which there would be no possible inducement to incur, in the face of the G. I. P. Railway having tapped the mineral districts above, and the B. B. and C. I. Railway conveniently carrying away all the traffic below Broach itself.

23. From an irrigational point of view the river is unserviceable, as tidal waters flow to the extreme limit of the district, and no facility is afforded for the construction of headworks except it be several hundred miles away in foreign territory. The land, moreover, which would most benefit by irrigation, lies on the south bank, and has been provided for in the great canal scheme of the Tápti River.

24. In connection with this subject I may mention that irrigation by means of tanks is *nil* and is very limited from wells, which are mostly confined to the gorat villages; although at one time—as mentioned by Dr. Hove in 1780—it was customary even in black soil cultivation to give two waterings to the cotton plant for full development of the fruit and the requisite length of fibre. How or when this practice fell into total desuetude does not appear; but the mere mention would lead one to believe, in the absence of old wells, that the tanks of the district were formerly used for irrigation.

Wells. 25. Out of 391 wells in the district, 8 are alienated, and the remaining ones are used in the following manner:—

Drinking purposes solely ...	...	...	141
In utter ruin...	...	...	28
			<hr/> 169
Used for irrigation in bhátha land ...	...	...	30
Do. do. in gorat villages ...	...	...	149
Do. do. but for several years out of use ...	...	...	35
			<hr/> Total... 388

The depth of these wells in black soil is from 40 to 65 feet. Some of the large ones could not now be erected under 5,000 rupees. In gorat the depth averages 25 feet; and in bhátha localities they are a few feet below the surface, but hold very little drainage water, in consequence of the subsoil being sandy. Deep sinking taps the tidal springs.

26. There are no macadamized roads beyond municipal limits, and only two cleared roads through fields, trenched and bridged: one in the direction of Kúkarváda, which is ultimately to be the tramway to Dehej—a loading station at the mouth of the Narbada; proposed to be connected with Broach; the other is the high road to A'hmod and Jambusar. These roads are, except for the bridges, scarcely better than the common cart tracks, as they are quite as much rutted—their sole advantage being their straightness. The truth is, that the natural surface of the country is so level and hard that both bullocks and drivers do not feel the absence of made roads a hardship, especially as there are very few impediments to traffic in the shape of rivers and water-courses.

The construction of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway right through the heart of the district has done much to stop the factious charges made against Government by the mercantile community, for neglecting the high roads of traffic to the sacrifice of the cotton trade in particular. The water carriage of the Narbada has been demonstrated to be beyond remedy; hence nothing more is left to be done for Broach than a wise control of the monopoly in conveying goods by rail, and the reduction of rates rendered possible by more economical management.

27. The local funds of the district may therefore be advantageously spent for many a year to come in clearing out the tanks, hardly one of which remains to deserve that name. In most years every tank is dry before the cold season is over, and the rayats are much distressed on account of their cattle during the trying months of the hot season, when water is most required. Some systematic plan is absolutely needed to excavate the tanks thoroughly in a fixed number of years, so as to take them all in rotation, rather than to dribble away our resources in partial and general repairs, the effects of which are not traceable after one season.

In a district so liable to drought and uncertain rainfall, and physically bereft of water resources, owing to springs lying deep, and the tidal character of the Narbada as far as our villages extend, the condition of these tanks should certainly be one of the chief objects of a Revenue officer's attention. It is quite possible that they could be made reproductive works, and used in the irrigation of lands now growing rice on all sides *as a dry crop*; and cotton could be either saved or improved by one or two waterings at the proper time.

28. It is impossible to say at what depth soil gives place to rock in this alluvial delta, as the deepest boring for wells has never extended to more than 85 feet, a depth far beyond what is interesting or essential to agriculture. The upper stratum consists of black mould from 1 to 4 feet thick, under which are alternate layers of sand and clay from 2 to 8 feet thick mixed with calcareous earth and kanker. In the river bed the clay is hard and tenacious, and resists the action of floods very considerably: the sand and gravel through which the borer passed during the construction of the Railway bridge was compact and firm, and appeared in the first instance to offer a sufficiently strong base for any structure at a depth of 20 feet. It was subsequently found that several piles had fallen through, and that this foundation was after all only a thin deposit over a deep stratum of clay, which had to be penetrated 60 feet before calcareous earth was touched offering sufficient resistance. The experience thus dearly bought accords with the accounts given by well-sinkers, who agree in stating that the water-bearing stratum, a firm marl, is met with from 60 to 85 feet below the general surface of the country.

Variety and distribution. 29. There are three principal descriptions of soil in this taluka—black or regur, gorat, and bhátha.

The first is widely distributed and covers the greatest area; the second is met with to a very limited extent in the villages about Sukaltirth; and the last description is found in the several islands in the river, and on its south bank. Strictly speaking, there are no other varieties, but great differences exist in the mere quality of each, more particularly in recent river deposits.

30. Owing to the different effects on the growth of cotton, and a slight change of colour in the soil itself it has been supposed that there are two distinct descriptions of black soil; but a study of the subject will prove that the character of the soil, in respect to its good and bad effects upon the cotton plant, is entirely dependent on depth. In some parts the stratum of pure soil is above 4 feet, and in others barely covers the underlying calcareous earth mixed with nodules of kanker. Inasmuch as the tap root of the cotton plant for full development needs a depth of at least three or more feet of soil, it is not surprising that as soon as it reaches kanker, or the dry and hard stratum which the clayey surface has deprived of the benefits of rain penetration, the plant should immediately become stunted, and give rise to the supposition that the soil must be of a different texture. The greyish appearance it sometimes assumes is owing to the subsoil becoming mixed up with it—a characteristic peculiar to the Bara villages to the westward, where the black loam is of less depth and frequently so shallow as to be incapable of cotton cultivation, though well adapted for fibrous rooted plants.

31. The composition of this soil, as marginally given,\* is a certain indication of its marine origin opposed to the theory held by some that the soil is but the detritus of trappean rocks, notwithstanding that the soil of those rocks yields to analysis a very high percentage of iron, and little or no trace of magnesia. The black earth of Central Russia, remarkable for its long sustained fertility, and similar in all respects to the Broach soil, is considered by Murchison to be a submarine deposit. Ehrenburg considers it a debris of ancient forests; and Neobold a true alluvium, the deposit of still water, and not decomposed trap.

32. An instance of this formation is now occurring in Aliábet, an island at the mouth of the river, proving in a great measure that Ehrenburg and Neobold may both be right. This island, which has attained within a comparatively short time an area of 22,000 acres, is covered by a dense forest of marine trees growing upon black clayey soil in every respect very different from the silicious accretions caused by annual floods higher up in the channel of the river; but is still incapable of culture, owing to the tide covering most parts of it, and the total absence of sweet water. The idea of Broach once having been the bed of the ocean may not appear extravagant, when geologists recognize several parts of the high tableland of India to have been under the same element. Within a few years past it has been demonstrated that the gulf stream has had a marked tendency to desert the eastern for the western shore, and if it were not that the wood-cutters on Aliábet are likely to change the character of its surface before long, by denuding it of marine vegetation, it is within the bounds of possibility that this tract will in years to come add to the area of Broach cotton soil.

33. The reddish soil of Gujurát has been frequently described in Settlement Reports as a silici-calcareous earth, inclined to be very sandy in places, but still very fertile. It will therefore be sufficient to mention at the position in which it is found here (below the general level of the cotton plain, and within a curved line between Angareshwar and Tavra, the limit described by a water-course on the

Its constituents.	
* Water and organic matter	4.30
Carbonate of lime	... 16.000
Carbonate of magnesia	... 10.200
Peroxide of iron	... 1.000
Alumina	... 20.300
Silica	... 48.200

accompanying map, according to tradition the ancient channel of the river) distinctly proves its comparatively recent formation; that is to say, later than the ocean deposits of the upper plain. It is a soil easily worked, if kept free from weeds, of which it is prolific and is peculiarly adapted for grain crops. Under irrigation every known product may be raised on it.

34. The fertility of the sedimentary deposit of earth and sand in alternate layers, varying in thickness on the low south bank and islets of the river, depends upon the changeable direction of the stream during the freshes. The very nature of this kind of soil, composed of the finest reduction of organic and inorganic particles of a rich mineral and wooded valley, gives it a decided superiority over other soils of the district; but its possession is not at all times without disadvantage to the rayat, especially during a long lease, as the earthy stratum is frequently found, after a single flood, buried six feet below a surface of pure sand, admitting of cultivation by a tedious process, known only to the Broach rayat, described in paragraphs 40 and 126.

35. No description, however elaborate, can convey a better idea of the soils of a district than a simple statement of the areas devoted to certain crops during a short series of years. Although priding myself on an intimate acquaintance with the district after having visited all parts of it, the mere compilation of the following statement enabled me to appreciate its resources infinitely better than I had done. The surprise was principally in respect to the large area set apart for rice, which is drilled into the land on the unbunded surface of the country like ordinary grain crops. It must be observed that when the greater proportion of a mixed sowing of rice and cotton is rice, it has been placed solely under that head.

No.	Description of Crops.	Samvat 1923	Samvat 1924	Samvat 1925	Samvat 1926
		(A.D. 1866-67.)	(A.D. 1867-68.)	(A.D. 1868-69.)	(A.D. 1869-70.)
		A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.
1	Kappas ...	31,299 2	31,660 36	26,302 28	28,766 11
2	Jowár ...	22,446 11	27,884 1	30,932 17	25,610 23
3	Wheat ...	7,466 28	8,875 13	6,380 28	6,731 0
4	Bájni ...	1,280 29	503 28	516 38	1,169 8
5	Rice ...	11,357 18	14,003 37	16,384 11	19,728 18
6	Kodra ...	1,175 8	875 9	568 20	1,433 26
7	Túr ...	158 32	307 1	596 3	623 39
8	Til and Túr mixed ...	4,921 36	4,575 34	5,817 33	3,315 23
9	Láng ...	2,996 15	4,694 32	4,200 26	4,204 18
10	Wál and Divela ...	1,351 21	1,066 19	1,807 18	1,059 1
11	Gram and Divela ...	33 3	74 35	148 34	118 31
12	Tobacco ...	1,122 1	1,241 31	1,400 34	1,692 32
13	Kasumbi ...	14 4	28 34	68 15	31 34
14	Sugarcane ...	87 0	151 2	235 23	156 11
15	Vatána ...	450 3	1,040 2	298 0	172 18
16	Plantains ...	36 21	31 29	34 3	69 28
17	Vágedu, a coarse rice mixed with Kodra ...	748 35	87 20	188 20	221 9
18	Tee ...	191 8	363 5	492 13	429 18
	Total ...	87,136 36	97,466 8	95,074 20	94,319 38
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
1	Banti, Makái, &c. ...	1 20	2 6	0 20	2 8
2	Guavas ...	50 21	47 15	58 5	64 9
3	Vegetable crops ...	934 7	1,005 29	1,103 20	1,093 5
4	Kathole ...	95 17	49 30	103 26	196 32
5	Flowers ...	8 3	8 7	6 20	4 29
6	Lime-tope ...	2 12	1 7	2 26	2 26
7	Mango-tope ...	2 13	3 10	2 37	2 13
	Total ...	88,230 30	98,583 34	97,643 38	96,929 30
1	Bet land ...	1,831 39	1,884 26	.....	.....
	Total ...	90,062 29	100,468 20	97,649 38	96,929 30
1	Roads or fallow ...	12,042 23	15,505 16	16,157 17	15,985 32
2	Beer or meadow land ...	6,269 30	6,944 10	5,627 28	5,745 18
3	Waste land ...	1,652 2	1,598 36	2,988 36	3,985 26
	Grand Total ...	110,027 2	124,517 4	1,22,423 30	122,646 26

35. What appears most noteworthy in the above statement is, that, notwithstanding the high price ruling for cotton in the years given, the rayats never put more than a third portion of their lands under cotton, wisely abstaining from impoverishing the soil by attempting its cultivation oftener than once in three years. I have been told that many trials were previously made to grow it in succession, all ending in confirmation of the economic truth, that nature demands a rotation which cannot be departed from without the supplement of special manure, and even then the advantage gained is questionable.

37. It has been truthfully said that "the rayat cultivates his land upon a system which, though primitive, is found well adapted to the circumstances of soil and climate. His plough is regulated by the power of his cattle and the strength of the ploughman. His seasons have been prescribed by the experience of centuries. He is often poor, in the English acceptance of the word, but, with the few wants of the Hindu, is not in bad circumstances. He has not, in general, much capital beyond the stock of his farm, and he is frequently obliged to borrow at heavy interest the means of carrying out the more expensive operations of cultivation, repaying the advance in its produce. He is the creature of habit, averse to change, and afraid of innovation. He meets most suggestions for his improvement with the philosophical assertion that he is content with things as they are. Practically speaking, the Indian is quite incapable of the foresight which casts bread upon the waters, that it may be reaped after many days."

As a body the Broach rayats are above the average of Indian agriculturists; they are painstaking, but somewhat improvident of their resources, preferring the drill cultivation of a large extent of land to the economical management of a small farm. In black soil villages they generally consume all the manure as fuel, a practice which may in a great measure be owing to necessity, as the country has been denuded of all its trees. Their drill cultivation is allowed to be very good and, when their circumstances will allow of manure being used, very effective.

38. Deep ploughing in black soil and ridging on the European system utterly failed under the supervision of American planters engaged by Government though it is now well known that the land they abandoned in Kuváda, many years following yielded more luxuriant crops than the rayats ever succeeded in obtaining by their own system. Their objection to deep ploughing and excuse for not using manure, is the greater evaporation of moisture from the soil and premature ripening. This prejudice has perhaps no better foundation than the time honoured custom of their fore-fathers, which has a wonderful hold on these people, but may be equally due to the fact that deep ploughing is expensive, and proves of no *immediate* advantage. Want of foresight, and the necessity which the system would entail of having smaller farms, are sufficiently deterring, apart from other considerations, to account for the partiality to their light drills, which can go over 20 acres of cotton land in the season.

39. In gorat the plough has to be oftener used to eradicate weeds, and manuring once in three years is necessary to restore the soil which is sooner exhausted than black. Manure also, it is said, tends to diminish the growth of weeds. Nine acres of this soil is as much as a plough with a strong pair of bullocks can manage.

40. In bhátha, which has not a deep covering of sand, the drill only is ordinarily used; but it frequently happens that the sand lies so deep, that it has to be bored when in a moist and adhesive state into separate holes for each individual seed or seedling, to whatever depth the bhátha may lie; after which a connection with the surface is formed by dropping in earth gathered from neighbouring fields or the river side. This labourious process has its reward in magnificent tobacco and castor-oil crops.

41. The advantages of a judicious rotation are perfectly understood by these people, otherwise it would scarcely be possible that land known to have been tilled 2,000 years should not appear very much the worse for wear.

In black soil, cotton is followed by jowár in the second year, and wheat in the third year. A year in fallow may improve the produce of cotton; but it is not absolutely required when the land has been properly manured. The rayats resort to fallowing when they have more land than they can conveniently cultivate. Cotton immediately following jowár would end in failure; wheat, túr, or gram are considered the most appropriate crops after jowár.

In gorat the rotation varies considerably, owing to the number of grain crops it is capable of producing; but the favourite system is jowár mixed with túr during the first year, bájri in the second year, and kodra mixed with castor-oil in the third.

In alluvial soils the common rotation is tobacco and castor-oil alternately; but in some exceptional villages, rice, vegetables, plantains, and sugar-cane are the succession crops; cotton, jowár, and wheat serving to ring the changes without disadvantage.

There are only a few embanked rice-beds in the district; all the rice raised is of a coarse description cultivated in the open black soil dry-crop fields, either mixed with cotton or jowár every second or third year, depending chiefly on a favourable fall of rain. In the bunded fields—which only, however, aggregate 8 acres in the táuka—rice is grown annually by itself, and is therefore a superior crop.

Relative value of local Land Measures and Weights. 42. Before entering upon the subject of yield, it will be as well to state the relative value of local and English land measures and weights, as the terms used may be bewildering.

The Broach bigah contains 24,775 yards 7 feet 6 1/2 inches, and is only 57 square yards in excess of half an acre, which contains 48,408 yards. The standard bigah of the Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Surat Collectories contains 433 square yards in excess of the Broach bigah. For all practical purposes two Broach bigahs, 1 1/2 Ahmedabad and Surat bigahs, may be considered equal to an acre.

43. In the same way, throwing out fractions, the Broach maund is equal to 40 lbs.

A Dhuri of Kappas or 1 1/4 maund is equal to 48 lbs.

A Bhar of Kappas, or 20 maunds „ 960 lbs. = 320 lbs.  
clean cotton.

A Candy of clean Cotton „ „ 786 lbs.

A Kalsi of grain, or 16 „ „ 640 lbs.

Seed cotton on an average yields one-third clean cotton. Bhar is the weight solely applied to the former, and candy to the latter.

44. Under the rotations mentioned, a good black soil field in a favourable year (I do not of course refer to the best fields exceptionally attended to and manured) will yield per bigah during the

1st year.....	6 dhuris of Kappas.
2nd „ .....	12 maunds of Jowar.
3rd „ .....	8 maunds of Wheat.

When cotton is mixed with rice, the double crop is not more profitable than the single one, because what is gained in rice is found to be lost in cotton; and this rule applies more or less to all mixed crops. The only advantage gained is the chance the rayat has of saving one crop should the other fail.

45. As the produce of black soil must constitute the basis of assessment, from which a relative rate has to be adduced for other soils taken in connection with the greater or less labour and cost of production, it will save a great deal of time, and render the subject less wearisome, if I do not at present trouble you with voluminous details, though I may in the course of further discussion notice them.

46. All the information my classes and I have been able to glean from various sources in different villages, not restricting the inquiry to one class of rayats, tends to establish the fact that the bigah yields from 4 to 6 dhuris of kappas, equal to from 128 to 192 lbs. of clean cotton per acre; these figures indicate, respectively, a fair crop and a very good one.

47. Mr. Stormont, the Superintendent of Experiments, now in Broach, informs me that "a good fair crop in good Broach soil means a yield of about ten maunds of seed cotton per acre, that is 400 lbs., two-thirds of which will be seed and the remaining third (133 lbs.) clean cotton. As special cultivation coupled with the application of manure will give results superior to the above, so bad and careless farming will fall much short of it. A field of fair land with a liberal application of manure will produce 12 maunds per acre, while the same land after several years of bad management will not yield more than 7 to 8 maunds. The finest crop of cotton I ever saw was not far from the village of Dehgám in 1869-70. It was one bigah in extent, and the owner subsequently informed me that the weight of the produce was about 9 maunds (260 lbs. clean cotton per acre); the case of course was quite an exceptional one."

48. Taking Mr. Davics, the former Collector of Broach, as the exponent of the opposite extreme, we have him in one place declaring that it takes 16 to 18 bigahs to produce a candy of cotton (786 lbs.), which is about 92 lbs. to the acre; and, in another place, that the average produce of the Collectory is 40 lbs. the bigah or 80 lbs. the acre. In his statement to the Revenue Commissioner in 1849, he gives 4 dhuris of kappas or 6 1/2 lbs. of clean cotton as the average yield per acre.

49. These discrepancies may be fairly tested by two statements made to me by Patels endeavouring to hoodwink me as to the state of their own village, but doubtless correctly disclosing circumstances in connection with what they were not themselves in the slightest measure concerned. One told me that 4 dhuris per bigah was a *sádháran* or ordinary crop; and the other, whom I believe to be a straightforward man, said 6 dhuris are usually expected in ordinary seasons from a field properly rotated and attended to. These statements are borne out by Mr. Stormont, a gentleman of a great practical experience.

50. If there be one subject more than another that admits of the greatest confusion of ideas and conflicting statements by those who are not totally unacquainted with all the processes of farming, it is the cost of cultivation and profits derived therefrom. There are so many varying elements to be dealt with in their consideration, that they have always proved in every country a fruitful source of disagreement. The most painstaking officials have been satisfied with data which may be quite

correct of one farm, but totally out in respect to others. In 1849 the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., called for a statement from the Collectors of his division, showing the expenses and profits of cultivation, leaving it to their discretion to select any mode of best illustrating the subject.

51. Mr. Fawcett, the Collector of Surat, furnished his in great detail, and Mr. Davies gave the general results of his investigations in Broach after having revised its settlement. As the Olpád and Broach Talukas have a strong resemblance to each other in soil, climate, and the skill of cultivators, a comparison will not be uninteresting. The Surat bigáh being one-seventh larger than that of Broach, I have reduced both their calculations to acres, and subjoin a statement of market prices upon which each based their estimates:—

	Kappas.	Jowár.	Wheat.
Olpád ... ..	80 Rs. per Bhar.	8 Rs.	14 Rs. per Kalsi.
Broach ... ..	28 " " "	6½ " "	14 " "

52. As Mr. Davies' estimate is an average, I shall only compare it with Mr. Fawcett's second class land representing the average in Olpád:—

		PER ACRE.			
		Cotton.	Jowár and Dhal.	Wheat.	Mean average of three crops, representing the rotation in three years.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Broach, Olpád	{ Cost of cultivation... ..	3 7 0	3 1 0	3 8 0	3 5 4
	{ Do. ... ..	5 9 0	6 7 0	7 0 0	6 5 4
Do.	{ Value of produce ... ..	11 4 0	11 4 0	14 0 0	12 2 8
	{ Do. ... ..	13 5 0	13 5 0	16 0 0	14 3 0
Do.	Cultivator's profits ... }	2 15 0	3 5 0	5 10 0	3 15 4
		1 10 0	3 13 0	2 14 0	2 12 4
Do.	Government assessment... }	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 14 0
		6 2 0	6 2 0	6 2 0	6 2 0

53. It may be remarked that the rates quoted happen to be the *lowest ever attained* before A.D. 1870 and 1871. The style of cultivation, more especially in Broach, judging by what it cost, must have been of a very indifferent character, and consequently accounts for the small profits derived.

54. Mr. Stormont considers that the proper cultivation of an acre of cotton and other staples cannot be well done under Rs. 12 at the present price of labour and hire of implements; and, if manured, Rs. 20, he thinks, would be more like the approximate expenditure. The truth is, much depends upon what the cultivator elects to go in for—8 dhuris of kappas the acre, or 16. I find from inquiries independently instituted, that the general expenditure in reality much accords with Mr. Fawcett's estimate for Olpád—the mean of a season's rotation being about Rs. 7 per acre. With the exception of manure this includes every item, even the deterioration of dead stock.

55. In an estimate of this kind it is not correct to take any but the ordinary produce of a fair season, and the mean average prices of a series of years, rejecting those which are abnormal. The following is therefore a fair statement for the purposes of settlement:—

*1st year, Cotton.*

8 Dhuris of Kappas at Rs. 50 per Bhar ... .. = Rs. 20

*2nd year, Jowári.*

1½ Kalsis or 24 Maunds at Rs. 12 per Kalsi ... .. }  
Karrab, or Straw, one-third the value. With less development ... .. } = Rs. 24  
of grain the Karrab becomes more valuable ... .. }

*3rd year, Wheat.*

1½ Kalsis at Rs. 16 the Kalsi ... .. }  
Straw at one-sixth the value ... .. } = Rs. 23½

Total ... .. Rs. 67½

Mean ... .. Rs. 22½

Deducting Rs. 7 as the mean cost of cultivation, the rayat is left Rs. 15½ for rent and profit. Supposing the rent to be Rs. 6, he has 9½ left per acre to support his family and provide for all contingencies. By application of manure and greater attention he can increase his profits much more. A year's fallowing makes up the loss of a crop by improving the produce in the next three; so I have not allowed for it.



56. The only market of the district is, strictly speaking, Broach itself, where the prices of cotton and other products are regulated, so that distant villages, which have to sell their produce at the same prices nearer villages obtain, stand at a great disadvantage under the old system, as the cost of conveyance and loss of time and trouble have not been allowed for in their assessment. The Railway Stations at Chamargám and Pálej afford in a minor degree the advantages of a market; but I am told the purchaser always makes a deduction in the price of cotton equivalent to the railway expense to Broach. The great number of ginning, spinning, and pressing mills now set up in the suburbs, and the active part mill managers take in dealing direct with the rayats, have led to the mutual benefit of both parties. The Broach market has consequently become a very stirring place of business.

57. Fairs are held at Sukaltirth annually; at Bhadbhut once in 18 years, and Tavra once in 20 years, during which time commercial transactions would seem to have a greater charm than religious observances. Native merchants from all parts of the Presidency come together and effect a brisk exchange of goods. The Exhibition of 1868 gives Broach the proud distinction of being the first city in Western India which has had such an institution.

58. The fine muslins, ornamented cloths and fabrics of Broach, its ivory and gems, once had a world-wide fame,—China, Greece and Egypt interchanging commodities with it when more than half Europe was in a state of utter barbarism. It is said that the pre-eminence of Barygaza was reduced by the competition of Musiris and Barace, supposed to be identical with Onore and a neighbouring port on the Malabár Coast. At present its only manufactures are a coarse description of cotton plaid and towelling, European looms having displaced native fabrics; so that the credit of this once famous place is now solely restricted to its capability of producing the raw material.

59. As the Railway authorities do not register the value of goods conveyed, I have had no means of correctly ascertaining the value of the export and import trade by land; but the details of sea-borne traffic during the two past years, and its value during the past ten years are appended. The following abstract is a proof of the decline of the shipping interests, to the benefit of its rival, the railway:—

	Imports.	Exports.
	Rs.	Rs.
1861-62 ...	25,61,035	70,17,951
1870-71 ...	8,73,017	10,98,745
Decrease ...	16,88,018	59,19,206

60. The following analysis of prices of the principal products during several periods has been obtained from the records of the Collectorate:—

Kind.	1st period,	2nd period,	3rd period,	4th period,	5th period,
	11 years between 1809 and 1820.	7 years between 1833 and 1840.	8 years between 1840 and 1848.	10 years between 1850 and 1860.	10 years between 1861 and 1870.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kappas per Bhar 960 lbs. ...	54½	46½	30¾	49½	113½
Jowár „ Kalsi 640 lbs. ...	14½	13½	8½	11½	23½
Wheat „ Kalsi 640 lbs. ...	16½	17½	1½	13½	31
Rice „ Kalsi 640 lbs. ...	13½	11½	9½	19	35
Tur „ Kalsi 640 lbs. ...	12½	14½	11½	15	37½

The mean average covering a period of 60 years is therefore:—

Kappas ...	59 Rs. per Bhar.
Jowar ...	14 „ Kalsi.
Wheat ...	18 „
Rice ...	18 „
Tur ...	18 „

Excluding the prices ruling between the years 1862 and 1869 as being unsafe, the following average will in all probability be the nearer approach to the future state of the market within the next 30 years:—

Kappas Rs. 50; Wheat Rs. 16; Jowár Rs. 12; Rice Rs. 14; and Tur Rs. 14.

61. It would be unwise to overlook the fact that the price of the chief staple has fluctuated very considerably within the last 12 years, and that the price now quoted—Rs. 65 the Bhar—is less than what obtained in 1861-62.

With America rapidly recovering her lost prestige; Egypt and South America extending their vast cotton areas; India herself in her numerous new fields helping to swell the market;

and Broach deteriorating in the quality of its supply, it would be utter madness to rest on any other belief than that the price of cotton will yet steadily fall:—

Rs. per Bhar.				Rs. per Bhar.			
1860-61	...	...	50½	1866-67	...	...	94
1861-62	...	...	70	1867-68	...	...	90
1862-63	...	...	143	1868-69	...	...	115
1863-64	...	...	170	1869-70	...	...	125
1864-65	...	...	100	1870-71	...	...	70
1865-66	...	...	110	May 1871	...	...	65

62. The price of grain during the last 20 years has gradually risen. The tabulated statement below shows that it commenced to improve several years prior to that great disturbing cause—the American war. The price of cotton falling in future will not so prejudicially affect the grain market as it used to do before the opening of the Railway. This can be proved by a reference to these two statements. The greatly improved state of the country and facilities of transport have materially altered their relation. The market of Gujara't is, strictly speaking, Bombay itself, and the only difference in the chief products of equally fertile districts is the sum represented by the Railway tariff:—

*Pounds per Rupee.*

No.	Year.	Wheat.	Jowar.	Bajri.	Mung.	Gram.	Tur.	Rice.	Ghi.
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1	A.D. 1850-51	64	80	71	71	64	45½	53½	5½
2	" 1851-52	53½	64	64	64	45½	45½	40	5
3	" 1852-53	64	80	71	64	64	64	40	5½
4	" 1853-54	58½	71	64	58½	45½	4½	32	5½
5	" 1854-55	53½	65½	47½	49	42½	45½	29	4½
6	" 1855-56	49	64	53½	75½	64	42½	27	4½
7	" 1856-57	44½	58½	53½	58½	45½	4½	32	3½
8	" 1857-58	40	45½	40	53½	40	40	27	3½
9	" 1858-59	45½	40	53½	45½	42½	37½	27	5
10	" 1859-60	30½	35½	33	42½	36½	32	27	3½
11	" 1860-61	18½	21½	21½	20	20	16	16	1½
12	" 1861-62	20	22½	22½	21½	19½	15½	16½	1½
13	" 1862-63	30½	30½	32	35½	29	20	20	2
14	" 1863-64	18½	21½	21½	17½	17½	16	16	1½
15	" 1864-65	16	32	25½	16	16	11½	18½	1½
16	" 1865-66	20	32	32	32	20	17½	17½	1½
17	" 1866-67	25½	32	32	32	21½	20	16	1½
18	" 1867-68	25½	30½	26½	32	21½	25½	20	2
19	" 1868-69	19½	30½	24½	21½	20½	20	20	1½
20	" 1869-70	20	25½	24½	22½	20½	16	18½	1½
Total		716½	882½	813	833	701½	616½	513½	63½
Mean Average		35½	44½	40½	41½	35½	30½	25½	33½

63. Excluding the 36,699 inhabitants of the town, the population of the district was found to be 55,854 inclusive of children—the males numbering 29,438, and females 26,416, sub-divided into the following professional classes:—

Census.					
Agriculturists (of which the males above the age of 15 are 17,163)	...	36,009	Washermen	...	139
Gardeners	...	52	Goldsmiths	...	322
Labourers	...	7,743	Rice cleaners	...	4
Government servants	...	2,957	Shoemakers	...	120
Shepherds	...	397	Oilmen	...	329
Carpenters	...	381	Priests	...	52
Barbers	...	635	Blacksmiths	...	223
Weavers	...	1,516	Cotton cleaners	...	200
Tanners	...	479	Confectioners	...	2
Merchants	...	1,077	Tooth-brush sellers	...	6
Beggars	...	1,958	Fakirs	...	23
Potters	...	552	Dyers	...	60
Tailors	...	443	Cloth printers	...	28
Sailors	...	60	Esquires	...	55
Household servants	...	13			
Bricklayers	...	29			
			Total	...	55,854

64. An arrangement according to castes will be found in the Appendix. The Mussalmán population proves to be by far the strongest, numbering 8,427; next in order are the Kunbis 3,565, Kolis 2,818, Bhils 2,740, Rajputs 2,012, Dhers 1,580, Fishermen 1,438, and Bráhmans 1,232; the remaining classes being in small numbers.

65. It is impossible to say what increase there has been since the last survey census took place in 1813, as no detail is shown for Broach and Vágra separately, which used to be formerly one taluka; but if the average proportion per square mile be any indication, the increase has only been 53 per mile.

66. Black soil and goradu districts cannot be well compared with respect to the number of their inhabitants, as it is well known that the one is easier tilled than the other; hence the

holdings are larger, and the agriculturists fewer in number. The only district beyond the limits of the collectorate which bears a strong resemblance to the soils and productive capabilities of Broach, is Olpád,—a district already settled, only 12 miles apart from boundary to boundary.

67. This admits of a useful comparison of their general resources, and will serve in some Comparative resources. respects to be a guide to an equitable adoption of rates :—

					Broach.	Olpád.
					Per Square Mile.	Per Square Mile.
Inhabitants ... ..	..	...	...	92,553	319	266
50 Cháwdis ... ..	...	...	...	17,544	60½	71
15,451 Tiled houses ...	...	...	...			
72 Flat roofs... ..	...	...	...			
1,971 Thatched ... ..	....	...	...	4,063	14	18
Carts ... ..	...	...	...	6,813	22	29
Ploughs ... ..	...	...	...	9,410	120	187
Plough oxen... ..	...	...	...			
Horses ... ..	...	...	610			
Buffaloes ... ..	...	...	12,058	34,249	120	187
Cows ... ..	...	...	5,364			
Sheep ... ..	...	...	6,507			

68. It thus appears that Olpád has in every respect the superiority, but such is not the case. The extensive area of Broach bhátha soil, for the most part on the islets of the river, cultivated by hand drilling and boring, of course does away with the necessity of ploughs, oxen, and carts, and hence accounts for the difference. I am convinced that on the whole Broach is the more fertile of the two districts.

69. There are 9,017 distinct Khátedárs in this táluca, or men who have direct transactions with the Revenue authorities. The average size of farms is found to be 15 acres. In coparcenary villages under Bhágdárs the subsidiary farms are of all sizes, the Bhágdár renting the and as it suits his convenience to do so. The largest kháta on record is for the sum of Rs. 2,700 on 190 acres.

The fixed holdings are uniformly larger in black soil than in gorat and bhátha. In annual sales of the non-permanent bhátha, one or two influential rayats' club and purchase the right of cultivation to the value of from Rs. 5 to 10,000, and then sub-divide the plot amongst their friends.

70. Without knowing exactly what the necessary annual expense of a rayat's family is, and how all the circumstances of the district affect his living in it, particularly in respect to the amount of land available for his use, and the capital he can command for superior farming, so that his industry may find full scope, a Settlement Officer's proceedings may inadvertently fail in its great purpose—a purpose which I humbly conceive to be the raising of just that amount of revenue for the exigencies of the State, which shall in no wise trench upon the legitimate profit of farming or curtail the comfort and happiness of a people who are not immigrants, but belong to the soil from time immemorial.

71. All the cultivators subsist on grain, and the buttermilk supplied by their buffaloes and cows. Their meals are frugal, the rich having three, and the poor only one. The outlay in the purchase of a buffalo and the cost of keeping it is generally defrayed by the sale of ghee to the village bania. The supply of grain necessary for a family consisting of a man, wife, and two children, at the rate of 6 lbs. per diem, amounts to 55 maunds annually; and allowing the grain they consume to be of three varieties—jowári, rice, and dál—at an average price of Rs. 1½ per maund, which, taken together with salt and a few condiments, will make the expenditure at least Rs. 90.

72. The clothing of an Indian rayat is of the simplest shape and the coarsest texture. A Mussalmán, Kanbi, or Rajput may invest in a large red turban, but it lasts him half his existence. Rs. 24 will, therefore, be a moderate estimate; thus requiring in all Rs. 11½ annually to feed and clothe himself and family.

73. The contingent expenditure for social and religious ceremonies of the better classes will probably not be under Rs. 20 per annum on an average of 30 years. This expenditure cannot, as Europeans may suppose, be dispensed with at option. It must be incurred at whatever sacrifice, and must therefore be taken into account, making the rayat's personal expenses altogether Rs. 134 per annum.

74. The value of his stock may also be reduced by a 30 years' commutation to an annual charge, as follows:—

	Original value.	How often renewable in 30 years.	Total value.
	Rs.		Rs.
House ... ..	200	.....	200
Bullocks ... ..	150	Thrice	450
Cart ... ..	60	Twice	120
Plough and other implements.	10	Thrice	30
			800—30 = 27½ Rs.
			per annum.

75. The cost of keeping a pair of plough oxen on grass or karbi is almost as much as that which suffices for the rayat's family; but a set-off to this may be allowed in the fodder produced on the farm. By these steps we arrive at the conclusion that the smallest sum required by him to maintain his family in comfort and respectability, and to provide farm stock, is Rs. 161, which must be realized from the produce of his farm, after defraying the cost of cultivation and the Government assessment. Failing in which, and as a consequence of having no other occupation to fall back upon, the rayat must run into debt at a rate of interest from 12 to 18 per cent., and sink into a hopeless state of insolvency, the evil effects of which descend to his children.

76. We have found in para. 69 that the average size of farms in the taluka is 15 acres; consequently upon that area Rs. 11 per acre is the net profit required to support the rayat and his family. Their assistance on the farm must of course diminish hired labour and reduce the cost of cultivation as an equivalent to their support, though it does not wholly do away with it. I have not provided for accidents from fire, and the untimely death of cattle; which must be met with from savings in good years.

77. It is needless to enter into the causes which led the rayats of this district into a state of general bankruptcy prior to 1850; suffice it to say, many continuous years of depression in prices, bad seasons, and at the same time a fatal shortsightedness in advancing the demands of Government inopportunistically, all worked to one common end. On the other hand, an energetic retracing of our steps from 1844, a revival of prices from 1854-55, and the material aid of a railway, have combined to the restoration of the district. At present the people may be said to be thoroughly solvent, acquiring wealth in spite of their improvidence and wasteful expenditure in marriage ceremonies. They have a well-fed and well-clothed appearance, live in substantial houses, and are surrounded with all the comforts to be desired. Their independence of character has always been remarkable, especially so among the Borahs, who are a truculent set, not even fearing to place the Collector in the Civil Court, and seem to resort to that tribunal on the slightest disagreement between themselves, out of a pure love for litigation.

Tenures. 78. There are 2 Inámi, 9 Sirákti, 78 Bhágdári, and 24 Senja villages in the taluka.

The Inám villages Adol and Mangleswar were held rent-free, but have since been brought under Bombay Act VII of 1863, and are now made liable for a quit-rent. The Sirákti villages are *wazifa* paying salámi in addition to the summary settlement quit-rent. Umraj, belonging to Said Hydrus, C.S.I., has been exempted from the latter impost by confirmation of his title.

79. All the Bhágdári villages, held on the well-known mutual and individual responsibility tenure, did not exist before our rule, several having been created since our possession of the country; whilst others have lapsed into begoti. These villages have times out of number forfeited their right to be considered Bhágdári, in having failed to pay the revenue quota; but somehow the Revenue authorities have all along felt a strong disinclination to assert the State right of enforcing payment, and permitted in every instance a reversion to the practice as in Senja villages of individual, instead of mutual, responsibility; thus giving the Bhágdár defaulters the full benefit of all the privileges attending the tenure, without securing the sole advantage belonging to Government.

80. In allusion to the outstanding balances which were always in a special degree a standing reproach to the revenue management of Broach, Mr. R. Chambers, the Sub-Collector, in a letter to his superior officer at Surat, dated 10th September 1838, explains the causes:—"The origin of the greater part of these balances, I believe, to be the much lauded Bhágwár system as it at present exists. When a Bhágdár from age, inability, poverty, perverseness or other cause, is unable or unwilling to cultivate his share of land, or let it out to other cultivators; when his fields are injured or washed away by inundation, or when from his neglect or misfortune they have become infested with weeds; when his crops suffer severely from insects or blight, while those of other cultivators escape; when he is unable to obtain money to relieve him from his difficulties, is forced to hide himself to avoid arrest, and is in danger of being imprisoned at that season when the fields require his constant attention: in such cases, which must frequently occur, balances necessarily arise and, without

great vigilance on the part of the Revenue officers, must accumulate from year to year. Under the Khátábandi system, if his fields become impoverished, the cultivator is allowed to relinquish them and take up others; if from poverty or other cause he permits balances to remain due, his kháta is taken from him; and if his crops suffer from unavoidable calamity, he receives remission proportionate to his loss. But under the Bhágvár system, no part of a share can be relinquished; it would destroy the equality of the Bhágs; no remission can be granted to an individual Pátel without outraging all the others. The officers settling the jamábandi, taking into consideration the losses suffered by part of the cultivators or the large balance due by the village, may fix the amount of its assessment at a low sum; but only a small portion of the indulgence reaches the individuals who have suffered loss or who owe the balance, while the other sharers reap their portion of the indulgence, and derive a profit from the misfortunes of the rest. I have, therefore, in settling the ánkra of a village frequently fixed it higher than the estimates of crops would have warranted me in doing; because I was aware that however low it might be fixed, balances must still remain due and the Government revenue suffer at the same time by indulgence granted to those who did not need it.

"But the mutual responsibility of the Bhágdárs may be brought forward as a remedy against these evils. This system of mutual responsibility is certainly acknowledged to have been in force during the former Government, but then the Patels had the power of making any additional phála or levy which they thought fit, and used to realize profits which are not now permitted. Since the introduction of the Number-Kharda system in Samvat 1885 (A.D. 1828-29) the Patels have had but little power of gaining any profit from their shares except as cultivators, and the revenue has been collected from each rayat directly instead of through their Patels. It seems to have been on this account that since that period no Bhágdár has been called upon to pay the balance due by another Bhágdár, nor the balance due by his inferior holder or cultivator. Even previous to A.D. 1828-29, if the system of responsibility was enforced, a reference to the outstanding balances will show that it could not have been acted upon as a general rule.

"And, in my opinion, taking into consideration the change of system above noticed, it would not be consonant to justice to make a Bhágdár responsible for another's balance, except when collusion was evident between him and an inferior holder, or where the revenue payable by a village had been fixed for a term of years or farmed. In the latter case, I have always held the Mattádárs responsible, and then allowed them to suggest their own plans for the recovery of their balance, and assisted them as far as I was authorized by the regulations.

"When balances accumulate against a Bhág from the causes mentioned, the only measures which can restore it to a proper state are, either relieving the Bhágdár from the grievance which oppresses him, or giving over his Bhág to a person better able to manage it. With respect to the first measure, striking off old balances and giving advance of taccávi will not always prevent balances from again arising against the same Bhág; indeed, I have seen so many instances in which this has been tried without success, that I am almost of opinion that a person once noted for many years as a defaulter can never by any possibility become a respectable man. In such cases where there is no hope that a Patel will ever manage his Bhág properly, it becomes necessary to deprive him of his watan and give it to another. As, however, it has been decided in the Civil Courts that a Watandár Patel may at any time recover his Bhág upon paying the expenses which may have been incurred in improving it by the temporary holder, I have generally found that there is a reluctance to undertaking the charges and responsibility of any Bhág, unless the Watandár Pátel will give what is called a Mádhuri or written bond relinquishing his claim to the share. When I have found it necessary to give a Bhág into other hands, I have always made the remission of old balances conditional on the signing of a Mádhuri; but though, by the terms of the bond, the Patel relinquishes his claim in perpetuity, I have generally given his share to another only for a term of years, in order that if the hereditary proprietor or his heirs became at any time competent to manage the share, the Collector might have the power to restore it to him.

"In many cases, however, a Patel would refuse most obstinately to sign a Mádhuri; and as no one will then take his share, it is difficult to know how to act. The best plan I think is to consider the share as broken, and manage it in the same manner as the Gámátya land, or land not included in the Bhágs."

I have quoted Mr. Chambers at great length, because he gives a very clear idea of how the system works in Broach.

81. The 24 Senja villages have remained so by preference, and have the common bigoti vivat.

82. Under the Native Government immediately preceding our rule, the mode of collecting the land revenue was, with few exceptions, by the Bhágdári system, on an annual valuation of the standing crop. The Government share was supposed to be half the gross produce, subject to the payment of village expenses. This proportion was apparently nominal, as in reality much less must have been realized to have led to the recognition of a general táluka rate of Ra. 3-12-3 per bigáh, recorded as the equivalent of the State share, and made applicable, when from some cause or other the taking of a crop estimate was not convenient.

83. This gives me an opportunity in the early stage of the question to correct a very erroneous impression as to the share due to Government. They who have had no opportunity of comparing traditions with practice, and whose imperfect acquaintance with the subject makes them all the more dogmatical, might benefit by studying the following statements.

Estimating the produce of a bigáh of good Broach soil at six dhuris, and the market price at the commencement of our rule to be Rs. 54 the bhár, we obtain the following figures:—

Value of produce	...	...	...	...	16½ Rupees.
Government Share	...	...	...	...	3½ "
Rayat's do.	...	...	...	...	12½ "

Thus a theoretical half share of produce results in being practically only a fourth, and even still less,\* if the village charges are to be deducted from that share.

84. Colonel Monier Williams, in 1813, very moderately estimated the produce of a bigáh of land in the Collectorate to be from Rs. 6 to 15 besides the straw and dry cotton bushes, and the portion of grain eaten in the fields by the cultivators from its beginning to ripen to its being cut and lodged in the kally or stored. He considered that the average rate which the payment to Government, under every head of land tax, bears upon the whole productive land in the Collectorate is 1 Re. 3 quarters, and 35 reas per bigáh, and assumes that not more than one-sixth of the produce of all the arable land goes to Government, the pasturage being entirely exempted.

85. The first regular revision of the State demand in Broach was effected by this very officer, assisted by committees composed of Munsiffs and Patels of villages, their work being entirely based on an estimate of the produce by trial fields in each village; but no regular classification of the soil was ever attempted.

86. In subsequent years up to 1837, the rule was to fix the annual demand with reference to the revenue of four productive seasons in each village, and to distribute it over the Bhágdári shares. This was a very deceptive practice, inasmuch as false estimates of one year would be perpetuated and certain to vitiate all those of the future; and as it was impossible to check the correctness of the remissions yearly asked for, and granted on the score of the failure of crops and inability to pay up the assessment, must have become before long a very hap-hazard affair, depending entirely upon the temper of the Collector, and the advice he obtained from his native subordinates.

87. Believing that the price of cotton and other staple products had attained a permanent level in 1835-36, in consequence of the slight fluctuations which had taken place ever since 1816, Mr. Kirkland entered upon the revision of the revenues of his collectorate with very questionable zeal, and ended in raising the revenue 58 per cent. in excess of the average of the preceding nine years. It is said he found no difficulty in realizing the demand, and left fewer outstanding balances than existed in any former year. The momentary success of this measure no doubt was as much due to the personal character of the Collector and the spirit he infused into his subordinates, as to the fact that the rayats had been putting by a little money, and were for a short time capable of responding to the voice of the charmer. The sequel of this revision was the bankruptcy of the district, best described by John Marshall Davies, in an elaborate report which I shall not quote, because I hope it may be printed.

88. Five Broach villages were experimentally taken in hand by Mr. Coles, the Sub-Collector, in 1833, on the principles laid down by order of the Honourable the Court of Directors, the intention, of which was to supersede the annual crop estimates by rates fixed solely on the intrinsic qualities of the soil, regardless of the use the rayats may put it to at any time. Mr. Chambers' settlement of some villages in the Vágra division offered him a precedent he was glad to avail himself of, under the difficulty he experienced at jamábandi in regard to the old system of computation, especially when the same description of crops in adjoining fields differed greatly in value—the simple result, it was supposed, of the particular rayat's skill. In all the other villages, Mr. Coles states he found it expedient to depart from the usual custom of the country of settling with the Bhágdárs of each village, and with their consent settled to take for the most part from the rayats two-thirds of the produce, Government paying the izáfát and village expenses. The share struck him as being large, but from personal observation as well as from information received, he had every reason to believe that the estimates of the crop were greatly in favour of the rayats. There were some villages, he states, notorious for having picked the cotton and taken away the túr and jowári before inspection; and rather than sacrifice the interests of Government, he considered it expedient to put on a small percentage, and to reduce the estimates in other villages which were evidently high. He moreover found it too late in the season to make a thorough investigation, and left the táluca without submitting a report to Government. The results of his labours, whether they were lost or not, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, could hardly have been of any use to his successor.

\* Thirteen crop experiments in Broach, vide resolution of Government (Revenue Department), No. 12-1 of 1874, proved that the assessment bore to produce the relative proportion of one-seventh.

89. In 1844, Mr. A. W. Ravenscroft, the Collector, undertook the revision of the remaining villages on the principle Mr. Coles had introduced into five only. He informed the Revenue Commissioner that he completed the begoti settlement of Broach, Vágra, and Dehej, taking as his chief guide the classification operations of native assessors, resulting in a decrease of revenue amounting to Rs. 62,000 in 90 villages. Mr Ravenscroft's reduction was, it appears, absolutely necessary. Outstanding balances and insolvency were becoming chronic, as prices steadily continued falling from the very year of Mr. Kirkland's injudicious enhancement of the State demand.

Second General Revision.

		Kalsi.			
		Jowar.	Wheat.	Rice.	Túr.
1834-35—Bhar of Kappas	56 Rupees	15	18	15	17
1844-45—	32	9	9	8	12

90. The two considerations which guided him were, the average price of a bhár of cotton being then only Rs. 33½\* and the average produce of a bigáh of first class land being 4 dhuris = 192 lbs. of kappas (equal to 64 lbs. clean cotton) the price of which was Rs. 6 annas 5. Allowing one-half of this as the share of the cultivator, and the remainder as that of the Government, he fixed the maximum at Rs. 4 the bigáh, but in consideration of the land of some villages being more productive than others, his rates varied from Rs. 1½ to 4 in the best villages; Rs. 1 to 3 in the second class; and Rs. 1 to 2½ in the third class.

\* The average of the year I find was 32 only.

Another point to which he attached importance is best stated in his own words:—"The adoption of liberal measures in making the assessment appeared to me highly necessary, from the circumstance that the greater part of the villages being held on the Bhágdari tenure, and as the Bhágdárs do not cultivate any extent of land by their own dependants, but let out what they do not require themselves, on rates somewhat above the Government rents, any fall in the price of produce would fall heavily upon under-tenants who, being persons of little capital, would be much reduced."

91. In his forwarding letter to Government, Mr. Pringle, the Revenue Commissioner, remarked that "although the Collector says the classification of soils as originally made by the assessors was rarely found in need of modification, he nevertheless states in another part of his report that the rates of assessment proposed by them were higher than the Collector had considered it advisable to adopt. The correctness of the classification and the rates viewed relatively, must in a great measure be taken on trust; but there were two considerations which made this less a cause of hesitation than it otherwise might have been. One is that the grand distinctions in the soil of the Broach collectorate are few in number, and tracts of soil are remarkably uniform in quality. Also the limited extent of the collectorate makes the relative difference in the value of the produce as affected by the vicinity of markets inconsiderable; owing to all these circumstances the risk of misclassification or disproportionate rating is less than in most other districts. The other consideration is that, the sharehold system of settlement prevailing, the present measure is only intended to provide a more satisfactory means than has hitherto been available for getting at the total amount of revenue to be demanded of the shareholders jointly, who will in practice adjust the details as heretofore among themselves."

92. Although agreeing with Mr. Ravenscroft as to the advisability of the reduction effected by him, in substituting moderate rates for those existing, I may be permitted to object to the statement that his rates represented half the value of the produce of Broach cotton fields even at prices so low as Rs. 33½ the bhár. If Rs. 4 is to be considered the assessment upon a four dhuri yielding field, he must have met with cotton fields in this fertile district only producing one dhuri 48 lbs. of kappas, equal to only 16 lbs. clean cotton to account for his one Rupee rate. Such a low state of husbandry which this yield indicates is impossible to conceive, unless the rayats of that time having lost all heart ceased to plough and drill, and merely flung their seed broad-cast into the unprepared land—an act which certainly would not have entitled them to the slightest indulgence.

93. I have stopped to comment on this assertion of the State share of the produce, because I think the idea has been so general, so deluding, and fraught with such great consequences to the rayat, especially at the present time when it is sought to charge agriculture with all the burden of taxation, that no opportunity should be lost to put it in a correct light; and happily it invariably occurs that the context in each case provides the refutation, as in the two above noticed. I consider it almost libellous to make it appear that the State landlord takes half or two-thirds, when in reality he does nothing of the kind; it is therefore no advantage either to his creditor treasury, to maintain the purest of fictions.

94. A point equally open to objection is the supposition on the part of Mr. Pringle that the villages of Broach, however distantly situated from the market town, are all admissible to the same terms of assessment. This view it is allowed has been very generally adopted throughout all the revisions effected by Collectors' establishments; even Mr. Davies' proceedings prove that it was the rule rather than the exception, to rate villages adjacent to markets precisely on the same terms as villages situated 10 to 15 koss off, regardless of the fact that rayat A, who has to cart his produce 15 koss, after all only sells it for the price obtained by B, who delivers it, so to speak, from his door, without loss of time and trouble.

95. It may here be opportunely asked of those who believe in the practicability of a fixed share of the *gross* produce throughout a district, whether this observation does not show that its *general* application would be inequitable, without reimbursement to the rayat of cartage for 15 koss at 3 annas per koss, in some indirect way. It is palpable that the *net proceeds* of land, deducting all expenses including cartage, which will vary in every village, must be the only *possible* basis of a fixed share:—

96. The classes in the list of rates given below of Mr. Ravenscroft's settlement, seem to have been regulated by the size of the villages and general character of their inhabitants, rather than by the situation of villages to the nearest market.

Mr. Ravenscroft's Rates.

*In Black Soil.*

1st Class from Rupees 1½	to Rupees 4	} Per Bigáh.
2nd do. do. 1	to do. 3	
3rd do. do. 1	to do. 2½	

*In Bhálha Soil.*

1st Class from Rupees 1½	to Rupees 5½	} Per Bigáh.
2nd do. do. 2	to do. 4	
3rd do. do. 2	to do. 4	

*In Garden Land.*

1st Class.....	Rupees 8	} Per Bigáh, depending upon the soil and supply of water.
2nd do.....	„ 5	
3rd do.....	„ 4	

Garden land prior to 1844 never paid any assessment over and above that which was levied on dry-crop land. Grass land was assessed at Rs. 1½ the bigáh.

97. In June 1848, John Marshall Davies, at the request of Government, submitted a very elaborate report upon the bearing of the assessment in his collectorate. Mr. Davies left no point untouched; but his account appears to refer to the collectorate as a whole, in which you are aware there are districts varying considerably in their fertility, perhaps in a greater measure than in any other part of Gujarát. Several of his observations are therefore very general, and consequently the arguments derived from them, although in a collective sense applicable, are, with reference to talukas separately taken, more or less incorrect.

98. The revision of the Broach Taluka was the last of a series in his collectorate. It was introduced in 1849, just as Mr. Ravenscroft's five years' lease expired. Its design was to adapt the rental to the decreased means of sustaining it; and he held that if former assessments were considered only fair and reasonable, either based upon data anterior to the fall in prices, or designed without sufficient consideration to circumstances only then coming into operation, it follows that under the full development of the altered data they must have been heavy and impracticable. Mr. Davies is eloquent in the rayat's cause, and it must be admitted that his figured statements are very seductive. It is impossible to deny that he took on the whole a sound view of the position, and had the courage to use all his influence to condemn the policy of the past; yet it cannot be overlooked that he proved a little too much. His estimate of the rayat's profits, by reducing the produce, is much too low. If he thoroughly believed in his own figures, he must have hesitated to propose rates still so high as to leave the rayat positively nothing to subsist upon.

99. After all the condemnation which the former settlements met with at his hands, and notwithstanding a still falling market, Mr. Davies only reduced the taluka Rs. 9,781 on the average of nine years' revenue,—being 11½ per cent., following upon a reduction of 18 per cent. effected by Mr. Ravenscroft four years previously.

100. His rates per bigáh have been converted into acres below. Judging by the altered figures of the taluka revenue, the rates were on an average lowered four annas and five pies per bigáh.

Mr. Davies' Rates.

*In 1st Class Villages*

Black soil, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 3 the acre,—prevailing rate .....	Rs. 5½
Rice land, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 4½, inclusive of water,—prevailing rate ..	„ 5
Gorat,* Rs. 14 to Rs. 4½,—prevailing rate .....	„ 6½
Irrigated lands, Rs. 20 to Rs. 7,—prevailing rate.....	„ 8
In 2nd class villages the rates are intermediate.	

*In 3rd Class Villages.*

Black soil, Rs. 5 to Rs. 2, and so on, with other soils in proportion,—prevailing rate .....	Rs. 3½
Grass lands were assessed from Annas 8 to Rs. 3 per acre.	

\* Nearly all this land comes under the head of bhálha or superior order soil, in our classification.



101. It was usual to allow fallow lands a remission of the assessment after three years' continuous cultivation to an extent left to the judgment of the Collector and his Assistants. I find by reference to the "kafiat" Rates on Fallow Land. that they have varied in every village, or, more correctly speaking, in every rayat's khata; latterly the practice was discontinued.

Resolution of Government.

102. As the resolution of Government on Mr. Davies' settlement contains a great deal of interesting matter concerning fallow lands, I beg to append it.

Realizations during the 20 years past.

103. The following statement exhibits the extent of Government land annually under cultivation during the last 20 years; remissions granted for lands permitted to lie fallow; and revenue realized:—

YEARS.		Area of Government cultivated land.	Area of alienated land.	Gross revenue of Government land, exclusive of cesses on alienated land.		Remissions granted.	Revenue realized.	Salámi derived on alienated land.	
Samvat.	A.D.			Rs.	a. p.				Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
		Aores.	Acres.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
1907	1850-51	98,663 20	10,715 30	4,85,133	4 10	19,858	11 7	4,15,776	0 3
1908	1851-52	97,920 4	19,703 11	4,35,040	13 9	23,055	6 11	4,12,385	6 10
1909	1852-53	99,093 30	19,686 1	4,20,881	13 3	23,591	8 4	4,12,370	4 11
1910	1853-54	99,205 6	19,653 4	4,36,193	0 2	20,716	0 7	4,15,476	15 7
1911	1854-55	99,618 32	19,038 24	4,38,203	10 6	27,751	3 9	4,10,462	6 9
1912	1855-56	99,985 30	19,631 2	4,39,842	8 2	24,707	7 9	4,15,135	0 5
1913	1856-57	100,284 19	19,456 10	4,41,270	14 11	14,203	7 3	4,27,067	7 8
1914	1857-58	100,412 2	19,368 2	4,41,973	8 1	10,022	4 0	4,31,951	4 1
1915	1858-59	100,616 23	19,244 17	4,42,828	11 6	15,894	2 0	4,27,134	9 6
1916	1859-60	101,701 0	18,204 18	4,47,811	7 2	11,848	9 10	4,35,963	13 4
1917	1860-61	101,904 13	18,875 6	4,49,304	8 6	6,511	12 8	4,42,792	11 10
1918	1861-62	101,993 12	18,949 14	4,49,911	7 8	1,371	8 2	4,49,539	15 6
1919	1862-63	102,052 23	18,942 18	4,49,187	0 0	640	15 9	4,48,528	9 3
1920	1863-64	101,438 5	19,418 39	4,46,616	8 2	177	15 8	4,46,439	8 6
1921	1864-65	101,339 12	19,429 13	4,45,867	6 7	58	2 5	4,45,809	4 2
1922	1865-66	103,956 11	19,422 17	4,63,615	2 0	57	1 5	4,63,558	1 1
1923	1866-67	104,126 1	19,429 11	4,64,648	1 0	.....	.....	4,64,648	1 0
1924	1867-68	104,093 35	19,379 38	4,64,574	15 0	94	12 8	4,64,480	2 4
1925	1868-69	104,015 15	19,389 14	4,63,971	1 5	.....	.....	4,63,971	1 5
1926	1869-70	104,203 1	19,431 30	4,65,259	18 2	.....	.....	4,65,259	18 2
Average of the last 20 years		101,380 4	19,377 6	4,47,581	5 1	9,972	15 4	4,37,888	5 8
Average of the last 10 years		102,912 5	19,266 32	4,56,396	10 5	891	8 8	4,55,405	6 10

104. I shall now proceed to notice the survey revision, and must commence by informing you that I have mapped and separately numbered five additional villages, lying far apart from the parent villages, many miles across the broad stretch of the Narbada. Sanction is requested to allow them to remain separate, especially as there are no legal objections to the measure, and many arguments for its expediency.

Survey Revision.

1. Kasia, part of Jhadeswar on the south bank of the Narbada.
2. Polaria, part of Dhunturia,—is a separate hamlet having no connection with the latter.
3. Taria, part of Sakarpur,—is a separate island.
4. Kukarwada, part of Sakarpur,—is a large village on the opposite river bank, both villages being three miles apart.
5. Aliábet, part of Mehgám,—is an immense island at the mouth of the river, having no connection with the latter.

This change will give Broach 102 khálsa villages, instead of 97, which appear in the Mámálatdár's records.

105. Another proposition requiring confirmation is that one of the two names which several villages have, and indiscriminately used in official records, should be retained.

1. Radpur *alias* Alipur.
2. Khanjamapur,, Bhurthana.
3. Rasulpur ,, Chamárgám.
4. Sáhábád ,, Jhánor.
5. Tralsa ,, Tralsamadh.
6. Musadábád ,, Bholav.
7. Anguria ,, Hasanpur.
8. Mustafábád ,, Bhadbhut.

The names on the right-hand side ought to have the preference, because of being better known.

106. The measurement of the 102 Government villages were conducted during the seasons of 1862-64 to 1865-66 under the superintendence of Messrs. Hall, Hormusji, DeSouza, and Atmárám. The classification was commenced in 1865-66 by Messrs. Guerin and Critchell, and brought to a close in 1867-68.

107. The division into survey numbers according to the different classes of land is given below. The undivided land which appears in this statement consists of rivers, roads, sites of villages, and other parts incapable of cultivation.

*Details of Surveyed Area.*

Description of Land,	GOVERNMENT.		ALIENATED.		TOTAL.	
	Numbers.	Acres.	Numbers.	Acres.	Numbers.	Acres.
Dry-crop ... ..		101,780 30		19,413 16		121,144 6
Rice ... ..	18 725	8 2	} 5,540	.....	} 24,265	8 2
Bháttha and superior order soil ... ..		14,013 25		561 0		14,574 25
Total ...	18,725	115,752 17	5,540	19,974 16	24,265	135,726 33
Unculturable Numbers ... ..	369	29,593 14	.....	.....	369	29,593 14
Unculturable land, not divided into Numbers....	... ..	20,182 15	.....	.....	... ..	20,182 15
Total ...	369	49,775 29	.....	.....	369	49,775 29
Grand Total ...	19,094	165,528 6	5,540	19,974 16	24,634	185,502 22

108. The general accuracy of both operations and extent of test taken for the purpose of establishing this point are exhibited in detail in the following statements :—

AMOUNT OF MEASUREMENTS EXECUTED.						NUMBER OF VILLAGES, FIELDS AND ACRES SUBMITTED TO TEST.									
Villages.	Fields.	Trapezia and Triangular "Wauks."	Arable Acres.	Kharáb Acres.	Total Acres.	By European Officers.			By Native Testers.			Total.			
						Villages.	Fields.	Acres.	Average difference between original measurement and test per cent.	Fields.	Acres.	Average difference between original measurement and test per cent.	Fields.	Acres.	Average difference between original measurement and test per cent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
102	24,684	191,029	135,726 33	4,077,539	185,502 22	102	2,329	11,026	11.14	154	646 21	1.21	2,388	12,272 27	11.17

NUMBER OF VILLAGES, FIELDS AND ACRES CLASSIFIED.					NUMBER OF VILLAGES, FIELDS AND ACRES SUBMITTED TO TEST.															
Villages.	Fields.	Arable Acres.	Unculturable Acres.	Total Acres.	By European Officers.			By Native Testers.			Total.									
					Fields.	Classification of Soil.	Difference between original and test classification per acre.	Fields.	Classification of Soil.	Difference between original and test classification.	Fields.	Classification of Soil.	Average difference per field between original and test classification.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
						Soil.	Water.	Acres.	Soil.	Water.	Acres.	Soil.	Water.	Acres.	Soil.	Water.	Acres.	Soil.	Water.	Acres.
						Pa.	Pa.		Pa.	Pa.		Pa.	Pa.		Pa.	Pa.		Pa.	Pa.	
102	24,131	135,726 33	49,775 29	185,502 22	102	2,763	1	14,257 17	6.12	..	..	..	..	..	2,762	1	4,257 17	6.12	..	..

109. The errors from which the averages of the preceding statements have been deduced are exhibited in the two following statements; the first being for the measurement, and the second for the classification:—

*First.*

Total number of Fields tested.	Number of Fields in which the difference between Original and Test Measurements did not exceed									
	1 per cent.	2 per cent.	3 per cent.	4 per cent.	5 per cent.	6 per cent.	7 per cent.	8 per cent.	9 per cent.	10 per cent. and upwards.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2,388	1,634	546	87	40	20	17	13	10	4	12

*Second.*

Number of Fields submitted to test.	Number of Fields in which the difference between Original and Test Classification was																			
	Rs. a. p. ....		Rs. a. p. 0 0 1 to 0 6		Rs. a. p. 0 0 7 to 0 1 0		Rs. a. p. 0 1 1 to 0 1 6		Rs. a. p. 0 1 7 to 0 2 0		Rs. a. p. 0 2 1 to 0 2 6		Rs. a. p. 0 2 7 to 0 3 0		Rs. a. p. 0 3 1 to 0 3 6		Rs. a. p. 0 3 7 and upwards.			
Soil.	Water.	Soil.	Water.	Soil.	Water.	Soil.	Water.	Soil.	Water.	Soil.	Water.	Soil.	Water.	Soil.	Water.	Soil.	Water.	Soil.	Water.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
2,762	1	1,159	1	585	..	768	..	108	..	112	..	9	..	11	..	10	..	..	..	

110. The only important departure from a correct standard of classification was discovered by me in Kásiábet, chiefly owing to the very exceptional nature of bhátha soil as described under that head. The ordinary rules of our field classification are not adapted for it, and it is found impracticable to prescribe any rules for that, to which only a sound unfettered judgment of relative values can apply—cases which the Settlement Officer is alone from settlement experience competent to decide. I therefore visited the place myself to determine the classification. In several other villages the permissible discrepancy of even one anna in the rupee was deemed to be too much; the classification was in consequence rectified. The natural bágáyét classification of Sukaltirth was treated in the same way under my own supervision.

111. The occupants of Kásiábet petitioned to have the survey numbers in that village sub-divided, as they are very large, and do not allow of a portion being resigned if they wished to do so. They have provided boundary marks and will assist in the work. I therefore think it should be done during the ensuing season, and would have ordered it at once, had not the season been too far advanced. The relative classification I fixed will hold good in the smaller numbers, so that little or no alteration will be necessary in the aggregate assessment.

112. The attention of the Railway authorities should be directed to the new drain they have cut through Kásiá not being deep enough to drain several valuable fields, the bunding up on their part of the blind-river has placed several fields longer under water than they were wont to be. An excavation of three feet at least is absolutely necessary, or Government will have to sanction the classification being permanently lowered, to meet the deterioration.

113. The Revision Officers, my predecessors in Broach, were strong in the belief that every question of assessment in the district was chiefly to be swayed by the consideration of cotton. If the price of the bhar fluctuated in a series of years, and at last fell to Rs. 28, that in itself constituted sufficient grounds in their estimation to lower the assessment to a pitch which would enable the rayats to make cotton cultivation profitable, though it may at the same time be true that the black soil is capable of other productions which would enable the rayat to pay the assessment far better than on cotton.

114. During the agitation which took place many years ago to induce Government to lower the assessment in cotton districts, Mr. Fawcett, the Collector of Surat, declared that the rayat could readily pay the assessment on other field produce. The Committee then sitting maintained that it could be no matter of indifference to Government whether lands capable of producing cotton were cultivated with it or with less valuable grains (less valuable in the sense of grain not being an exported article of European commerce), as if it were expedient that Government should sacrifice revenue to bolster the interests of a trade affected by causes extraneous to India.

It would have been more to the purpose had they urged a general reduction to render *grain cultivation* a little more profitable than it was at that time of unusual depression, instead of making the minor the major cause.

115. It cannot be allowed that the soil of Broach is more famous for its growth of cotton than it is for jowár and wheat, which generally occupy a very large share of the culturable area of the taluka. Their comparatively steady value in the market, while cotton widely fluctuates, and the liability of their being less affected by foreign markets, makes them more reliable for data on which a settlement intended for any long term of years should be based.

116. There is no doubt that the incidence of the State demand has been much higher in black soil districts than in others, on the just consideration that the soils of the Narbada and Tápti valleys are readily cultivated and capable of being tilled longer without the aid of manure than red and basur soils. The begoti assessments, from time to time revised, have been supposed to be half or two-thirds the gross produce; but I have shown in preceding paragraphs the inconsistency of this opinion. In years of higher ruling prices, such as 1862, when the bhar of kappas realized Rs. 170, the Government share of a cotton field (for that season solely of course) was not more than  $\frac{1}{4}$ th the gross produce.

117. Mr. Davies professes to have taken half the produce. Let us at once test it. His prevailing black soil rate in a first class village was Rs. 5½ per acre, with a remission of the assessment every fourth year on fallow land—a condition the rayat would not fail to accept, as the outturn of produce in the other three would be considerably improved. By this means the rate is in the first stage reduced over a period of four years, to an average of Rs. 4 annas 6. Now to conceive that this sum represents half the produce of a first class black soil field, is but to admit a very feeble conception of the fact. Allowing the bhar to be worth only Rs. 30 in his day, and taking the produce at six dhurís per bigáh, or 12 per acre, the realized value must have been Rs. 18; therefore his rate of Rs. 4 annas 6 is even less than fourth. Be it also remembered that the rayat had grass lands at his disposal for rates from 8 annas to Rs. 3 per acre, a very material consideration. How then is it to be accounted for that officers of undoubted ability and integrity, should be committed to such statements? I have no hesitation in saying that the subject could never have been personally investigated, and the great tendency of subordinate establishments towards any popular idea, however erroneous, is well known.

118. In proposing that a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 7 should be adopted for first class black soil villages, I have been led by the following considerations:  
 Survey proposal. *Firstly*, that rate corresponds with the one sanctioned by Government in the settlement of Olpád. Though Broach is 30 miles more distant from Bombay by rail, its slightly superior fertility puts them both on a par, hence the necessity of maintaining a relative value in assessment of adjoining districts. *Secondly*, all the contingencies likely to occur in a period of 30 years, failure of crops, and depreciation of prices, which the past state of things affords criteria. In the last three seasons we have fair examples of a good, bad, and very bad rainfall. Only 17 inches fell this season, in consequence of which it is said that the rice and grain crops have nearly failed, and that cotton will yield only 8 annas in the rupee. In prices we have similar examples, the bhar of cotton was Rs. 142 in 1869-70, just half in 1870, and is not expected to be much more than Rs. 60 this season. Nothing more need be added to induce the utmost caution in raising the revenues of this somewhat fickle taluka. That it should be raised is not to be doubted for a moment, because of the improved state of the market, and because an average embracing a very long period indicates a decidedly higher permanent level. At the same time it must be borne in mind that Broach has only just become solvent, and we must so pitch the assessment that there shall be no grounds left the rayats to demand a remission, under any circumstance, during the whole period of settlement.

119. Fallow lands will be assessed as if they were cultivated, and no abatement of the full assessment admitted for grass land—village cattle being only allowed a small plot to stand upon. These conditions alter the corresponding value of begoti rates under the old and new systems, and are just mentioned to prevent any misconception.

120. You will observe in the opposite group map that I have divided the villages into four classes, making the market of Broach the centre. As I have previously stated, the prices of commodities are regulated by the dealers in Broach, and therefore distance is the primary cause of any distinction being made between villages intrinsically of the same producing capability. Any greater refinement than I have adopted will be inconvenient, without being correspondingly useful.

121. For the first group, coloured pink, containing 6 villages (the greater portion of the lands of which are within Municipal limits), a Rs. 7 maximum was proposed, and sanctioned by Government in their Resolution No. 2400 of the 16th June 1869. I have included these villages in the present report so as to be able to refer to the taluka as a whole, without in any way altering the assessment, which has already come into operation.

A maximum of Rs. 7 the acre, classed at 16 annas in the rupee—indicating its faultless condition—was not considered high for lands situated within Municipal limits and commanding

all the advantages of vicinage to a large town. But to show you that the maximum is subject to reductions from a variety of causes, which are supposed to affect the value of particular fields, the *average rates* in the 6 villages are given below. Mojampur is excluded because it is affected by much higher bhátha rates.

	OLD SYSTEM.			SURVEY SYSTEM.			
	Average Jeráyat rate.			Average Jeráyat rate.			
1. Vejalpur ... ..	4	12	8	6	1	1	
2. Dungri ... ..	4	9	2	5	12	5	
3. Ali-Pati ... ..	4	8	10	6	4	11	
4. Kanbi-Vaga ... ..	4	7	11	6	3	8	
5. Kasak-Pati ... ..	4	5	9	5	12	0	
	<hr/>			<hr/>			
	22	8	4	30	2	1	
	<hr/>			<hr/>			
Mean ...	4	8	1	Mean ...	6	0	4

122. The second group, coloured blue, consists of an outer circle of 36 villages more distantly situated, having a maximum of Rs. 6½. It contains a few small villages which were put into the lowest class by Mr. Davies, from no other consideration than that they were small. As their fertility is not affected by that condition, I have no grounds to follow such a classification; hence their increase will appear proportionately great by the present arrangement.

123. The third group, coloured yellow, contains 46 villages still more distantly situated, for which a maximum of Rs. 6 appears suitable. In like manner a reduction of 8 annas in the maximum of the fourth group, coloured green, seems to meet the condition of 13 villages it comprises, situated on the western boundary. They are, comparatively speaking, the poorest in the taluka, partaking much more of the "bara" type of villages which are more or less impregnated with saline matter, and have less depth of loam, a circumstance which renders a cotton crop always more precarious—being in fact the secret why the coast villages are such bad cotton producers.

124. The rice which is grown in open jeráyat fields with cotton, will simply be assessed on dry crop rates; and the bunded rice-fields in bhátha land will also be brought under bhátha rates—leaving only 8¼ acres of bunded rice-beds to be assessed on rice rates. I propose to apply to them a water rate varying from Rs. 5½ to Rs. 4½ in addition to the soil rate of their particular group. A reduction appears in the proposed assessment of this description of land, chiefly on account of 28 acres in Amleswar being thrown into the jeráyat class.

125. Bhátha rates have been applied to the undermentioned villages according to their position and general character. The rates include superior order goradu fields producing tobacco and other valuable descriptions of dry crop. They are classed on a scale of 24 annas, to give full scope to their relative fertility:—

Maximum Rate.			Maximum Rate.		
Rs.			Rs.		
1. Borbhata ... ..	...	15	8. Nikora ... ..	...	12
2. Sarphudin ... ..	...	15	9. Nánd ... ..	...	12
3. Kasia ... ..	...	13½	10. Sukaltirth ... ..	...	12
4. Sákápur ... ..	...	13½	11. Taria ... ..	...	10½
5. Kukarwada... ..	...	12	12. Jhanor ... ..	...	10½
6. Karod ... ..	...	12	13. Dhanturia... ..	...	9½
7. Tavra ... ..	...	12			

126. The alluvial soils of the district, not of a permanent character, are annually put up to auction. The objections to a fixed settlement are two-fold. *Firstly*, the impossibility of maintaining boundary marks so as to define the limits of survey numbers—owing to the corrosive action of floods which would necessitate the fields being surveyed year after year, especially as the islands frequently change their formation. *Secondly*, these lands, which do not unfrequently realize Rs. 20 the bigáh in some years, may be comparatively worthless in others, or in a great measure deteriorated by the fickle nature of the floods. The depth from the surface sand to the alluvial stratum called bhátha, to which the roots of plants must descend, often lies from 6 inches to 6 feet. When the superincumbent sand is more than half a foot deep, a gauge-like instrument is used for drilling holes, which are then filled up with soil so as to connect the stratum with the surface, where the oil-seed or tobacco nursling is planted and watered by hand once or twice. I therefore think that all such lands, not well above flood influence, should be sold yearly by the Collector to the highest bidder.

127. The value of bet lands during the year past, as determined by public auction, including Rs. 4,300 for the wood cutting privilege on Aliábet, was Rs. 41,650-13-2, or Rs. 10-7-2, per acre on the gross area. In point of fact that sum is paid on little more than half the area actually fit for cultivation, and averages about Rs. 20 the acre. It may therefore be argued that the *kaem* bhátha must be relatively under-assessed, which is not the case, for it should be borne in mind that in one case the assessment is a *fixed one* for a long term of years, and in the other, the bidding only takes place for the richest newly formed land only cultivable for one year.

128. The *kasar* imposed on Government wells amounts to Rs. 3,880, being levied at the rate of Rs. 33½ per kos of sweet water, subject to reductions depending upon a spring supply, depth of well, and area commanded for rotation. The alienated wells—on two annas in the rupee of full assessment—have been assessed at Rs. 210 annas 6.

129. You will learn from the tables given below what effect the survey settlement has had on the area of occupied Government land in each of the four groups specified :—

No. I.	Groups.				Occupied Government land.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Experimental Settlement ...	9,932 0 13	2,15,172 0 14	2,70,732 0 10	56,295 0 1	5,52,133 0 6
Recommended Revision ...	9,932 0 13	2,15,172 0 14	2,73,054 0	56,295 0 1	5,54,454 0 12
Average realisations during the past 10 years ...	8,164 1 9	1,82,891 9 2	2,7,345 4 5	47,004 7 6	4,55,405 6 10
Last year's (1870-71) collection under the former system ...	7,222 8 4	1,80,286 6 9	2,34,256 12 9	46,617 0 2	4,63,382 12 0

130. Thus it appears that this settlement raises the assessment in the following manner :—

No. II.	Assessment.	Increase upon 10 years' average.		Increase upon last year's collections.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Per cent.	Rs. a. p.	Per cent.
Ten years' average... ..	4,55,405 6 10	.....	...	.....	...
Collections under old system for 1870-71.	4,68,382 12 0	12,977 5 2	3	.....	...
Experimental Settlement for 1870-71 ...	5,52,133 6 0	96,727 15 2	21½	83,750 10 0	18
Recommended Revision — ... ..	5,54,454 12 0	99,049 5 2	21½	86,072 0 0	18½

The recommended revision in Tables I and II is in consequence of slight alterations being required in villages, after the experimental introduction, and concerning which the villagers were duly informed during Jamábandi.

131. The accompanying diagram illustrates the subject more clearly. Green denotes the area under occupation. Green with bars the waste land including 1,990 acres of bhátha soil annually sold. The red line is the revenue demanded; yellow indicates revenue realized; and the ink wash remissions made. Pink, the survey demand by the settlement, and the part with bars the assessment of waste land.

132. A general statement is appended, giving each village its particular group, and showing how it has been effected.

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

	Rs.	a.	p.
On Jeráyat land ... ..	51,962	4	0
On Bhátha and superior order soil ... ..	34,109	12	0
Total ... ..	86,071	0	0

134. The above increase, which is 18½ per cent. upon former rates, does not in its average form give a correct idea of the revision which has thoroughly adjusted the inequalities of village rates and field classification, as will be seen by the following table :—

Group.	Maximum Increase per cent.	Minimum Increase per cent.	Average of the Group.
1st ... ..	Vejalpur 37½	Dungri 26	19½
2nd ... ..	Vaguna 43½	Mahodala 8½	15½
3rd ... ..	Sakarpur 56	Angareswar ½	20½
4th ... ..	Sankwád 45	Bhadbhut 14½	18

\* Not printed.

Average Rates. 135. The average rates are subjoined, and require no explanation.

DETAIL OF CULTURABLE AREA.												
Tenure.	Description of Land.	CULTIVATED.			WASTE.			TOTAL.			Average rate of assessment per square mile of total area.	Do. per square mile of cultivable area.
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per Acre.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Government.	Dry-crop ...	98,610 35	4,78,432 2 0	4 15 3	5,112 35	19,813 3 0	3 14 0	101,730 30	4,98,245 5 0	4 14 4		
	Rice ...	7 38	84 12 0	10 10 7	0 4	1 4 0	12 8 0	8 2	86 0 0	10 10 11		
	Bhatha and Superior soil ...	8,723 35	73,616 8 0	8 7 1	2,265 4	17,036 2 0	7 8 4	10,985 39	90,653 10 0	8 4 0		
	unassessed Betland.				3,027 26			3,027 26				
Total Government...		105,346 28	5,52,133 6 0	5 3 10	10,405 29	36,850 9 0	4 15 11	118,752 17	5,88,983 15 0	5 3 7		
Alienated.	Dry-crop ...	19,413 16	93,082 9 0	4 12 8	...	.....	...	19,413 16	93,082 9 0	4 12 8		
	Rice ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	Bhatha and Superior soil ...	561 0	6,293 9 0	11 3 6	...	.....	...	561 0	6,293 9 0	11 3 6		
	Total Alienated.		19,974 16	99,376 2 0	4 15 7	...	.....	...	19,974 16	99,376 2 0	4 15 7	
Total ...	Dry-crop ...	116,031 11	5,71,464 11 0	4 14 10	5,112 35	19,813 3 0	3 14 0	121,144 6	5,91,277 14 0	4 14 1		
	Rice ...	7 38	84 12 0	10 10 7	0 4	1 4 0	12 8 0	8 2	86 0 0	10 10 11		
	Bhatha and Superior soil ...	9,281 35	79,910 1 0	8 9 9	2,265 4	17,036 2 0	7 8 4	11,548 39	96,946 3 0	8 6 4		
	unassessed Betland.				3,027 26			3,027 26				
Total ...		125,321 4	6,51,459 8 0	5 3 2	10,405 29	36,850 9 0	4 15 11	135,720 33	6,88,310 1 0	5 3 0	2,375 12	3,240 8

136. I shall omit to give the details of the distribution of the survey *kamál* in bhágdári villages, as I can add nothing new to the system explained in the settlement reports of Nadiád and Borsad; suffice it to say, that out of 78 bhágdári villages in this táluka, 37 accepted the survey ákar upon their existing shares; 10 preferred the *Sirásari phálla*, which is simply dividing the survey rental upon the whole village into proportionate shares according to the acres found in each Bhág; and 31 villages adhered to the *phálla* on the anna divisions of the village,—by far the most inequitable mode, as it ignores both the quality of fields and quantity of land which may be in each sharer's possession. I endeavoured to make the Bhághdárs agree to the ákar system, which is only bigoti in another form, but they were not to be persuaded.

137. The *vadára* land amounted to 360  $\frac{14}{20}$  acres in 65 villages, and is supposed to be Government land not originally included in the Bhág. I have added it to the Bhág, as no other plan is practicable, the excess being a purely paper one without any division in the field. Doing this entails no loss to Government, as the *full* assessment is added to the ákar of the village.

138. There are no alienations within the shares, a circumstance which happily facilitated the settlement of a táluka containing more Bhágdári villages than any other in the province.

139. Out of the Government waste, consisting of 8,269 acres of assessed and 1,990 acres of unassessed land, 186 acres were set apart as standing ground for the village cattle. I anticipate that about 600 acres will still have to be disposed of in the same way, as I had no time to complete this portion of the settlement before the season terminated. The assessment value of the unoccupied waste amounts to Rs. 36,752.

140. The amount of Ghar-bháru, or ground-rent levied within municipal limits, amounts to Rs. 325-3-6 on 60 581 square yards of land. A classification has been submitted to you in a separate report, proposing that the rent should be raised to Rs. 3,831. I need not therefore increase the dimensions of this report by its details. The point to be decided in the matter is, how much of this Government will allow the Broach Municipality. In the districts Rs. 621-1-6 are still levied. I am of opinion that all such rent upon land used purely by the agricultural community for dwelling purposes should be remitted, and only retained when paid by non-cultivators.

141. The fruit-trees of the district only yield an insignificant revenue of Rs. 30. I propose that the sum should not be levied in future, as Government were pleased to order in the case of the Borsad and Nadiád tálukas. The few brab palm trees in the táluka should come under any ruling for Ulpád—still in abeyance.

142. A Shepherd cess was levied only in Bhorbhatta to the extent of Rs. 3 and anna 1, which I remitted in accordance with precedent.

143. The occupation right of land was purchased in the following villages for the sums placed against them :—

Name of Village.	Acres sold.	Survey Assess- ment.	Occupation Value.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Kadod ... ..	97 $\frac{3}{40}$	472 8 0	8,200 0 0
2. Karela ... ..	52 $\frac{6}{40}$	252 0 0	6,350 0 0
3. Nikora ... ..	24 $\frac{24}{40}$	2 6 0	76 0 0
4. Dhanturia ... ..	23 $\frac{38}{40}$	91 8 0	902 0 0
5. Taria ... ..	110 $\frac{30}{40}$	577 0 0	1,722 8 11
Total ... ..	284 $\frac{21}{40}$	1,395 6 0	17,250 8 11

The average value per acre being Rs. 60, and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  times the survey assessment.

144	*	*	*	*
145	*	*	*	*
146	*	*	*	*

147. I regret exceedingly that the impaired state of my health has prevented me completing this report to my own satisfaction ; I, however, hope that His Excellency the Governor in Council will be pleased to approve of the general results of the settlement.

General results.

I have endeavoured to the best of my ability to determine a pitch of assessment which shall be alike adapted to the interests of Government and the rayats, and to that end spared no pains to reduce the somewhat uncertain and changeable conditions of agriculture in the taluka to some tangible form. As the settlement is designed for a period of 30 years, and has a future which may not wholly be unattended by evils recorded of the past, I do not think it would be at all judicious to raise the assessment higher than I propose—18 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on last year's collections, and 21 per cent. on the average collections of the past 10 years.

The sum of Rs. 86,072, plus Rs. 5,380 local cess, consequent on the increase—(in all Rs. 91,452, exclusive of Rs. 1,886 raised on commuted quit-rents of alienated land)—has been permanently added to the resources of the State, whilst the rayats have not been left without sufficient support and provision for the many contingencies of their occupation. If it be admitted that agriculture in this country is the basis of its prosperity, then, in the true interests of the State, caution is imperative in our settlements, lest they should unhappily bar all improvements, by exhausting the pecuniary funds of the people.

148. In conclusion, I would beg to bring to the notice of His Excellency the Governor in Council the valuable service rendered by the settlement Sheristadár, Jivanlal Laxmiram, a clever and energetic revenue officer. I regret for his sake that it is impossible to submit to Government the voluminous compilations of the vernacular department to convey an idea of his share of the labour, attending the preparation of a taluka for settlement, which is almost entirely bhágdári. He would make an excellent Mámlatdár,—a position he may be said to have fairly earned by his connection with altogether four settlements.

Ázam Rewashanker Ramshanker, the very upright and worthy Mámlatdár of the district, also rendered me very valuable assistance.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

N. B. BEYTS,

Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey  
and Assessment, Gujarát.



No. 2642 of 1871.

To

L. ASHBURNER, Esquire,  
Acting Revenue Commissioner,  
Northern Division.

Broach Collector's Office,  
Camp Juntram, 18th December 1871.

SIR,

As promised in paragraph 26 of my report on the Revenue Administration of the Broach Collectorate,\* I have the honour to forward this day, by book post, the printed report of the Revenue Settlement of the Broach Táluka made by the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarát, and request you will submit it, through the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., to Government, at an early date as practicable.

2. The report, you will observe, speaks for itself; no remarks are, therefore, necessary from me, except that in paragraphs 5 and 53 there are some clerical errors which I have rectified—in the said paragraphs—with pencil.

3. The proposed rates, I am sure, are such as will not bear at all hard on the cultivators from the following facts which I ascertained during my inquiries as Income Tax Commissioner and Magistrate, F. P. Ise Amiji holds 23 bigás in Wadiva, as sub-tenant, at a rental of Rs 6½ per bigáh = Rs. 12½ per acre—the superior holder paying the assessment; this land, being in Mr. Beyts' 3rd class group, is only liable to a maximum assessment of Rs. 6, leaving the landlord—superior holder—Rs. 6½ clear profit. Indeed to this we should add something for the sub-tenant's profit, as said Ise having 62 bigáhs of bhág land of his own in another village, is not likely to have come so far to hold land from a stranger without some appreciable advantage. Several other cultivators, examined on oath by me as Income Tax Commissioner, state the rent taken from sub-tenants for black soil in the villages of Mr. Beyts' 4th class group ranges from Rs. 4 to 6 a bigáh = Rs. 8 to 12 per acre. The actual cases inquired into by me have never shown a rental less than Rs. 5 per bigáh = Rs. 10 per acre. Again, rayats examined by me during my income tax inquiries, say some, that black soil ordinarily produces 3 to 4 dhurries of cotton = 3½ to 5 maunds per bigáh = 7½ to 10 maunds per acre. The lowest rate for which cotton was sold at the end of last year and beginning of this was Rs. 60 per bhar = Rs. 2½ per maund: 7½ maunds will fetch Rs. 17½, and 10 maunds Rs. 25. But another informant stated that after fallow ordinary black soil produced 5 dhurries, 3 dhurries after wheat, and 2 dhurries after jowári. The price of cotton has since risen again: nearly all my informants give the rental of gorat as double that of black soil.

Lastly, in a case of mischief, the complainant stated that the cotton out down in one kumbha—nearly 1 acre of his black soil manured land—would produce a crop value 50 rupees; but, afterwards, on cross-examination, reduced the value to Rs. 45 at the present price of Rs. 90 per bhar, i.e., 10 dhurries, which, as he gave his kumbha as 1½ bigás, would make 7 dhurries per bigáh, or 14 dhurries per acre; and this was confirmed by an independent witness, who had come to me on toll-contracting business, as being the case if the land be manured.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient Servant,  
G. WILSON,  
Acting First Assistant Collector in charge.

No. 11 of 1869.

From

THE COLLECTOR OF BROACH;

To

THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF  
GUJARAT REVENUE SURVEY.

Camp Surat, 31st January 1869.

Sir,

Dry-crop	Rs. 9	per acre.
Garden land	16	"
Rice land	18	"

Government have sanctioned in their Resolution No. 2234, dated 20th June 1867, the rates of assessment to be introduced within the Municipal limits of the town of Broach.

1. Mojumpore.
2. Kasak.
3. Kalmi Vaga.
4. Ali.
5. Dingri.
6. Vejalpore—Rayatwári.

2. As the limits include certain *fields* belonging to six Patís (villages), the Collector of Surat desired this Department to give effect to the Government Order as regards the lands of these fields.

3. The Vernacular correspondence which was under circulation reached me only on the 24th September 1868, and immediately after the opening of this season I stopped, on my way to Bulsár, at Broach and made myself acquainted with all the necessary details.

4. I found that it was impossible to introduce the rates in the fields above alluded to, because the five patís out of six are in Bhágdári tenure: the peculiarity of the tenure is to fix Government assessment on the whole lands of the village, and then to distribute the same among all the Bhágdárs according to their respective shares. However, as the Collector was anxious to carry out his desire, it was decided with his approval to introduce survey rates in all the lands of these six patís.

5. It is very desirable to attempt every kind of improvement at the time of the introduction of the new settlement. I took this opportunity to explain to the Bhágdárs the benefits which they will derive by adopting the following changes in the usual systems:—

(1) To fix the amount of Phálá payable by each Bhágdár according to the figure deduced from the Survey Akár (assessment) for all the lands in his possession, and not according to the old system. The benefit is that every sharer will have to pay the amount of Phála on the proportions of the lands in his possession, and no one will be a loser or gainer. Under the existing system all the Bhágdárs of equal shares are paying same rents, though there is difference in the extent and quality of the lands in their possession; and no one would like to part with any bit of his lands for making up the deficiency of others.

(2) To ask Government's permission for excluding the fields, included in the Municipal limits from the Bhágdári tenure and for assessing them similar to other Gámáti or non-bhágdári lands. The benefit is that, the lands being situated near the Railway station and contiguous to Broach town would fetch a very good price if sold or mortgaged to some one for building purposes, such as cotton gin, bungalows, &c. But the Bhágdár is not allowed to sell or mortgage, under the Bombay Act VI of 1862, a field or part of a field unless he is able to dispose of all the lands of his whole bhág. This is impracticable and thus a Bhágdár is, under the existing tenure, precluded from deriving the profit which is enjoyed by all other occupants and owners of alienated lands. After the introduction of the survey settlement and recognizing the existing occupancy, it does not make any difference in the light of occupancy, whether it be a Bhágdári or Rayatwári tenure.

6. You will be glad to hear that I succeeded in obtaining the agreement from all the Bhágdárs of the five patís as regards first change, which is very material. This will enable us to find out the separate figures for the lands included in the municipal limits. They did not wish to have the second change. I am sure they will have to repent for their losing this good opportunity.

7. Though the Bhágdárs agree to the Akár system, it does not remove the necessity of introducing the settlement in all the lands of these five patís (villages), as it does not affect the Bhágdári tenure. Vejalpore being non-bhágdári village, its portion (few fields attached to the municipal limits) can be separately assessed without extending the new settlement to the remaining lands of the village. But that plan would keep the work of introducing survey settlement unfinished only in a few fields near the Broach City. This is not advisable and I am therefore of opinion that Vejalpore Pati should not be excluded from the operation of the new settlement. When this is done, the work of introducing settlement in all the patís contiguous to Broach town must be considered as finished.

8. The total area of these six patís under the survey measurement is as follows:—

	Government Land.		Alienated Land.		Total.	
	No.	Acrea.	No.	Acrea.	No.	Acrea.
<b>Culturable—</b>						
Dry	...	1,663-35	...	704-12	...	2,368-7
Bágyat...	...	145-16	...	140-15	...	285-31
Total	397	1,809-11	170	844-27	547	2,653-38
<b>Kharábo</b>	...	1,283-39	...	...	...	1,283-39
Grand Total	...	3,093-10	...	844-27	...	3,937-37

9. The principal produce is jowár and cotton. In fact the lands of these patís may be considered as coming within the boundaries of Broach Kasbo itself. The cultivators are the residents of the town or suburbs attached to the town. It is well known that Broach is

large town and, independent of being the best market, has the advantage of a large railway station and seaport for the export of cotton and other grains, and possesses 8 cotton gins, &c., already at work. As regards the disposal of agricultural produce, Broach is superior to Surat. The maximum rate of dry-crop for the villages near the Surat City is Rs. 7 per acre for 16 annas, the same I beg to recommend for these villages, except the fields attached to the municipal limits for which Government have already sanctioned special rates mentioned in the beginning of this letter.

10. The garden land is very limited here. The wells near Broach are very deep, more than 50 or 60 feet, while those near Surat are from 30 to 40, not only is the work of building wells very expensive, but to keep them and the old wells in repairs is also costly. I am sorry to find that some old wells capable of irrigating have been allowed to remain in a decayed condition since a long time past. The Káchias or vegetable-sellers make use of the few wells situated near the town and make good money by it. Under these circumstances, I think the "Cosse" system observed in Chorási (Surat) fixing bágáyat kasar separately would not suit here, but a maximum rate of Rs. 12 per acre for the lands out of the municipal limits will answer the purpose. The maximum area for each "Cosse" is fixed at (3) three acres. I may also mention the fact that several fields formerly irrigated by well water and which paid garden rates are lately appropriated for cotton gins, &c., and the water of the wells is used in that purpose. I do not think such wells should be disregarded in fixing the usual area of a field irrigable from the water of the wells; because it would be very unjust to assess those persons who irrigate them per crop, and realize less profit than those who make more money by appropriating water for other purposes. Care however will be taken not to assess that portion of a field by garden rates which will be assessed by special building rates. Thus you will see that I will have to correct the extent of garden lands shown in the ákárband and register where the area of whole fields having a well is entered as garden lands.

11. The following comparative statement shows the result of old and new settlements of Government lands. Marks A and B show the result of the lands within and out of the municipal limits, respectively :—

No.	Names of Patils.	DRY CROP LANDS.					GARDEN LANDS.					TOTAL.			Increase under new system between columns 15 and 16.		
		Old System.		New System.			Old System.		New System.			Old System.		New System.			
		Rate per Acre.	Rupees.	Average classification Annas.	Rate per Acre.	Rupees.	Rate per Acre.	Rupees.	Average classification Annas.	Rate per Acre.	Rupees.	Average of years.	Total of columns 4 and 9.			Last years.	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	A. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs.	A. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.						
1	Mojumpore { A... B... Total ...	.. .. 3 12 0	.. .. 183	9 5 10 11	5 4 9 4 12 6	129 152	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	129 152	..	
2	Kasak { A... B... Total ...	.. .. 4 6 0	.. .. 1,353	10 6 12 9	5 14 6 5 9 3	28 1,701	.. ..	.. ..	10 7 10 9 4	.. ..	.. ..	50 ..	.. ..	.. ..	78 1,701	..	
	Kalmi Vagn { A... B... Total ...	.. .. 5 0 0	.. .. 1,389	12 0 13 3	6 12 0 5 12 9	295 1,545	.. ..	.. ..	.. 11 6	.. 8 10 0	.. ..	.. 79	.. ..	.. ..	295 1,624	..	
4	All { A... B... Total ...	.. .. 4 10 4	.. .. 1,326	13 11 13 11	7 13 3 6 1 7	341 1,039	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	82 ..	.. ..	.. ..	373 1,639	..	
5	Dangri { A... B... Total ...	.. .. 4 11 0	.. .. 2,009	11 6 13 7	6 7 8 5 15 1	50 2,754	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	50 2,754	..	
6	Vejalpur { A... B... Total ...	.. .. 4 14 6	.. .. 808	11 10 13 9	6 10 6 6 0 3	84 990	.. ..	.. ..	14 6 14 8	14 8 8 10 14 0	.. ..	208 32	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	
	Grand Total ..	..	7,173	..	..	9,678	..	93	14 8	..	..	401	7,272	7,268	7,251	10,079	2,828

12. It will be seen from the above that under the new system there is an increase of Rs. 2,828, out of which Rs. 800 are to be attributed to the adoption of special rates for the lands in municipal limits and the remaining sum to the general revision when the circumstances of the changes in price and in the right of occupancy since the reductions in the rates made by the late Mr. G. N. Davies, are to be taken into consideration, no other conclusion can be arrived at than that were increase about 20 per cent. in a place like Broach town can be considered heavy but a fair one. In Mojumpore there are about 100 acres bhátha lands not capable of fixing permanent assessment the occupancy right of which will be sold annually as heretofore.

13. The statement given in paragraph 11 does not include the amount of assessment\* to be fixed by special rates on the lands occupied for building purposes. The reason is that I am not yet in possession of cor-

\* 2 pies per square yard.

rect information on the points required for my calculation. I have therefore requested the Assistant Superintendent of Survey through you to supply the same to me as soon as possible, I hope to get them at the time the sanction solicited in this report is received. The result on this subject will, of course, be given in the Jamabandi report asking the usual guarantee for the rates. I may, however, mention that the greater portion of the lands referred to in this paragraph is an alienated one which is subject only to summary settlement ( $\frac{1}{4}$  pie).

14. There is a point deserving of special notice. The Surat Municipal rates\* sanctioned by Government is applicable to Broach as ordered by Government in their Resolution No. 2234, dated 10th June 1867. The 5th rule of Surat authorises to assess the lands not applied to agricultural purposes at the rate of *two pies* per square yard. The lands which are subjected to the summary settlement have to pay to Government under the Rule 5 above one-eighth of the above rates; it may be mentioned that greater portion of the lands occupied under the cotton gin, &c., are alienated lands and their holders are already supplied with the sanads under the Summary Settlement Act VII of 1863. It is true that necessary blank places are kept in the sanads for filling up the figures arrived at by the result of the anticipated revision survey. There will be no difficulty to fill in the same, but we will have to make a provision in sanad something like that reserved in the Rule 7 "Unoccupied or temporarily occupied culturable land may at any time be subjected to the non-agricultural or building rate." That is when any portion of alienated culturable land is appropriated for the building purposes, &c., to levy summary settlement calculated on the differences between the agricultural and building rates. Though the words "Government land" used in Section XXXV do not authorise the levy of such special rates in future as regards alienated lands; yet when the Bill No. 3 of 1868 passed by the Bombay Legislative Council and now before the Government of India will become law and the limits of the town of Broach is notified under Section.....of the Bill, all difficulty now appearing will be removed. I wish to have a definite instruction on this point to enable me to explain to the parties at the time of introducing the settlement.

15. In anticipation of the sanction of the proposed rates asked for in this letter, I have commenced to prepare all the necessary papers, with a view to introduce the settlement without a further delay.

16. In conclusion I beg to say that it will be very satisfactory to me, if this report passes through Mr. Hope, the Collector of Surat, before he proceeds on leave.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) SHAMBHUPRASAD L.,  
Assistant Settlement Officer, Gujarát Revenue Survey.

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No. 36 of 1869.

*Superintendent's Office, Surat, 10th February 1869.*

Forwarded to the Collector of Surat through the Sub-Collector of Broach for the Revenue Commissioner's sanction to the proposal contained in the Assistant Settlement Officer's report.

2. Act No. IV of 1868 having passed into law, provides for what is referred to in the 14th paragraph.

(Signed) N. B. BEYTS,  
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment.

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No. 301 of 1869.

Forwarded.

*Camp Dehej, 18th February 1869.*

(Signed) C. M. HOGG,  
Acting Sub-Collector.

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No. 876 of 1869.

*Camp Kuchwal, 29th April 1869.*

The Collector regrets to state that owing to an oversight on the part of his office this report, which arrived during his absence on leave, did not come to his notice until two days ago.

2. Mr. Hope had several conferences with Mr. Shambhuprasad last cold weather regarding the way in which the Bhagdári lands should be dealt with and the proposals referred to in paragraph 5 were made with his concurrence. It is much to be regretted that the second was not acceded to as well as the first, as it would have greatly simplified and facilitated the

acquisition of land for cotton mills and all progressing undertakings. A final attempt might be made at the time of introducing the rates.

3. The Collector entirely approves and recommends for sanction the rates proposed in paragraphs 9 and 10 for the lands not within municipal limits. The Mozumpore bhátha must be sold annually as heretofore, as the experiment of selling the occupancy right which was tried in the case of the Kasia, but was anything but successful.

*Vide* my No. 1708 of the 17th September 1868, and Government Resolution No. 4087 of the 2nd November 1868.

4. The authority for inserting in the C. S. sanads, the proviso regarding building to which Mr. Shambhuprasad refers in his paragraph 14 has now been given by Section VII of Bombay Act IV, 1868, and the limits were notified in the *Government Gazette* of February 4th (page 55).

5. The favour of early orders is requested as the season is advanced.

(Signed) T. C. HOPE,  
Collector.

No. 2577 of 1869.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
*Mátherán*, 31st May 1869.

Submitted to Government with reference to the Government Resolution No. 2234, dated 10th June 1867.

2. The Revenue Commissioner considers the settlement of the six villages by Ráo Bahádur Shambhuprasad Laxmilal as very satisfactory and recommends it for the sanction of Government accordingly. Anticipating this, the Revenue Commissioner has authorised the introduction of the settlement, as the year is nearing its end.

Five Bhágdári and one Rayatwári.

3. Mr. Shambhuprasad has been instructed to make a final attempt, as suggested in paragraph 2 of Mr. Hope's memorandum, to get the Bhágdárs of the five villages to accept the second proposal regarding the exclusion from the Bhágdári tenure of such of their fields as have been included in the municipal limits of Broach, and the Revenue Commissioner trusts that he will be successful.

(Signed) A. F. BELLASIS,  
Officiating Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

No. 2578 of 1869.

*Mátherán*, 31st May 1869.

Forwarded to the Collector of Surat for information and guidance and for the issue of the necessary instructions in reference to his memorandum No. 876, dated 29th April 1869.

(Signed) A. F. BELLASIS,  
Officiating Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

No. 1222.

Copy forwarded to the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, for information and guidance, in continuation of No. 116 of 14th ultimo.

(Signed) E. HOSKING,  
for Collector.

*Tithal*, 2nd June 1869.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 2400.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th June 1869.

Memorandum from the Officiating Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division No. 2577, dated 31st May 1869—Submitting, with reference to Government Resolution No. 2234, dated 10th June 1867, one from the Collector of Surat, with its accompanying communication from the Assistant Settlement Officer, Gujarat Revenue Survey, containing proposals for the assessment of five Bhágdári and one Rayatwári villages, a portion of whose lands are included within the municipal limits of the town of Broach; and stating that he considers the proposed settlement very satisfactory and has authorised its introduction in anticipation of Government sanction.

RESOLUTION.—Government are pleased to confirm the sanction accorded by the Revenue Commissioner.

(Signed) F. R. S. WYLLIE,  
for Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 882 OF 1872.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Revenue Department.

Camp Dholka, 14th February 1872.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following remarks on the proposals for a revision of the rates of assessment in the Broach Taluka in the Broach Collectorate, contained in Acting Superintendent Mr. Beyts' letter No. 1025, dated 20th October last, printed copies of which have already been sent to Government. The delay in this office has been considerable, Mr. Ashburner having probably thought it better that I should make the report, as the experimental assessment had been carried out under my instructions, and since resuming charge my time has been so fully occupied that I have till now been unable to take the matter up.

2. This is the first taluka in the Collectorate taken up for revision on the principles of the Bombay Revenue Survey, under Act I of 1865, and is important as a kind of standard by which to a certain extent the pitch of assessment in the remainder will be regulated. The survey settlement having, however, already been carried out in parts of Surat differing little from this in climate and soil, we have in its result excellent practical grounds on which to base the present proposals, which I trust will meet with the approval of His Excellency in Council.

3. The historical information recorded by Mr. Beyts with regard to the town of Broach is interesting. The derivation of the name itself, however, appears to me to be merely an abbreviation of the tutelary saint or sage's name, Bhagu Rishi (pronounced Rushi) or Bhagu the sage, which is almost precisely the existing Gujrathi from Bharuch, of which Broach is a corruption. A legend still survives of the reason of the change of the course of the Narbada from Ankleshvar, three miles to the south of its present position, whence it can be traced by a well-defined bank to beyond Hansot, near its mouth, to Broach. A disciple of the sage one day complaining to him of the distance he had to go to wash his clothes, was told that his grievance would be at an end, if the next time he went to wash he, on his way home, dragged his clothes after him and did not look behind him. The advice was followed, and the man on only turning round to look, when he reached his own door, found that the river flowed at his feet instead of at Ankleshvar.

4. I have no doubt of the alluvial origin of the black soil of Broach, but it also shows unmistakable symptoms, in the shape of small nodules of zeolitic minerals, of having been contributed to by the *debris* of trap rocks. The alluvium I believe to have been gradually deposited by rivers from the east since the Eocene period, for nummulitic limestone lies on the flanks of the trap range running south from the Rajpipla Hills and skirting the Mandvi Taluka of Surat as far as the Tapi, and passes under the black soil; whereas nearer the Gulf of Cambay, to the west, more recent deposits are visible towards the mouth of the Kim, which lies about midway between the two larger rivers. The forest of marine trees mentioned in the 32nd paragraph of the report, are the ordinary mangrove bushes found all along the coast. The difference between the black and gorat soils has probably arisen from the latter having been deposited in places where the force of the stream has been greater than in others, and has, in consequence, not allowed the vegetable and mineral ingredients that supply the colouring matter of the black to settle down: there is but little difference in the proportion of silica in the two.

5. Mr. Beyts' description of the crops and usual system of cultivation prevalent in the district will tend to show why the often-reiterated call for more cotton could not be responded to in a country in which there is, comparatively speaking, no waste land. Constant cropping with this staple is incompatible with a system of shallow ploughing, resorted to in the absence of proper supplies of manure, to provide afresh those fertilizing properties in the soil which would evaporate if brought to the surface and exposed to the rays of a tropical sun. If deep ploughing had been the practice in Broach, its marvellous fertility would not have endured for 2,000 years. The system of growing rice in open black plains, the rice being of course of a coarse kind, is, I believe, confined to the Broach Collectorate; but, from the large area devoted to it, is evidently profitable.

6. Mr. Beyts has yielded to the desire expressed in some of the public prints, to obtain information on the subject of the yield of the soil, and in the 44th and following paragraphs of his letter entered into particulars of estimates of average produce made at various times by different individuals. The estimate of cotton rises from the 120 lbs. (equal to 40 lbs. cleaned) per bigah of Mr. Davies (paragraph 48) to the 8 dhurris or 384 lbs. per acre, equal to about 192 per bigah, adopted by himself (paragraph 55) as a fair yield for purposes of settlement, which is precisely double Mr. Davies' own estimate of 64 lbs. of clean cotton to the acre.

Mr. Stormont's estimate of 400 lbs. (133 clean) to the acre (paragraph 47) exactly corresponds with what has been given to me scores of times—many years ago in Broach—as a fair average yield, *viz.*, 5 maunds to the bigáh. I confess I always looked upon this as a low average, more suited to soils of an inferior than of a middling quality, and Mr. Stormont is made, in paragraph 49, to agree to an estimate of 6 dhurris the bigáh, or 12 per acre (lbs. 576 uncleaned or 192 cleaned) as the outturn of an ordinary crop. Mr. Beyts' estimate of 4 dhurris per bigáh may be considered fully low, and we may safely take 10 dhurris or 80 lbs. (60 cleaned) as the standard. By way of comparison with these estimates of cotton produce, I beg to call to the recollection of His Excellency in Council the report on the experimental farm near Bhargam in Khándesh, forwarded with my letter No. 5889 of the 9th November 1870, and the returns of produce contained in the former, which gave in one field as much as 229 lbs. 2 ozs. of cleaned cotton per acre and an average of 82 lbs. per acre.

7. I have entered into these particulars with a view to show the difficulty of arriving at any fair idea of what would be a proper assessment to place upon land by calculating the outturn at an average over large areas, and where the seasons are so uncertain as in this country. Taking the bhar of uncleaned cotton at the lowest rate obtaining of late years, Rs. 65, the average assessment at the rates proposed by the Superintendent for his first class of villages would vary from the proportion of Rs. 6, 22, to Rs. 26 of yield, to one of 6, 22 to 13; or, in other words, the assessment would, if one average were correct, be about one-fourth of the gross produce, and if the other were right, as much as a half. Taking the same price at an average of 10 dhurris or 480 lbs. per acre, the proportion of assessment to produce would be as 6, 22 to 32, 5 in addition to the value of the cotton stalks. If the field in Dehgám, alluded to in paragraph 49, had been assessed at the full rate of Rs. 9½, the acre now proposed for the village the assessment to the value of the produce would have been as 6, 5 to 48, 75.

8. These figures, at all events, prove that the general pitch of the proposed assessment is moderate, even when calculated by the standard of a low estimate of produce, at prices considerably less than those now ruling, and as low as they are likely to be for years to come.

9. I will now proceed to notice the method in which the villages are proposed to be grouped for assessment and other details of the proposals for revision.

10. The groups, four in number, and falling by gradations of half a rupee per acre, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 5½, will be best understood from the map facing page 40 of the printed report. The town of Broach and its surrounding hamlets, forming, in fact, part of the town itself, are put into the first class, and the classification of the rest is based solely on their distance from this central market. No other system would be correct or reasonable, as the climate of all is alike. The village of Chamárgám in the 2nd group, and of Páléj in the 3rd, possess the advantage of railway stations and cotton factories; and I should have recommended their being raised a class each, but that Broach prices regulate the value of agricultural produce in them, and their distance from the market tells against them, as well as against other villages in their respective groups.

11. The Superintendent's report does not contrast the effects of the revision separately for dry crop and bhátha lands in the different groups of villages. The general increase in the former on the whole taluka is given at paragraph 135 as Rs. 51,962-4-0. This deducted from Rs. 4,78,432-2-0, given in paragraph 135 as the survey assessment on dry crop, would leave a balance of Rs. 4,26,469-14 as the assessment at the old rates, and the percentage increase on the latter would thus be 12.18. Considering the great rise in prices that has taken place since Mr. Davies' revision, this may certainly be considered moderate.

12. The area to be assessed at rice rates is trifling, and the water rates proposed (paragraph 124) of from Rs. 4½ to 5½ appear appropriate, and are recommended for sanction.

13. The question of the rates to be levied from bhátha—rich alluvial soils in or but little raised above the ordinary dry bed of the river—is one of importance, and requires careful consideration on the one hand, with a view to prevent undue loss of revenue to the State; and, on the other, not to assess too heavily land the fertility of which is liable to fluctuate in consequence of the flooding of the river in the monsoon. The highest rate (paragraph 125 of the report) in any village is Rs. 15, and they go down to one of Rs. 9½ in Dhanturia.

14. The total survey assessment on this description of land given in the statement in paragraph 135, being Rs. 73,616-8-0, and the increase (in paragraph 133) Rs. 34,109-12-0, it follows that the amount leviable under existing practice was Rs. 39,506-12-0, and the increase one of 86.33 per cent. The average assessment per acre is, notwithstanding (see paragraph 135), only Rs. 8-7-1. The reason for this apparently low rate is explained in paragraph 127, and is satisfactory. From the percentage increase on the whole being so great, and the average assessment per acre being fully two rupees less than under the old system, it is evident that a far greater area has been brought under permanent rates in the new than was so assessed under the old, or else there is some confusion in the figures which I cannot understand. Altogether the *data* given in the report, on which Government are asked to sanction these rates, are so scanty, that I hesitate to recommend its being done without further inquiry, and a re-inspection of the land entered at permanent rates. Government have had one petition against the assessment proposed for bhátha lands from the village of Sakarpúr Bhátha; and I think it very desirable that the subject should be reconsidered by the present Superintendent and the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, as it is difficult and complicated, and a mistake made now will be perpetuated for at least 30 years.

15. I do not see any separate entry of bagayat or garden lands in the statements embodied in the report, as the fixing of a well rate of 33½ per water bag (paragraph 128) would lead me to expect. The rate is far higher than any yet proposed in Gujarát, and the information given on the subject, being confined to that in the paragraph just mentioned, is so slight that I have really nothing on which to recommend it for sanction or otherwise.

16. On the whole I cannot do more than propose that the sanction of Government should be given to the levy of the rates proposed and the introduction of the survey system—due notice of which was given to the people in the course of the experimental settlement last year—for current season, pending receipt of a final report on the doubtful points now noted.

17. The methods reported in paragraph 136, in which the holders of different villages on the Bhágwári tenure have accepted the survey reassessment on their lands, have been explained in previous reports; but the report would have been much more valuable, if it had contained information regarding the sub-tenures and the position of the sub-tenants in these villages, to enable Government to judge of the advisability or otherwise of interference by legislation, to define, if not to improve, the latter, a question already mooted, and which must sooner or later be taken into consideration in this Presidency, as it has been in other parts of India. I know that in some parts of Broach the rights of customary tenants are being steadily undermined by the stratagems of the Bhágdárs, in enticing them into signing leases for rent differing from what they have been in the habit of paying, and I would beg to recommend that a special report on the state of matters in the taluka under settlement should be called for from the Collector or the Survey Officers.

18. The setting aside of land for cattle to stand on in the monsoon (not for general grazing purposes) reported in paragraph 139 is customary and may be sanctioned, as may also the inclusion in the bhágs or shares, of wadhára or excess land at full assessment rates mentioned in paragraph 137.

19. The levy of ground rent in villages will be regulated by the terms of Government Resolution No. 5244 of the 20th October last.

20. I concur in the proposal in paragraph 141 to forego the levy of the revenue from fruit trees.

21. The remission of the shepherd cess in Bór-Bhátta, reported in paragraph 142, may be sanctioned.

22. It is satisfactory to find (see paragraph 143) that the occupation value of land, in the instances in which it was sold, fetched so large a sum as 12½ times the survey assessment, even before the rates had been guaranteed. I have no doubt that it will yet improve greatly and rapidly.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. ROGERS,

Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

P.S.—That matter brought to notice in paragraph 112 may be transferred for disposal to the Public Works Department.

A. ROGERS.

No. 874.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.—Government concur with Mr. Rogers in thinking that definite orders cannot be passed on the information submitted. As suggested by him, therefore, Government can only sanction the levy of the rates proposed and the introduction of the survey system, provisionally, for one year. In the meantime, the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., should obtain from the Superintendent of the Gujarát Revenue Survey full explanation on all the doubtful points noted by him, and should, in ample time to allow the subject to be fully considered, submit a full and clear report for the orders of His Excellency in Council, through the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

To

J. G. WHITE, ESQUIRE,

Collector of Broach.

Superintendent's Office, Surat, 14th October 1937.

\* \* \* \* \*

11. The annexed statement shows in detail the effect of the revision referred to; and the first village I will notice is Shakarpúr, the one referred to in paragraph 14 of the Revenue Commissioner's letter No. 882 of the 14th of February last, as having petitioned Government regarding the increase of assessment by the survey.



12. Shakarpur is immediately on the banks of the "Narbada," a little below and opposite the town of Broach, and its lands adjoin those of Sarphudin, one of the best, if not the best, specimen of *kāem* bhātha in the taluka. To all appearance a large portion of the lands of Shakarpur are as good as those of Sarphudin. The survey raised the one from Rs. 4,640-12-2, to Rs. 7,261, or 56 per cent, while it only raised the other from Rs. 1,935-10-11 to Rs. 2,178-0-0, or 12 per cent. Now it was apparent that either Shakarpur was over-assessed, or Sarphudin under-assessed, and it struck me that a larger amount of land in the former must have been entered as bhātha than could fairly be classed under that head.

13. Mr. Bulkley and myself, in company with two of our most experienced classifiers, went carefully over a very large portion of the lands before I ordered a re-classification, and we found that all the lands entered as bhātha really came under that category, but that there were three causes for their deterioration since the classification took place:—

1. The very best bhātha lands had been completely swept away by the river.
2. The high floods scoured the lands, instead of resting upon them gently and allowing the deposit of the alluvion held in suspension, and this scour is increasing yearly.
3. Khar or Rhe is present in the soil, although hardly apparent at the ordinary full depth, but clearly traceable on deep digging. This khar burns up the crops and makes the water brackish, and no superior crops can be grown where it exists.

14. After being fully satisfied that these lands had deteriorated very sensibly since the classification, which deterioration is, I fear, still going on, I ordered a new classification, which has reduced the assessment from Rs. 7,261 to Rs. 5,627-11-0, an increase over the old realization of Rs. 986-14-10, or 21½ per cent. In this is included the reduction on account of lands carried away bodily by the floods.

15. This is the village alluded to by Mr. Beyts in paragraph 110 of his report, and in the classification of which he took immense personal trouble, going over every field himself. On the people still expressing dissatisfaction I personally went over a very large area of the village lands, after which Mr. Bulkley made another personal inspection before I finally decided to reclass them and to cut up the larger-sized numbers. It is quite unnecessary that I should remark how difficult the classification of bhātha land is: one year a field may be covered with alluvion, and the next with sand, and, although the sub-stratum may be the rich deposit of ages, still it is the surface which the cultivator has to deal with. The cultivators, I think, know now we have done our best, and have no reasonable complaints left. The assessment of the cultivation of Kasia-Bet was raised by the survey from Rs. 15,875-5-0 to Rs. 19,215-8-0, that is, Rs. 3,340-3-0, or 21 per cent. The new classification makes the assessment Rs. 17,242-10-0, raising it Rs. 1,367-5-0.

16. The assessment imposed by the survey has been lowered Rs. 71, by deducting from the head of bhātha and adding to the head of dry-crop a piece of Beer land which was classed as bhātha. It really is bhātha formation, but has never grown anything but grass from time immemorial.

17. In this village a revision of bhātha lands had to be made in consequence of the encroachments of the river, which has washed away a very large area of bhātha, causing a decrease of Rs. 970-1-0 in the assessment fixed by the survey.

18. The lands of this village having been classed as bhātha and natural bagāyet, and assessed at that rate, Mr. Beyts imposed, in addition, a *kasar* on the pukka wells used in watering this land. Of this the people complained bitterly, and I, therefore, struck off the *kasar* in all lands assessed permanently at natural bagāyet and bhātha rates. This causes a decrease of Rs. 937-4-0, thus making the new assessment Rs. 12,395-15-0 (instead of Rs. 13,333-3-0) against the old assessment of Rs. 11,750-12-2.

No. 954 of 1873.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Revenue Department, Bombay.

Camp Godhra, 27th February 1873.

SIR,

By Government Resolution, No. 874, dated 28th February 1872, survey rates were introduced into the taluka of Broach for one year, until further information had been given on certain points which were noticed by the Revenue Commissioner, Mr. Rogers. Colonel Prescott gives this information in the annexed Jamābandi Report for the year 1871-72.

2. The causes of increase and decrease in the revenue have been explained by Colonel Prescott, as well as the necessity for making certain alterations in the assessment, because of the washing away of lands by floods, and of deterioration, &c. In the latter I concur, so that I shall at once discuss the points on which information was sought by Government.

3. Mr. Rogers had remarked that the settlement report does not contrast the effect of the revision separately on dry-crop land, rice land, and bhátha, and the present report of Colonel Prescott does not deal with this point. Mr. Rogers has concluded that as the increase on dry-crop land is Rs. 51,962, if taken from the survey dry-crop assessment the result would show an increase of 12 per cent. But the fact is Rs. 51,962 does not represent the increase on the old survey dry-crop assessment; it is merely the increase on the preceding year's collections. There is nothing in the report to show what is the percentage of increase on dry-crop alone, although as the collections on the two years, which have been compared, were made presumably on about equal areas, Mr. Rogers's conclusion that the increase is 12 per cent. is near enough to be correct.

4. The same observations apply to the increase of 86 per cent. on bhátha, with this notable difference, however, that the collections were not made on equal areas; for, as Colonel Prescott says, with very few exceptions, all bhátha lands used to be assessed at dry-crop rates. And on turning to Statement B, it may be seen that 15,000 acres in bhátha villages were assessed as dry-crop; whereas the survey has reduced that area to 8,500, and has classed 7,583 acres as bhátha, with an assessment of Rs. 60,000. It is probable, therefore that no distinct record was ever made to show the total dry-crop assessment of the taluka, distinct from bhátha, and so Mr. Beyts may not have given figures which were not reliable and preferred to state his conclusions as approximate; for he says, in paragraph 133 of his report, the increase "may be accounted for" as attributable to dry-crop 52,000 and to, bhátha 34,000.

5. The bhátha rates proposed by the survey do not apply to lands which are "not well above flood influence." The non-permanent bhátha was recommended to be sold annually (see paragraph 126 of report).

6. The maximum rate applied to bhátha land is Rs. 15 the acre, and the reasons of Mr. Beyts satisfied Mr. Rogers. Mr. White, the Collector, however, considers the rates too low, and points to the fact that at auction sales land has fetched Rs. 20 the acre. Colonel Prescott has defended these rates, and justly observes that the auction sales are not a fair criterion of the assessment which should be imposed. In the one case the purchaser buys after inspection of the land, and with a knowledge of the quality and area of the land for that year. He knows almost to a nicety what produce it will yield, and the value of the produce, and so bids up to an amount which leaves him a fair margin of profit. He, in fact, buys a certainty, and the transaction is more in the nature of an investment for a year at a certain rate of interest. This is quite a different thing from taking up the land permanently, with an obligation to pay a certain sum year after year in good seasons, or bad seasons, with a probability that his profits may be *nil* in some years, and trusting to his profits in good years to cover his losses in bad. I therefore concur with the survey officers and Mr. Rogers in thinking that the rates are not too low.

7. The koss rate of Rs. 33 was thought by Mr. Rogers to be exceptionally high. Colonel Prescott explains that the same maximum rate has been adopted for the Ulpad Taluka, and shows the manner of its working; though an average rate, Rs. 8-10-5, is, I think, high. As the rate has been adopted in Ulpad, which is of less fertility than Broach, it may be allowed to stand.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,  
L. R. ASHBURNER,  
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

No. 1120 of 1873.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 19th June 1873.

MEMO.

The accompanying report from the Superintendent of the Gujarát Survey contains his explanation upon the several matters affecting the original proposals submitted for the settlement of the district (the Broach Taluka), which are specially noticed in the former Revenue Commissioner's letter.

2. In referring to the measures adopted with regard to the complaints of over-assessment of bhátha lands, Colonel Prescott explains that he and his Assistant (Mr. Bulkley), after personally inspecting the greater portion of these lands, came to the conclusion that a re-classification of them was advisable in order that the rates might be adjusted according to the deterioration in the value of these lands, which, according to their opinion, had taken place, consequent on the

Paragraphs 12 to 19 inclusive.

action of the monsoon floods, since the original classification was carried out. The effects of this revision are explained in detail for each village, the general result being a reduction of Rs. 3,111 upon the assessment imposed at the first settlement. In three cases the assessment has been slightly increased by the revision (*see* paragraph 19), but the chief modification made was in the village of Sakarpur, in which the reduction amounted to about 21 per cent.

Experimental as- essment	Rs.
...	80,879
Revised do.	77,768
	<u>3,111</u>

3. I had an opportunity of inspecting the lands of this and other of the bhátha villages in company with the Superintendent during my tour in Gujarát this season, and have fully satisfied myself that the reduction made in this case was required to correct the mistakes in the former valuation. I am also of opinion that the revision of the classification generally, which has been judiciously carried out, leaves no grounds for future complaint; and I would therefore recommend that the reduced assessment of these bhátha lands as now fixed should be formally sanctioned.

4. From the explanation regarding the well-kasar, given in paragraph 39, there is no reason, I think, to apprehend the assessment for garden cultivation will be found to be too high. Rs. 33 per koss does certainly appear to be a high rate; but the Superintendent shows that, owing to the reductions made under his system of classifying well-lands, the average rate is only Rs. 2-13-5 per acre, and this certainly cannot be said to be high for a Gujarát district. Rs. 2 per acre was the ordinary water-rate for well-land in the Deccan under the first survey settlement.

5. If the Superintendent's proceedings in the matter of modifying the rates for bhátha lands, and his recommendation in favour of retaining the water-rates, as originally imposed, are approved of, sanction may now be accorded to this important settlement.

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

No. 3804.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th July 1873.

RESOLUTION.—In the provisional sanction given to the revised rates of assessment for the Broach Taluka in Government Resolution No. 874 of the 28th February 1872, those rates were only guaranteed for one year pending the receipt of certain information pointed out as necessary by the Revenue Commissioner, N. D. This information has now been supplied, and Government have before them in addition the result of the first year's working of the new rates.

2. There being no appreciable difference in the climate or rainfall of the villages of the taluka such as to affect their relative fertility, the grouping of these into four classes according to distance from the market of Broach, with maximum rates falling by half a rupee a class, is approved.

3. The maximum of Rs. 7 for the dry-crop lands of the taluka is that sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 2400 of the 16th June 1869, for the suburbs of Broach, which now form the first class. It appears appropriate, and allows a margin for a still greater fall in the value of the chief staple, cotton, than has lately taken place. The average rate throughout the taluka appears from the statement at paragraph 135 of Mr. Beyts' report to be Rs. 4-15-3 per acre. This would, at the present ruling price of cotton—6½d. per lb.—represent a grain rent of 17½ lbs. clean cotton, or 51½ lbs. of seed cotton, being, according to the estimates in the 46th paragraph of the report, between ⅓ and ⅔ of a fair crop, or about ⅓ of a good one, and may therefore be agreed to without hesitation.

4. It is shown in the Revenue Commissioner's forwarding report, that the result of the revision generally was to raise the existing demands on dry-crop lands by between 12 and 13 per cent. on those according to Mr. Davies' revision carried out in about 1849-50. Judging by this criterion and the great increase in value of agricultural produce since the latter was carried out, the present proposals are certainly moderate.

5. The explanations now afforded with regard to the rates for garden (bágáyet) lands are satisfactory. The area of such lands is only 885 acres 22 gunthas under 118 wells, and the average rate per acre Rs. 8-13-1, which, considering the rate on dry-crop lands, is also moderate. These, and the rates for rice lands, ranging from Rs. 4½ to 5½, are accordingly sanctioned.

6. With regard to the bhátha or alluvial lands, it is proved that the complaints of over-assessment on the part of the people were in some cases well founded, in consequence of the change in the value of their lands by the action of the river floods in the time that had elapsed between the classification of the soil and the introduction of the settlement. The statement given at paragraph 35 of the Superintendent's present report, with his explanations

of the causes of the apparent difference in the incidence of assessment under the old and new systems, are sufficient to satisfy Government of the appropriateness of the proposed rates for so long as the land may remain unaffected by the floods. In sanctioning the proposed rates for this description of land, therefore, His Excellency desires it may be considered a standing rule that whenever a survey number is thrown up in consequence of the land deteriorating in value through being swept over by floods, it shall not be re-assessed during the period of settlement, but annually sold by auction for cultivation. This may, it is feared, cause constant changes in the Survey Registers, but the alternative is preferable to that of the land lying waste in consequence of the assessment no longer remaining equitable or its re-assessment by the inexperienced establishment of the Collector.

7. The proposals with regard to inclusion of excess land at full rates in the shares of Bhágdári villages (paragraph 137), to setting apart of land for cattle to stand on in the monsoon (paragraph 139), to foregoing the levy of revenue from fruit trees (paragraph 141), and to remitting the shepherd cess in Borbhata (paragraph 142), are sanctioned, as proposed by the Revenue Commissioner, whose suggestion for the treatment of Gharbháru (house-rent) not within municipal limits according to the terms of Government Resolution No. 5244 of the 24th October 1871, should also be carried out.

8. The usual guarantee for the permanency of the rates now sanctioned for thirty years, commencing with A.D. 1870-71, may be given, and the Survey Commissioner should be requested to forward a draft of the notification to be issued under Section 28 of Bombay Act I of 1865 for publication in the *Government Gazette*.

F. S. CHAPMAN,  
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 1898 OF 1901.

From

H. L. PAINTER, Esq., I. C. S.,  
Assistant Collector;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF BROACH.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my remarks on the revision settlement report of the Broach Táluka.

2. The chief points for me to notice are—

- (1) The grouping and rates for each group (dry crop).
- (2) The treatment of bátha lands.

3. The proposed new groups 1 and 2 and 3 for jiráyat are taken as comprising land of uniform fertility; the division into groups being made solely in consideration of distance from the place where produce may be disposed of. That the soil all over this area (excluding bátha) is to all intents and purposes equally productive I am well satisfied from my personal observations. The few places where the soil is of the kind known Gorat (light yellow) instead of the prevailing black do not suffer but rather benefit through being exceptions to the general rule. I therefore entirely endorse the proposal to consider the ordinary lands in the suggested groups 1, 2 and 3 as being on an equal footing as regards their natural capacities.

4. Now as to the grouping of these lands from topographical considerations group 1 is the same as in the original survey and there is no doubt that the advantages possessed by the villages comprising it through being contiguous to the City of Broach fully justify this tract being placed in a class by itself. I must confess, however, that the reason for the difference of Rs. 2 in the maximum rate for land in this group according to whether it is within or without the Broach Municipal limits is not clear to me. The ordinary village distance scale would, I should have thought, have been an efficient enough instrument for dealing with proximity or otherwise to the City, of which each of these villages forms a part, the distinction is a purely artificial one, and what would happen if the municipal boundaries were extended?

5. Mr. Mehta's second group comprises the 2nd and 3rd groups of the old survey and he gives as his reason for this modification that all the villages in the area concerned "stand at an equal advantage as regards their distance from market towns," the towns in question being Broach, Chamárgám and Pálej. This implies that all field produce may be disposed of with equal advantage at either of the three places named. I am prepared to admit that this may be the case as regards cotton, as it can generally be disposed of at a ginning factory or ginned and sold afterwards at any of these centres, though there is only one factory at Chamárgám, which does not work every season. But I do not think that the same can be said of food stuffs. For these, Broach is the only real market in the táluka, and the amount disposed of at Pálej and Chamárgám must be insignificant in comparison with what is brought to the City. On this account I am somewhat doubtful as to whether it is justifiable to hold villages, nearly Pálej and Chamárgám as being on a par with those in the vicinity of Broach City.

6. Whatever way the above question be decided, there are other lands which Mr. Mehta proposes to group in his second class, which I do not think should find a place there on the ground that they are easily accessible to Broach City. I allude first to the lands of Taria and Dhanturia, and secondly to those villages which lie on the south bank of the Narbada. As regards the first, I distinctly think they should be placed in an inferior class to the villages of the proposed 2nd group on the north bank of the river on account of the inevitable necessity of transporting their produce by cart and boat instead of by cart alone. As for the second, if the market resorted to is Broach, the same consideration

applies, and if it is Anklesvar, the lands should be in a group of the same maximum rate as that fixed for the lands of the Anklesvar Táluka intervening between these villages and Anklesvar town, which is only a few miles distant. I am aware that a large part of the areas concerned consists of the batha land which is specially dealt with, but the grouping is not made with reference to such soil, it being the exception in the táluka and not the rule.

7. The villages which Mr. Mehta proposes to put in the 3rd group should undoubtedly be relegated to that place on consideration of their distance from the nearest market town, *viz.*, Broach.

8. The proposed fourth group consists of four villages where the conditions approach that of the Bahra tracts of the Vágura and Janmbusar Tálukas: the soil is an inferior brown and there is a good deal of Khár land about. The well water is distinctly brackish in this area. Mr. Mehta and myself had apparently come independently to the conclusion that the assessment of this small portion of the táluka required reducing, for, I on one occasion mentioned at least three if not all four of these villages to him as the only ones in the taluka, where any reduction in the rates was necessary, and found that he himself had formed exactly the same opinion.

9. Now as regards the maximum rates of the various groups. Subject to the above remarks as to the villages comprising each group, I consider that they are quite fair, for although some of them are relatively lower than under the old settlement, Mr. Mehta's different treatment of the village distance scale re-establishes the equilibrium except in the proposed 4th group which is the only locality where complaints against the present assessment are ever heard. I may remark, however, that when a maximum rate for a village is once fixed it appears rather strange for this rate to be exceeded as is proposed to be done, in the case of lands near the village site in certain larger villages.

10. I now come to Bhátha lands. Mr. Mehta's policy is on the whole to considerably increase the assessment, and I am entirely in agreement with him. An index to the high value attached to this soil by those whose business it is to know is punished by the prices realized at the yearly auction of the contiguous and similar unassessed Bet lands, and were it not for combination among villagers and a form of terrorism from outside, that is, were competition for these Bet lands absolutely free, the prices now realized would undoubtedly be much enhanced. It is necessary to see these lands and crops which they produce in order to appreciate the real state of things with regard to them.

11. I have nothing to add beyond a remark on Mr. Mehta's statement and a similar one in the original survey report that the Narbada and the Bhukhi "being both subject to tidal influence" are therefore of no importance from an irrigational point of view. That the Narbada has tides is of course true, but these are not appreciable above Shukaltirth. The water of the river is actually drinkable of Broach City all the year round except in the hot weather and as far west as the Aliabet on an ordinary ebb-tide. At and above Shukaltirth the water is always fresh. This being so, I think that this river possesses considerable potentialities for irrigation purposes. It must, however, be admitted that the need for irrigation is likely to be felt only under exceptional conditions in such land as borders the Narbada. As for the Bhukhi, the length, which is for the most part dry except in the monsoon, contains pools of fresh water for several months, and it is a fact that these have in this year of drought been used for irrigating the neighbouring land. A scheme for damming up the Bhukhi above the tidal portion of it would therefore appear to be one worthy of fair consideration.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

H. L. PAINTER,  
Assistant Collector.

27th September 1899.

No.  $\frac{S}{430}$  OF 1901.

From

THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR,  
Land Records and Agriculture;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,  
Northern Division.

Poona, 30th March 1901.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the revision settlement proposals for the Broach Taluka prepared by Mr. P. R. Mehta, acting Deputy Superintendent of Survey. Some remarks by Mr. H. L. Painter, Assistant Collector, are also forwarded. The Collector, Mr. Panse, with whom the proposals remained some time, has not written any remarks, and the proposals are forwarded under the instructions given in Government Resolution No. 6057, dated 27th September 1900.

2. It was directed by Government Resolution No. 8235, dated 31st December 1900, that no proposals for the revision of existing settlements in districts which had been severely affected by famine should be submitted for a period of three years, except such proposals as might be complete or which, if accepted, would result in a reduction of the existing assessments. The present proposals result in a small increase, but they are submitted because they are as complete as the Survey Department, which comes to an end in a few days, can make them. The proposals, however, seem to require further consideration before orders can be passed upon them.

3. The proposals result in an increase of Rs. 12,125 or 2.18 per cent., which would be reduced to about 2 per cent. by the application of distance scales. Over two-thirds of the net increase is on Bháta land and the rest on Bágáyat. The average assessment on dry crop land is not increased, except slightly in the few villages of the first group and in those of the third group, and is diminished in the lowest group. Unfortunately these results are obtained by rather considerable increases in the case of particular villages and it is doubtful whether these increases can be justified. It is doubtful whether, if a revised settlement is to be introduced, it should not take the form of a fairly uniform decrease, involving a considerable reduction in the total assessment. If that course were thought desirable, the proposals might be reconsidered with the view of introducing reductions at an early date.

4. Mr. Mehta has explained in paragraphs 49 and 61 of his report that the irregularities in the results of the present proposals, as shown in the last column of Appendix Q, are chiefly due to the application of lowering distance scales at the original settlement. The original maximum rates had the effect of unduly raising the revenue and this was counteracted not by lowering the rates, but by applying reducing scales. In April 1899, Mr. Mehta suggested that the existing arrangement should be allowed to continue. He argued that as the revenue officers were agreed that the present assessment should not be increased and that the present incidence of assessment was satisfactory and as it was not intended to revise the dry crop classification, the existing rates and scales might be allowed to continue unaltered. In the first draft of the settlement report he wrote as follows:—

“ In the beginning of this report I have shown that almost the entire area of this taluka has been deduced and a very small area reclassified. Such being the case, I am respectfully of opinion that, as the present actual pitch of assessment is both equitable and proportionately distributed, it would be advisable to adopt (except in the case of 4 villages\* .....) the current maximum rates together with the distance scales for the coming revision. If different scales are applied the maximum rates will have to be lowered, and I am respectfully of opinion that it is not necessary to change the existing arrangement.”

\* Group IV.

5. In reply I pointed out that in other talukas so much stress had been laid on the unscientific manner in which the old distance scales had been calculated and applied, that it would scarcely be reasonable to propose that the Broach scales should be sanctioned for all time without revision. The fact that no considerable change in the total assessment was necessary or desirable was not an argument against detailed examination, because, although the total results might be fair, there were probably considerable inequalities of pressure owing to the hap-hazard methods followed at the original settlement, and as the results of the revision to be undertaken were to form the basis of a perpetual settlement, it was necessary that these inequalities should be eliminated as far as possible. Moreover we could not well propose that the rates should be modified in four villages and confirmed in all others without examination.

6. The present proposals were submitted by Mr. Mehta in accordance with this ruling. It was proper that the detailed assessment should be revised as far as possible, in accordance with modern practice, and the Survey Department could take no other course; but it seems clear that the revision of the settlement is not a matter of great importance, provided the existing assessments are not too heavy. This can perhaps be guarded against by remissions in years of partial failure of crops. In the four villages of the lowest group remissions of an anna in the rupee would seem to be required even in fairly good years. In a district in which the cultivation is so uniform as in Broach, it should not be difficult to ascertain every year the value of the average outturn per acre in a group of villages similarly situated, and I am of opinion that the revenue levied in a particular year should not on a rough approximation exceed one-fourth of the gross outturn. In individual cases the proportion would often be higher, but enquiry in individual cases should be avoided unless there were reason to fear that, owing to circumstances beyond the cultivator's control, the assessment to be levied would exceed or approximate to half the gross produce, in which case it should be lowered to a third. In assessing the revenue for the purpose of a settlement the proportion should of course be far lower. I am of opinion that the Government demand should approximate to one-seventh of the gross produce of a district, or 15 per cent. as an outside limit. In individual cases the ordinary limit should be one-sixth, and any one who could show that, through no fault of his, the assessment was ordinarily more than one-fifth of the gross produce, should have a claim to reduction to one-sixth. In districts in which these proportions are exceeded the assessments should be gradually lowered. Such districts are few, but there is reason to fear that Broach is one of them, though the evidence on the subject is not quite conclusive. In this connection I would refer to paragraphs 11 and 12 of my remarks on the Ankleshvar Settlement Report, recently forwarded.

7. Mr. Mehta has not referred in his report to the crop experiments taken in the taluka, though the question of the value of the outturn is of great importance in this district. In 1897-98 five experiments on cotton were taken by Mr. Mollison. The value of the outturn per acre was from Rs. 18-3-0 to Rs. 30-9-8 and averaged Rs. 25-0-4. The average assessment was Rs. 5-6-0, and the incidence ranged from 17.76 to 28.81 per cent. and averaged 22.12. In each field a subordinate crop of rice was grown, which was not tested but was assumed to produce sufficient to pay the assessment. The report adds—"It has to be remembered that the practice of fallowing is common in the district, and that on an average perhaps one-fourth of the holding of a good cultivator is fallowed every year." "The value of the subordinate rice may be considered a set-off against the practice of fallowing." Mr. Mehta in paragraph 17 of his report says that rice as a rule is grown along with cotton only after a bare fallow. He believes the practice of growing rice with cotton is not so common as formerly, increased demand for food crops standing in the way of the year of fallow.

8. These appear to be the only recorded experiments on cotton in the district, with the exception of one taken by Mr. Painter in Ankleshvar in December 1896 and one by Mr. Sorabsha Hormasji in Jambusar on a very poor crop. Mr. Painter found an outturn of 314 lbs. of seed cotton worth Rs. 23-4-5. In Mr. Mollison's experiments the outturn ranged from 265 to 446 lbs. and averaged 364 lbs. Mr. Beyts, in paragraph 55 of the original settlement report, takes the outturn as 38½ lbs. the acre. In paragraph 47 he says that Mr. Stormant



estimates a good fair crop in good Broach soil as 400 lbs., two-thirds of which would be seed and the remaining third clean cotton. Taking outturn as 384 lbs. of seed cotton and price as Rs. 70 the bhar of 960lbs., the value would be Rs. 23. At this estimate the average assessment in a group of villages should not greatly exceed Rs. 4 and should in no village exceed Rs. 412. In group II the existing and proposed average is Rs. 5-1-6 and is in one village Rs. 5-7-9. It is unlikely that in an ordinary year the gross value of the cotton raised in a village would average so high as Rs. 28 the acre over all the land nominally devoted to the crop.

9. Two experiments on jowári were taken by Mr. Mollison in 1897-98. The outturns were Rs. 41-4 and Rs. 47-1-6. The latter crop was preceded by fallow and the former by a crop of láng and til. The assessments were Rs. 5-15-2 and Rs. 5-10-11 and the incidence 14.42 and 12.06 per cent. On the other hand an experiment by Mr. Painter in the same year gave outturn Rs. 14-2-1 only, an incidence 42.60 per cent. In three experiments taken by Mr. Mollison in a village of Ankleshvar the outturn averaged Rs. 23-6 and in two taken in another village the outturn averaged Rs. 32-13. Mr. Beyts estimates the outturn of a field of jowári at 960 lbs. of grain worth with fodder 20 per cent. more than that of an acre of cotton. But it is to be remembered that with a good crop of jowári the market is quickly glutted with grain, and the saleable value of kadbi is doubtful. In Mr. Mollison's two experiments in Broach the outturn was 1,199 and 925 lbs., averaging 1,062, which is high. Mr. Painter's experiment gave 324 lbs. and the five Ankleshvar experiments an average of 707 lbs. 960 lbs. at 32 lbs. the rupee would be worth Rs. 30.

10. Two experiments on láng by Mr. Mollison in 1897-98 gave outturn Rs. 40-13 (full maximum of formulæ) and Rs. 25-12; incidence 14.98 per cent. and 20.17 per cent. One by Mr. Painter gave outturn Rs. 21-2-2 and incidence 28.74 per cent.

11. An experiment by Mr. Painter on wheat in the same year gave outturn Rs. 19-6-3 and incidence 31.03 per cent. In five experiments taken by Mr. Mollison in the Hásot Mahál the average outturn was Rs. 25-2-8. One experiment on gram taken by Mr. Painter gave outturn Rs. 12-13 the acre only. Experiments on rice lands and bhatta soils are wanting.

Year and kind of Fallow.	Broach.	A'mod.	Vágra.	Jambu-sar.	Ankle-shvar.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1895-96 ... { True Fallow ...	11,993	7,671	17,298	2,338	1,323
... { Grass land ...	9,716	4,715	3,381	3,807	17,514
1896-97 ... { True Fallow ...	14,610	6,374	14,232	6,977	1,784
... { Grass land ...	7,237	6,570	6,854	3,580	17,127
1897-98 ... { True Fallow ...	11,795	5,229	10,733	3,845	2,560
... { Grass land ...	8,041	6,043	6,854	3,337	17,197
1898-99 ... { True Fallow ...	11,323	5,589	11,063	5,768	2,316
... { Grass land ...	7,885	5,986	5,973	3,574	16,946

12. The statement in paragraph 16 of Mr. Mehta's report that the practice of keeping a field fallow is only followed in Broach, A'mod and Vágra, is scarcely borne out by our statistics as shown in the marginal table. The proportion of true fallow, however, appears to be highest in Vágra and Broach.

13. Regarding the course of prices it is difficult to obtain very definite information. There is a universal belief among the people that prices have fallen during the currency of the settlement, but the evidence is not very clear. Prices of food-grains receded after the American War, but then a recovery set in and the average prices of the last 10 years differ little from those of the first decade of the settlement. As regards cotton the evidence has been discussed at some length in paragraph 8 of my remarks on the Ankleshvar report. According to the figures given in Appendix N to Mr. Mehta's report the price of seed cotton just before the settlement was about Rs. 106 per bhar of 960 lbs., during the first decade Rs. 82 to Rs. 85, during the second decade about Rs. 86 and during the last eight years (1890-98) Rs. 80 to Rs. 85. During the latter period it touched the lowest price in the 30 years, *viz.*, Rs. 66. The figures from Mr. Beaufort's book, quoted in paragraph 44 of Mr. Mehta's report, give the average price of clean cotton from 1870 to 1880 as 29 per cwt., which is rather less than Rs. 82 per 320 lbs., which may be taken as the weight of clean cotton yielded by a bhar of seed cotton. From 1880 to 1890 the average price is given as Rs. 26 per cwt., equivalent to Rs. 74 per bhar. The price taken by Mr.

Painter in December 1896 was about Rs. 71. The price taken by Mr. Mollison in 1897-98 was about Rs. 67 per bhar, which was no doubt the best price cultivators could then get. These figures show a downward tendency, which will probably be accentuated by further reduction of the market. There is also some reason to fear that the outturn per acre is diminishing through overcropping.

14. It cannot, however, be contended that the original settlement was founded on war prices. In Ankleshvar Colonel Prescott forecasted the future price of cotton at Rs. 70 the bhar. In the case of Broach Mr. Beyts went to the astonishing length of estimating the price of cotton in the next 30 years as only Rs. 50 the bhar, notwithstanding that the average of the preceding 10 years was Rs. 113½ (paragraph 60 of original settlement report). The future prices of food-grains are also estimated at exceedingly low figures. It is said that anything may be proved by statistics and it might be proved from the original settlement report that it was now our duty to propose a large increase in the assessments. But though proved it would not go near to be thought so. Although Mr. Beyts estimates the average future value of the outturn of an acre of dry-crop land at only Rs. 22½ (paragraph 55), his estimate is vitiated by his exceedingly low estimate of cost of production and by the light-hearted way in which he speaks of Rs. 6 as a fitting assessment for land yielding Rs. 22½. His estimate of cost of production is Rs. 7 the acre, but Mr. Stormont (paragraph 54) estimated it at from Rs. 12 to Rs. 20. Our estimate at the present time would be about the same. It seems evident that in making his proposals Mr. Beyts was more influenced by the prevailing high prices and the general prosperity of the people than by the consideration of what the prices were likely to become.

15. Seeing that the district has lately suffered severely from famine, it is useless to discuss other statistical information at the present time. Mr. Mehta was of opinion that the prosperity inaugurated during the sixties had been maintained down to 1899, but that no material improvement in vital or other statistics was to be expected or had taken place. The population appears to have remained stationary between 1872 and 1881 and to have increased slightly between 1881 and 1891.

16. The conclusion to be drawn is, I think, that no increase of assessment can be recommended and that when the assessments are revised they should be gradually decreased. A decrease of assessment amounting to about 10 per cent. might be introduced in Groups I to III, and to about 20 per cent. in the 4th group. If these suggestions are approved, the proposals should be reconsidered. I do not think that the increase in the assessment on bhatha can be supported. On first-rate bhatha the assessment may be low, but there is little of this and the condition of it is liable to normal change. There is no more fruitful cause of complaint in Gujarát than the way in which land which does not bear bhatha crops has been assessed by the Survey Department as bhatha, and it would be better not to increase the cause of complaint. The fact that similar lands fetch high prices at auctions is not a sufficient argument. A fixed assessment should as a rule not exceed one-third of the rent which a man is willing to give for a year's occupancy.

17. As regards the appended supplementary report (dated 16th November 1900) submitted by Mr. Mehta relating to the survey numbers situated within the limits of the Broach Municipality (referred to in paragraph 47 of revision settlement report of the táluka), I am of opinion that no change is required in the existing assessments, and that they may be guaranteed for a further period of 30 years.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. P. SYMONDS,

Survey Commissioner and Director,  
Land Records and Agriculture.

No. 66 OF 1900.

FROM

P. R. MEHTA, ESQUIRE,  
Assistant Superintendent,  
Gujarat Revenue Survey;

TO

THE COLLECTOR OF BROACH.

Broach, 16th November 1900.

SIR,

I have now the honour to submit the supplementary Revision Settlement Report on the survey numbers situated within the limits of the Broach Municipality referred to in paragraph 47 of my Revision Settlement Report on the Broach Taluka.

2. As has been stated (*vide* paragraph 47), "the settlement of the six marginally noted pättis or villages was introduced two years before that of the remainder of the taluka. Certain survey numbers of these villages were included, for the purposes of sanitation and Municipal taxation, within the limits of the Broach Municipality. The assessment of these numbers is collected by the
- |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. Vejalpur.    |  |
| 2. Dungri.      |  |
| 3. Ali Patti.   |  |
| 4. Kombiwaga.   |  |
| 5. Kasak Patti. |  |
| 6. Mojampur.    |  |

Mámlatdár and credited to the Imperial Revenue. The settlement of the six villages including lands within and without the Municipal limits was carried out in 1869."

3. In dealing with these villages, it was found necessary to exclude the area falling within Municipal limits, as the question regarding the period of guarantee was under correspondence. It has since been ascertained that no record exists in the Collector's office on the subject. It may be mentioned that Government Resolutions No. 2234, dated 10th June 1867, and No. 862, dated 28th February 1867, in dealing with the rules for the assessment of and enquiry into titles to land apparently contemplated the extension of guarantee to 99 years. In the case of Chotá Daskroi in Ahmedabad, where agricultural lands are found within Municipal limits, a guarantee has, however, been given for 30 years (*vide* Government Resolution No. 451, dated 16th January 1893). It is therefore for Government to decide whether the guarantee on the lands situated within the limits of the Broach Municipality should extend to a period of 30 or of 99 years. If, however, it is considered advisable that the survey numbers under report should be brought under settlement with the remainder of the taluka, I beg to submit the following proposals.

4. The existing maximum rate for jirayat land is Rs. 13 on a classification scale of 24 annas or Rs. 8-10-8 on a sixteen-anna valuation. For the reasons stated in paragraph 49 of the Broach Revision Settlement Report, I beg to propose to continue the current rate and to fix it in round figure at Rs. 8-12-0.

5. The subjoined statement (Appendix Q) compares the current with the proposed settlement. The increase in Kasak Patti is due to the re-classification of a small number measuring 33 gunthas. There is no rice land within the area under report. No distance from village scales were applied to the pättis at the time of the original settlement, and it is not possible to do so in case of survey numbers scattered in different portions of a large city:—

No.	Name of village.	BY FORMER SURVEY.				BY REVISION SURVEY.				Percentage increase or decrease.
		Maximum dry-crop rate.	Dry-crop.			Maximum dry-crop rate.	Dry-crop.			
			Area.	Assessment.	Average.		Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs. a. p.	A.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	A.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Vejálpur ...	8 10 8	24	183	7 11 7	8 12	29	213	7 5 6	+16.39
2	Dungri ...	8 10 8	6	29	6 10 8	8 12	6	38	6 7 11	-2.56
3	A'li Pátti ...	8 10 8	35	317	8 15 11	8 12	29	316	10 15 5	-0.32
4	Kombiwága ...	8 10 8	41	287	6 15 0	8 12	42	299	7 3 2	+4.18
5	Kasak Pátti ...	8 10 8	1	4	4 13 7	8 12	1	7	8 2 10	+75.00
6	Mojampur ...	8 10 8	23	124	5 6 3	8 12	23	129	5 8 9	+4.03
	Total ...	...	130	954	7 5 5	...	130	1,002	7 11 4	+5.03

I have the honour to be,  
 Sir,  
 Your most obedient Servant,  
 P. R. MEHTA,  
 Assistant Superintendent,  
 Revenue Survey, Gujárať.

Through the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

No. 1753 OF 1901.

From

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

To

THE COMMISSIONER,  
Northern Division.

Broach,  $\frac{25}{30}$ th April 1901.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my remarks on the proposals submitted by Mr. P. R. Mehta, Acting Deputy Superintendent of Survey. I should have forwarded them immediately on receipt of Mr. Mehta's report ; but I had then just taken charge of the District and was not sufficiently acquainted with the actual condition of the several villages in the Táluka to be in a position to give a definite opinion on the important proposals submitted in the report. My hands were also then too full with famine work to allow of my visiting the villages for personal inspection for the purpose. I moreover thought that it would be more desirable to postpone the submission of the proposals until after the Famine was over so as to allow of their being considered in the light of the experience gained in the famine. I accordingly wrote to you to extend the time for submission of my report and you were pleased to move Government in the matter. The papers were, however, subsequently called for urgently and were submitted forthwith without my remarks. I am, therefore, glad to have this opportunity of submitting them, and am now in a better position to do it after the experience of the famine and with Mr. Symonds' valuable suggestions before me.

2. The main points for consideration in ten proposals submitted by Mr. Mehta are the reduction in the maximum rates, the regrouping of the villages in the Tálukas, the application of the new scale of distance test, and the enhancement of rates in Bágáyat and Bhata lands.

3. The Táluka is at present divided into four groups as shown in the map accompanying Mr. Mehta's report. The first consists of 6 villages or pattis immediately adjoining the City of Broach, the second of 36 villages more removed but within a distance of about 5 or 6 miles from the City, the third of 46 villages further removed including also those to the south of the Narbada, and the fourth of 14 villages in the western corner of the Táluka on the side of the Bhuki river. The maximum rates fixed for these several groups at the last survey were Rs. 9 and 7 for the first group according as the lands fell within or without the municipal limits of the Broach City, and for the next three groups at Rs.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , 6, and  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , respectively.

4. These rates, Mr. Mehta observes, were pitched rather too high and had the effect of unduly raising the total assessment, and a lowering distance scale was applied to reduce it so as to bring the increase within proper limits. The total increase sanctioned under the settlement, however, came to not less than 99,000. Mr. Mehta now proposes to retain the existing rates for only to the first group and to reduce it for the next three to Rs.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $4\frac{3}{4}$ , and 4, respectively. This lowering of the rates was calculated to effect a considerable reduction in the total assessment ; but it is proposed to transfer all the 46 villages of the third group to the second and to form the third group of 10 out of the 14 villages, which at present form the fourth group. It is also proposed to enhance the rates on the Bágáyat and Bhata lands, and to apply the new scale of distance to equalize the pressure of assessment on the lands in the several groups. The combined effect of these proposals is to leave the jiráyat assessment nearly as it stands and to add considerably to the amount charged on Bhata and Bágáyat lands and effect a net increase in the total assessment by Rs. 12,125 or 2·8 per cent.

5. It is now to be seen whether the proposal to retain total assessment at its present pitch, with the further increase proposed, may be supported. Mr. Mehta thinks it justified by the fact that the prosperity enjoyed by the Táluka in the sixties, at the end of which decade the existing settlement was introduced (1870-71) has been maintained. This position, however, I find myself unable to support with the facts and figures furnished by Mr. Mehta's report, and in the remarks of Mr. Symonds and more particularly with my personal experience of the actual condition of the Táluka during the last famine.

6. In the first place it is to be remembered that the prosperity which the Táluka enjoyed during the sixties, was exceptional and was due to the exceptional causes prevailing during that decade. The chief of these was the unusual rise in the price of cotton consequent on the unprecedentedly large demand for it during the time of the American War and a few years after. The trunk line of the Railway, that was then just opened, had given an impetus to trade and the abnormal demand for cotton stimulated increased production. The ready sale, which the produce found at the high prices, which then ruled, brought a large influx of money into the country, raised the value of the landed property and with it the credit of the agricultural classes. These in consequence enjoyed for the time being an amount of prosperity, the like of which they had hardly enjoyed for a long time before and have not enjoyed since. That prosperity was, however, shortlived and ended with the restoration of the normal condition of the trade between England and America. On the cessation of the war and since then there has been a steady turn in the tide.

7. Owing to its poorer quality, Indian cotton has never been able to compete with American cotton, and the great increase in the production of the superior cotton in America and other countries since then has gradually reduced the demand for Indian cotton and kept down its price.

8. It will be seen from the figures given by Mr. Mehta in paragraph 44 of his report that cotton which in the sixties sold at Rs. 45 per cwt. and had in the years 1863-64 and 1864-65 gone to Rs. 73 a cwt. fell to Rs. 29 in the next decade and to Rs. 26 in the decade following, and during the last decade it went lower still.

9. It will likewise appear from Appendix N. of Mr. Mehta's report that the prices of the food-grains have also declined from what they were in the sixties though not to the same extent, and when the value of their agricultural produce thus steadily declined, it was hardly to be expected that they should be able to maintain the prosperity which they temporarily enjoyed during the decade, in which the present settlement was introduced. As a matter of fact, as will appear from paragraph 30 of Mr. Mehta's report, the population, which in 1871 stood at 64,606, did not show any increase in the first decade and during the second increased to 69,199, *i. e.*, only 4,593 or 7.11 per cent. during a period of 20 years.

10. It will also be seen from the same paragraph that the agricultural cattle, which in 1874 stood at 13,561, were reduced to 11,134 in 1877 and to 11,423 in 1897. There was likewise a fall in ploughs from 5,793 in 1874 to 5,078 in 1897. If we take into consideration the loss of cattle life and agricultural stock in 1897 and more particularly during the famine years, the decline will be seen to be more painfully marked.

11. But while their material resources have been thus reduced, their indebtedness has steadily increased and added to their depression. Under these circumstances it would not, I think, be safe to assume that their former prosperity still continues, and on that assumption to accept the existing settlement as a proper basis for the new one, we have to consider whether the existing rates imposed during a year of unusual prosperity would suit under the present unfavourable circumstances. The market prices of the more important produce have fallen over 40 per cent. below what they were, when the rates were introduced, the soil has deteriorated, and the condition of the people become impoverished.

12. According to the usual accepted rule the assessment is not ordinarily to exceed one-sixth of the gross produce, *i. e.*, about 16 per cent. of the total yield. The examination made by Mr. Symonds of the results of the several crop experiments made during the three years previous to the famine in this Táluka and other parts of the District would, however, appear to show that the incidence of the assess-

ment at the existing rates is found to exceed this limit. At the most favourable estimate the average yield of a fair crop would, as shown by Mr. Symonds in paragraph 8 of his report, be Rs. 28 an acre, and the average rate of assessment for it should not exceed Rs. 4, or at the outside Rs. 4-12-0 per acre.

13. From the figures shown in appendix Q of Mr. Mehta's report this limit would, however, appear to be exceeded in the case of most of the villages in the Táluka with the exception of those in the fourth group. The rates proposed if adopted would press rather heavily even in ordinary years and more so in years of indifferent crops, and in the event of the market prices falling below what they at present are, which is not unlikely considering the growing competition of other countries, and the possibility of more restricted demand for produce.

14. The reasons urged by Mr. Symonds for a considerable reduction in the proposed rates would appear to be cogent and have my full support.

15. It is now to be seen as to how this reduction may most conveniently be effected. Mr. Symonds proposes a reduction of 10 per cent. for the first three groups and 20 per cent. for the fourth. It will, however, appear that the present second group is not confined to the 36 villages of the corresponding old group, but is proposed to include all the 46 villages which formed the old third group. This is proposed on the ground that all the villages of the old two groups possess equal advantage in respect of the facilities they enjoy for the disposal of their produce at the three market places in the district, *viz.*, Broach, Chamárgám and Pálej. Chamárgám by its central position is no doubt favourably situated to attract the trade of the greater part of the táluka; but a reference to the figures given in para. 28 of Mr. Mehta's report would show that during the four years from 1894 to 1897 its total exports amounted at the highest to only 213 tons in a year as against 15,699 for Pálej and 31,805 for Broach. These figures show that its trade has not developed to any appreciable extent to justify its being taken into account as a trade centre. The figures for Pálej are no doubt high, but the greater part of the trade comes from the A'mod and Jambusar tálukas and the adjoining Gáikwári territories and from only a small portion of the outlying villages of the Broach Táluka. It cannot, therefore, be considered as a trade centre for the táluka. Broach, therefore, continues to be as before the chief trade centre with its facilities for export by rail and sea.

16. It is, therefore, this centre that ought to be taken into consideration in dividing the táluka into groups for the purpose of a graduated scale of assessment. The villages that lie within 3 to 5 miles of this centre undoubtedly enjoy greater advantage by their proximity to it than the villages further removed; in applying the distance scale to lands in a village differences of a quarter of a mile from the village are taken into account; and it would not be proper to ignore differences of 5 miles and more in the formation of groups. I would, therefore, propose that the second group may properly be made to include only villages within 5 miles of Broach, 3 miles from Pálej and 2 from Chamárgám, the remaining villages be included in the third group. This grouping would be in accordance with the proportionate advantage which the several villages derive from their situation with respect to the three market places already referred to. The present inclusion of the villages of third group in those of the second has resulted into increasing the assessment of the former villages by Re. 0-1-6 per acre and in reducing that for the latter group by Re. 1-9-0. A reference to the map of the old groups accompanying Mr. Mehta's report would show that the second group consists of villages nearer to Broach than those which form the third group. That being the case, it is hardly desirable that the villages more favourably situated to the principal trade centre should be relieved by adding to the burden of those more unfavourably situated, in that respect. I should prefer the case to be otherwise.

17. The grouping I proposed would remove this objection and equalize the burden according to the facilities which the several villages actually enjoy for their disposal of their produce.

18. As regards Mr. Mehta's proposal to divide the present fourth group of 14 villages into two and to transfer 10 of them to the new third group and to retain the remaining 4 for the fourth group, I am of opinion that all the villages may well be retained in the fourth class as they are at present. It is true that the four villages selected for the fourth new group are most unfavourably situated in the taluka; but the remaining 10 are not much less inconveniently placed. The assessment on 4 out of these 10 villages, Nos. 92, 95, 96 and 97, is actually reduced by over 4 per cent. in the proposed revision, and that of one more, *viz.*, Amleshvar, even with the increase of 6 per cent. proposed is only Rs. 3-15-0, which is below the maximum average rate proposed for the lowest group. The remaining 5 also deserve to be treated similarly on account of their situation and soil.

19. As regards the proposed reduction in the maximum rates it was certainly desirable, considering that the old rates as remarked by Messrs. Mehta and Symonds were pitched unduly high. This reduction was well calculated to afford substantial relief to the lands included in the several groups. The benefit of it is, however, as already remarked, counteracted by the proposal to transfer the whole of the old third group into the second new group. The effect of it has been to keep up the total assessment as it stands at present; and the average of the several classes comes to Rs. 6-0-11 for the first class, Rs. 5-7-8 for the second class, Rs. 4-2-5 for the third and Rs. 3-7-1 for the fourth group. These figures, except for the last group, would appear to stand higher than the Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-12-0 rate representing the limit of  $\frac{1}{4}$ th produce referred to by Mr. Symonds in para. 6 of his report, and he has proposed a reduction of 10 per cent. in the assessment in groups I to III and of about 20 per cent. in group IV. This reduction would appear to be necessary to bring the assessment nearer to the  $\frac{1}{4}$ th produce limit referred to above, and I think this should be done. I would, however, suggest that in case my suggestion against the inclusion of the present third group in the new second group be not approved, the reduction in the case of villages situated beyond 5, 3 and 2 miles from Broach, Pálej and Chamárgám, respectively, be at least 15 per cent. to compensate the disadvantages which they suffer by their situation and that in the case of the remaining villages it be as proposed by Mr. Symonds.

20. As regards the difference in the rates for the lands contained in the six patties of the first group according as they fall within or without the municipal limits of the City, the remarks made by Mr. Painter in his report would appear to be worth considering.

21. A considerable increase in the assessment on bágáyat lands is proposed by Mr. Mehta in para. 59 of his report. These are situated in the three villages of Shukaltirth, Nikora and Kadod.

22. In Shukaltirth the soil was classified up to 16 annas as in the case of similar soils in the Surat Collectorate, and in Nikora and Kadod the classification was on the jiráyat scale with the addition of well-kasar. At the present revision survey all these bágáyat lands are classified at 24 annas with the addition of sub-soil water; this has the effect of raising the average rate on them from Rs. 7-2-1 to Rs. 9-3-7. The increase is most marked in Shukaltirth, which contains the major part of these lands. Considering that the soil of these lands is not better than that of the jiráyat land and the fact that the water level is very deep, I think it would not be desirable to assess these lands at the very high rate proposed. It would, I think, be sufficient if the assessment were at the maximum rate of Rs. 7, which is more than that proposed for jiráyat lands in the first group which possess exceptional advantages.

23. A much larger increase is proposed for Bhata lands, but as to this I fully concur with the remarks made by Mr. Symonds, and I am of opinion that no increase be made in the existing assessment on these lands.

24. Four of the villages of the taluka are situated to the south of the Nabada and from their position they ought, I think, properly to form part of the Ankleshvar taluka on that side. The river forms the natural boundary



between the two tálukás. Access to them over the river is not easy in the monsoon and their natural trade connection is with Ankleshvar. The lands in them are also cultivated to a great extent by cultivators of the Ankleshvar táluka. These villages may, therefore, be transferred to Ankleshvar táluka.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. D. PANSE,  
Collector of Broach.

No. 3635 OF 1902.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

29th April 1902.

Submitted to Government.

2. The time has now come when the adjustment of assessment in this táluka may be deliberately considered. The crop of cotton and juvár this year is estimated at about eight annas, and the people have so far got over the famine of 1899-1900 as to be able to continue their occupation. It is said that no land will remain uncultivated by reason of want of bullocks or seed.

3. Neither the grouping of the original survey nor of the present proposals is quite right. Of the three trade centres mentioned by Mr. Mehta, one, viz., Chamárgám, has dropped out altogether, its only ginning factory having been sold and deported to Khándesh. On the other hand, one of the movements during the survey period now closing has been the transfer of much cotton trade from Broach to Pálej. In 1871 it is said there were nine ginning factories in Broach and only one in Pálej. Now there are only four working in Broach and six in Pálej. There is practically no difference in price at the two places, as the difference in railway freight to Bombay is only about eight annas per bhar. Proximity to Broach, however, is still more advantageous to the cultivator than proximity to Pálej, because all the grain goes to Broach either for local consumption or for export by boat. The point is not of great importance, but personally the Commissioner would prefer the following :—

1st group.—As per both maps,

2nd group.—As per blue in original map with the addition of Pálej and six neighbouring villages.

3rd group.—All the rest marked yellow in the original map. Some of these are fairly near to Pálej but have a long lead into Broach for their grain.

4th group.—As per green in original map. The need of distinguishing these into two classes is not apparent.

4. This is the first táluka under ordinary conditions to come up for the full consideration of Government since the present phase of agricultural depression has been recognized. It is consequently of much interest. Ankleshvar, it is true, has been provisionally settled, but it was subject to special natural drawbacks which may have entitled it to special treatment.

5. It so happens that the Broach District presents a climax of all, or nearly all, the alleged adverse influences and results of the day. The average assessment is the highest in the Presidency, perhaps in India. The influx of money in the sixties, the consequent inflation of value and credit and the rush to grow cotton was enormous. The Vhoras led the way in reckless extravagance. There followed a fall in prices, successive bad seasons and, it is said, degenera-

tion of soil with effect both on quality and quantity of outturn. The reaction has been severe. It is more than doubtful whether Mr. Mehta's estimate of "the high degree of general prosperity" was true when he wrote it. It certainly is not now. As the people say—"Once we lived on ghee, now on oil".

6. Of the broad facts there can be no doubt. No one, however cheerful, could now repeat the words of Mr. Beyts in 1871 that "the people may be said to be thoroughly solvent, acquiring wealth in spite of their improvidence." There is as yet no record of rights to supply accurate statistics, but from 10 to 25 per cent. of the land in the various villages is said to have passed into the possession of the *sávkár*, and numerous marriages have taken place this year at the cost of Rs. 15 each instead of Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 as in former years, not because the parents had become more thrifty, but because their credit would not go farther. Nor is this altogether due to the famine of 1899, great as the shock of it was. Mr. Lely has known the district for nearly 30 years, and during the whole time the steady tendency has been that of slow decadence—to use an expression of the people themselves: "the light has been going out of their faces since 1877." If this is a fact it should be faced.

7. It is admitted that much trouble is due to a succession of bad seasons culminating in the great famine and two subsequent lean years. The difficulty is to distinguish between this and deeper-rooted causes and, therefore, the undersigned thinks that any relief which Government may sanction by way of experiment should be at first for a limited period only if that is legally possible.

8. The alleged permanent evils which fall within the scope of a survey settlement report under existing facts are chiefly two, *viz.*, deterioration of the soil and heavy assessment. The former, the Commissioner considers, in this district, is probably a fact, and though there may be other causes of it, two at least are these :

(1) The partial abandonment of the old practice of keeping the land under fallow every fourth year and the consequent exhaustion of the land by incessant cropping. (2) The temptation afforded by the higher profit on cotton to sow it out of the proper rotation and so still further to exhaust the land.

The latter of these two causes can only be checked by Government action if the Agricultural Department can introduce some alternative product which will pay as well as cotton. Otherwise the people must be left to their own folly. The former cause is of much importance if facts are to be recognized.

9. Fallowing in the black soil country between the *Narbada* and the *Máhi* rivers plays a peculiar part in agriculture. It has nothing in common with the practice in the Deccan and remoter parts of *Gujarát* of letting poor and shallow soil lie idle for a term of years because it will not bear anything worth the trouble of cultivation. It is a regular agricultural operation which ought by long established maxim to be repeated for every field every four years, and it entails every bit as much labour—in harrowing and weeding—as if a crop were sown. Manure is little used, because it is said to stimulate an overgrowth of weeds, but partly perhaps because it is very scarce, as there is nothing else to use for fuel, and periodic fallowing takes its place. The rest every four years not only recuperates the land, but gives an opportunity of thoroughly working it and cleaning it. Whether the method is scientific or not is beside the point. It is sufficient to note that good husbandry is held by common consent to demand it on the strength of immemorial experience, that the survey settlement ignored it and so discouraged it, the result of which has been, it is generally believed, impoverishment of the land.

10. Under former native rule though the nominal demand of the State was one-half of the gross produce, that on fallows was remitted. This alone reduced the Government share nearly to the level of the present survey settlement, and by a means which aptly harmonized with the actual conditions. The same sympathetic line was followed by the British Government for many years. It is mentioned in the Government Resolution No. 2548 of 1850, appended to Mr. Beyts' Survey Report of 1871, that in 1847-1848 lands assessed at Rs. 105,176

were left fallow and were apparently exempted from payment. Mr. Davies, one of the ablest of the pre-survey Revenue officers, is quoted in the same Resolution as urging that "expediency and true thrift point alike to the propriety of encouraging fallows as one of the best means of securing the land revenue in time to come." The words were prophetic in view of the loss which has been brought about by an abandonment in this matter of all concern in the special times and needs of the people. There was no doubt at that time in the mind of either Government or Mr. Davies that fallows should be encouraged by the abatement of revenue. The only question was whether, as proposed by the latter officer, it should be annually left to the discretion of the Collector and his Assistants. Apparently this was the plan adopted, *vide* Mr. Beyts' paragraph 101. The concession, however, was gradually diminished and eventually withdrawn altogether in the sixties as incompatible with the rigid rule of the survey which was beginning to prevail. Now the ryot has to pay down the money for the year whether he has got anything out of the land or not. Roughly one-half of them according to the figures given by Mr. Symonds (paragraph 12), are steadfast enough to what their fathers taught them, to resist the temptation and get the money for the fallow from the *sávkár* or from the surplus crop of the other fields, but the other half think only of the present. It is said by the people (truly or otherwise) that in the adjacent Baroda villages the land, as compared with that of British villages, retained its fertility because fallows were allowed for in their system, but that deterioration has lately begun to show itself there also since the revenue survey was introduced in (about) 1887.

11. The Commissioner is convinced that a thoroughly wise private landlord in the black soil portions of Broach district would remit altogether the assesment on all land kept fallow provided it did not exceed a fourth of a man's holding, expecting in the end to more than recoup himself out of the increased or the continued productiveness of the whole. This was also the view of the older officers like Mr. Davies, but the Survey officers of 1871 had so helplessly fallen under the rule of a system that they refer to the treatment of fallows as a matter only of history and betray no consciousness of its being within the range of practical discussion. It is admitted, however, that though specific remission on fallows would be appropriate to a small estate, it is perhaps an unnecessary departure from survey principles which would rather recognize the practice as a factor making for reduction all round, like any other especially heavy cost of cultivation in a district. There is, however, one concession which is possible, would probably be very acceptable to the people, and could not but tend to prudent husbandry, so much needed. By ancient rule every year a fourth of the land should not only go without a crop but should be harrowed and weeded at much expense. The immediate consequence, barring accidents, is a bumper crop next year—a crop of cotton mixed with rice. The ulterior consequence, in which both Government and ryot are concerned, is the conservation of the powers of the land. Let then Government show their interest in the land and accept the law of nature and bring their system into line with it by suspending the revenue on all such land for one year only, subject to the 25 per cent. limit, making it payable not in the year when there is nothing but outgo, but in the year of extra good return. This could not but be a relief to the ryot who would be freed from the necessity of raising the money elsewhere, and Government could no longer be charged, however fancifully, with driving the man to the *sávkár*.

12. The Commissioner is conscious of the gravity of the proposal on account of the departure from the systematic and rigid spirit of the survey system. He only asks for full consideration of it on its own merits, and for this purpose he is sending a copy of these remarks to the Collector in order that the practical objections may be fully stated. The position at present cannot be called satisfactory. A man who holds four fields is every year called upon either to violate a fundamental maxim of his craft or pay the assesment of one field out of his pocket, in addition to heavy cost of labour. In many cases, rather than do this he elects to crop all four fields by which Government eventually loses as well as he, in the lessened value of the land. Under a ryotwari system Government are not mere traffickers in the soil whose business is done when they have put the land into the market at a fair price. As landlords they cannot divest them-

selves of an interest in its right use, and they are in a false position when their rules directly encourage bad management. With the increasing staff for inspection which brings the Collector into closer contact with the actuals of cultivation, intervention is becoming more easy. Fallows, for instance, are recorded with an accuracy unknown before, and it ought to be more possible to adopt a revenue settlement to facts instead of pursuing the hard and fast line regardless how it may run athwart the demands of sound agriculture.

13. There remains the question of rates. Though the clamour about the weight of the assessments is exaggerated, and though the present demand can be easily met in this fertile taluka in a good year, yet it must be remembered that good years have not been of late the rule, and may not be in the future. For other reasons also, which need not be reiterated, the Commissioner agrees with Mr. Symonds that there should be a reduction on Mr. Mehta's rates. It is significant that Mr. Beyts (paragraph 116) justifies a higher assessment in black soil district by the consideration that "the soils . . . are capable of being "tilled longer without the aid of manure". He makes no mention of their requiring a process more expensive than any manure used in this country, and this process should be allowed for in this assessment, i.e., the incidence per acre per annum should be recognized as not four times the rate divided by four, but four times the rate divided by three. Another point is that the maximum rate recently fixed for the first group in Ankleshvar is Rs. 5-8-0, which should perhaps set the lead for the adjacent group of Broach taluka.

14. Generally the Commissioner is of opinion that considering the depressed state of the people and results, so far as they go, of the experiments of out-turn, the situation calls for some liberality.

Assuming that the grouping remains the same as it is now with the exception of adding Pálej and six villages to group II, the new maxima rates might be as follows:—

				Rs.
Group	I	...	...	6½
"	II	...	...	5½
"	III	...	...	5
"	IV	...	...	4

An objection which holds good in some districts to making any concession is that, as most of the land has passed into the hands of *sávkárs*, that class will reap more benefit than the cultivators. It is probably less true in this taluka than in many. The sturdy Vhora and the shrewd Kunbi, in spite of occasional outbursts of fatuous extravagance, are still able to hold their own and to take advantage of any favour done them.

15. These rates would not involve a reduction so large as suggested by Mr. Symonds, but the relief would be substantial. The taluka is a fine one and with proper methods of cultivation could easily pay a high assessment. Of course a series of calamitous years such as has lately occurred cannot be forecast in any settlement and will have to be specially met.

16. Mr. Mehta's rates on the Bhatha and Uttam Bágáyat lands are not unfair, if they are carefully classed. Such lands usually escape their due burden.

17. The proposal to transfer certain villages to the Ankleshvar taluka has been referred to Mr. Logan for further opinion.

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

No. 2103 OF 1902.

FROM

THE COLLECTOR OF BROACH;

To

THE COMMISSIONER, NORTHERN DIVISION.

*Broach, 11th June 1902.*

SIR,

I have the honour to reply to your No. 2634, dated the 29th April last, inquiring my opinion on the suggestion of Mr. Panse that certain villages on the Southern bank of the Narbudda should be transferred from the Broach to the Ankleswar Táluka.

2. The villages referred to are:—

1. Kansia Bet.
2. Borebhata.
3. Sarfuddin.
4. Sakurpur.

3. The anomaly of their position has a historical origin; for apparently they were founded from Broach villages; and the Patels of Kansia and Borebhata and the Khátedárs of Kansia are still largely residents on the Broach side, and most of their produce (except tobacco) comes to Broach. Accordingly they are disinclined to the proposed transfer, as it will involve a journey away from their homes when they have business with the Mámlatdár. To the majority of the cultivators in Borebhata, Sakurpur, and Sarfuddin, however, it is probably not very material which táluka they belong to. Their market of course will not be affected by the change.

4. From the official point of view the present arrangement is very inconvenient, for all journeys between Broach and the villages have to be made by boat, and with a tidal river the duration of even a short voyage is uncertain, to say nothing of the mud. The Mámlatdár is accordingly much in favour of the change. For Ábkári purposes these villages have already been put under Ankleswar, and instances have occurred showing that for Police purposes the present system is unsuitable. As the first object in the demarcation of tálukas should be the convenience of Government, I am of opinion that the transfer is desirable and should be carried out. The islands of Dhanturia and Alia Bet must remain under Broach, for though their situation causes inconvenience in inspection, they can be visited with less inconvenience from Broach than from Ankleswar.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. C. LOGAN,

Collector, Broach.

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No. 5332 OF 1902.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Camp Bulsár, 14th June 1902.*

Forwarded to Government with reference to paragraph 2 of Mr. Panse's remarks (No. 1753, dated 25-30th April 1901) on the Revision Settlement proposals of the Broach táluka submitted to Government under this office No. 3635, dated 29th April 1902.

2. From what Mr. Logan says it is obvious that the transfer of the villages to the Ankleshwar Taluka would result in a balance of advantage to the people as well as to Government officers and it is, therefore, recommended.

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

No. 2124 of 1902.

FROM

A. C. LOGAN, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,  
Collector, Broach;

TO

THE HON'BLE MR. F. S. P. LELY, C.S.I., I. C. S.,  
Commissioner, Northern Division.

Broach, 12th June 1902.

SIR,

I have the honour to make the report called for in your No. 3636, dated the 29th April last, forwarding a copy of your remarks on the revision of the Broach Taluka settlement.

2. The principal question referred to me is that of encouraging a system of fallows; but as this involves a revision to pre-survey methods, I trust I may be excused for making a few preliminary remarks on the survey system.

3. The Native Governments are said to have taken one-half of the produce of the cultivated lands, taking nothing on the fallows. Now the average value of the produce of one acre in Broach Taluka according to Mr. Mollison's experiments may be taken to be—

					Rs.
Cotton	...	...	...	...	28
Jowari	...	...	...	...	30
Wheat	...	...	...	...	25
			or in three years	...	83

of which the Native Government would have taken Rs. 41-8-0, taking nothing in the fourth year. Under our survey settlement the average assessment per acre is Rs. 5-3-0, which comes to Rs. 20-12-0 only in four years. Even, therefore, if the Native Government got considerably less than half the gross produce, the advantage is all in favour of our system; and it is hardly possible a rayat to say with *justice* that the survey system has compelled him to till all his land every year.

4. Under British rule the system of granting remissions on fallows continued up to the settlement, but from 1860 the remissions rapidly dwindled and after 1863 they were practically *nil*. Whether this was due to the action of the agriculturists or the Revenue authorities, the fact remains that ten years before the survey officers appeared on the scene, the system had died, and they cannot fairly be accused of killing it.

5. When the survey officers appeared they had the choice of reviving it by reverting to the Native system or of adopting a different principle, and their adoption was deliberate. I can see no reason for supposing that Mr. Beyts, who went back to Chinese histories for light on the district, could have failed to give his attention to the revenue administration of the century before his time, and

to have studied its advantages and disadvantages. He probably saw that the death of the old system under Mr. Davies' regime (which accepted the native principle) was a natural one. And he had the old system distinctly in his mind when he wrote in paragraph 113 "we must so pitch the assessment that there shall be no grounds left for the rayats to demand remission under any circumstances." He did so effectively as the illustration given by me in paragraph 3 above proves. If the native assessment amounted to anything like the figure which there appears, the rayat is now in a far better position for leaving fallows according to the necessities of his land than he was before British rule.

6. I am inclined to attribute the death of the fallow and remission system to the general effect of British rule, rather than to any specific action by our officers which can now be secured. With a small population, a low standard of comfort, considerable insecurity of property and a system of paying a specified share of actual crops, ascertained by annual inspection, the custom would continue, because there would be no particular stimulus to depart from it. The reversal of *all* these conditions threw it into disuse (as a universal practice), the process being vastly accelerated by the immense prosperity of the years between 1860 and 1870. The principal cause, I believe to have been the desire of the cultivator to make as much money as he could, knowing that he could keep it all. He may say now that poverty compels him to sow every acre; but this is merely because his standard of expenditure has grown so greatly, that he calls that poverty which his ancestors would have called affluence. In 1866-1867 the fallow of the *táluka* has fallen to 12,000 acres or just about what it is now; and poverty was certainly not the cause of that, but the extraordinary profits which the land was yielding at that time. Nor is poverty the cause now, for several instances have come to my notice in the inquiry for which I have been keeping these papers, of *khátedárs* with holdings of 100 acres and upwards who keep little or no fallow from year to year. The change of revenue system was evidently the least of the various contributing causes, and I fear that any alteration of it now will not produce very perceptible results.

7. In partial explanation of the absence of one-fourth fallows it must be noted that there is a practice of sowing *jowári*, *til* or *lang* at distances of five cubits, which the cultivators say is as good as a fallow. How far this practice forms a complete substitute for pure fallows, I could not say without much longer time for inquiry than is allowed me; but so far as it exists it must be an alleviation of the burden of the land. There is another point which I think deserves notice before I pass to consider in detail, the proposal referred to me. That proposal is framed, as I understand, on the assumption that the absence of regular fallows is creating a permanent deterioration of the soil, while at the same time it is supported by the argument that fallow land yields a double crop the next year. I would venture to inquire whether the double crop must not take as much or nearly as much out of the soil as two successive crops would have done, and if so whether the practice can really have any practical effect, one way or the other, so far as deterioration is concerned. It would greatly simplify the discussion of the question if this consideration could be eliminated, for the ground of the proposal would then be narrowed to the immediate benefit of the cultivator. As regards this, the advantage appearing from his getting the value of two crops where he has only sown one, is much discounted by the expense of breaking up the fallow; and an exhaustive inquiry conducted by a qualified officer of the Agricultural Department might perhaps show that the extra profit of the fallow system is not after all so great as to make it likely that any action of Government will induce to the rayat to revive it.

8. The proposal before Government is that the assessment on land left fallow up to one-fourth of the holding should not be taken in the year of the fallow, but in the next year when there is a crop. The justification adduced is that a rayat who now leaves a fallow has to pay the assessment in that year out of his own pocket, not out of the land. The principal objection to the plan is that after the first year of its operation the system will not differ at all from the present one. The *khátedár* of a holding of four acres, who agrees always to leave one fallow, will only pay on three acres the first year; but for the next and all

succeeding years he will be paying double assessment on one acre, which with that of the other two cultivated acres, comes to the full assessment; and I doubt if he would feel that he was getting any inducement by the nominal change. He will be equally "out of pocket" than as now, and I greatly fear that the chief use he will make of the "principle" will be to clamour that for some reason or other the fallow did not yield the expected "double crop," and, therefore, the arrear demand must be remitted. If an inducement is to be held out to the rayat, I fear it must be at some sacrifice of the revenue. To give the rayat a real interest in keeping a fallow it will probably be necessary to collect a little less than the whole, say three-fourths, of the suspended item; so that only  $1\frac{1}{2}$  instead of twice the assessment would be taken on the fallow in the year of its cultivation.

9. The question then arises (1) whether such a system would be honestly accepted by rayats and would enlarge the present area annually left fallow and (2) whether it could be worked without excessive trouble to the Revenue Department. Probably it cannot be worked with our machinery if it is left to the rayat's discretion to leave what fallow he likes subject only to a maximum and to claim the concession on whatever he chooses to leave. The inquiries will be too minute, the calculations too intricate. It may work, however, if we insist that to come under the system at all the rayat shall leave one-fourth of his land fallow every year; so that the Taláti would only have to ascertain whether a full fourth was fallow or not.

10. One great danger of the plan will be the opportunity for corruption which it will give to the Talátis; and I regret to say that I have no confidence that the existing agricultural staff will act as an effective check on them. I feel no confidence that the rayat will make an honest use of the concession; and I think that the experiment, if tried at all, should be tried tentatively under the existing settlement, and not be made a part of the Revision. The loss to Government whether the system is used honestly or dishonestly will be great, and it would be a lamentable sacrifice of the revenue were it to be incurred in addition to the loss by the Revision, and prove after all to have been merely or principally a source of dishonest profit to the cultivators and Talátis. There is in my opinion no reason for hurrying to make any reduction of the existing revenue of this taluka. The crops of 1900-1901 could not have been much under 12 annas, and those of the current year were also except in a few villages, but little below that figure. The High prices of cotton and jowári this year must have been enabled the cultivators to make profits at least equal to those of a normal year; and I see no reason to doubt that they have fully recovered from the temporary losses of the famine. Accordingly if Government desire to try the experiment of encouraging fallows at a sacrifice of revenue, I see no good reason why the introduction of the Revision Settlement should not be deferred for two or three years for the purpose.

11. The question of reducing the assessment having been dealt with by my predecessor, I do not understand that I am called on to go into the matter again, and, therefore, offer no remarks beyond repeating the opinion, I have already expressed on other settlement reports, that no assessment ought to be considered too high which leaves the land able to bear a rent equal to itself. This I believe to be the case with land in Broach generally in normal times. I wholly disagree with Mr. Symonds dictum that "a fixed assessment ought not as a rule to exceed one-third of the rent which a man is willing to give for a year's occupancy", nor can I imagine on what solid ground it is based.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. C. LOGAN,

Collector, Broach.



No. 5503 of 1902.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Camp Bulsar, 19th June 1902.

Forwarded to Government.

2. Mr. Logan sees no good reason why the scheme for encouraging fallows should not be tried as an experiment for a few years. This is all that the Commissioner proposed, *vide* paragraph 7 of his memorandum.

3. Mr. Logan makes various other remarks which demand the attention due to an officer of his experience and acumen.

4. He takes the demand of the Native Government to have been, roughly, Rs. 41-8-0 per acre every four years against Rs. 20-12-0 at present. The comparison is, the Commissioner submits, misleading. To begin with, the latter is in cash, which forces the grower to sell his produce at once whether the market is favourable or not. This must too often mean a sacrifice. Secondly, the cultivators formerly got free grazing—a great consideration. Thirdly, under the more easy going methods of native management he was able to filch many advantages which are impossible under the rigid British system, and which greatly reduced the burden. Fourthly, the standard of living is far higher than it was a century ago, requiring a much larger margin for what is popularly held to be necessary expenditure. The modern ryot probably spends three or four times as much on food, clothes and luxuries as his grandfather did. Mr. Logan recognizes this and appears to consider it as in some sense a fault. It is simply a natural consequence of the freer views of life fostered by our Government, and any assessment which does not allow for it will be oppressive. In any case if the ryot says, as Mr. Logan suggests, that the Survey system has *compelled* him to till all his land every year, the Commissioner certainly did not say so. It has only furnished an inducement.

5. The "death of the fallow and remission system" of Mr. Davies' time was doubtless owing chiefly to the rage to devour the land with cotton in the sixties, which has not yet exhausted its injurious influence. The action of the Survey Officers assisted it and some modification may help to counteract it.

6. Mr. Logan (paragraph 7) suggests that the double crop after fallow must take as much out of the soil as two successive crops would, and, moreover, its increased value would be largely counterbalanced by the expense of breaking up the fallow. There is no breaking up of the fallow, for, as the Commissioner has already pointed out, the chief advantage of the fourth year is not so much in the rest it affords as in the opportunity of thoroughly working and weeding the land. A field laid in fallow by a careful Broach farmer has a singular appearance. The stiff black soil has been so harrowed that it crumbles under the foot almost like coarse sand. Land not subjected to periodical fallows becomes not only more or less exhausted but also (to use an English agricultural word) "dirty."

7. It is not quite correct to say (Mr. Logan's paragraph 8) that if the assessment on a fallow is merely suspended till the next year the system after the first year will not differ at all from the present one. Suppose a man has abandoned altogether the old method and crops all his four fields every year, a suspension and consequent reduction of assessment in the first year will tempt him to revert to the old method, especially if he is conscious that the land requires it. Thereafter he will be urged to continue it by the fact that if he goes back again to reckless ways he will have in that year to pay for 5 fields instead of 4. Thus the influence of the system will be in favour of sound agriculture instead of against it. That is all that can be expected. That the ryot will be "up and asking for more" is no real objection, for he may be relied on to do that whatever the orders.

8. The Commissioner agrees with Mr. Logan that the proposed change would increase the responsibility of the village and district staff who are not

able to bear it. That, however, so far as it goes, is only one more argument for improving the staff—a paramount necessity in many interests. Even as it is, it is not clear how the serious loss to Government anticipated by Mr. Logan will result.

9. Mr. Logan has touched upon the question of rates and takes occasion to dissent from Mr. Symonds' dictum, which the Commissioner on his part thinks a sound one. The rent which a man is willing to give for a year's occupancy is naturally much above the share which should be taken from a *permanent* holder. It is either a rack-rent ascertained by competition or in case of a mortgagee landlord it has no reference to the value of the land at all but only to the interest he thinks his due. In the former case it is bid with an eye only to what can be drained out of the land without any outlay on conserving its powers. If the bidder already holds other land upon the produce of which he lives he may have reasons for getting this particular piece altogether apart from its mere value. Lastly, Government has deliberately adopted the generous policy of leaving a broad margin for the wants of the cultivator and it is only in accord with that to limit themselves year in and year out, whether the crop be average or only three-fourths average, to a third of what a speculative rack-renter will give for a temporary lease.

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

No. 3618 of 1902.

From  
THE COLLECTOR OF BROACH;  
To  
THE COMMISSIONER,  
Northern Division.

*Broach, 27th September 1902.*

SIR,

In continuation of the correspondence regarding the Revision of the Survey Settlement of the Broach Taluka ending with this office No. 2124, dated the 12th June last, I have the honour to send the following information which has come to my knowledge in connection with a petition of the Inámdár of Umraj in that taluka for a Commission under Section 88 of the Land Revenue Code.

2. The annual assessment taken by the Inámdár is Rs. 8 per acre on the average; but the Khátedárs are able to sublet their lands at Rs. 14 per acre. The soil and other advantages of this village are reported to be in no way superior to those of the adjacent Government villages of Sherpara, Nandelav and Kasad. The maximum assessment actually levied in these villages under the existing Settlement is Rs. 5-12-0, while the maximum rates under the Revision proposals will be :—

					Rs.	a.	p.
Sherpara	...	...	...	...	5	1	8
Nandelav	...	...	...	...	5	1	8
Kasad	...	...	...	...	5	1	11

3. The facts may be thought to be of some interest in connection with the question whether the existing assessments required reduction.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
A. C. LOGAN,  
Collector, Broach.

No. 8745 of 1902.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Ahmedabad, 2nd October 1902.*

Forwarded to Government.

2. The facts are interesting, but it is easy to attach too much significance to them. Every agricultural question is beset by so many varying conditions that it is dangerous to draw inferences from single data or even from single sets of data. For instance, the argument based on terms of subletting is vitiated in many areas by the fact that only the superior land is sublet, partly because the inferior land is in the hands of the lower classes who prefer to till it with their own hands, and partly because only the good lands yield a sufficient margin of rent over and above the assessment. It is well known that the survey assessment is a smaller share of the produce of good lands than of poor lands. It is also well known to all who have gained experience in the fields that comparing one with another the fertility of some is over-estimated and of others under-estimated. It is no discredit to the able officers of the Department to say that, working as they did by general rules, they often did not appreciate more subtle qualities of soil which were and are obvious enough to the practical cultivator. The subletting value is based on actual crops, the Survey Assessment on assumed crops.

3. Mr. Logan gives the average rent taken by the Inámdár at Rs. 8, but it is not clear if the rate of Rs. 14 is the average obtained by subletting or only the maximum. Nor is it mentioned if the area sublet is sufficiently extensive to make it a safe basis for argument even for the limited village or group of villages. The fact that the Inámdár is pressing for a Commission shows that, as in most villages of the class, it is difficult to realize rents. As a fact cultivators often escape paying and this would naturally lead to more reckless contracts than would be made in a Government village. At the best Rs. 14 must be an extreme rack-rent. The Inámdár estimates the natural rent at Rs. 8 and the Commissioner would be inclined to accept him as the safest guide. If he is right, the Government rates are by no means too low considering the established policy.

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

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*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

Revision settlement of the Broach Táluka  
of the Broach District.

No. 7209.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th October 1902.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 2635, dated 29th April 1902—Submitting,

<p>Letter from the Deputy Superintendant, Gujarát Revenue Survey, No. 593, dated 11th August 1899. Letter from the Assistant Collector, Broach, No. 1898, dated 27th September 1899. Letter from the Assistant Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey, No. 66, dated 16th November 1900. Letter from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. S.—480, dated 30th March 1901. Letter from the Collector of Broach, No. 1759, dated 26th April 1901.</p>	<p>with his remarks, the papers noted in the margin, containing proposals for the revision settlement of the Broach Táluka of the Broach District.</p>
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Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 5382, dated 14th June 1902—Submitting a letter No. 2103, dated 11th idem, from the Collector of Broach.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 5503, dated 19th June 1902—Submitting a letter No. 2124, dated 12th idem, from the Collector of Broach.

Government memorandum No. \* 5194, dated 29th July 1902.

Government memorandum No. \* 5195, dated 29th July 1902.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. \* 7034, dated 2nd August 1902.

Government memorandum No. \* 5566, dated 8th August 1902.

Letter from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. \* A.—4348, dated 13th September 1902.

Memorandum from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. \* A.—4349, dated 13th September 1902—Submitting a memorandum from the Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture, N. D., No. 1060, dated 3rd idem.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 8745, dated 2nd October 1902—Submitting a letter No. 3618, dated 27th September 1902, from the Collector of Broach.

**RESOLUTION.**—These papers contain Mr. Mehta's proposals for the revision settlement of the Broach Táluka in the Broach District. They have been fully criticised by all the officers through whose hands the papers have passed. The papers also contain a supplementary report by Mr. Mehta on the revision settlement of certain survey numbers situated within the limits of the Broach Municipality.

2. Mr. Mehta states that he believes there is unanimity among Revenue Officers that the present assessment is suitable, and he infers from statistics that the prosperity which existed when the original settlement was introduced has been maintained. He is to some extent supported by the Assistant Collector, Mr. Painter, who after having had charge of the táluka for some time said that what was proposed as the fourth group by Mr. Mehta [Deputy Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey,] was the only locality in which complaints against the present assessment were ever heard. On the other hand it has long been recognised that the assessments in parts of this district are relatively to those in the rest of the Presidency very high, and the Survey Commissioner, as well as Mr. Pánse, the Collector, and the Commissioner think that there are grounds for a reduction. The facts that until the failure of crops in 1899 the revenue was collected without distraint and that practically no land was uncultivated, together with the high sale, mortgage and letting value, seem to indicate that the assessment is not in itself oppressive, and the information communicated in the Collector's letter No. 3618, dated 27th September 1902, is not without significance, although the Governor in Council agrees with the Commissioner that much importance should not be attached to isolated data unless the whole circumstances are known. The general range of existing prices appears to be much the same as that on which the original settlement was based. But the view

of the Commissioner, who has known the táluka during the greater part of the term of the original settlement, that during the period the steady tendency has been that of slow decadence, is one to which much weight must be attached; and although the pitch of the assessment may not be the sole or even the principal cause, a reduction of it cannot fail to give relief. There are such advantages in a moderate assessment that, in the opinion of Government, there should be no hesitation in making a reduction whenever there are reasonable grounds for holding the demand to be too high. In view of the unfavourable seasons through which the táluka has passed Government are of opinion that the reduction should be made at once and not await the result of any kind of experiment.

3. It is unnecessary to deal at length with Mr. Symonds' suggestion that the Government demand should approximate to one-seventh of the gross produce and that any one who could show that his assessment was ordinarily more than one-fifth of the gross produce should have a claim to reduction to one-sixth. The Government of Bombay have never countenanced attempts to regulate assessments by arithmetical standards which, in view of the infinite variations of outturns and cost of cultivation, could not be successful and if practicable would not be equitable, and such attempts have been emphatically condemned in the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 1—50-2, dated 16th January 1902. The dictum that a fixed assessment should not as a rule exceed one-third of the rent that a man is willing to pay for a year's occupancy is enunciated with reference to the assessment of *bháttha* land, but is also based, apparently on the assumption that rent should be one-half of the produce and the assessment one-sixth. The Government of India have recognised the half-assets principle, which corresponds to Mr. Logan's view that the assessment may be equal to the rent, as a fair general standard. But even if the amounts offered at auctions for the temporary occupation of alluvial lands could be regarded as rent, they vary so widely that they could not be taken as a definite standard in the special case of *bháttha* lands, and in a táluka in which 81 per cent. of the occupants cultivate themselves, rents can give little guidance as to an equitable assessment.

4. In this as in other cases the assessment must continue to be based on the valuation of the Survey Department. A mere percentage reduction, as proposed by the Survey Commissioner, would not be suitable, for it must be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that the new distance-from-village scale results in a more equitable distribution of the demand. The Governor in Council considers that the reduction in the maximum dry-crop rates proposed by the Commissioner should give sufficient relief and is pleased to sanction it. Similarly the slight modification in the existing grouping of the villages and the transfer of four villages to Ankleshvar táluka which is proposed by the Honourable Mr. Lely is approved in preference to the more extensive changes recommended by the Deputy Superintendent. The revised Appendix Q submitted by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, in accordance with the instructions given to him in Government memoranda Nos. 5195, dated 29th July 1902 and 5566, dated 8th August 1902, gives in detail the results of the proposals sanctioned by Government. The following table compares the grouping and rates now sanctioned with those of the present settlement:—

Group No.	Present settlement.		Revised settlement now sanctioned.	
	Number of villages.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	Number of villages.	Maximum dry-crop rate.
		Rs.		Rs.
I ... ..	6	7	6	6½
II ... ..	96	6½	42	5½
III ... ..	46	6	26*	5
IV ... ..	14	5½	14	4

\* Four villages have been transferred to Ankleshvar táluka.

The result is a net decrease of Rs. 16,863 in the Government demand for the whole taluka, as specified below:—

Survey.	Dry-crop.	Rice.	Bhátá.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Old ... ..	5,00,332	63	22,502	5,22,897
Revision ... ..	4,75,912	173	29,949	5,06,034
Difference ...	- 24,420	+ 110	+ 7,447	- 16,863
Percentage ...	- 4.8	+ 174.6	+ 33.1	- 3.2

The decrease in the total assessment is, owing to the application of the revised scale for distance from village, not so great as might be expected from the reduction of the maximum rates, but that in the assessment of dry-crop land is substantial, and in a large proportion of the villages the demand has been much reduced. There is no reason to doubt that relief has been given where and to the extent to which it is needed. The revised rates should be introduced at once and guaranteed for the usual period of thirty years.

5. Government are of opinion that the objections urged by Mr. Logan against the scheme of suspensions on account of fallows submitted by the Honourable Mr. Lely have much weight, and in particular it seems to them that, as practically the full assessment of holdings will have to be paid in all future years after the first, the concession may not be recognised to be very advantageous and the value of it may not be commensurate to the trouble involved. At the same time Government can see no material disadvantage in the suspension of collection except the difficulty involved in the collection of arrears, and are willing to give authority to make any suspension which circumstances would seem to justify. In the present case the expectation of the Honourable Mr. Lely that the liability to be required to pay at any time the suspended arrears will be sufficient inducement to continue the proportion of fallow on account of which the suspension was allowed may be fulfilled, and, if so, the result will be very beneficial. He should be authorised to try the system experimentally either in the Broach Taluka alone or in all the talukas in which there is need of regular fallows. It will probably be necessary, at least until the establishment is largely strengthened, as urged by the Collector, to insist on a fixed proportion of fallow as a condition of the concession, instead of leaving it to the discretion of the occupants to determine how much should be fallow subject to a maximum; but it should be left to the Commissioner to determine this point after such further inquiries as he may deem necessary and subsequently in the light of such experience as may be gained.

6. Effect has been given to the proposal made by the Collector of Broach for the transfer of the villages specified in the margin on the south of Narbada to the Ankleshvar taluka, so far as the revision of rates is concerned. The Collector should be requested to submit the requisite draft notifications under Section 7 of the Land Revenue Code and Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, for publication in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

Kansla Bet. Borebháta.	Sarfuddin. Sakurpur.
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7. The recommendation made by Mr. Mehta regarding *vádas* is approved.

8. As regards certain lands in the villages specified in the margin which are within the boundaries of the Broach Municipality, the Governor in Council agrees with the Survey Commissioner that no change is required in the existing assessment which

Vejalpur. Dungri. A'í Páttí.	Kombiwága. Kasak rátti. Mojsampur.
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should now be guaranteed with that sanctioned for the rest of the táluka for a period of thirty years.

W. H. J. WILKINSON,

• Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

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

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





APPENDIX Q.

(referred to in para. 4 of G. R. No. 7999, dated 14th October 1902).

By Revision Survey.															Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatha.			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Bhatha.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
6 8 0	...	...	162	948	5 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	948	5 13 8	+0.53	Vejalpur ...	1
6 8 0	...	...	428	2,449	5 11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	428	2,449	5 11 7	-0.49	Dungri ...	2
6 8 0	...	...	266	1,555	5 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	266	1,555	5 13 6	-4.19	Ali Puti ...	3
6 8 0	...	...	276	1,543	5 9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	276	1,543	5 9 5	-8.54	Kanbiwaga ...	4
6 8 0	...	...	296	1,562	5 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	296	1,562	5 4 6	-9.19	Kasak Pati ...	5
6 8 0	...	...	30	141	4 11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	141	4 11 2	-17.54	Mojampur ...	6
...	...	...	1,453	8,198	5 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,453	8,198	5 10 0	-4.73	Total of Group I.	
Group II.																	
5 8 0	...	9 0 0	849	4,274	5 0 11	...	...	...	27	419	15 8 4	876	4,713	5 6 1	+11.50	Kukarwada ...	7
5 8 0	...	...	1,621	8,436	5 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,621	8,436	5 3 3	-3.54	Dehegam ...	8
5 8 0	...	...	1,890	9,459	5 0 1	N. 4	21	5 8 2	...	...	...	1,894	9,460	5 0 1	-4.45	Mannbar ...	9
5 8 0	...	...	1,139	5,931	5 3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,139	5,931	5 3 4	+7.23	Kantharia ...	10
5 8 0	...	...	354	1,806	5 1 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	354	1,803	5 1 8	-2.75	Sherpura ...	11
5 8 0	...	...	1,038	5,314	5 1 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,038	5,314	5 1 11	-2.28	Karmad ...	12
5 8 0	...	...	1,447	7,309	5 0 10	N. 0	...	...	...	...	...	1,443	7,313	5 0 10	-3.78	Wahalu ...	13
5 8 0	...	...	592	2,965	5 0 2	O. 1	4	6 2 3	...	...	...	592	2,965	5 0 2	-10.07	Sarnar ...	14
5 8 0	...	...	2,245	11,628	5 2 11	N. 0	...	...	...	...	...	2,247	11,648	5 2 11	-1.50	Derol ...	15
5 8 0	...	...	760	3,791	4 15 10	O. 2	20	8 0 2	...	...	...	760	3,791	4 15 10	+0.88	Mahudala ...	16
5 8 0	...	...	1,675	8,576	5 1 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,675	8,576	5 1 11	+2.15	Kasad ...	17
5 8 0	...	...	1,154	5,550	4 12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,154	5,550	4 12 11	-10.22	Chawaj ...	18
5 8 0	...	...	180	974	5 6 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	974	5 6 7	-9.06	Alipor ...	19
5 8 0	...	...	619	3,161	5 1 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	619	3,161	5 1 8	-0.60	Nandelav ...	20
5 8 0	...	...	503	2,758	5 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	503	2,758	5 7 9	+3.20	Boolav ...	21
5 8 0	...	10 0 0	1,336	6,837	5 1 11	...	...	...	16	158	9 14 0	1,332	6,895	5 2 10	-0.78	Jhadeswar ...	22
5 8 0	...	...	914	4,931	5 6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	914	4,931	5 6 4	+0.59	Wardala ...	23
5 8 0	...	7 0 0	2,365	12,244	5 2 10	...	...	...	527	2,726	5 2 9	2,892	14,970	5 2 10	+0.20	Tavra ...	24
5 8 0	...	10 0 0	850	4,499	5 4 8	...	...	...	265	3,333	12 9 3	2,241	19,313	8 2 9	+27.99	Sukulirth ...	25
5 8 0	...	...	B. 1, 126	10,461	9 4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 8 0	...	...	868	4,192	4 13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	868	4,192	4 13 3	-9.01	Karjan ...	26
5 8 0	...	...	1,375	7,526	5 7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,375	7,526	5 7 7	-4.73	Haldharwa ...	27
5 8 0	...	...	517	2,692	5 3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	517	2,692	5 3 4	-3.48	Luwara ...	28
5 8 0	...	...	372	1,887	5 1 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	372	1,837	5 1 2	-2.28	Wagusna ...	29
5 8 0	...	...	1,076	5,431	5 0 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,076	5,431	5 0 9	+0.02	Paguthan ...	30
5 8 0	...	...	1,404	7,132	5 1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,404	7,132	5 1 3	+6.42	Kothi ...	31
5 8 0	...	...	654	3,048	4 10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	654	3,048	4 10 7	-17.29	Tralasmadh ...	32
5 8 0	...	...	2,669	13,186	4 15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,669	13,186	4 15 1	-3.24	Tralsa ...	33
5 8 0	...	...	937	4,638	4 15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	937	4,638	4 15 2	+1.42	Hingla ...	34
5 8 0	...	...	694	3,443	4 15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	694	3,443	4 15 5	-3.61	Kuwadar ...	35
5 8 0	...	...	875	4,623	5 2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	895	4,623	5 2 8	-2.92	Bori ...	36
5 8 0	...	...	1,652	8,727	5 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,652	8,727	5 4 6	-4.45	Aldhar ...	37
5 8 0	...	...	2,040	10,220	5 0 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,040	10,220	5 0 2	-6.26	Chamargam alias Rasulpur.	38
5 8 0	...	...	344	1,848	5 5 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	344	1,843	5 5 11	-6.43	Hasanpur alias Anguria.	39
5 8 0	...	...	707	3,528	4 15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	707	3,528	4 15 10	-8.98	Umra ...	40
5 8 0	...	...	1,453	7,618	5 3 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,453	7,618	5 3 11	-4.60	Kavitha ...	41
5 8 0	...	10 0 0	B. 22	195	8 13 10	...	...	...	46	645	14 0 4	68	840	12 5 8	+36.33	Radod ...	42

By FORMER SURVEY.																		
Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatha.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Bhatha.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Group II—continued.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
43	Thikaria ...	III	6 0 0	...	...	891	4,593	5 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	891	4,593	5 2 6	
44	Kamboli ...		6 0 0	...	...	835	4,222	5 0 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	835	4,222	5 0 11
45	Simalla ...		6 0 0	...	...	731	3,909	5 5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	731	3,909	5 5 5
46	Palej ...		6 0 0	...	...	707	3,421	4 13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	707	3,421	4 13 5
47	Kismad... ..		6 0 0	...	...	920	4,737	5 2 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	920	4,737	5 2 5
48	Ghodl ...	6 0 0	5 0 0	...	708	3,594	5 1 3	2	12	8 8 2	...	...	...	...	710	3,606	5 1 3	
Total of Group II ...			...	...	...	44,000	2,29,008	5 3 3	6	51	8 8 0	991	6,317	7 2 9	40,028	2,43,290	5 4 7	
Group III.																		
49	Waretha ...	III	6 0 0	...	...	1,026	5,083	4 15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,026	5,083	4 15 8	
50	Segwa ...		6 0 0	...	...	1,124	5,044	4 7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,124	5,044	4 7 10
51	Shahpura ...		6 0 0	...	...	839	4,356	5 3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	839	4,356	5 3 1
52	Taria ...		6 0 0	...	7 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,055	6,565	6 3 7	1,055	6,565	6 3 7	
53	Palaria... ..		6 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	Dhanturia ...		6 0 0	...	6 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	555	3,829	6 14 5	555	3,829	6 14 5
55	Dasan ...		6 0 0	...	...	599	2,846	4 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	599	2,816	4 12 0
56	Hinglot ...		6 0 0	5 0 0	...	1,024	5,067	4 15 2	1	5	7 13 3	...	...	...	...	1,025	5,072	4 15 2
57	Detrol ...		6 0 0	...	...	680	3,515	5 2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	680	3,515	5 2 8
58	Wasni ...		6 0 0	...	...	1,826	8,572	4 11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,826	8,572	4 11 1
59	Mesarda ...	6 0 0	...	...	715	3,539	4 15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	715	3,538	4 15 2	
60	Wadva ...	6 0 0	...	...	525	2,586	4 14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	525	2,586	4 14 10	
61	Bakhdol ...	6 0 0	...	...	436	2,095	4 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	436	2,095	4 12 6	
62	Dayadra ...	6 0 0	...	...	1,449	7,201	4 15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,449	7,201	4 15 6	
63	Kelod ...	6 0 0	...	...	1,925	9,975	5 2 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,925	9,975	5 2 11	
64	Pipalia... ..	6 0 0	...	...	1,614	8,375	5 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,614	8,375	5 3 0	
65	Purfej ...	6 0 0	...	...	1,609	7,541	4 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,609	7,541	4 11 0	
66	Sitpan ...	6 0 0	...	...	2,084	10,528	5 0 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,084	10,528	5 0 10	
67	Parkhet ...	6 0 0	...	...	1,932	10,361	5 5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,932	10,361	5 5 10	
68	Karela... ..	6 0 0	...	...	1,873	8,963	4 12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,873	8,963	4 12 7	
69	Padaria ...	6 0 0	...	...	1,224	6,410	5 3 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,224	6,410	5 3 9	
70	Tankaria ...	6 0 0	...	...	3,101	15,747	5 1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,101	15,747	5 1 3	
71	Kahan ...	6 0 0	...	...	1,095	5,247	4 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,095	5,247	4 12 8	
72	Kargat... ..	6 0 0	...	...	716	3,404	4 12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	716	3,404	4 12 1	
73	Jhangar ...	6 0 0	...	...	1,471	7,199	4 14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,471	7,199	4 14 4	
74	Bambusar ...	6 0 0	...	...	476	2,255	4 11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	476	2,255	4 11 10	
75	Samlod... ..	6 0 0	...	...	1,617	8,343	5 2 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,617	8,343	5 2 7	
76	Dabhall ...	6 0 0	...	...	736	3,889	5 4 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	736	3,889	5 4 7	
77	Sidhot ...	6 0 0	...	...	563	2,714	4 13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	563	2,714	4 13 2	
78	Nikora ...	6 0 0	...	8 0 0	777	8,461	4 7 3	...	...	...	...	611	4,250	6 15 4	1,455	8,408	5 12 6	
79	Angarear ...	6 0 0	...	...	488	2,322	4 8 10	...	...	...	...	78	210	2 11 1	566	2,432	4 4 9	
80	Shahbad alias Janor .	6 0 0	...	7 0 0	3,819	18,545	4 15 9	...	...	...	...	159	13,02	6 3 0	3,478	17,847	5 2 1	
81	Uprall' ...	6 0 0	...	...	567	2,973	5 3 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	567	2,973	5 3 11	
82	Manoh ...	6 0 0	...	...	607	3,225	5 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	607	3,225	5 5 0	

continued.

By Revision Survey.

Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatia.			Total.			Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Bhatia.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
18	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
0 8 0	...	...	891	4,476	5 0 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	891	4,476	5 0 5	-2 55	Thikaria ...	43
0 8 0	...	...	835	4,200	5 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	835	4,200	5 0 6	-0 62	Kamboli ...	44
0 8 0	...	...	731	3,828	5 3 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	731	3,828	5 3 9	-1 02	Simalia ...	45
0 8 0	...	...	713	3,783	5 3 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	713	3,783	5 3 7	+8 83	Palej ...	46
0 8 0	...	...	919	4,770	5 3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	919	4,770	5 3 1	+0 70	Kinad ...	47
0 8 0	...	...	709	3,729	5 4 2	{	O. 1	12	5 8 11	...	...	710	3,741	5 4 4	+3 74	Ghodi ...	48
...	...	...	{	43,936	3,24,923	5 1 10	N. 4	21	5 8 2	...	...	891	7,281	8 4 3	...		
...	...	...	{	1,118	10,676	9 4 10	O. 4	36	7 12 4	...	...	46,023	3,42,942	5 4 6	-0 14	Total of Group II.	
Group III.																	
0 0 0	...	...	1,026	4,616	4 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,026	4,616	4 8 0	-9 19	Warelia ...	49
0 0 0	...	...	1,124	5,225	4 10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,124	5,225	4 10 5	+3 65	Sogwa ...	50
0 0 0	...	...	839	3,734	4 7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	839	3,734	4 7 3	-14 28	Shabpura ...	51
0 0 0	...	7 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,060	8,635	8 2 4	1,060	8,635	8 2 4	+31 53	Turia ...	52
0 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 0 0	...	7 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	555	4,395	7 14 5	555	4,395	7 14 5	+14 53	Dhanuria ...	54
0 0 0	...	...	595	2,790	4 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	595	2,790	4 11 0	-1 07	Dasan ...	55
0 0 0	...	...	1,026	4,753	4 10 1	{	N. 1	4	5 5 2	...	...	1,026	4,761	4 10 1	-8 14	Hinglot ...	56
0 0 0	...	...	676	3,135	4 10 2	{	O. 1	4	5 9 10	...	...	679	3,161	4 10 3	-10 36	Detrol ...	57
0 0 0	...	...	1,829	8,415	4 9 7	{	N. 3	16	4 13 5	...	...	1,829	8,416	4 9 7	-1 84	Wasul ...	58
0 0 0	...	...	716	3,368	4 11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	716	3,368	4 11 3	-4 87	Vesarda ...	59
0 0 0	...	...	528	2,501	4 12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	528	2,501	4 12 1	-3 29	Wadva ...	60
0 0 0	...	...	438	1,814	4 2 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	438	1,814	4 2 3	-13 42	Bokhdoli ...	61
0 0 0	...	...	1,451	6,720	4 10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,451	6,720	4 10 1	-8 68	Daydra ...	62
0 0 0	...	...	1,919	8,945	4 10 7	{	N. 1	3	5 4 10	...	...	1,920	8,948	4 10 7	-10 30	Kelod ...	63
0 0 0	...	...	1,614	7,312	4 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,614	7,312	4 8 6	-12 70	Pipalia ...	64
0 0 0	...	...	1,609	6,788	4 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,609	6,788	4 3 6	-10 02	Pariej ...	65
0 0 0	...	...	2,064	9,395	4 8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,064	9,395	4 8 10	-10 77	Sitpon ...	66
0 0 0	...	...	1,932	9,255	4 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,932	9,255	4 12 8	-10 68	Parkhet ...	67
0 0 0	...	...	1,873	8,436	4 8 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,873	8,436	4 8 1	-5 88	Karela ...	68
0 0 0	...	...	1,224	5,952	4 13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,224	5,952	4 13 9	-7 15	Faderia ...	69
0 0 0	...	...	3,100	14,935	4 13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,100	14,935	4 13 1	-5 16	Tankaria ...	70
0 0 0	...	...	1,095	4,765	4 5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,095	4,765	4 5 8	-9 19	Kahan ...	71
0 0 0	...	...	717	3,291	4 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	717	3,291	4 9 6	-3 24	Kargut ...	72
0 0 0	...	...	1,471	6,754	4 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,471	6,754	4 9 6	-6 18	Jhangar ...	73
0 0 0	...	...	475	2,195	4 9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	475	2,195	4 9 11	-2 67	Bambumar ...	74
0 0 0	...	...	1,616	7,632	4 11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,616	7,632	4 11 7	-8 53	Samlod ...	75
0 0 0	...	...	736	3,517	4 12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	736	3,517	4 12 5	-8 87	Dabha ...	76
0 0 0	...	...	563	2,253	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	563	2,253	4 0 0	-16 09	Sidhot ...	77
0 0 0	...	10 0 0	{	638	2,942	4 4 5	...	...	...	...	...	611	6,737	11 1 2	...		
0 0 0	...	10 0 0	{	B. 167	1,235	7 13 10	...	...	...	...	...	78	856	10 15 7	...		
0 0 0	...	10 0 0	{	488	3,026	4 2 5	...	...	...	...	...	568	2,862	5 1 8	+18 51	Angaresar ...	79
0 0 0	...	...	3,321	15,618	4 11 3	...	...	...	159	1,977	12 8 11	3,480	17,595	5 0 1	-1 42	Shabbad alias Jamar ...	80
0 0 0	...	...	665	2,625	4 10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	665	2,625	4 10 4	-11 71	Uprali ...	81
0 0 0	...	...	808	2,806	4 9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	808	2,806	4 9 10	-13 0	Manoh ...	82

Number.	Name of Village.	BY FORMER SUBVNT.																
		Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatha.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Bhatha.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	<i>Group III—contd.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
63	Bharthan alias Khanjanapur.	III.	6 0 0	...	...	647	3,233	4 15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	647	3,233	4 15 11	
64	Nad ... ..		6 0 0	...	8 0 0	609	2,710	4 7 2	...	...	...	4	39	7 4 0	613	2,739	4 7 6	
	Total of Group III ...	...	...	...	{	30,285	1,65,223	4 15 6	{	1	5	7 13 8	2,462	16,185	6 9 2	41,626	2,15,110	5 1 2
					{	B. 67	627	10 6 5	{									
	<i>Group IV.</i>																	
65	Bhadbuta ... ..	IV.	5 8 0	...	...	1,264	5,466	4 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,264	5,466	4 5 3	
66	Kaswa ... ..		5 8 0	...	...	929	4,100	6 6 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	929	4,100	4 6 7	
67	Samni ... ..		5 8 0	...	...	417	1,700	4 4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	417	1,700	4 4 8	
68	Navetha ... ..		5 8 0	4 8 0	...	695	3,110	4 7 7	1	7	8 7 0	...	...	...	696	3,117	4 7 8	
69	Sankhwad ... ..		5 8 0	...	...	791	3,117	3 16 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	791	3,117	3 16 1	
90	Amleswar ... ..		5 8 0	...	...	3,218	11,880	3 11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,218	11,880	3 11 1	
91	Amadra ... ..		5 8 0	...	...	768	3,452	4 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	768	3,452	4 5 3	
92	Cholad ... ..		5 8 0	...	...	1,220	5,173	4 3 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,220	5,173	4 3 10	
93	Kurla ... ..		5 8 0	...	...	774	3,566	4 9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	774	3,566	4 9 9	
94	Alla Bet ... ..		5 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
95	Manad ... ..		5 8 0	...	...	1,352	5,406	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,352	5,406	4 0 0	
96	Mehagam ... ..		5 8 0	...	...	567	2,272	4 0 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	567	2,272	4 0 1	
97	Kesrol ... ..	5 8 0	...	...	1,049	4,038	3 13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,049	4,038	3 13 7		
98	Eksal ... ..	5 8 0	...	...	1,428	5,515	3 13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,428	5,515	3 13 10		
	Total of Group IV ...	...	...	...	{	14,502	58,885	4 1 0	{	1	7	8 7 0	...	...	14,503	58,892	4 1 0	
	Grand Total ...	...	...	...	{	98,254	4,01,719	4 15 3	{	8	63	10 6 7	5,843	22,502	6 11 8	108,813	6,22,897	5 0 7
					{	1,208	8,613	7 2 1	{									

Explanation.

N = New rice; O = Old rice; B = Bagayat.

Q—concluded.

By Revision Survey.																Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatha.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Bhatha.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.*	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
0 0	...	...	647	3,101	4 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	647	3,101	4 12 8	-4.09	Bharthan alias Khanjanapur.	83	
0 0	...	10 0 0	611	3,910	4 12 2	...	...	...	5	48	9 9 7	616	2,953	4 12 10	+3.0	Nad ... ..	84	
...	...	...	99,183	1,80,826	4 9 9	N. 5	23	4 15 5	2,468	23,668	9 2 11	41,813	2,04,466	4 14 3	-3.61	Total of Group III.		
...	...	...	B. 157	1,236	7 13 10	O. 1	4	5 9 10										
Group IV.																		
0 0	...	...	1,263	4,623	3 10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,263	4,623	3 10 7	-15.43	Bhadbut ... ..	85	
0 0	...	...	929	3,529	3 12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	929	3,529	3 12 9	-13.98	Kaswa ... ..	86	
0 0	...	...	417	1,565	3 12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	417	1,565	3 12 1	-12.67	Sambi ... ..	87	
0 0	...	...	697	2,478	3 8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	697	2,478	3 8 11	-20.51	Navetha ... ..	88	
0 0	...	...	791	2,752	3 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	791	2,752	3 7 8	-11.71	Sankhwad ... ..	89	
0 0	...	...	3,206	10,616	3 5 0	N. 11	53	4 9 5	...	...	...	3,217	10,689	3 5 1	-10.20	Amleswar ... ..	90	
0 0	...	...	798	2,728	3 7 5	N. 9	36	4 0 2	...	...	...	797	2,764	3 7 6	-19.94	Amadra ... ..	91	
0 0	...	...	1,230	4,117	3 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,230	4,117	3 6 0	-20.42	Cholad ... ..	92	
0 0	...	...	775	2,783	3 9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	775	2,783	3 9 5	-21.36	Kurla ... ..	93	
0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 0	...	...	1,352	4,870	3 9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,352	4,870	3 9 3	-9.91	Manad ... ..	95	
0 0	...	...	567	1,973	3 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	567	1,973	3 7 8	-13.16	Mehagam ... ..	96	
0 0	...	...	1,051	3,523	3 5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,051	3,523	3 5 8	-12.75	Kesrol ... ..	97	
0 0	...	...	1,430	4,792	3 5 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,430	4,792	3 5 7	+13.11	Ekmal ... ..	98	
...	...	...	14,485	50,349	3 7 7	20	89	4 5 4	...	...	...	14,505	50,438	3 7 8	-14.36	Total of Group IV.		
...	...	...	99,111	4,64,001	4 10 11	N. 29	133	4 9 5	3,349	29,949	9 15 1	103,799	5,06,034	4 14 0	-3.23	Grand Total.		
...	...	...	1,305	11,911	9 2 0	O. 5	40	7 10 3										

H. V. SATHE,  
Acting Superintendent, Land Records,  
Agriculture and Registration, N. D.

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY  
GOVERNMENT.

No. CCCCXII—NEW SERIES.

S/1226

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PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT

OF THE

JAMBUSAR TÁLUKA

OF THE

BROACH COLLECTORATE.



BOMBAY:  
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1903.

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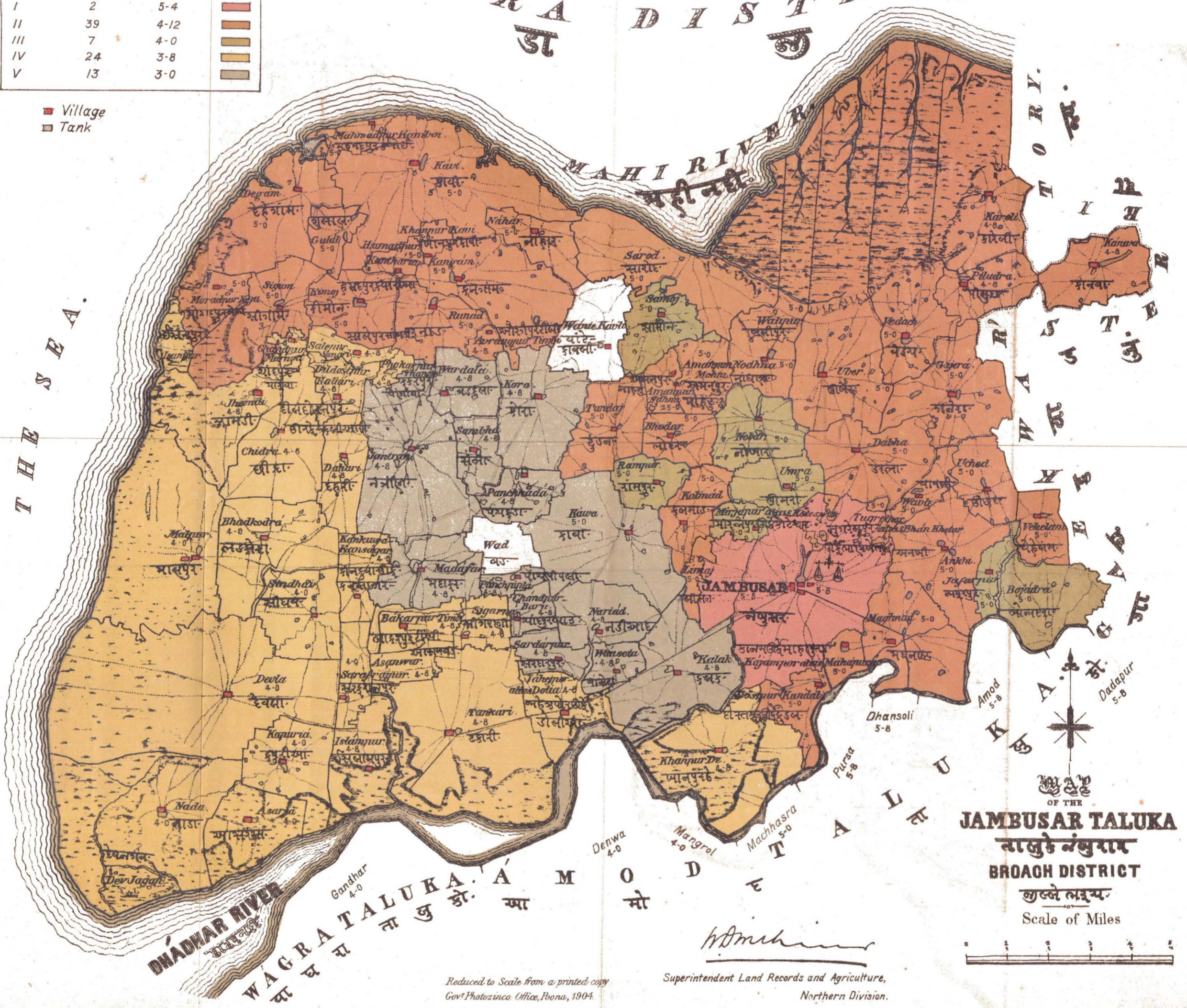


The map shows the grouping and rates as sanctioned by Government

REFERENCE		
Group	Village	Maximum Rates
I	2	5-4
II	39	4-12
III	7	4-0
IV	24	3-8
V	13	3-0

■ Village  
□ Tank

MAHARA DISTRICT  
महाराज



OF THE  
**JAMBUSAR TALUKA**  
तालुके नंबुरार  
**BROACH DISTRICT**  
ब्रुछे तालुक्या  
Scale of Miles

Reduced to Scale from a printed copy  
Govt. Photozinc. Office, Poona, 1904.

Superintendent Land Records and Agriculture,  
Northern Division.



From

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

To

THE COLLECTOR OF BROACH.

Broach, 3rd January 1901.

SIR,

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

2. The current rates were introduced by Mr. N. B. Beyts in the year 1875-76 and will not expire till the close of the revenue year 1905-1906.

3. The taluka Jambusar comprises in all 85 villages, of which 2 villages, *viz.*, Vad and Wante Kávli, are Inámi. Of the 85 Government villages, 55 are held on the bhágdári tenure. Since the original settlement no less than 13 villages have been transferred from bhágdári to ordinary begoti tenure at the request of the bhágdárs. Of the total Government culturable area (91,123 acres), the land held on bhágdári tenure amounts to 49,115 acres or 54 per cent. Of the total culturable area, *viz.*, 167,525 acres, the alienated lands amount to 67,376 acres or 40 per cent., divided as follows :—

	Acres.
Sároda Wanto ... ..	6,762
Kerwada Wanto ... ..	842
Amod Wanto... ..	2,785
Other alienations ... ..	56,987
	<u>67,376</u>

4. The lines on which measurement operations were carried out have been described in my previous reports on Broach and Anklesvar. The area falling under revision is small, as will be seen from the statement given in paragraph 6.

5. With regard to classification, it may be mentioned that, except the lands deteriorated by the inroad of salt water, almost the whole of the original classification was deduced from the existing records. Survey numbers which had deteriorated by the inroad of salt water were re-classed. The classification of other lands in the bara villages having been found correct was left intact. Thus the scope of the revision classification was much less restricted in the bara villages of Vágra than in those of Jambusar. In the case of the former the original classification was found too high and was reduced proportionately to the damage caused by the blowing of salt earth from extensive Khar tracts along the coast. The extent to which the revised assessment will be affected by the re-classification of lands deteriorated by the inroad of salt water is shown below :—

Serial Number in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Reduction due to re-classification.	Serial Number in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Reduction due to re-classification.
		Rs.			
50	Jahejpur <i>alias</i> Dolia ... ..	98	59	Nadá ... ..	626
51	Tankáriá... ..	735	60	Devlá ... ..	788
53	Bákarpur Timbi... ..	456	61	Sindhav ... ..	96
54	Asanwad... ..	33	63	Bhadkodrá ... ..	377
55	Sarafrajpur <i>alias</i> Thakor Talavdi.	201	64	Málpur ... ..	637
56	Islámpur... ..	515	66	Jhamdi ... ..	173
57	Kapuriá ... ..	23	75	Sardárpur... ..	162
58	Asársá ... ..	255	79	Madafar ... ..	30
				Total ... ..	<u>5,295</u>

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

	Total number of survey fields.	Total number of old survey numbers submitted to revision survey operations.	DIFFERENCE IN AREA BETWEEN THE ORIGINAL AND REVISION SURVEYS.						
			Under 5 per cent.	Over 5 and up to 10 per cent.	Over 10 and up to 15 per cent.	Over 15 and up to 20 per cent.	Over 20 and up to 25 per cent.	Over 25 and up to 30 per cent.	Over 30 per cent.
By Original survey ...	44,300	482	278	74	26	29	14	13	48
By Revision— Survey numbers ...	44,788	...	...	...	...	482	...	...	...
Pôt numbers ...	1,535	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

	Total.	Unarable waste.	Remaining arable.
By Original Survey ...	241,233	72,973	168,260
By Revision Survey ...	243,477	75,952	167,525
Decrease ...	...	...	735
Increase ...	2,244	2,979	...

The increase of 2,927 acres in the unarable waste is due to the addition of 2,208 acres on account of half the area of the river (left out by mistake at the original survey) to the area of the village of Valipur and the remaining 771 acres to the deterioration of fields by the inroad of salt water and to a small extent to land being taken up for public purposes.

8. Details of occupied land are shown below.

Description of land.	BY FORMER SURVEY.				BY REVISION SURVEY.			
	Government.		Alienated.	Total.	Government.		Alienated.	Total.
	Occupied.	Unoccupied.			Occupied.	Unoccupied.		
Dry-crop... ..	88,108	8,791	65,636	162,530	87,570	8,415	65,513	161,498
New rice... ..	...	...	...	...	1,099	...	532	1,631
Old rice ... ..	2,532	881	1,225	4,588	2,454	789	1,153	4,396
Garden ... ..	744	...	398	1,142	...	...	...	...
Unculturable ... ..	...	72,795	178	72,973	...	75,774	178	75,952
Total ... ..	91,379	82,417	67,437	241,233	91,123	84,978	67,376	243,477

The decrease of 256 acres in the occupied area is due to the deterioration of fields by the inroad of salt water. The increase of 2,561 acres in the total unoccupied area is owing to the addition of 2,979 acres from the areas of occupied and unoccupied lands to the heading "Unculturable" as explained above. The decrease of 61 acres in the total alienated area is due to 32 acres having been

made khalsa and 29 acres taken up for roads and other public purposes. The area under rice will be dealt with in its proper place. At the original settlement survey numbers bearing Well-Kasar were shown under the heading of garden lands. It will be seen that in Appendix Q the original garden area is not shown separately, but is included in the *járayat* or rice, as the case may be, in order to allow of a correct comparison being made between the original and revised incidence of assessment. As regards the unoccupied area, the figures are exceptional. The experience in Gujarát and all over the Presidency has been that the introduction of the original settlement added considerably to the area under cultivation. Such has not been the case in Jambusar. The Padtar area has kept on increasing till it was about 10,000 acres in 1897. Since the last two years 3,500 acres more have been added to it, and it is feared that next March there will be a still further decrease in the area under occupation. Of the total unculturable area of 75,952 acres, 51,000 acres consist of various salt numbers and the sand tract lying north of the villages of Káreli, Vedach, &c., as shown on the accompanying map.

9. The *táluka* Jambusar forms the northern limit of the Broach district. It is bounded on the north by the river Máhi, which separates it from the Kaira Collectorate on the south by the river Dhadhar, which separates it from the *tálukas* of Amod and Vágra. It is bounded on the east by the Baroda territory and on the west it stretches to the Gulf of Cambay.

10. The climate is considered healthy. The prevailing soil is gorat. Two separate lines, cutting each other at right angle at a point west of the town of Jambusar, divides the *táluka* roughly into four equal parts. The prevailing soil in the south-west quarter is black and in parts water-logged, and in the case of bara or coast villages impregnated with salt. The remainder of the *táluka* possesses rich marwa or gorat soil. In this part the fields are enclosed by live fences. Here the country presents a well-wooded appearance, and fruit trees, such as the mango, jack, custard-apple, &c., grow luxuriantly. The contrast in the material condition of these two divisions is striking. The marwa villages, with a few exceptions, are prosperous and well cultivated; whereas the condition of the water-logged and bara villages is no better than that of the bara villages of Vágra or the south-western villages of Anklesvar. A full and interesting description of soil, physical features, &c., will be found in Mr. N. B. Beyt's Original Settlement Report published in Appendix R.

11. The rivers Dhadhar and Máhi are tidal. The former is navigable as far as the Tankaria Bandar, beyond which the stream is reduced to a few feet of water. The Máhi is navigable, for small craft, as far as the village of Sárod.

12. The water-supply is, over the greater portion of the *táluka*, both plentiful and of good quality. Irrigation, however, is practised, but to a very small extent. In some cases the water is considered "Chopdu," *i.e.*, contains mineral oils which, after 3 or 4 years of irrigation, deteriorate the soil by making it too adhesive for cultivation. In the bara villages the supply is both deficient in quantity and inferior in quality. In many villages drinking water can only be obtained in the hot weather from wells or budkis dug in the bed of the village tank.

13. There are no metal roads in the *táluka*. Cotton, which forms 40 per cent. of the total area under cultivation, is carted mostly to Pálej (22 miles from the town of Jambusar and 40 miles from the western villages) or to Broach, which is 30 miles from Jambusar. The road from Jambusar to Broach is metalled up to the 9th milestone from Broach. During the period of heavy traffic it gets very bad. This so-called trunk-road of the district becomes worse than a country track in February and March. In my former reports I have already dilated on the difficulty and expense of metalling roads in this district. The Jambusar-Broach road has swallowed up several lákhs of rupees during the last 25 years. Still it is in as bad a condition as it could be. The only way in which this *táluka* and the fertile tract of country beyond it could be brought within easy reach of the main line of communication is by connecting them by a narrow-gauge railway with Broach. Last year a Calcutta firm undertook to construct such a railway under a guarantee from the Broach Local Board. Unfortunately, however, this scheme could not be put through, as the Local Board was informed that, under the law, it had no authority to guarantee the Company. The B. B. & C. I. Railway Company

would not undertake the construction, as it is feared that the branch line would develop the trade of the ports of Broach and Tankaria to the detriment of the main line.

14. "Tankaria and Dehegam are the only bandars in the taluka; the former, situated seven miles from the mouth of the Dhadhar on its north bank, is considered one of the best ports in the Gulf of Cambay. It admits boats and vessels of as large a size as those which frequent Broach and Cambay, and with much greater facility for ingress and egress than either of those ports. The landing ground of Tankaria is composed of kankarish soil, which enables vessels to lie up against the bank as in a wet dock. Business in these ports has of late years very much declined: all the merchandise of north-eastern Gujarát and Malva, which used to flow through them, has been diverted by the B. B. & C. I. Railway, except a small portion of the local trade" (*vide* paragraph 32 of the original report). The navigation is also, day by day, becoming more difficult owing to the silting up of the river at its mouth. The chief items of import are rice, timber, sugar, kerosine oil, cocoanut, building stone, iron, bamboos, grossary, cloth, &c.; and the chief exports, cotton-seed, grain, sesame and tobacco. The subjoined statement compares the value of the present trade of the two ports with that of the former years:—

				Tankaria.	Dehegam.
				Rs.	Rs.
1850	...	{ Export	...	41,85,770	2,07,577
		{ Import	...	3,56,294	61,003
Average of 15 years ending	1874	{ Export	...	12,03,215	60,033
		{ Import	...	2,76,321	11,756
Average of 5 years ending	1898	{ Export	...	2,12,992	Not available.
		{ Import	...	2,79,333	

15. The rainfall of the past five years has been unseasonable and defective. It has been the common experience of the Revenue Officers that these adverse seasons have crippled, for the time being, the material resources of the taluka to a considerable degree. Government revenue has also suffered and a considerable area has been thrown out of cultivation.

16. The following extract\* from Appendix B shows the average percentage areas under different crops during the five years ending 1897-98:—

		Percentage of area under each crop.			Percentage of area under each crop.
Cereals—			Drugs and Narcotics—		
Jowari	...	20.38	Tobacco	...	0.29
Bajri	...	5.52	Condiments and spices		0.07
Paddy	...	4.55	Oil-seeds—		
Wheat	...	13.84	Sesame	...	1.35
Coarse grains	...	4.38	Castor-oil seeds	...	0.21
	Total	48.67	Total		1.56
Pulses—			Dyes		0.60
Tur	...	2.49	Fibres—		
Gram	...	0.91	Cotton	...	41.35
Mag and udid	...	0.01	Gross area cropped.		100.00
Math and kulith	...	1.62			
Others	...	0.57			
	Total	5.60			
Orchard and Garden produce—					
Vegetable	...	0.11			
Green fodder	...	1.75			
	Total	1.86			

17. It will be observed that cotton occupies 41 per cent. of the gross cropped area; then comes jowári with 20 per cent., wheat 13 per cent. and bájri, rice and kodra about 5 per cent. each. Mr. Beyts in paragraph 34 of the original report states:—“Although cotton finds its ultimate market in Bombay *via* Pálej and Tankária, it must nevertheless be remarked that cotton is not the only important staple of this district. Two-thirds of the crop is in reality made up of food-staples consumed in some measure locally, but the greater portion is either carried across the Gulf to Káthiáwár and Cutch or conveyed to neighbouring inland markets.” From the figures furnished by Mr. Beyts in paragraph 27 it will be observed that in 1875 the cotton crop occupied 34,361 acres out of the gross cropped area of 86,403 acres (after deducting 2,940 acres of unassessed, waste, &c.) or 40 per cent. of the gross cropped area. Cotton was then, as now, the rent-paying crop of the táluka. The principal markets at the present day are Pálej and Broach; not a bail being shipped from either the Broach or the Tankária Bunder. Wheat is grown mostly in the western villages where cotton does not thrive in soil impregnated with salt.

18. The middle portion of the táluka suffers from water-logging. It has, however, been now drained by a system of surface drainage (*vide* Vágra Revision Settlement Report, paragraph 16). As will be seen from the accompanying map, four main drainage channels have been provided, namely: (1) Aurangpur-Nadiád, (2) Kora-Madafar, (3) Nobar-Umra, (4) Dábha-Umra. The total cost of the drainage operations was paid out of the Imperial Revenue and amounted to Rs. 40,000.

19. The principle markets to which the produce of the táluka is transported are Broach and Vágra, which are situated 30 and 22 miles, respectively, from the town of Jambusar. All the cotton produced in the táluka finds its way to either of these two railway stations. Grain to a small extent is exported to Káthiáwár ports *via* Tankária. There are five ginning factories in the possession of two owners. Only two of these have been working for the last few years.

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

	1874.	1888-89.	1898-99.
Population ... ..	81,364	77,772 (1881)	81,362 (1891)
Wells ... ..	700	924 (1892)	943 (1897)
Agricultural cattle ... ..	17,092	12,924	12,428
Cows, buffaloes and their young ... ..	21,093	16,737	21,554
Horses ... ..	656	360	479
Sheep and goats... ..	6,244	6,947	6,477
Ploughs ... ..	5,927	6,803	6,031
Carts ... ..	5,036	4,377	3,976

The population figures are conflicting and no correct comparison could be drawn from them. The census of 1872 returned the population at 93,249 souls. The returns for 1881 show a population of 77,772 and those for the census of 1891 of 81,362. There is, however, no doubt, that of late years the population has tended to become reduced. This is due partly to plague and famine and a series of unfavourable seasons, but largely to the unprofitable cultivation of low-lying lands in water-logged villages. The increase in the number of wells is due to the praiseworthy efforts of the Local Board in supplying water for domestic purposes, especially in the western villages. The decrease in the number of bullocks and carts is serious but is easily accounted for by the declining trade of the Tankária Bunder. It is, however, significant as implying that the cultivator now no longer possesses what formerly was a considerable source of income to him during the slack season of cultivation.

21. The usual figures supplied by the Registration Department regarding sales, mortgages, &c., are furnished in the appendices Appendices K, K', L, L', M. noted in the margin. In 14 transactions of ordinary sales the sale money averaged 4 times, and in 77 transactions 24 times, the assessment. The latter figures are exceptional when compared with those for mortgage transactions and sales by decrees of Courts. In 41 cases of sales by decrees of Courts, the sale money averaged 4 times the assessment. In cases of simple mortgages and mortgages with possession the mortgage money averaged from 7 to 16 times the assessment. The ordinary rate at which the agricultural land is sublet is twice the survey assessment; but although this is the condition made at the beginning of the lease, the owners of late years have not been able to realize even the survey assessment from their tenants: otherwise 13 villages would not have given up the bhágdári tenure under which they were held.

22. As regards prices of agricultural produce I have already shown in my Broach and Anklesvar reports that they have remained almost stable during the last 25 years.

23. The most striking features in the revenue history of the past 25 years are the increase in the area of unoccupied land and the items of outstanding balances. In these respects the Appendix O, Revenue History. táluka under report compares unfavourably even with Vágra, which is acknowledged on all sides to be the poorest sub-division in the district. The remission shown in the first year is due to the usual abatement of revenue on the introduction of a new settlement. The discrepancy in the areas of the pre-survey period and those of the first year of the current settlement is due to the former having been calculated in bighas.

24. The following table shows the extent of the difficulty experienced in collecting the revenue. The number of notices has been large and a few distraint cases are reported, which is not to be wondered at considering the adverse seasons of the last five years:—

Year.	Number of villages.	Number of notices.	Number of distraint cases.
1896-97 ... ..	77	3,118	43
1897-98 . . . . .	79	3,910	93
1898-99 ... ..	80	4,143	34

25. The táluka Jambusar, in common with the other gorat tracts of Gujarát, enjoys the reputation of being a rich and prosperous country. But from the foregoing pages, it will have been gathered, that this general description is not applicable to parts of it where the prevailing soil is black and water-logged, or to the bara tract. This portion of the táluka is described in the original settlement report (paragraph 8) as follows:—“The south-west corner called the bara is distinguished by a considerable tract of fertile black soil.....The villages are far apart and do not approach in appearance the stability and comfort of villages in the Kahnam, the superior tract lying north and east.” I am respectfully of opinion that these remarks are misleading. A soil impregnated with salt could hardly be described as fertile, and the tract distinguished as Kahnam, a term applied to the rich black soil cotton country lying between the Narbada in the south and Baroda in the north, is the worst portion of the táluka with a large proportion of its area lying unoccupied ever since the introduction of the current rates.

26. The original settlement had the effect of increasing the assessment on Government occupied lands by Rs. 53,797, *vide* Appendix Q. It will be seen that under the proposed rates this increase is wiped off. It is hoped that a

material decrease in the assessment will have the effect of increasing the area under cultivation thus benefiting both the cultivators and the Government revenue.

The current maximum rates are as follows:—

Group.	Number of villages.	Maximum rates.	
		Soil.	Water.
		Rs. As.	Rs. As.
I ... ..	2	5 8	4 8
II ... ..	42	5 0	4 0
III... ..	32	4 8	3 8
IV... ..	9	4 0	3 0

28. The proposed rates are shown below:—

Group.	Number of Villages.	Maximum rate, both for soil and water.
		Rs. As.
I ... ..	41	4 12
II .. ..	7	4 0
III ... ..	24	3 8
IV ... ..	13	3 0

29. It will be noticed that though the original number of groups has been kept up in the proposed arrangement, their constitution is considerably altered. The proposed Group I consists of 2 Patis of Jambusar of the original group I, 34 villages of the original group II and 5 of the original group III. The proposed group II contains 7 villages, all of which belong to the corresponding original group. The proposed group III contains 15 villages of the original group III and all the 9 villages of the original group IV. The proposed group IV consists of 13 villages, 1 of the original group II and the rest belonging to the original group III.

30. Jambusar, comprising the two Patis, formed by itself the original Group I, with a maximum rate of Rs. 5-8-0. I have proposed to place it in my 1st group with a maximum rate of Rs. 4-12-0. I am respectfully of opinion, and I believe it is also generally held by the Revenue officers that the current assessment of Jambusar is high. It must be mentioned that the soil of all the villages comprising the original 1st and 2nd groups, is classed on a scale of 24 annas, and accordingly the maximum rate of Rs. 5-8-0 tantamounts to a rate of Rs. 8-4-0. I have adopted the maximum rate of Rs. 5-4-0 for the 1st group of Amod villages. It is, therefore, reasonable to fix a lower rate for the more distant villages of Jambusar which form the proposed 1st group. That the current assessment of Rs. 6-2-5 per acre of the Jáni and Kanbi Patis is high is easily borne out by their revenue history. The Patis were held on the bhágdári tenure. The proud bhágdárs who would not yield an inch to the persuasions of Mr. Beyts at the time of the original settlement (paragraphs 52 to 58) in their dispute with their Japti Kheduts have been obliged under the pressure of a high assessment to give up the bhagdari tenure altogether. There are at present no less than

1,195 acres lying unoccupied. The original settlement raised the assessment of the two Patis by 32 per cent. (*vide* paragraphs 87 and 88). Under the proposed rates the current assessment after the application of distance scales will be reduced by about 22 per cent. It is true that 24 per cent. of the increase at the time of the original settlement "was due to the lands found in the possession of the ryots in excess of what they were supposed to hold" (*vide* paragraph 68); at the same time the contention of the bhágdárs (which they maintain to the present day) was that the excess land was allowed them free of assessment for grazing purposes under Mr. Davies' settlement:

31. Of the remainder of the villages of my group I, five have been raised from the original group III. Their current maximum rate is Rs. 4-8 which under the proposed arrangement is raised to Rs. 4-12. They are Piludra No. 13, Kánva No. 14, Káreli No. 15, Wante Káreli No. 16, and Aurangpur Timbi No. 28. Of these the assessment of Wante Káreli is raised 20 per cent. which will however be reduced to 13 per cent., after the application of the distance scales. There is no reason whatever to place the first four villages in a lower group. They comprise an area which is perhaps the most prosperous in the táluka. Aurangpur Timbi is not low-lying and has been therefore separated from the group of water-logged villages. The remaining 34 villages belonged to the original second group. Their current rate is Rs. 5, which is reduced by 4 annas under the proposed rate.

32. My second group consists of 7 villages which belonged to the original group II. It is proposed to reduce the maximum rate of these villages from Rs. 5 to Rs. 4. These villages are similar to those of the proposed group I. They have however fallen off considerably during the currency of the existing settlement. Their land revenue is collected with difficulty and the people are more heavily in debt than those of the surrounding part. Rao Sáheb Gopalji Gulabbhai, who is Mámlatdár of great experience and who has been in charge of this táluka for the last two years, agrees with me that these villages are in need of help in the form of a reduction in their assessment. Under the proposed arrangement they will be reduced by 12 per cent. If they were placed in the first group there would be a rise which is not considered derivable in their present reduced circumstances.

33. My third group consists of all the 9 bára villages of the original fourth group and 15 others which are, though not bára, no better in condition than the coast villages. The maximum rate of bára villages is reduced from Rs. 4 to Rs. 3-8-0. The assessment on this group is reduced from Rs. 95,129 to Rs. 72,854, including Rs. 5,015 due to re-classification. The application of the distance-from-village scales will effect a further reduction of about Rs. 5,000. The condition of most of these villages is identical with that of the bára villages of Vágra. Khánpur De No. 49, Jahejpur *alias* Dolia No. 50, Islámpur No. 56 and Tankaria No. 51, though not included originally in the bára group are similar in condition to the sea-coast tract. Their land is out up by salt water creeks and sweet water is obtainable only in wells dug in the bed of the village tank.

34. My last group consists of villages which are water-logged. I have applied a rate of Rs. 3 to this group. More than half the area of Government land of these villages is lying unoccupied (*vide* Appendix Q<sup>(a)</sup>). Out of the total unoccupied area of 9,204 acres, there were in 1897-98 no less than 4,955 acres or 54 per cent. belonging to this group. There can be no doubt of the heaviness of the assessment when villages such as Kává No. 80, Nadiád No. 76 and Kalak No. 73 in close proximity to the town of Jambusar have more than half their areas lying uncultivated for the last many years. Under the proposed rate the assessment on this group will be reduced from Rs. 46,138 to Rs. 31,299. The application of distance scales will cause a further reduction of about Rs. 1,700.

35. The following table, which is an abstract of Appendix Q, compares the results of the original and the proposed rates. A column has been added to show the probable result after the application of distance scales. Another column has also been added to show the decrease due to re-classification as per paragraph 5 :—



By Former Survey.						By Revision Survey.								
Group.	Number of villages.	Maximum rate.	Area.		Average.	Group.	Number of villages.	Maximum rate.	Area.		Average.	Probable increase or decrease after the application of distance scales.	Reduction due to re-classification vide para. 5.	Average after the application of distance scales.
			Rs. a.	Acres.					Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
I	2	5 8	4,563	23,095	5 2 5									
II	34	5 8	87,415	1,93,280	5 2 2									
III	5	4 8	3,652	19,372	5 5 7									
			45,635	2,40,767	5 4 5	I	41	4 12	45,667	2,31,982	5 1 5	-3,600		4 14 3
II	7	5 0	6,346	28,448	4 7 9	II	7	4 0	6,345	25,069	3 15 3	-500		3 13 10
III	15	4 8	13,903	62,071	3 12 4									
IV	9	4 0	14,020	43,058	3 1 2									
			27,923	96,129	3 6 2	III	24	3 8	27,480	72,354	3 10 5	-4,800	-5,015	2 7 7
II	1	5 0	1,850	7,797	4 3 5									
III	12	4 8	9,725	36,841	3 15 1									
			11,575	46,138	3 15 9	IV	13	3 0	11,631	31,399	2 11 1	-1,700	-190	2 9 7
Total	85		91,879	4,10,472	4 7 10		85		91,123	3,61,154	3 15 5	-15,600	-5,205	3 12 3

36. It will be observed that the current assessment on Government occupied area amounts to Rs. 4,10,472, which is now proposed to be reduced to Rs. 3,61,154 or 12.01 per cent., including Rs. 5,205 due to re-classification. There will be a further decrease of about Rs. 15,600 after the application of distance-from-village scales, bringing up the total reduction to Rs. 64,920 or 15.82 per cent.

37. The total rice area of the taluka as shown in the statement given in paragraph 8 is 3,243 acres under old rice and 1,099 acres under new rice. Of the former not less than 789 acres are lying unoccupied. The rice fields in this taluka are not embanked except in one or two villages such as Maghnád, Jantrán, &c. In the unembanked fields the rice is drilled and not transplanted and is of inferior variety. The rice area under tank irrigation measures 1,718 acres.

38. In the taluka under report, Káchá or Vádá lands are allowed free of assessment up to 10 gunthás. I would, therefore, recommend that the existing Vádás may be continued to the holders free of assessment up to 10 gunthás.

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

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

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

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

Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey,

Gujarát.

Through the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Jambusar, District Broach, for the years 1888-98.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante Monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late rains, 22nd October to 31st December.		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1888	0.62	2	...	...	6.60	10	6.06	9	0.75	1	14.03	22	Vide remarks against Ap- pendix A to the Vagra Revision Settlement Report.
1889	...	...	0.55	2	20.79	26	6.67	14	...	...	28.01	42	
1890	...	...	0.57	1	20.13	24	6.47	11	0.05	...	27.22	36	
1891	0.13	1	...	...	18.57	16	10.38	13	...	...	29.08	30	
1892	...	...	0.65	11	21.00	23	16.33	20	0.02	...	38.00	44	
1893	0.22	1	0.07	...	39.53	26	6.61	15	1.54	3	47.97	45	
1894	...	...	...	...	40.48	30	16.72	15	8.42	4	65.62	49	
1895	...	...	...	...	20.73	29	2.37	7	0.68	1	23.78	37	
1896	...	...	...	...	29.04	33	5.42	9	1.30	1	35.76	43	
1897	...	...	...	...	16.04	17	11.00	19	...	...	27.04	36	
1898	1.07	1	0.11	1	39.87	23	9.70	15	0.05	...	50.80	40	
Average	0.18	1	0.18	1	24.80	23	8.89	13	1.16	1	35.21	39	

APPENDIX B.

Details of Cultivation and Crops in the Khālsa Villages of the Jambusar Tāluka of the Braach Collectorate.

Tāluka.	CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED AREA.														CROPS.											
	Number and Area of Villages.						Area for which Agricultural statistics are available.								Cereals.					Pulses.						
	Government.		Alienated.		Total.		Villages.	Area in acres.	Percentage of Column 9 on the gross area.	Area cultivated.				Area uncultivated.				Jowari.	Bajri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse Grains.	Others.	Total.	Tur.	Gram.
	Number.	Area, acres.	Number.	Area, acres.	Number.	Area, acres.				Irrigated.	Cropped (net).	Not irrigated.	Fallow.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.										
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11							12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Jambusar.	85	241,444	...	...	85	241,444	85	241,444	100	162	147,108	11,780	169,000	9,600	...	72,884	82,444	80,118	8,158	6,719	20,458	6,478	5	71,926	8,681	1,846
Average ... of crops on gross area cropped (Column 52) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.38	5.52	4.55	18.84	4.88	...	48.67	2.49	0.91

Tāluka.	CROPS—continued.																										
	Pulses—continued.				Orchard and Garden Produce.				Drugs and Narcotics.			Condiments and Spices.	Sugarcane.	Oil-seeds.						Dyes.	Fibres.				Miscellaneous.	Gross area cropped.	Deduct area twice cropped.
Mug and Udid.	Math and Kulith.	Others.	Total.	Vegetables.	Green Fodder.	Fruit Trees.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.	Sesame.			Linseed.	Castoril-seed.	Safflower-seed.	Others.	Total.	Cotton.		Others.	Total.	Gross area cropped.	Deduct area twice cropped.			
1	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
Jambusar.	9	2,400	889	8,275	168	2,580	24	2,760	425	...	425	102	...	1,987	...	801	...	...	2,298	885	61,007	7	61,104	5	147,770	500	147,270
Average ... of crops on gross area cropped (Column 52) ...	0.01	1.62	0.57	5.60	0.11	1.75	...	1.86	0.29	...	0.29	0.07	...	1.35	...	0.21	...	...	1.56	0.60	41.85	...	41.85	...	10.0	...	...

## APPENDIX D.

Detail of Population according to Occupation by Percentages.

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.									NON-AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.			
Having interest in Land.					Labourers.			Total Agricultural Population.	Crafts.	Unskilled labour.	Others.	Total non-agricultural Population.
Land occupants not cultivating.	Land occupants cultivating.	Tenants and sharers cultivating.	Others.	Total.	Farm Servants.	Field labourers and crop watchers.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2,135	15,142	13,253	11,502	42,038	5,754	18,423	24,177	68,215	2,180	9,647	3,320	15,147
2.62	18.61	16.30	14.14	51.67	7.07	22.64	29.71	81.38	2.68	11.86	4.08	18.62

## APPENDIX E.

Detail of Population according to Religion and Education.

Sex.	As per Imperial Census.	Percentage on total Population able to read or learning.	RELIGION.										
			Hindu Castes.					Musalmán Sects.			Christians.	Pársis.	Others.
			Kunbis.	Kolis.	Rajputs.	Brámins.	Others.		Others.				
Males ...	42,106	84.59	7,199	12,381	2,391	1,890	11,617	6,616	...	...	1	8	...
Females ...	39,256	0.85	6,817	11,571	2,407	1,782	10,062	6,611	...	...	...	6	...
Total ...	81,362	18.31	14,016	23,952	4,801	3,672	21,679	13,227	...	...	1	14	...

## APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural Stock.

Number of Villages.	Taluka.	CATTLE.										Horses and ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	PLOWERS.		CARTS.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.		
		For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk Cattle.		Young Stock.					Small.	Large (i.e. of over 2 cattle).	For passengers.	For produce and goods.			
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull-buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo calves.									Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
88	Jambhar.	1888-89 ...	12,923	1	12	25	161	6	1,651	8,134	1,878	4,870	20,661	360	1,610	5,337	6,503	...	578	3,790	21.9
85		1898-00 ...	12,430	...	15	37	173	...	2,141	9,323	3,395	0,461	33,983	479	1,627	4,860	6,331	...	507	3,409	23.4

APPENDIX G

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

Number of Villages.	Shops.	Oil Presses.	LOOMS.		COTTON SAWGINS.		Births.	Deaths.	Vaccination.	Liquor-shops.	Tālim-khānās.	Dharam-shālas.	TEMPLES.	
			Cotton.	Woolen.	Hand-gins.	Steam-gins.							Hindu.	Musal-mān.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
85	428	115	121	...	...	9	1894-95 ... .. 3,121 1895-96 ... .. 3,594 1896-97 ... .. 3,210 1897-98 ... .. 3,197 1898-99 ... .. 3,199 Total ... 16,921 Average ... 3,204	1894-95 ... .. 3,509 1895-96 ... .. 2,592 1896-97 ... .. 2,695 1897-98 ... .. 2,053 1898-99 ... .. 3,663 Total ... 14,512 Average ... 2,902	1894-95 ... .. 2,611 1895-96 ... .. 2,467 1896-97 ... .. 2,835 1897-98 ... .. 2,250 1898-99 ... .. 2,653 Total ... 12,816 Average ... 2,563	8	...	22	148	83

APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools together with their average attendance.

Number of Villages in which there are Schools.	District.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.				MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.				PRIVATE SCHOOLS.		REMARKS.
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		
		Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
49	Jambusar ... ..	47	1,726 boys. 91 girls.	2	42	7	461	1	65	2	60	

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APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the proportion of Government occupied and Inám lands cultivated by Occupants and Sub-tenants, &c.

Number of Villages.	District.	Total Numbers cultivated by occupants or Inámdárs.		Total Numbers cultivated by occupants or Inámdárs in partnership with others.		Total Numbers cultivated by sub-tenants on money rent.		Total Numbers cultivated by sub-tenants for produce of grain rent.		Waste Numbers.	Parampok Numbers.	Total Number.	
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.			Government.	Inám.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
85	Jambusar ... }	18,876	11,688	4-16	844	2,734	4,639	1,018	676	2,099	2,298	27,441	17,347
		68-79	67-88	1-52	1-98	9-96	26-74	3-71	3-90	7-65	8-37	100-0	100-0

APPENDIX J.

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

Number of Villages.	Taluka.	WELLS, BUDKIS AND THE LIKE.								TANKS.								OTHER SOURCES.								Remarks.	
		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for Irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.			
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.		Pakka.
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	
85	Jambusar .	1891-92...	284	3	374	11	167	19	98	18	...	...	...	...	5	946	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
85		1896-97...	244	5	295	7	160	22	96	15	...	4	...	2	30	995	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	15	...

APPENDIX K.

*An Abstract Statement showing ordinary Sales.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sold.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I ... 1 to 10 times ...	14	60 20	233 4 0	3 11 0	929	15 5 8	4.16
" II ... 11 to 25 times ...	77	219 12	1,074 2 0	4 14 4	25,408	115 18 4	23.64
" III ... 26 to 50 times ...							
" IV ... 51 to 100 times ...							
" V ... 101 to 250 times ...	9	28 2	111 12 0	4 13 6	7,178	311 8 1	64.18
Total ...	100	302 34	1,409 2 0	4 10 5	33,505	110 10 1	23.77

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

*An Abstract Statement showing Sales by Decrees of Courts.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sold.	Number of Cases.	Total acres sold.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I ... 1 to 10 times ...	41	162 85	705 4 0	4 5 0	2,640 8 0	16 3 4	3.74
" II ... 11 to 25 times ...	3	7 3	29 6 0	4 2 5	448 0 0	62 10 2	15.08
" III ... 26 to 50 times ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
" IV ... 51 to 100 times ...							
" V ... 101 to 250 times ...							
Total ...	44	169 38	734 10 0	4 5 1	3,088 8 0	18 2 3	4.19

APPENDIX L.

*An Abstract Statement showing simple Mortgages.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sold.	Number of Cases.	Total acres mortgaged.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I ... 1 to 10 times ...	24	163 0	844 14 0	5 2 11	5,984 0 0	36 11 4	7.08
" II ... 11 to 25 times ...	32	181 23	916 13 0	5 0 9	14,681 4 0	80 13 8	16.06
" III ... 26 to 50 times ...	5	14 17	85 12 0	5 11 11	2,783 0 0	186 7 5	32.45
" IV ... 51 to 100 times ...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
" V ... 101 to 150 times ...							
Total ...	61	359 20	1,847 7 0	5 2 3	23,448 4 0	65 3 6	12.69

APPENDIX L<sup>(3)</sup>.*Showing mortgages with possession.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres mortgaged.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I—1 to 10 times ...	24	88 4	410 14 0	4 10 7	2,625 0 0	29 12 6	6.38
„ II—11 to 25 „ ...	50	153 30	790 4 0	5 2 3	12,927 8 0	84 1 3	16.37
„ III—26 to 50 „ ...	23	74 30	363 6 0	4 13 9	11,490 0 0	153 11 4	31.62
„ IV—51 to 100 „ ...	3	1 31	12 0 0	6 12 2	705 0 0	397 2 11	58.75
„ V—101 to 150 „ ...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
Total ...	100	318 15	1,576 8 0	4 15 2	27,747 8 0	87 2 5	17.60

## APPENDIX M.

*An Abstract Statement showing Sub-lettings.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sub-let.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sub-let.	Average rate per acre for which sub-let.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which sub-let.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 5 times ...	24	184 12	804 3 0	4 5 7	1,423 2 0	7 11 2	1.76
„ II— 6 to 10 „ ...	1	1.29	6 0 0	3 7 7	49 12 0	28 13 1	8.29
„ III—11 to 25 „ ...	}	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
„ IV—26 to 50 „ ...							
„ V— above 50 „ ...							
Total ...	25	186 1	810 3 0	4 5 8	1,472 14 0	7 14 8	1.81



## APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the prices prevalent.

Years.	LBS. OF 39 TOLAS OF PER RUPEE.								REMARKS.
	Wheat.	Cotton (raw).	Rice in husks.	Túr.	Til.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Gram.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
1870-71 ... ..	31	15½	34	25	12	40	24	28	
1871-72 ... ..	25	9	30	23	12½	40	27	30	
1872-73 ... ..	27	11	40	22	13	39	27	30	
1873-74 ... ..	30	14	39	25	15	40	22	26	
1874-75 ... ..	32	11	34	28	17	35	34	30	
Average ... ..	29	12	35½	24½	14	39	27	29	
1875-76 ... ..	40	14	40	34	16	43	36	34	
1876-77 ... ..	25	13	33	21	11½	33	26	30	
1877-78 ... ..	16	15	23	16	12	20	19	20	
1878-79 ... ..	16	10	26	17	11½	21	18	20	
1879-80 ... ..	17	9	27	24	13	33	28	21	
1880-81 ... ..	32	11	39	34	13	40	35	30	
1881-82 ... ..	32	11	37	20	13	34	32	32	
1882-83 ... ..	30	10½	40	30	13	40	32	30	
Average ... ..	26	11½	33	29	13	33	28½	27	
1883-84 ... ..	32	11	36	32	12	37	33	36	
1884-85 ... ..	38	12	32	27	15	32	32	35	
1885-86 ... ..	33	12	33	24	13	35	32	32	
1886-87 ... ..	31	9	30	32	16	31	27	26	
1887-88 ... ..	26	12	34	26	13	31	27	26	
1888-89 ... ..	23	9	37	21	11	32	31	32	
1889-90 ... ..	18	10	32	23	14	35	26	30	
1890-91 ... ..	25	11	34	29	13	32	33	32	
Average ... ..	28½	10½	37	26½	13½	33	30	31	
1891-92 ... ..	24	15	30	25	13	31	32	32	
1892-93 ... ..	25	9	31	23	11	30½	31	29	
1893-94 ... ..	29	10	34	26	11½	33	28	30	
1894-95 ... ..	28	11	33	23	12½	34	25	30	
1895-96 ... ..	31	10	32	23	13	33	30	23	
1896-97 ... ..	18	12	31	21	12	24	24	23	
1897-98 ... ..	17	12	26	16	12	24	20	17	
1898-99 ... ..	21	16	33	24	13	32	30	21	
Average ... ..	24	12	31½	22½	12½	30½	27½	25½	

APPENDIX O.

Revenue Statement for the Khálsa Villages situated in the Jambusar Taluka of the Broach Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1875-76.

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

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INÁM).			TOTAL LAND GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INÁM.			Balance outstanding at close of years.	Amount finally remitted.	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment—Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for Collections—Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.			
			Permanent.	Canal.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870-71 ...	88,458	3,78,447	...	...	...	3,78,447	2,472	9,231	681	65,150	2,61,269	67,395	158,080	6,46,937	4,46,523	24,784	...	...
1871-72 ...	87,524	3,63,705	...	...	...	3,63,705	2,984	12,107	652	65,166	2,61,309	67,588	155,674	6,37,121	4,31,945	52	...	...
1872-73 ...	89,218	3,70,036	...	...	...	3,70,036	2,178	9,295	609	65,150	2,61,231	67,882	156,546	6,40,562	4,38,527	218	...	...
1873-74 ...	89,314	3,70,397	...	...	...	3,70,397	2,123	9,527	520	65,146	2,61,216	67,904	156,583	6,41,140	4,38,821	285	...	...
1874-75 ...	89,309	3,70,404	294	...	294	3,70,110	2,149	10,687	445	65,369	2,61,377	68,060	156,827	6,42,468	4,39,615	...	...	...
Average ...	88,765	3,70,598	59	...	59	3,70,589	2,381	10,169	581	65,196	2,61,278	67,766	156,342	6,42,045	4,38,686	...	...	...
1875-76 ...	92,935	4,21,831	62,227	...	62,227	3,59,604	7,768	23,531	1,453	67,527	2,69,659	76,353	168,226	7,15,021	4,37,410	3,557	...	...
1876-77 ...	92,238	4,16,040	18	...	18	4,16,022	8,312	25,528	547	67,520	3,02,298	76,111	168,070	7,43,854	4,92,690	...	...	...
1877-78 ...	92,307	4,16,163	18	...	18	4,16,145	8,239	25,026	81	67,513	3,00,912	76,105	168,149	7,43,101	4,92,331	87,706	...	...
1878-79 ...	92,438	4,16,307	74	...	74	4,16,233	8,197	24,872	403	67,516	3,00,909	76,105	168,151	7,42,088	4,92,741	55,917	...	...
1879-80 ...	91,929	4,15,611	56	...	56	4,15,555	8,699	26,574	519	67,590	3,00,884	76,100	168,208	7,43,069	4,92,174	2,046	...	...
1880-81 ...	91,935	4,15,567	29	...	29	4,15,538	8,694	26,068	337	67,590	3,00,892	76,099	168,209	7,43,065	4,91,974	7,904	...	...
1881-82 ...	90,559	4,10,255	935	...	935	4,09,320	10,080	31,958	359	67,577	3,00,882	76,082	168,216	7,43,093	4,85,771	7,388	...	...
1882-83 ...	88,611	4,03,254	29	...	29	4,03,225	12,052	39,051	496	67,566	3,00,836	76,084	168,229	7,43,141	4,79,805	855	...	...
Average ...	91,630	4,14,378	7,923	...	7,923	4,06,455	9,005	27,893	524	67,547	2,97,158	76,131	168,182	7,39,429	4,83,110	...	...	...
1883-84 ...	89,821	4,06,846	...	...	...	4,06,846	10,617	35,409	539	67,554	3,00,800	76,068	168,222	7,43,055	4,83,459	472	...	...
1884-85 ...	90,094	4,07,684	...	...	...	4,07,684	10,879	34,601	410	67,530	3,00,806	76,065	168,203	7,43,091	4,84,159	4,204	...	...
1885-86 ...	90,109	4,07,324	31	...	31	4,07,293	10,654	35,084	404	67,531	3,00,792	76,038	168,294	7,43,120	4,83,735	1,723	...	...
1886-87 ...	89,980	4,06,637	35	...	35	4,06,602	10,869	35,968	364	67,529	3,00,706	76,063	168,378	7,43,311	4,83,029	9,373	...	...
1887-88 ...	88,956	4,02,531	160	...	160	4,02,371	11,925	40,169	407	67,515	3,00,651	76,049	168,395	7,43,351	4,79,827	24,681	...	...
1888-89 ...	88,408	4,00,418	104	...	104	4,00,314	12,409	42,438	151	67,415	3,00,507	75,993	168,323	7,43,363	4,76,458	43,294	...	...
1889-90 ...	88,180	3,98,792	353	...	353	3,98,439	12,804	41,407	415	67,355	3,00,195	75,910	168,319	7,43,454	4,74,764	13,373	...	...
1890-91 ...	89,153	4,02,354	371	...	371	4,01,983	11,816	40,038	546	67,355	3,00,195	75,910	168,324	7,43,437	4,78,439	49	...	...
Average ...	89,335	4,04,073	132	...	132	4,03,943	11,499	38,636	404	67,473	3,00,570	76,012	168,307	7,43,279	4,80,353	...	...	...
1891-92 ...	89,697	4,05,207	655	...	655	4,04,552	11,091	33,123	1,120	67,338	3,00,152	75,908	168,324	7,43,461	4,81,580	...	...	...
1892-93 ...	90,637	4,09,657	690	...	690	4,07,961	10,337	35,095	1,373	67,296	3,00,008	75,871	168,469	7,43,760	4,85,205	...	...	...
1893-94 ...	91,700	4,11,988	734	...	734	4,11,154	9,363	31,566	730	67,285	2,99,948	75,878	168,343	7,43,402	4,87,768	...	...	...
1894-95 ...	91,723	4,11,973	751	...	751	4,11,221	9,316	31,419	1,340	67,274	2,99,899	75,872	168,312	7,43,239	4,88,433	79	...	...
1895-96 ...	91,701	4,11,809	748	...	748	4,11,063	9,290	31,406	1,096	67,273	2,99,909	75,892	168,263	7,43,124	4,88,051	2,324	...	...
1896-97 ...	91,493	4,10,917	808	...	808	4,10,109	9,504	32,369	1,055	67,261	2,99,852	75,878	168,258	7,43,078	4,87,042	7,944	...	...
1897-98 ...	91,380	4,10,471	880	...	880	4,09,591	9,621	32,773	1,022	67,359	2,99,833	75,874	168,190	7,43,062	4,86,477	41,062	...	...
1898-99 ...	90,872	4,08,419	861	...	861	4,07,555	10,153	31,930	1,005	67,235	2,99,736	75,835	168,260	7,43,085	4,84,395	73,058	...	...
Average ...	91,200	4,09,917	767	...	767	4,09,150	9,834	33,453	1,003	67,277	2,99,918	75,876	168,311	7,43,287	4,86,119	...	...	...

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APPENDIX Q.

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Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMS SURVAY.											Maximum Rates.
			Maximum Rates.		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	<i>Group I.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.
1	Kasbe Jání Páti ...	I.	5 8	4 8	1,480	8,495	5 15 1	655	4,238	6 7 6	2,085	12,733	6 1 9	4 12
2	Kasbe Kanbi Páti...	I.	5 8	4 8	1,704	10,291	6 0 8	779	5,071	6 8 2	2,483	15,362	6 3 0	
*3	Dastpur <i>alias</i> Kundal ...	II.	5 0	4 0	981	8,713	8 12 7	...	...	...	981	3,713	8 12 7	
4	Kájampur <i>alias</i> Mánh-pura.	II.	5 0	4 0	205	897	4 5 3	39	243	6 4 3	244	1,130	4 10 1	
5	Maghnád ...	II.	5 0	4 0	1,139	5,745	5 0 8	838	3,116	6 4 8	1,475	7,861	5 5 3	
*6	Tugrelpur <i>alias</i> Bhán-khetar.	II.	5 0	4 0	227	1,877	6 1 1	...	...	...	227	1,877	6 1 1	
*7	Ankhi ...	II.	5 0	4 0	2,427	12,931	5 5 3	...	...	...	2,427	12,931	5 5 3	
*8	Vehelam ...	II.	5 0	4 0	824	4,201	5 1 7	...	...	...	824	4,201	5 1 7	
*9	Uched ...	II.	5 0	4 0	1,022	6,098	5 14 7	7	34	5 9 7	1,029	6,132	5 14 5	
*10	Vávil... ..	II.	5 0	4 0	524	3,406	6 8 0	5	31	5 11 0	529	3,437	6 7 11	
*11	Dábhá ...	II.	5 0	4 0	991	5,855	5 6 5	2	8	5 11 5	993	5,363	5 6 5	
*12	Gajera ...	II.	5 0	4 0	2,640	18,468	6 15 11	...	...	...	2,640	18,468	6 15 11	
13	Pilúdra ...	III.	4 8	3 8	631	3,108	4 14 8	5	28	5 9 10	636	3,131	4 14 9	
*14	Kánva ...	III.	4 8	3 8	1,176	6,256	5 5 1	14	91	6 8 11	1,190	6,347	5 5 4	
15	Kárelí ...	III.	4 8	3 8	1,175	6,674	5 10 11	11	67	5 15 0	1,186	6,741	5 10 11	
16	Wáste Kárelí ...	III.	4 8	3 8	308	2,027	5 1 6	4	21	5 10 7	402	2,048	5 1 6	
*17	Vedach ...	II.	5 0	4 0	1,529	7,824	4 15 9	9	47	5 7 2	1,538	7,871	4 15 10	
*18	Uber... ..	II.	5 0	4 0	1,949	11,180	5 11 9	3	15	6 0 0	1,952	11,195	5 11 9	
*19	Válipur ...	II.	5 0	4 0	521	2,608	5 0 1	...	...	...	521	2,608	5 0 1	
20	Sárod ...	II.	5 0	4 0	1,581	6,969	4 8 6	...	...	...	1,581	6,969	4 8 6	
*21	Nádhna ...	II.	5 0	4 0	1,100	6,245	5 10 10	...	...	...	1,100	6,245	5 10 10	
*22	A'manpur Metu ...	II.	5 0	4 0	1,117	6,961	6 3 9	16	108	6 10 10	1,133	7,069	6 3 10	
*23	A'manpur Nanu ...	II.	5 0	4 0	581	3,300	5 10 10	4	26	6 1 11	585	3,326	5 11 0	
*24	Bhodar ...	II.	5 0	4 0	630	4,090	5 0 9	19	128	6 9 9	629	4,218	5 1 5	
25	Kalmád ...	II.	5 0	4 0	1,144	6,117	5 5 7	8	21	6 10 8	1,147	6,138	5 5 7	
*26	Límaj ...	II.	5 0	4 0	219	1,298	5 14 8	...	...	...	219	1,298	5 14 8	
27	Tundaj ...	II.	5 0	4 0	1,213	5,257	4 5 4	9	12	8 9 2	1,215	5,269	4 5 5	
*28	Aurangpur Timbí ...	III.	4 8	3 8	287	1,101	4 10 4	1	4	8 0 0	288	1,105	4 10 3	
*29	Kangám ...	II.	5 0	4 0	1,511	6,668	4 6 7	19	130	6 12 2	1,530	6,798	4 7 1	
*30	Náhar ...	II.	5 0	4 0	587	2,823	4 15 6	22	143	6 7 7	589	2,965	5 0 7	
*31	Kávi Musalman Páti ...	II.	5 0	4 0	2,467	12,293	5 0 5	12	96	7 15 4	2,479	12,489	5 0 7	
*32	Kávi Hindu Páti ...	II.	5 0	4 0	2,362	11,381	4 13 1	...	...	...	2,362	11,381	4 13 1	
*33	Khánpur Kasvi ...	II.	5 0	4 0	192	1,000	5 3 4	...	...	...	192	1,000	5 3 4	
*34	Hamádpur Kanthária ...	II.	5 0	4 0	328	1,812	5 8 11	...	...	...	328	1,812	5 8 11	
*35	Runád ...	II.	5 0	4 0	1,394	6,750	4 14 0	21	153	7 3 2	1,405	6,903	4 14 7	
*36	Kímaj ...	II.	5 0	4 0	1,263	4,984	3 15 2	...	...	...	1,263	4,984	3 15 2	
*37	Gulál... ..	II.	5 0	4 0	107	513	4 12 9	...	...	...	107	513	4 12 9	
*38	Mohamadpur Kambol ...	II.	5 0	4 0	372	2,115	5 11 0	...	...	...	372	2,115	5 11 0	
*39	Dehégám ...	II.	5 0	4 0	2,594	11,236	4 5 4	...	...	...	2,594	11,236	4 5 4	
*40	Sigám ...	II.	5 0	4 0	725	3,233	4 7 6	...	...	...	725	3,233	4 7 6	
*41	Morádpur Neja ...	II.	5 0	4 0	273	1,239	4 8 7	...	...	...	273	1,239	4 8 7	
	Total, Group I ...	...	...	...	43,647	2,37,926	5 8 7	1,988	12,831	6 7 3	45,635	2,40,757	5 4 5	...
	<i>Group II.</i>													
*42	Bojádra ...	II.	5 0	4 0	1,779	6,260	3 8 4	...	...	...	1,779	6,260	3 8 4	4 0
*43	Jáfarpur ...	II.	5 0	4 0	480	1,851	4 0 5	...	...	...	480	1,851	4 0 5	
44	Mirjápúr <i>alias</i> Kotesvar...	II.	5 0	4 0	578	2,717	4 11 3	...	...	...	578	2,717	4 11 3	
45	Umra ...	II.	5 0	4 0	1,150	5,321	4 10 0	...	...	...	1,150	5,321	4 10 0	

DIX Q.

By Revision Survey.														Name of Village.	Number.
Dry-crop.			New Rice.			Old Rice.			Total.			Percentage Increase or decrease.			
Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		28		
Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group I.		
1,425	7,468	5 3 10	6	27	4 12 10	653	3,775	5 12 6	2,084	11,270	5 6 6	-11'49	Kasbe Jāni Pati ...	1	
1,685	8,987	5 5 4	19	91	4 12 9	782	4,577	5 13 8	2,498	13,655	5 7 11	-11'11	Kasbe Kanbi Pati...	2	
981	4,155	4 3 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	981	4,155	4 3 9	+11'80	Dastpur <i>alias</i> Kundal ...	*3	
197	722	3 10 8	10	51	4 15 7	38	212	5 14 1	249	985	4 0 10	-12'83	Kājampur <i>alias</i> Māhā-pura.	4	
1,144	5,730	5 0 2	3	19	6 7 5	327	2,021	6 2 11	1,474	7,770	5 4 4	-1'16	Maghnd ...	5	
226	1,368	6 0 10	1	5	5 15 0	...	...	...	227	1,378	6 0 9	-0'29	Tugrelpur <i>alias</i> Bhār-Khetar.	*6	
2,408	12,342	5 2 0	18	92	4 12 9	...	...	...	2,427	12,434	5 2 0	-3'84	Ankhi ...	*7	
824	3,650	4 6 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	824	3,650	4 6 10	-13'12	Vehelam ...	*8	
1,034	5,728	5 8 3	...	...	...	4	26	6 8 5	1,038	5,728	5 8 4	-6'59	Uhed ...	*9	
524	3,546	6 12 4	...	...	...	4	31	7 0 8	528	3,579	6 12 5	+4'13	Vāvī ...	*10	
991	5,142	5 3 9	1	2	5 7 7	1	9	6 1 2	993	5,153	5 3 9	-3'92	Dābha ...	*11	
2,626	16,966	6 7 5	13	68	5 2 9	...	...	...	2,639	17,034	6 7 3	-7'78	Gajera ...	*12	
611	3,268	5 3 5	20	104	5 2 6	5	27	5 9 8	636	3,394	5 5 5	+8'40	Piluda ...	13	
1,170	6,143	5 4 0	5	24	5 0 2	14	96	6 14 8	1,189	6,263	5 4 3	-1'32	Kāva ...	*14	
1,173	6,932	5 15 3	1	6	4 12 1	11	68	6 2 0	1,185	7,056	5 15 3	+4'67	Kareli ...	15	
367	2,451	6 2 9	...	...	...	4	23	6 0 4	401	2,474	6 2 9	+20'60	Wānto Kārell ...	16	
1,402	6,974	4 15 7	128	634	4 15 7	6	54	8 4 11	1,588	7,682	4 15 9	-0'12	Vedach ...	*17	
1,943	10,811	5 9 0	9	47	5 6 9	...	...	...	1,952	10,859	5 9 0	-3'01	Uber ...	*18	
474	2,534	4 14 9	45	205	4 10 2	...	...	...	519	2,542	4 14 4	-2'63	Vālipur ...	*19	
1,614	7,677	4 12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,614	7,677	4 12 1	+10'16	Sārod ...	20	
990	5,448	5 8 1	109	555	5 1 3	...	...	...	1,099	6,008	5 7 5	-3'88	Nadhna ...	*21	
1,088	6,435	5 15 1	32	152	4 11 2	16	101	6 7 7	1,134	6,708	5 14 8	-5'11	A'manpur Motu ...	*22	
580	3,010	5 3 0	...	...	...	4	25	6 9 10	584	3,038	5 2 3	-8'66	A'manpur Nann ...	*23	
811	3,762	4 10 8	1	7	5 0 7	17	113	6 8 9	829	3,882	4 10 11	-7'67	Bhodar ...	*24	
1,145	6,094	5 5 0	3	15	5 9 2	3	22	6 13 4	1,151	6,121	5 5 1	-0'28	Kalmā ...	25	
312	1,259	5 15 0	7	43	5 9 9	...	...	...	319	1,299	5 14 11	+0'22	Līmāj ...	*26	
1,194	4,925	4 2 0	20	94	4 2 7	2	10	5 5 5	1,216	5,019	4 2 0	-4'74	Tundaj ...	27	
238	1,098	4 9 10	...	...	...	1	3	6 3 6	239	1,101	4 9 8	-0'36	Aurangpur Timbl...	*28	
1,511	6,697	4 6 11	1	10	7 2 6	18	127	7 0 11	1,530	6,834	4 7 6	+0'53	Kangām ...	*29	
502	2,733	4 13 10	5	36	6 11 1	22	160	7 3 5	589	2,929	4 15 7	-1'21	Nāhār ...	*30	
2,428	11,121	4 9 3	36	237	6 10 11	11	98	8 10 8	2,475	11,466	4 10 1	-8'27	Kāvi Musalman Pāti ...	*31	
2,333	10,331	4 6 10	29	191	6 8 9	...	...	...	2,362	10,522	4 7 3	-7'55	Kāvi Hindu Pāti ...	*32	
182	948	4 15 0	1	5	8 4 11	...	...	...	183	958	4 15 0	-4'70	Khānpur Kāvi ...	*33	
333	1,730	5 5 2	3	19	6 10 3	...	...	...	326	1,739	5 5 4	-4'03	Hamadpur Kantharia ...	*34	
1,365	6,599	4 13 4	20	123	6 1 2	21	151	7 3 11	1,406	6,973	4 14 3	-0'43	Ranād ...	*35	
1,251	5,632	4 8 0	11	74	6 12 2	...	...	...	1,262	5,706	4 8 4	+14'49	Kimōj ...	*36	
103	461	4 7 7	4	28	6 9 8	...	...	...	107	489	4 9 1	-4'68	Gulāl ...	*37	
356	1,861	5 8 8	16	80	4 15 11	...	...	...	372	1,941	5 3 6	-8'23	Mahamadpur Kamboi ...	*38	
2,598	10,225	3 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,598	10,225	3 15 0	-9'00	Dehegām ...	*39	
725	3,260	4 7 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	725	3,260	4 7 11	+0'69	Sigām ...	*40	
270	1,109	4 1 9	3	13	4 7 2	...	...	...	273	1,112	4 1 9	-9'45	Morādpur Neja ...	*41	
43,122	2,17,145	5 0 7	681	3,045	5 3 10	1,964	11,732	5 15 7	45,667	231,932	5 1 3	-3'67	Total, Group I ...		
													Group II.		
1,779	6,196	3 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,779	6,196	3 7 9	-1'02	Bojādra ...	*42	
460	1,650	3 9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	460	1,650	3 9 5	-10'86	Jāfarpur ...	*43	
569	2,333	4 1 7	8	30	3 13 8	...	...	...	577	2,343	4 1 6	-13'02	Mirjāpur <i>alias</i> Kotesvar ...	44	
1,150	4,178	3 10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,150	4,178	3 10 2	-21'48	Umra ...	45	

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By Former Survey.											Maximum Rates.
			Maximum Rates.		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<i>Group II—continued.</i>			Ra. a.	Ra. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.
*46	Nobar ... ..	II	5 0	4 0	1,148	5,780	5 0 7	...	...	...	1,148	5,780	5 0 7	4 0
*47	Rámpur ... ..	II	5 0	4 0	359	1,739	4 13 6	2	21	6 0 3	361	1,750	4 13 7	
*48	Sámoj ... ..	II	5 0	4 0	822	4,492	5 7 5	49	277	5 13 4	870	4,769	5 7 6	
Total, Group II ...					6,298	28,160	4 7 9	50	288	5 12 2	6,346	28,448	4 7 9	...
<i>Group III.</i>														
*49	Khámpur ... ..	III	4 8	3 8	2,142	8,070	3 12 3	1	8	6 4 9	2,143	8,078	3 12 4	3 8
*50	Jáhejpur <i>alias</i> Dola ...	III	4 8	3 8	640	2,188	3 6 8	...	...	...	640	2,188	3 6 8	
*51	Tankária ... ..	III	4 8	3 8	4,388	15,702	3 9 3	...	...	...	4,388	15,702	3 9 3	
*52	Sigarna ... ..	III	4 8	3 8	591	1,866	3 3 1	1	1	5 0 0	592	1,867	3 3 0	
*53	Bákarpur Timbl ... ..	III	4 8	3 8	553	1,858	3 5 9	...	...	...	553	1,858	3 5 9	
*54	Asanvad ... ..	III	4 8	3 8	367	1,263	3 7 1	...	...	...	367	1,263	3 7 1	
*55	Sarafrájpur <i>alias</i> Thakor Talávdá.	IV	4 0	3 0	374	1,321	3 8 6	...	...	...	374	1,321	3 8 6	
56	Islámpur ... ..	III	4 8	3 8	778	2,851	3 11 0	...	...	...	778	2,851	3 11 0	
*57	Kapuria ... ..	IV	4 0	3 0	826	2,721	3 4 8	...	...	...	826	2,721	3 4 8	
58	Asansa ... ..	IV	4 0	3 0	305	868	2 13 6	...	...	...	305	868	2 13 6	
*59	Náda... ..	IV	4 0	3 0	1,583	4,869	3 1 3	...	...	...	1,583	4,869	3 1 3	
*60	Devla ... ..	IV	4 0	3 0	4,319	12,829	2 15 6	...	...	...	4,319	12,829	2 15 6	
61	Sindháv ... ..	IV	4 0	3 0	1,246	4,433	3 8 11	...	...	...	1,246	4,433	3 8 11	
62	Kánkuva <i>alias</i> Kanságar.	IV	4 0	3 0	1,261	3,986	3 2 7	...	...	...	1,261	3,986	3 2 7	
*63	Bhákodrá ... ..	IV	4 0	3 0	1,843	5,749	3 1 11	...	...	...	1,843	5,749	3 1 11	
*64	Malpur ... ..	IV	4 0	3 0	2,263	6,282	2 12 5	...	...	...	2,263	6,282	2 12 5	
65	Chidra ... ..	III	4 8	3 8	901	3,736	4 2 4	...	...	...	901	3,736	4 2 4	
*66	Jhámdi ... ..	III	4 8	3 8	1,093	4,678	4 4 6	7	43	6 3 9	1,100	4,721	4 4 8	
*67	Chándpur Máruvá ...	III	4 8	3 8	107	439	4 1 6	...	...	...	107	439	4 1 6	
68	Isanpur ... ..	III	4 8	3 8	91	264	2 14 5	...	...	...	91	264	2 14 5	
*69	Bálepur, Sangdi ... ..	III	4 8	3 8	353	1,342	3 12 10	...	...	...	353	1,342	3 12 10	
*70	Dildostpur <i>alias</i> Kállári ...	III	4 8	3 8	442	2,109	4 12 4	...	...	...	442	2,109	4 12 4	
*71	Fakarpur, Thánava ...	III	4 8	3 8	212	894	4 3 6	...	...	...	212	894	4 3 6	
72	Dahari ... ..	III	4 8	3 8	1,128	4,659	4 2 1	13	31	6 3 7	1,141	4,740	4 2 6	
Total, Group III ...					27,801	94,996	3 6 8	22	133	6 0 9	27,823	95,129	3 6 8	...
<i>Group IV.</i>														
73	Kalak ... ..	III	4 8	3 8	719	2,947	4 1 7	154	891	5 12 6	873	3,588	4 6 4	3 0
*74	Vánseta ... ..	III	4 8	3 8	477	1,538	3 3 7	6	37	5 14 4	483	1,575	3 4 3	
*75	Sardárpur ... ..	III	4 8	3 8	284	990	3 7 9	...	...	...	284	990	3 7 9	
76	Nadláid ... ..	III	4 8	3 8	543	1,888	3 7 7	47	236	4 12 7	590	2,112	3 9 3	
77	Ohándpur Báru ... ..	III	4 8	3 8	323	1,083	3 5 10	...	...	...	323	1,083	3 5 10	
78	Pánohpipla... ..	III	4 8	3 8	276	982	3 8 11	...	...	...	276	982	3 8 11	
79	Madáfar ... ..	III	4 8	3 8	1,348	4,096	3 0 7	...	...	...	1,348	4,096	3 0 7	
80	Káva... ..	II	5 0	4 0	1,787	7,394	4 2 2	63	403	6 6 6	1,850	7,797	4 3 5	
81	Kora ... ..	III	4 8	3 8	1,203	4,487	3 11 5	34	180	5 4 2	1,242	4,667	3 12 1	
82	Pánohkade ... ..	III	4 8	3 8	741	2,404	3 5 10	24	119	5 0 0	765	2,613	3 6 8	
83	Sambha ... ..	III	4 8	3 8	441	1,806	4 1 6	65	338	5 2 11	506	2,144	4 3 10	
*84	Vardala ... ..	III	4 8	3 8	597	3,322	5 9 0	...	...	...	597	3,322	5 9 0	
85	Jantrán ... ..	III	4 8	3 8	2,360	10,335	4 6 1	79	584	7 5 2	2,439	10,919	4 7 8	
Total, Group IV ...					11,103	43,360	3 14 6	472	2,778	5 14 2	11,575	46,138	3 15 9	...
Grand Total ...					89,947	3,04,442	4 7 0	2,522	16,030	6 5 4	91,879	41,0,472	4 7 10	...

\* The villages marked

Q—continued.

By ENVIRONMENT SURVEY.														Name of Village.	Number.
Dry-crop.			New Rice.			Old Rice.			Total.			Percentage increase or decrease.			
Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		28		
<b>Group II—continued.</b>															
Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
1,113	5,039	4 8 5	35	150	4 4 4	...	...	...	1,148	5,169	4 8 4	-10'22	Nobár ... ..	*46	
355	1,398	3 15 0	5	22	4 8 2	1	3	5 11 10	361	1,423	3 15 1	-18'69	Rámpur ... ..	47	
520	3,816	4 10 6	2	7	4 6 1	46	247	5 2 1	570	4,070	4 10 10	-14'66	Sámoj ... ..	*48	
6,246	24,610	3 15 1	50	209	4 2 11	46	250	5 1 9	6,345	25,009	3 15 3	-11'88	Total, Group II ...		
<b>Group III.</b>															
2,167	6,032	2 12 6	...	...	...	1	7	5 4 3	2,168	6,039	2 12 7	-25'24	Khánpur ... ..	*49	
639	1,667	2 9 9	1	6	3 6 8	...	...	...	640	1,673	2 9 10	-23'54	Jáhejpur alias Dolla ...	*50	
4,373	11,342	2 9 6	1	5	3 3 11	...	...	...	4,374	11,347	2 9 6	-27'74	Tankária ... ..	*51	
576	1,728	3 0 0	10	37	3 6 7	1	1	4 8 11	587	1,766	3 0 2	-8'41	Sigarna ... ..	*52	
534	1,049	1 15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	534	1,049	1 15 5	-43'54	Bákarpur Timbl ... ..	*53	
367	1,003	2 11 9	1	1	2 13 4	...	...	...	368	1,004	2 11 8	-20'51	Asanvad ... ..	*54	
374	979	2 9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	374	979	2 9 11	-25'89	Sarafrájpur alias Thakor Talásvadi ...	*55	
762	1,703	2 3 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	762	1,703	2 3 9	-40'27	Jalámpur ... ..	56	
823	2,346	2 13 7	2	7	3 9 9	...	...	...	825	2,353	2 13 8	-13'52	Kápuria ... ..	*57	
305	528	1 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	305	528	1'11 8	-39'17	Asáras ... ..	58	
1,505	3,470	2 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,503	3,470	2 3 6	-28'73	Náda ... ..	*59	
4,199	10,729	2 8 11	21	95	4 8 3	...	...	...	4,220	10,824	2 9 0	-15'63	Devla ... ..	*60	
1,232	3,697	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,232	3,697	3 0 0	-16'60	Sindháv ... ..	61	
1,260	3,490	2 12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,260	3,490	2 12 4	-12'44	Kánkava alias Kanságar ...	62	
1,786	4,801	2 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,786	4,801	2 11 0	-16'43	Bhadkodra ... ..	*63	
2,132	4,478	2 1 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,132	4,478	2 1 7	-28'72	Malpur ... ..	*64	
979	2,795	3 2 11	21	94	4 6 1	...	...	...	900	2,839	3 3 4	-22'67	Chidra ... ..	65	
1,040	3,104	2 15 9	54	213	3 15 1	7	31	4 12 1	1,101	3,348	3 0 8	-29'08	Jhámndi ... ..	*66	
107	344	3 3 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	344	3 3 5	-21'46	Chándpur Mávuvá ...	*67	
91	204	2 3 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	204	2 3 10	-22'73	Isanpur ... ..	69	
353	1,082	3 1 1	1	2	3 11 3	...	...	...	353	1,082	3 1 1	-19'37	Sálepur, Sangdi ... ..	*69	
432	1,530	3 8 8	10	40	5 2 4	...	...	...	442	1,579	3 9 2	-25'13	Dildostpur alias Káliári ...	*70	
183	623	3 5 0	24	82	3 11 2	...	...	...	212	711	3 5 8	-20'47	Fakarpur, Thánava ...	*71	
1,164	3,334	3 0 4	27	104	3 12 10	13	58	4 6 6	1,144	3,426	3 0 11	-28'24	Lahari ... ..	72	
27,285	72,056	2 10 3	173	701	4 0 10	22	97	4 6 6	27,480	72,854	2 10 5	-23'42	Total, Group III ...		
<b>Group IV.</b>															
724	2,009	2 12 5	13	31	2 5 6	135	504	3 11 10	972	2,544	2 14 8	-33'72	Kalak ... ..	73	
349	636	1 15 5	127	293	2 4 4	6	24	3 12 10	482	998	2 1 2	-36'63	Vánseta ... ..	*74	
284	635	2 3 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	284	635	2 3 9	-35'88	Sardárpur ... ..	*75	
499	1,307	2 8 8	51	146	2 13 3	40	136	3 6 7	590	1,489	2 8 5	-29'50	Nadídád ... ..	76	
322	750	2 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	322	750	2 5 3	-30'75	Chándpur Bára ... ..	77	
296	673	2 4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	296	673	2 4 5	-31'47	Pánchpípla ... ..	78	
1,344	2,871	2 2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,344	2,871	2 2 2	-29'91	Madáfar ... ..	79	
1,790	4,632	2 9 8	1	2	3 14 9	57	223	3 15 5	1,839	4,856	2 10 3	-37'72	Káva ... ..	80	
1,212	3,301	2 11 7	1	5	5 2 6	22	75	3 6 1	1,235	3,391	2 11 10	-27'56	Korn ... ..	81	
716	1,950	2 11 7	26	79	3 0 0	23	83	3 10 1	765	2,112	2 12 2	-19'17	Panchkada ... ..	82	
446	1,288	2 13 0	1	2	3 2 11	40	211	3 8 3	507	1,481	2 14 9	-30'92	Sambha ... ..	83	
565	1,965	3 7 8	32	123	3 13 1	...	...	...	597	2,068	3 8 0	-37'15	Vardala ... ..	*84	
2,350	6,908	2 14 5	43	161	3 12 2	76	352	4 10 4	2,499	7,421	2 15 6	-32'04	Jantrán ... ..	85	
10,917	28,655	2 10 3	295	697	2 13 5	419	1,607	3 13 4	11,631	31,299	2 11 1	-32'16	Total, Group IV ...		
67,670	3,43,673	3 14 8	1,099	4,792	4 5 10	2,454	13,686	5 9 3	91,133	3,61,154	3 15 5	-12'01	Grand Total ...		

with an asterisk are Bhágdári.

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

Showing Area of Villages for Settlement, with Details.

Number.	Name of Village.	Former Taluka.	By FORMER SURVEY.					By REVISION SURVEY.					Population.	Area under unoccupied waste in 1900.
			Gross area, including Inám.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government Assessed Land.		Gross area, including Inám.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government Assessed Land.					
					Occupied.	Unoccupied waste.			Occupied.	Unoccupied waste.				
											Area.	Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		Acres.
<b>Group I.</b>														
1	Kasbe Jani Páti ...		3,952	380	2,085	158	485	3,952	384	2,084	155	430	12,072	553
2	Kasbe Kanbi Páti ...		5,592	861	2,453	391	1,736	5,591	859	2,486	389	1,496		
3	Doatpur alias Kundal ...		1,642	279	981	66	139	1,645	280	981	68	151	121	162
4	Kájampur alias Máhá-pura ...		736	111	244	62	210	737	112	243	63	184		
5	Maghnád ...		3,641	447	1,475	247	932	3,643	449	1,474	247	879	360	...
6	Tugrelpur alias Bhan-khetar ...		403	45	227	...	...	403	45	227	...	...		
7	Ankhi ...		3,658	295	2,427	25	107	3,658	294	2,427	26	99	415	54
8	Veblam ...		1,404	136	824	53	189	1,404	136	824	54	178		
9	Uched ...		1,792	171	1,039	4	13	1,792	171	1,038	4	26	758	19
10	Vavli' ...		821	113	529	19	72	820	112	528	19	81		
11	Dábhá ...		3,628	270	993	105	499	3,630	271	993	106	480	4,125	...
12	Gajera ...		3,720	297	2,640	...	...	3,720	298	2,639	...	...		
13	Pitúdra ...		1,778	158	636	2	6	1,777	158	636	2	6	2,821	14
14	Kánvá ...		2,403	205	1,190	1	3	2,403	206	1,189	1	3		
15	Kárelí ...		5,388	3,697	1,186	14	57	5,388	3,698	1,185	14	60	1,203	19
16	Wánte Kárelí ...		715	258	402	18	41	715	259	401	18	53		
17	Veðach ...		8,272	5,731	1,538	...	...	8,272	5,731	1,538	...	...	2,270	302
18	Uber ...		9,798	5,738	1,952	302	1,288	9,799	5,739	1,952	302	1,393		
19	Valipur ...		744	134	521	...	...	2,953	2,345	519	...	...	3,723	249
20	Sárod ...		12,624	8,656	1,581	139	235	12,624	8,656	1,614	139	257		
21	Nádhná ...		1,405	152	1,100	...	...	1,404	153	1,099	...	...	779	8
22	A'manpur Motu ...		1,476	163	1,133	3	19	1,477	164	1,134	3	14		
23	A'manpur Nánu ...		826	78	585	...	...	829	82	584	1	3	561	12
24	Bhodar ...		1,459	111	829	12	50	1,459	111	829	12	45		
25	Kálmád ...		1,746	173	1,147	62	187	1,746	174	1,151	67	175	240	21
26	Limaj ...		528	53	219	21	93	528	53	219	21	96		
27	Tundaj ...		2,565	160	1,215	...	...	2,571	171	1,216	...	...	52	44
28	Aurangpur Timbi ...		347	19	238	15	54	347	20	239	13	52		
29	Kangám ...		4,290	335	1,530	9	39	4,290	336	1,530	9	39	814	5
30	Náhar ...		1,405	102	569	5	19	1,405	102	569	5	21		
31	Kávi Musalmán Páti ...		3,904	344	2,479	36	149	3,916	354	2,475	42	165	2,246	31
32	Kávi Hindu Páti ...		4,030	399	2,362	27	76	4,029	399	2,362	26	72		
33	Khánpur Kávi ...		339	17	192	...	...	339	16	193	...	...	145	2
34	Hanadpur Kantháris ...		591	64	326	2	8	591	64	326	2	8		
35	Banád ...		2,189	141	1,405	18	78	2,191	142	1,406	19	76	670	1
36	Kimój ...		2,355	146	1,262	1	3	2,355	146	1,262	1	4		
37	Gulál ...		1,039	101	107	...	...	1,039	101	107	...	...	228	11
38	Mahamadpur Kámboi ...		843	94	372	12	43	843	94	372	12	46		
39	Dehegam ...		4,633	737	2,594	83	160	4,615	735	2,598	84	105	1,313	36
40	Sigám ...		4,502	2,040	725	36	104	4,483	2,028	725	29	74		
41	Marádpur Nejá ...		1,174	421	273	87	222	1,174	420	273	88	233		
Total, Group I ...			114,357	33,832	45,635	2,035	7,316	116,557	36,066	45,667	2,011	7,003	56,759	2,936
<b>Group II.</b>														
42	Bojádrá ...		2,531	235	1,779	66	206	2,531	235	1,779	66	198	604	6
43	Jáfarpur ...		753	98	460	26	70	753	98	460	26	65	164	2
44	Mirjápur alias Kote-svar ...		806	79	578	11	46	805	79	577	13	50	290	19
45	Umrá ...		1,695	166	1,150	88	298	1,697	168	1,150	88	237	586	30
46	Nobár ...		2,393	246	1,148	16	64	2,393	246	1,148	16	58	1,097	1
47	Bámpur ...		1,250	71	361	174	665	1,258	88	361	173	623	250	30
48	Sámoj ...		2,140	163	870	1	5	2,140	168	870	1	4	866	1
Total, Group II ...			11,568	1,063	6,346	382	1,354	11,577	1,032	6,345	383	1,136	3,857	51



## APPENDIX Q(a).

Showing Area of Villages for Settlement, with Details.

No.	Name of Village.	Former Taluka.	BY FORMER SURVEY.					BY REVISION SURVEY.					Population.	Area under unoccupied waste in 1900.
			Gross area, including Inam.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government assessed Land.			Gross area, including Inam.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government assessed Land.				
					Occupied.	Unoccupied waste.				Occupied.	Unoccupied waste.			
						Area.	Assessment.				Area.	Assessment.		
3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
<b>Group III.</b>			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		Acres.
49	Khánpur De ...		7,048	4,247	2,143	18	40	7,047	4,222	2,168	17	82	1,041	18
50	Jáhejpur <i>alias</i> Doliá ...		2,055	659	640	57	92	2,055	659	640	57	53	448	57
51	Tankariá ...		11,470	5,766	4,388	23	65	11,469	5,783	4,374	19	26	2,006	30
52	Sigarná ...		1,066	62	592	1	3	1,066	67	587	1	3	260	1
53	Bakarpur Timbi ...		1,366	428	553	105	302	1,384	474	534	96	134	22	104
54	Asanvad ...		968	247	367	33	96	968	246	368	33	75	190	39
55	Sarafrájpur <i>alias</i> Thákor Talávdí.		1,230	397	374	29	60	1,230	397	374	29	45	147	32
56	Islámpur ...		2,741	1,374	773	96	266	2,740	1,389	762	91	135	400	96
57	Kapurisá ...		2,814	522	826	52	140	2,815	526	825	50	109	521	52
58	Asarsá ...		2,786	1,874	905	11	20	2,736	1,875	805	11	9	297	11
59	Náda ...		9,024	5,172	1,583	4	7	9,024	5,169	1,583	27	23	1,162	4
60	Devlá ...		14,041	6,499	4,319	143	344	14,040	6,614	4,220	126	144	1,816	149
61	Sindhav ...		2,634	172	1,246	114	340	2,633	190	1,232	109	217	650	114
62	Kánkva <i>alias</i> Kanságar.		1,576	109	1,261	87	114	1,575	110	1,260	96	88	263	37
63	Bhadkodra ...		4,794	620	1,843	400	911	4,795	729	1,786	349	721	1,008	400
64	Málpur ...		7,633	4,224	2,263	185	422	7,634	4,522	2,132	19	82	1,399	184
65	Chidrá ...		3,372	192	901	496	1,367	3,372	190	900	499	1,042	1,073	497
66	Jhámdí ...		3,332	1,726	1,100	72	213	3,350	1,770	1,101	45	91	722	332
67	Chánpur Máruvá ...		384	20	107	...	...	384	20	107	...	...	...	...
68	Isanpur ...		700	433	91	80	197	700	433	91	80	152	...	83
69	Sálepur Sángdí ...		726	46	358	10	36	726	53	563	3	8	62	42
70	Dildostpur <i>alias</i> Kaliari.		1,107	104	442	...	...	1,107	104	442	...	...	322	103
71	Fakarpur Thánvá ...		343	33	212	15	50	343	33	212	15	89	239	16
72	Dahari ...		1,989	117	1,141	159	443	1,991	152	1,144	143	283	455	377
<b>Total, Group III</b>			<b>85,149</b>	<b>35,043</b>	<b>27,823</b>	<b>2,140</b>	<b>5,528</b>	<b>85,184</b>	<b>35,707</b>	<b>27,430</b>	<b>1,855</b>	<b>3,461</b>	<b>15,383</b>	<b>2,778</b>
<b>Group IV.</b>														
73	Kalak ...		4,004	938	873	1,029	4,298	4,004	941	872	1,025	2,610	703	1,116
74	Vánsatá ...		948	194	483	120	256	948	195	482	120	157	242	120
75	Sardárpur ...		984	96	234	84	235	984	97	234	83	115	167	85
76	Nadiád ...		2,090	178	590	519	1,648	2,090	178	590	519	1,145	324	573
77	Chánpur Báru ...		727	58	322	210	713	726	87	322	210	491	99	238
78	Pánchpiprá ...		626	32	276	80	292	626	33	296	59	137	41	183
79	Madáfar ...		2,471	244	1,348	96	240	2,469	249	1,344	94	142	522	107
80	Kává ...		5,173	301	1,850	1,031	4,322	5,174	322	1,838	1,027	2,635	964	1,526
81	Kora ...		3,352	220	1,242	289	674	3,352	233	1,235	238	471	679	239
82	Pánchkadá ...		1,375	101	765	122	349	1,375	101	765	122	273	331	129
83	Sámbhá ...		1,180	88	506	301	1,193	1,180	88	507	300	817	235	322
84	Vardajá ...		1,653	168	597	183	795	1,653	168	597	188	475	620	186
85	Jantrán ...		5,578	437	2,439	1,046	3,559	5,578	455	2,499	970	2,094	1,416	1,714
<b>Total, Group IV</b>			<b>30,159</b>	<b>3,036</b>	<b>11,575</b>	<b>5,065</b>	<b>18,574</b>	<b>30,159</b>	<b>3,097</b>	<b>11,631</b>	<b>4,955</b>	<b>11,562</b>	<b>6,363</b>	<b>6,592</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>			<b>241,233</b>	<b>72,973</b>	<b>91,379</b>	<b>9,622</b>	<b>32,772</b>	<b>243,477</b>	<b>75,952</b>	<b>91,128</b>	<b>9,204</b>	<b>23,160</b>	<b>81,362</b>	<b>13,174</b>

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

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

Number.	Name of Village.	SUBSOIL WATER ASSESSMENT.										
		Original well kasar.	Dry-crop.		New rice.		Old rice.		Garden.		Total.	
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
1	Kasbe Jáni Páti ...	189	90	111	...	...	20	18	...	...	110	129
2	Kasbe Kambi Páti ...	19	57	73	...	...	6	5	...	...	63	78
7	Ankhi ...	17	24	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	14
9	Uched ...	27	16	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	18
10	Vávli... ...	...	54	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	42
11	Dábha ...	17	55	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	24
12	Gajera ...	156	1,615	512	1	1	...	...	...	...	1,616	513
13	Piludra ...	71	462	186	16	7	5	1	...	...	483	194
14	Kánva ...	85	334	75	1	1	10	1	...	...	345	77
15	Kárelí ...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Vedach ...	72	1,052	332	111	30	9	3	...	...	1,172	365
18	Uber... ...	3	17	13	5	3	...	...	...	...	22	16
19	Valipur ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Sárod ...	2	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3
21	Nádhna ...	31	328	151	101	37	...	...	...	...	429	188
22	Amanpur Motu ...	2	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
24	Bhodar ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Kalmád ...	99	94	101	2	2	3	3	...	...	99	106
30	Náhar ...	26	38	10	1	1	8	2	...	...	47	13
31	Kávi Musalmán Páti ...	83	86	32	14	6	4	2	...	...	104	40
32	Kávi Hindu Páti ...	56	32	16	6	4	...	...	...	...	38	20
35	Runád ...	83	92	35	13	3	16	5	...	...	121	43
36	Kimój ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Dehegam ...	16	24	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	6
42	Bojádra ...	...	39	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	14
45	Umra ...	12	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5
46	Nobar ...	134	136	108	3	1	...	...	...	...	139	109
47	Rámpur ...	22	31	14	1	1	...	...	...	...	32	15
48	Samój ...	44	146	55	...	...	6	3	...	...	152	58
51	Tankária ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Devla ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Sindhav ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Bhadkodra ...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Chidra ...	24	47	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	22
66	Jhámdi ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Dildostpur alias Kaliari.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	Kalak ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80	Káva... ...	67	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	7	2
85	Jantrán ...	26	1	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	2
	Total ...	1,464	4,886	1,977	275	97	97	46	...	...	5,258	2,120

## APPENDIX R.

No. 2284 of 1876.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Revenue Department.

Camp Igatpuri, 27th March 1876.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward a very able report by Mr. Beyts, Superintendent of Revenue Survey, on the re-assessment of the Jambusar Táluka of Broach. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner and the Collector record memos. on the same subject, which are also appended.

2. The Superintendent has given an interesting account of the early history of the táluka, its geography, soil, climate, and agricultural products, and a variety of statistical information, which it is needless to reproduce, for it has already been embodied in the remarks of the Survey Commissioner and Collector. It would only add to the bulk of this already too voluminous report, without conveying any additional information. I will at once address myself to the proposed rates of assessment.

3. I had charge of the Jambusar Táluka for nearly five years, at a period when Assistant Collectors were compelled by circumstances to make themselves more familiar with their district than is possible at the present time, when the tenure of office only lasts for a few months. I can therefore vouch for the accuracy of Mr. Beyts' description of the táluka, and for the judgment he has shown in the grouping of its villages according to their fertility and proximity to markets.

4. The best test of the fairness of an assessment is the progress of cultivation under it combined with a consideration of the average prices of produce. I will therefore endeavour to show the revenue that has been paid by this táluka, at various periods, during the last century.

5. The Jambusar Táluka was held by the British Government from A.D. 1773 to 1783 as security for a debt of 12 lákhs due by the Peishwa; we have information for only one year of that period, A.D. 1776, when the revenue amounted to Rs. 2,86,000; the area under cultivation in that period is not on record.

6. In 1803 the táluka was returned to the Peishwa, and held by him till 1817, when it was formally ceded to the British Government by the Treaty of Poona.

7. During this period (from 1803 to 1817) the revenue averaged Rs. 3,82,488, and in the first four years of a return to British rule the average was Rs. 3,19,769, the total area at this period was 221,337 acres from 86 villages (one village of 2,722 acres has since been added to the táluka); but, as we have no information of the area *under cultivation* at this period, we cannot arrive at the incidence of the assessment per acre.

8. Whatever the rates were, they remained unchanged till 1837, when Mr. Vibart revised and increased them very considerably. He divided the villages into two classes, Gorat and Black soil. In the former his rates were—

1st Class villages	...	...	Rs. 10 to Rs. 3 per kumbha.
2nd do.	...	...	" 8½ to " 4 do.
3rd do.	...	...	" 7 to " 3 do.

*Black Soil Rates.*

1st Class villages	...	...	Rs. 6½ to Rs. 3 per kumbha.
2nd do.	...	...	" 6 to " 2½ do.
3rd do.	...	...	" 5 to " 2 do.

A kumbha is 2 per cent. less than an acre, and these rates reduced to acres would be as follows:—

*Gorat Villages.*

1st Class villages	...	...	Rs. 10 9 0 to Rs. 3 2 10 per acre.
2nd do.	...	...	" 8 15 8 to " 4 3 7 do.
3rd do.	...	...	" 7 6 4 to " 3 2 10 do.

*Black Soil Villages.*

1st Class villages	...	...	Rs. 6 18 11 to Rs. 3 2 10 per acre.
2nd do.	...	...	" 6 5 5 to " 2 10 3 do.
3rd do.	...	...	" 5 4 6 to " 2 1 10 do.

9. The average realizations under Vibart's settlement from 1838 to 1847 were Rs. 4,02,261. But the effect of the enhanced assessment was most disastrous. Almost coincident with the increase imposed by Mr. Vibart, there occurred a fall in the price of agricultural produce, and especially of cotton, which is the staple produce of the táluka, and the result was that cultivation declined, and notwithstanding that large remissions were granted every season, outstanding balances accumulated, till in 1847 they amounted to Rs. 28,000.

10. It was evident that a reduction of the Government demand was required to save the district from ruin; and after a very careful enquiry Mr. J. M. Davies, who was then Collector of Broach, reduced the rates as follows:—

*Gorat Villages.*

1st Class villages	...	...	Rs. 7½ to Rs. 2½ per kumbha.
2nd do.	...	...	" 6 to " 3 do.
3rd do.	...	...	" 6 to " 3 do.

*Black Soil Villages.*

1st Class villages	...	...	Rs. 5½ to Rs. 2½ per kumbha.
2nd do.	...	...	" 5 to " 2 do.
3rd do.	...	...	" 4 to " 2 do.

Reduced to acres the rates were as follows:—

*Gorat Villages.*

1st Class villages	...	...	Rs. 7 14 10 to Rs. 2 10 3 per acre.
2nd do.	...	...	" 6 5 5 to " 3 2 10 do.
3rd do.	...	...	" 6 5 5 to " 3 2 10 do.

*Black Soil Villages.*

1st Class villages	...	...	Rs. 5 13 0 to Rs. 2 10 3 per acre.
2nd do.	...	...	" 5 4 6 to " 2 1 10 do.
3rd do.	...	...	" 4 3 7 to " 2 1 10 do.

The effect of these rates was to reduce the assessment by Rs. 77,550 on the kumal of 1847, or by Rs. 51,921 on the average realizations of the past decade, and Rs. 28,000 was written off as irrecoverable.

11. A reaction immediately set in, and the present prosperous state of the district dates from Mr. Davies' settlement, which was introduced in 1849. The figures from this year to 1855 are not given, but in paragraph 71 of the Superintendent's report there is a statement of the cultivated area, the rental, the remissions, and collections for the last twenty years, which shows that the area of cultivated Government land has increased from 79,614 acres in 1855 to 89,126 acres in 1874-75, or 11½ per cent., while the revenue on the same lands has risen from Rs. 2,28,740 to Rs. 3,70,114, or 61½ per cent., while remissions have almost disappeared, being about ¼ per cent. on the demand, and that chiefly on account of destruction of crops by locusts in the Bara or coast villages. The taluka has at the same time increased in population 26 per cent., and in all the elements of agricultural wealth in nearly the same proportion. Details will be found in paragraphs 73 to 79 of the Superintendent's report.

12. During the same period prices of wheat, jowári, and rice have increased 30, 46·87, and 54·65 per cent. respectively, and cotton 63·39 per cent., while the Bombay and Baroda Railway traverses the adjoining taluka of Amod, and a made road is in course of construction, connecting Jambusar with the Pálej Railway Station and with the large market of Broach. Wheat, which is so largely produced in the Bara villages, has found its way to the European markets, and takes its place as an important article of export, so that there is no longer any possibility of its becoming a drug in the local markets, as was the case when the country was closed to all trade or traffic after the first fall of rain.

13. Having thus endeavoured to show what have been the burdens of the taluka for the past century and how it has borne them, I will proceed to consider the rates to be imposed for the next thirty years, but, before doing so, I will give below the rates that have been already fixed for the other talukas of Broach:—

*Maximum Dry Crop Rates.*

Broach	...	...	Rs. 7 to Rs. 5·8 per acre in four classes.
Anklesvar	...	...	" 6·8 to " 5 do. do.
Wágra	...	...	" 5·8 to " 4 do. do.
A'mod	...	...	" 5·8 to " 4 do. in three classes.

14. I have already expressed my concurrence in the grouping of villages proposed by Mr. Beyts, and I am glad to observe that it has also the approval of the Survey Commissioner.

The following are the rates proposed by Mr. Beyts:—

*Maximum Dry Crop Rates.*

1st Class, containing 2 villages	...	...	Rs. 5·3
2nd do. do. 42 do.	...	...	" 5
3rd do. do. 32 do.	...	...	" 4½
4th do. do. 9 do.	...	...	" 4

It will be observed that they are identical with those imposed on the adjoining talukas of Amod and Wágra.

15. The first class includes the two quarters of the town of Jambusar, which, though practically one, have always been treated as separate villages. Mr. Vibart's maximum rate on these two villages was Rs. 14 per kumbha. Mr. Davies reduced it to Rs. 10 per kumbha, and the Superintendent now suggests Rs. 5½ per acre, but he explains that this rate

calculated on a soil classification of 24 annas will virtually amount to Rs. 8½, and though he admits that these villages have hitherto paid a rate of Rs. 10-9 per acre, without difficulty, he defends the reduction on the ground of the necessity of preserving uniformity, and adhering to the theoretical principles of the survey system. I do not attach much importance to uniformity or the theory of the Survey. The highest authority of the Survey Department has already, with the approval of Government, abandoned theoretical accuracy. However, a maximum rate of Rs. 8½ with an average of Rs. 6-3-4 on the town of Jambusar raises the revenue by 8½ per cent., but the Survey has discovered 827 acres of cultivated land which has been fraudulently held in excess (wadhára) of that hitherto assessed. The revenue on this land, Rs. 5,133, added to the 8½ per cent., raises the percentage of increase to 32 per cent. These two villages have paid a Rs. 10-9 rate for the last twenty years, without remissions, and without outstanding balances, and with a subletting rate of double that amount. I should therefore have hesitated, considering the great increase of prices in that period, to consent to any reduction for the sake of the theoretical principles of the survey, but the fraudulent enjoyment of this 827 acres of land must have greatly assisted the Bhágdárs in paying the high rate of Rs. 10-9, and as they will be now deprived of the benefit of the light rates imposed on grass lands by Davies' settlement, I think the increase of 8½ per cent. will be sufficient.

16. - On the second class of 42 villages a maximum rate of Rs. 5 with an average of Rs. 5-2-9, due to the 24-anna scale, raises the revenue by 17 per cent., reduced to 12 per cent. by allowance for mileage; but, as this includes Rs. 9,621 on 1,817 acres of excess (wadhára) land, the real increase is only 11·03 per cent., which, considering the rise of prices and the improvements of communications, is very trifling.

17. A maximum rate of 4½ with an average of Rs. 4-1-1 on the 32 villages of the third class raises the revenue 11½ per cent., which will be reduced to 6½ by the mileage scale, but Rs. 4,088 is derived from 1,036 acres of wadhára, the real increase is therefore only 7·14 per cent.

18. The fourth class are assessed at a maximum rate of Rs. 4 with an average of Rs. 3-1-7. This rate increases the revenue ½ per cent., but Rs. 1,579 is derived from 504 acre of wadhára, so that, really, there is a decrease of 3·68 per cent. Wheat is the great staple of these villages, and, if the season should be unfavourable for this crop, the cultivator has nothing to fall back upon, for the season is then too far advanced for any other crop. The villages of this class have received the greater part of the remissions that have been granted in the last twenty years. Bearing this fact in mind therefore, and that the adjoining villages in Wágra are assessed at Rs. 4, a higher rate would be inconsistent and tend to perpetuate the pernicious system of remissions which has hitherto been found indispensable.

19. There is a great deal of what is called Akasia rice grown in this táluka, that is, rice grown without irrigation intermixed with dry crops. The rice irrigated from tanks is only 3,324 acres, and the water rates proposed are the same as in the other tálukas of Broach, *viz.*, Rs. 1 lower than the soil-rate. Hitherto the average rate for irrigated rice has been Rs. 5-10-8 per acre, the new rates will raise the average to Rs. 6-0-8, and the revenue from Rs. 16,755 to Rs. 20,088, or 16·59 per cent., but Rs. 2,217-4-9 of this is due to 367 acres of wadhára.

20. The garden rates imposed by Mr. Vibart were Rs. 24 per kumbha (2 per cent less than an acre). Mr. Davies reduced the rate to a maximum of Rs. 12 per kumbha, and an average of Rs. 9-13-2, which was assessed on only 107 acres. The survey finds 860 acres of garden land under 226 wells, and the Superintendent proposes to impose a well kasar or Rs. 24 per kos or leather bag for drawing water. He finds that this rate will give an average of Rs. 7½ and return a revenue of Rs. 6,587. Without entering on an elaborate dissertation on the correct principles of taxation, I may state briefly that I do not approve of this mode of taxing wells, for it is calculated to discourage their use. I think therefore that the system which has been sanctioned for Khándesh and Násik should be applied to Jambusar, *viz.*, to impose no separate water-rate for wells, but to take the highest soil rate of the class to which the village belongs, *viz.*, Rs. 5½, Rs. 5, Rs. 4½ and Rs. 4, according to the class of the village, as the Superintendent's average is only Rs. 7½. It is probable the lower rates I propose will give such an impulse to well cultivation that a larger revenue will be the result.

21. With this modification I think the rates proposed by the Superintendent and approved of by the Survey Commissioner are reasonable, and may be sanctioned by Government.

22. Making a slight allowance for the modification of well assessment I have proposed above, the result will be to raise the revenue from Rs. 3,70,404 to Rs. 4,24,202, or 14½ per cent., with a prospective increase of Rs. 12,250 from the cultivation of waste lands. Of this increase Rs. 5½ per cent. is due to the assessment of wadhára and Rs. 9 to a real enhancement of the rental.

23. If the figures in paragraph 23 of the Superintendent's report are to be depended upon, it appears that the Government demand on the cultivation of 1875 amounted to about one-sixth of the produce, but it is hardly possible that these data can be correct. The progress of the táluka in the accumulation of wealth could hardly have been so uniform and satisfactory

as it has been if Government had taken so large a share of the produce as one-sixth. The fact is, we have not yet carried out the enquiries on the produce per acre sufficiently long or over a sufficiently large area to enable us to calculate the average produce with any degree of accuracy.

24. It appears to me that this is not the proper place to discuss the Japtikherut or tenant-right question. I therefore abstain from any remarks, except to say that it is one of the most important questions of the day, and demands the first attention of Government in the Legislative Department.

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

No. 332 of 1876.

To

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER; N. D.

Camp Vágra, 8th February-1876.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward a report, No. 86 of the 28th ultimo (received on the 3rd instant), from the Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarát, proposing rates of assessment for the Jambusar Táluka. As Mr. Beyts is anxious that this report should reach Colonel Francis before he leaves for Sind, I will be as brief as possible in my remarks.

2. The Asarsá (not Asarwá) reclamation scheme referred to in Mr. Beyts' paragraph 14 has received the sanction of Government, and in other parts of the district tracts of greater or smaller extent are being reclaimed by private individuals.

3. The evil referred to in paragraph 15 might doubtless be remedied and rendered, as Mr. Beyts observes, "a source of much benefit to the táluka," but the Public Works Department works so expensively, that experiments are only justifiable when more than ordinary talent and not merely that "*pervading* the department" is brought to bear on them.

4. The fact mentioned in paragraph 28, as to the State demand in this táluka having been hitherto about one-sixth of the gross produce, is important, as bearing on the question as to the extent the rates will bear being increased. The fact stated in paragraph 35, as to the value of the chief products being double what it was in 1855-56, and in the case of cotton treble, is also deserving of careful consideration.

5. In paragraphs 52 to 62 the Japti-kherut tenure and the position of Japti-kheruts to the Bhágdárs is treated of at length, and the views of the Sub-Collector and of the Collector of Surat on the subject expressed to the Revenue Commissioner in 1867 are quoted, Mr. Beyts' own views being expressed in paragraph 60. The opinion of Colonel Prescott on the general question of customary tenants is also quoted.

6. While agreeing generally in Mr. Beyts' views and concurring with him, Colonel Prescott and Mr. Hope as to the necessity (or at all events the desirableness) of legislation to define and determine the position and rights of Japti-kheruts, I am of opinion that the question in its legal bearing might, with advantage, be referred, in the first instance, for the opinion of the Legal Remembrancer.

7. From paragraph 77 you will observe that "the occupants of Government land do sublet portions of their holdings to annual tenants for double and, in some instances, treble the rates of assessment now in force" — a fact I brought to the notice of Government on the occasion of the survey rates being introduced into another táluka (that of Broach, if I remember rightly,) as furnishing a reason for increasing the assessment over that recommended by the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

8. You will also observe from paragraph 79, that Mr. Beyts bears out what I informed Government in my last-but-one administration report as to the indebtedness of the ryots in this district having nothing to do with the incidence of the survey assessment. Indeed, as pointed out in that report, this fact was virtually admitted by the people of a village in the Amod Táluka more deeply in debt, perhaps, than any other in the district.

9. Paragraph 85 to 101 of Mr. Beyts' report treat of the grouping of the 84 villages of the táluka and the rates proposed for each group. As respects the first group containing two villages only, I quite concur in the opinion expressed in paragraph 89 that "the increase (8½ per cent.) by the proposed rate is an *exceedingly moderate enhancement* of the State demand." The underlining is mine, it appearing to me doubtful whether Mr. Beyts has shown sufficient reason for lowering by Rs. 1½ per acre the rate imposed by Mr. Davies, the champion of the then groaning ryot.

10. In regard to the fourth group, containing the Bara villages, I think that Rs. 4 per acre is perhaps a sufficiently high rate; but it seems to me that the rates proposed for the second and third groups might be enhanced somewhat (say to Rs. 5½ and Rs. 5, respectively,) without pressing at all severely on the people.

11. The distribution of the villages into the different groups appears to me to have been effected with sound judgment. The rice and garden rates are *exceedingly* moderate.

12. On the whole, looking to the prosperous condition of the taluka, to the undoubted fertility of its soil, and to the facts of the great rise in the value of its principal products since 1855-56, and of the subletting of land at double and even treble the assessment, I think I may confidently assert that the taluka has certainly not been *over-assessed* according to Mr. Beyts' proposals.

13. In conclusion, I beg to draw attention to Mr. Beyts' suggestion that his report should not be printed, and to solicit the early orders of Government on the proposed rates, and treatment of the Japti-kherut question. I beg further to request that the report and its accompaniments may be returned to me after the orders of Government have been passed on them, to enable me to have them copied—a process which, if carried out now by my small English establishment, would occupy a considerable time, and so occasion much delay in their submission.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. G. WHITE,

Collector.

(Through the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.)

No. 306 of 1876.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Ahmednagar District,*

*Sangamner, 21st February 1876.*

The Acting Superintendent has given a full account of the district. We gather from his remarks that, as regards natural features and capabilities, it is divided into two main tracts—differing materially from each other in the above respects—and separated by an intermediate tract partaking more or less of the characteristics of both.

2. The first of these main divisions, and which the Acting Superintendent calls the Kanam Division, comprises the tract of country lying on the north and east side of the district. It is carefully enclosed, well wooded, and composed almost entirely of the rich Marwa or Goraru soil. The houses even in the agricultural villages are two and three stories high; while in its general character it assimilates to the best parts of the Nadiad and Borsad Talukas of the Kaira Collectorate.

3. The other main division, comprising the south-west corner of the district and called the "Bara," is composed of a tract of black soil, generally impregnated with Khar, and terminating in a salt Runn on the sea and river banks. It is open, devoid of trees, and a marked difference in the appearance and general condition of the villages is observable, as compared with those of the Kanam tract.

4. The intermediate tract, known as the Nunbhara country, is composed of a fertile black soil, containing a mixture of Goraru in some places, and impregnated with salt in others, where it borders on the Bara. It produces good wheat crops and fair cotton, except in the parts where the soil is tainted with salt, and there, as in the Bara Proper, cotton is never grown. These three divisions, as will be noticed in the sequel, constitute the main groups by which the Acting Superintendent's rates are regulated.

5. Besides the pargana settlement introduced in the beginning of British rule, the revenue system of the district has undergone two subsequent revisions by revenue officers. The first revision, which was effected by Mr. Vibart in 1836-37, resulted in a considerable increase in the pargana standard of assessment. Owing, however, to the steady fall in prices, which occurred shortly after, Mr. Vibart's rates were found to be too high, cultivation fell off, arrears of revenue began to accumulate, and after the lapse of about twelve years Mr. J. Davies was called upon to undertake the revision of former officer's settlement.

6. The Acting Superintendent gives a full account Mr. Davies' revision, supplementing his remarks with extracts of the Government orders upon it. No fresh survey of the land was made by Mr. Davies, and he also maintained the three classes of Awal, Doem, and Seem, into which the soil had been originally apportioned under the pargana settlement. The condition

and capabilities of each village were carefully enquired into, and after considering all the circumstances of the case he proposed a reduction in Mr. Vibart's assessment, amounting altogether to Rs. 77,550. His proposals were approved of by Government, and the assessment as then fixed has remained in force from 1848-49 to the present time.

7. Considering the condition of the district and the depressed state of prices, there can be no doubt the reduction effected by Mr. Davies was urgently called for at the time. The rates fixed by him have now, however, become most favourable for the cultivator owing to the great rise in prices which has subsequently taken place, and we have to consider what increase of assessment should now be made on that account, as well as for other general reasons affecting our survey settlements.

8. But before taking up the more immediate question of the rates proposed by Mr. Beyts, I would refer to the statistical information furnished in the 73rd and following paragraphs of his report. The Census and other returns, it will be seen, embrace an interval of twenty-three years, being nearly the full period during which Mr. Davies' settlement has been in force. We may assume therefore, in a general way, that the comparative results show the improvements that have taken place during the currency of that officer's settlement.

9. On referring to the comparative statements given by Mr. Beyts, we find that the material improvement in the district during the interval alluded to is indicated by an increase of —

26½	per cent.	in population,
22½	do.	houses,
96½	do.	tanks,
21½	do.	wells,
2½	do.	ploughs,
35½	do.	under the head of other animals, and
11½	do.	cultivated area.

On the other hand, however, we have to note a decrease of —

17½	per cent.	in carts,
64	do.	cows,
21½	do.	oxen,
3½	do.	buffaloes.

10. Mr. Beyts considers this decrease to be due to faulty enumeration, observing "that as the population and cultivated area have increased to the extent shown, it must follow that carts and oxen, &c., must have likewise increased proportionately." This inference may probably be generally correct; but at the same time it may be questioned, whether the opening of the railway and diminution of traffic to the Tankára and Degám Bandars has not had some effect in bringing about the diminution of carts. And the same causes may have affected the stock of oxen to some extent in the same way, but they would have little to do with cows, the diminution in the number of which is remarkable. The decrease of pasturage area by the cultivation of the former waste lands may have tended to bring about a diminution in the number of milch-kine, but the large falling off of above 64 per cent. in cows is not to be accounted for in this way, and faulty enumeration, as indicated by Mr. Beyts, seems to be the chief cause of it.

11. According to the information given in para. 76, the occupancy right of land fetches only about Rs. 50 per acre. This certainly appears to me to be a small price for land in such a fertile and populous district as Jambusar. Mr. Beyts thinks it is less than its real market value, and that the result of his auction sales of waste to be made at the introduction of the rates will bear out his view. Meanwhile we may consider that the information now before us is not sufficient to enable us to form a proper opinion on the subject.

12. As opposed, moreover, to the fact of land being of such little value, we find it is sublet for double and treble the present rates of assessment. After commenting on this subject Mr. Beyts sums up his remarks regarding the condition of the cultivating classes in the following terms:—

"From the foregoing facts it may be safely asserted that the táluka is in a highly prosperous condition—a condition clearly indicated by the well-clothed and healthy appearance of the cultivating classes, their substantial houses and abundance of stock."

13. In his 85th para., Mr. Beyts enters upon the question of the grouping and rates he proposes to adopt for the district. It will be seen that he proposes to divide it into four groups. The first may be said to be a special group, as it includes only the two villages, comprising the lands of the kasba town of Jambusar. The other three are generally made up according to the three divisions of fertility into which the district is naturally divided, as explained in a previous paragraph, combined with market advantages. The first of them, for instance, comprising 42 villages, which is Mr. Beyts' second group, includes the tract in which the rich Goraru soil prevails. His third group comprises the Nimbhara tract, and his fourth is composed of nine villages, situated in the purely Bara portion of the táluka.



14. There are a few cases in which this general grouping has been departed from. The first is that noticed in (para. 94) in which the four villages, marginally named, have been put into the third, or Nimbhara group. It will be seen from the map that they are outlying villages in the extreme north-eastern corner of the taluka; and in consideration of their distance from market, and for other stated reasons
1. Kareli.
  2. Kareli Wanto.
  3. Kanwa.
  4. Pilodra.

Mr. Beyts has put them into the third in place of the second group, to which they naturally belong.

15. The next exceptional case is that of Tankaria and its adjoining village of Islampur, which, though situated in the Bara tract, have been raised to the third in place of the fourth group, on account of the bandar and market at the former place. These exceptional cases have been judiciously selected, and the grouping generally has, in my opinion, been correctly done.

16. The following are the maximum rates proposed for each group, viz.:—

1st group	...	...	Rs. 5½, increased to Rs. 8-4 for Goraru soil.
2nd do.	...	...	" 5 do. " 7-8 do.
3rd do.	...	...	" 4½, no Goraru.
4th do.	...	...	" 4 do.

Mr. Beyts represents his maximum rate for Goraru soil to be Rs. 8½ per acre; but a 24-anna scale on which the classification was effected would make the rate only Rs. 8-4 with the adoption of Rs. 5½ maximum as given above. Mr. Davies' rate for this soil in the same two villages as are included in our present first group was Rs. 10 per acre. But as Mr. Beyts' proposals will effect an increase of 32 per cent. on existing payments, it is evident the higher class of rate adopted at the former settlement could have been but sparingly applied. The Goraru soil of these villages is exceedingly fertile no doubt; but judging from the information obtained from the Acting Superintendent as to the manner in which its classification was effected, I consider his proposed rate to be quite high enough. Nominally it is a considerable reduction on the rates of the two former settlements, but it must be borne in mind that the cultivator in those cases, as explained by Mr. Beyts, had the benefit of a light grass land rate, whereas no concession of the kind will be made under the new settlement to be now introduced.

17. The percentage increase for the several groups ranges, it will be seen, from 32 in the first to ½ per cent. in the last, being 17 in the second and 11½ per cent. in the third group. This apportionment of the increase accords, in my opinion, with the capabilities of the respective villages. It may be thought, perhaps, that some increase might be made to the assessment of the last group. But, as pointed out by Mr. Beyts, this and the Nimbhara tract comprise the part of the district where the crops fail occasionally, and the remissions hitherto given have been confined to the villages of these two groups.

18. Judging also from general enquiries, it seemed to be the opinion of the people of the district, that the existing rates in this tract were relatively higher than those obtaining elsewhere, and should not be increased. I would accordingly record my strong support to Mr. Beyts' proposals for the Bara villages, as also to the settlement as a whole, which, it will be seen, is estimated to effect an increase of 14½ per cent. in present payments.

19. In discussing his rice land rates, Mr. Beyts explains that but little regular rice cultivation in bunded or embanked fields is to be met with; that there are no irrigation tanks, and that where rice is grown it is mostly as a mixed crop in Jirayet land. There are, however, 3,324 acres which have been classed as rice land, and to which he proposes to apply a water-rate to be fixed at 1 rupee below the soil-rate of the village, and added to the latter. In villages consequently where the 5 rupees maximum rate is fixed, the combined soil and water-rate for rice will be Rs. 9 per acre.

20. Mr. Beyts estimates that the assessment calculated in this way will amount altogether to Rs. 20,088, and that the average rate will be about 6 per acre. The Collector appears to think the rate is low, but considering the indifferent character of the cultivation, in my opinion it is quite as high as it should be.

21. The rates for well garden lands, which are explained under the paragraphs marginally noted, appear to me to be moderate, as they give an average rate of only Rs. 7½ per acre.
- Paras. 100 and 101.

22. The general effect of the proposals under all heads, as shown by the tabulated statement in para. 102, is to raise the assessment of the district from Rs. 3,70,404 to Rs. 4,24,201, the difference of Rs. 53,797 being equivalent to an increase of 14½ per cent. There is also a prospective revenue of about Rs. 12,250 from waste lands after providing free grazing allotments, the lands of which, the Acting Superintendent explains, are included under the Rs. 32,043, shown as the full assessment of the waste lands of the district.

23. The Collector seems to think the proposed enhancement is very moderate, and that the rates for the second and third groups are too low and might be raised to Rs. 5½ and Rs. 5, respectively, in place of Rs. 5 and Rs. 4½. But, if we refer to Mr. Beyts' statement, showing the value of the gross produce of the district, we find that he estimates the present assessment to be about one-sixth of the produce. He is careful certainly to explain that his "estimate may

be considered to be well under the mark," and I should certainly take it to be so, as otherwise his proposed increase could not safely be imposed. Prices, it is true, have risen from 100 to 150 per cent. since Mr. Davies' settlement was introduced, but this has been taken into account in the Acting Superintendent's estimate of the value of the produce, which is not calculated on the prices of that period, but of those now ruling in the markets of the district. It appears to me that these circumstances affecting the pressure of the present assessment have not been sufficiently considered by the Collector in advocating an increase on Mr. Beyts' proposed assessment, which, in my opinion, is calculated to provide a suitable enhancement of our present revenue demand.

24. Mr. Beyts has entered into a long discussion upon the rights of the Japti-kheruts in Kasba Jambusar and the village of Kávi. The case is very clear as regards the latter village, for, as the kheruts have paid regularly according to the fixed rate of assessment, and a record of these payments is forthcoming, they may certainly be now entered as regular khátedárs of the land held by them, as suggested by the Collector.

25. But the case is different with regard to the Japti-kheruts of the kasba. Their receipt books show that in many cases they have been paying the Bhágdárs higher rates than were fixed by Mr. Davies in 1848, and there are said to be cases in which the Civil Courts have passed decrees in favour of the claim to the higher rate made by the Bhágdárs. Mr. Beyts, however, proposes that the settlement made by Mr. Davies should hold good, and would accordingly restore the Japti-kheruts, who are now paying higher rates, to the original position accorded to them under that officer's settlement. But, in my opinion, such only of the Japti-kheruts as have continued paying Mr. Davies' rates should, as with the village of Kávi, be recorded as khátedárs at the fixed survey rates, whilst those who are now found to be paying more than that officer's rates, and claim to pay according to the latter in future, should be referred to the Civil Court, in accordance with the order passed by the Revenue Commissioner

See Correspondence appended to Report.  
in 1870.

26. In conclusion, I would observe that Mr. Beyts appears to be entitled to credit for the careful and complete manner in which he has placed the whole question of the settlement of this district before us.

J. FRANCIS, Colonel,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

(Through the Revenue Commissioner, N. D.)

(858)—25th February 1876.

No. 86 OF 1876.

To

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

Superintendent's Office,  
Camp Jambusar, 20th January 1876.

SIR,

In compliance with Resolution of Government, No. 4873 of the 26th August last, I have the honour to propose rates of assessment for the Jambusar Táluka of the Broach District, showing the *estimated* financial effect, and beg you will forward the same at your earliest convenience through the Survey and Settlement and Revenue Commissioners, N. D., for the orders of Government.

2. I have been unable to submit this report earlier because there were many points on which I wished to satisfy myself by personal enquiry in the táluka; and the delay has been so far fortunate that it has given Government the advantage of the advice I received from the Survey Commissioner who joined my camp before the Christmas holidays.

3. I will premise by a brief physical sketch of the tract to be operated on.

4. It is most compact in form, having no intermixture of foreign villages so common in Guzerát; it has, moreover, no outlying villages. Is contained in a peninsula formed by the Mahi on the north, the Gulf of Cambay on the west, and the Dhádhar river on the south—the neck of the peninsula being its eastern boundary adjacent to Baroda territory. It faces Cambay territory and the Borsad Táluka of the Kaira Collectorate lying on the north side of the Mahi, and the A'mod Táluka lying south of the Dhádhar. Its extreme length from Bojadra—east—to Málpor—west—is 24 miles, and its breadth from Kávi—north—to Tankária—south—is 17 miles.

5. The táluka contains 87 villages, two of which are Inám. The khálsa area is 367 $\frac{3}{4}$  square miles, and the area of the two Inám villages 5 $\frac{1}{4}$  square miles, the total area being 373 $\frac{1}{4}$  square miles, sub-divided by the survey in the following manner:—

Number of villages and area.

Description of Land.	GOVERNMENT.		ALIENATED.		TOTAL.	
	Numbers.	Acres.	Numbers.	Acres.	Numbers.	Acres.
Occupied—						
Dry-crop ... ..	22,968	88,741·84	17,259	65,730·6	40,227	154,472·0
Garden ... ..		880·86		371·28		1,252·24
Rice ... ..		8,326·16		1,228·3		4,554·19
Total ...	22,968	92,949·6	17,259	67,329·37	40,227	160,279·3
Unoccupied Culturable Waste—						
Dry-crop ... ..	1,731	10,480·8	.....	.....	1,731	10,480·8
Garden ... ..		5·0				5·0
Rice ... ..		15·6				15·6
Total ...	1,731	10,500·8	.....	.....	1,731	10,500·8
Unculturable waste divided into numbers ... ..	1,435	54,685·35	.....	.....	1,435	54,685·35
Village sites, rivers, tanks, roads, &c. ... ..	.....	9,688·22	.....	.....	.....	9,688·22
Grand Total ...	26,134	167,778·31	17,259	67,329·37	43,393	235,103·28

6. The "Hissávar," or subsidiary share-measurement now in progress, will most likely make some slight difference in the occupied and unoccupied area, which will, however, be corrected in the final report. The most noticeable point in the above statement is the fact that considerably more than half of the occupied area is alienated, the alienees for the most part being likewise the occupants of Government land.

7. This táluka formed part of the lands handed over in A.D. 1773 by the Peshwa Rughunath Rao to the English. They were continued to the British under the terms of the Treaty of Purandhar as security for the payment of the sum of 12 lákhs which the Marátha Government agreed to pay to the Honourable Company. As this payment was never made, Jambusar remained under the British till A.D. 1783, when it was ceded to the Peshwa. The táluka continued in the possession of the Maráthás till A.D. 1817, when it was formally annexed to the British Empire by the Treaty of Poona, dated the 13th June of that year. It would seem that during the latter years of the Peshwa's rule this táluka had been badly governed, and that when the transfer took place crowds from the neighbouring districts flocked into Jambusar.

8. The face of the country is nearly a dead flat, with a gradual slope dipping south-west from the high bank of the Mahi. The south-west corner, called the *Bára*, is distinguished by a considerable tract of fertile black soil which terminates towards the sea and Dhádhár river shore in a *Runn*. In this part the country is hedgeless, open, and almost devoid of trees except in the immediate neighbourhood of villages, and even there they are restricted to stunted specimens of the tamarind, pipal, and bábul. The villages are far apart, and do not approach in appearance the stability and comfort of villages in the *Kánam*—the superior tract lying north and east. There the country is closely hedge-bound and beautifully wooded, containing in a compact group some of the most magnificent villages of the province, very densely populated. Several of the villages, such as Gajera, Sárodi, Kávi, and Degám, are more like *Kasba* towns having mansions of three and four flats. The táluka in this direction is very similar to the best parts of the Nadiád and Borsad Tálukas of the Kaira District. Jambusar, on the whole, has always been considered the first táluka of your Collectorate, chiefly because of the great extent of its famous Marwa soil, which has proved so manifestly conducive to the prosperity of animal and vegetable life. This estimate of its importance is fully impressed on the traveller passing, through Broach, by the old cart-road from the Narbada to the Mahi.

9. The rainfall registered in the Mámlatdár's Kacheri during the last ten years is marginally given, averaging 28 inches 42 cents. Perhaps the agency employed for such delicate registration is not the best, and it would not be safe to theorize on the comparative influences in other districts from such doubtful data. The fall appears very small indeed, but in reality not much is needed. The Marwa soil absorbs every drop and retains it; and the black soil does not require more to bring its cotton and wheat to perfection. Heavy dews, upon which cultivation is dependent, would seem to make up for the apparently small rainfall in a manner better suited for vegetable life. It is astonishing

ing to find how moist the sub-soil remains to the close of the season notwithstanding that the surface appears dry, and from the very fact that a very large portion of this district produces two heavy crops in succession without irrigation it must be allowed that the moisture supplied by nature is ample.

Rainfall.			
1865-66...	27·53	1872-73...	36·29
1866-67...	36·32	1873-74...	31·89
1867-68...	19·81	1874-75 ..	32·98
1868-69...	26·51		
1869-70...	28·56	Total ...	284·13
1870-71...	30·87		
1871-72...	23·42	Mean average...	28·42

10. There is nothing on the records of the Collectorate to show that Jambusar has ever suffered from drought or famine, except in those years in which the whole Province was more or less affected. There have been years of deficient rainfall and years in which locusts have prevailed to a certain extent in the *Bára* villages whilst the Marwa tracts have not shared the distress. From the general character of the *táluka* and the fact that sweet-water springs lie a few feet below the surface-soil in more than one-third its area, Jambusar must be admitted to stand higher in the scale of security from such calamities than any other *táluka* in Broach.

11. The climate is temperate: never very cold or very hot. The atmosphere, in consequence of the strong sea-breeze which prevails after March, is genial, keeping the soil mellow and productive. The hot winds are consequently less oppressive than in the northern collectorates. The sea coast during the hottest months especially near the kunker cliffs of Degám—if I may use the term cliff to describe abrupt banks on the sea-shore, 20 to 30 feet high—is perhaps as inviting for a summer camp as any place known in Gujarát. Regarding the healthiness of the district, I am told that, excepting the town of Jambusar (which is not very clean, especially in its suburbs), that fever and other Indian complaints, such as liver and dysentery, are not common; this, in a measure, justifies the term in use here—applied indirectly to climatic conditions favourable to digestion and good health—*pani mafic che*,—literally, the water is suitable.

12. The only rivers are the Mahi and Dhádhar which flow on the boundary. They are totally unfit for irrigation and are only navigable a few miles from the sea. The Mahi is a broad estuary in its 18 mile connection with the *táluka*, being five miles wide at its mouth, in a straight line to Cambay. The stream approaches a shelving and somewhat broken bank during the rains and leaves a great expanse of sandy marsh below the south bank between the villages Uber and Kareli—as may be noticed in the accompanying map—affording pasturage for the cattle of the country side. The Dhádhar rises in the hills east of Páwághar, flows 12 miles between the high alluvial banks of this and the A'mod *talukas*, and is during the next 12 miles an estuary. These two rivers are within influence of that strange tidal phenomenon—the bore—which attains during high spring-tides the height of 7 feet; progresses at the rate of ten miles an hour—erect as a wall; then suddenly curls and breaks with a thundering roar, generally fatal to the hapless craft which may not have been placed in a direction stem on.

13. The *táluka* is on the southern and western sides intersected by several creeks which impregnate a considerable margin of land on either side with saline barrenness.

The largest of these creeks—having the most pernicious influence—is the one which passes Tankaria bunder, extending one arm towards Madáfar and the other towards Bhadkodra, 6 and 8 miles respectively, its greatest width near the bunder being 300 yards; but  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles further up, where the creek has a well-defined bank before it bifurcates, it is only 100 yards wide, and favourable for the erection of a sluice-bridge with roadway. This would shut out the mischievous tidal wave, and serve to retain the upland drainage, with the view of sweetening the extensive unarable waste, and facilitating communication with the shipping place—not at all times approachable except by a considerable *detour*.

14. A very desirable measure, not only because it would reclaim four hundred acres of land in a very important position, but would prevent the clouds of saline dust blowing on to the cultivated lands of villages far constant, to their manifest injury and depreciation of the public revenue. This scheme has, I believe, on the suggestion of this Department, been placed before Government by Mr. Gregory, C. E., in a modified form, designated the "Asársi Bund Scheme," and it is to be hoped that it will receive the attention it deserves. There are similar tracts—for instance, in the vicinity of Doliá and Khánpur—which might also be attended to. If the salt pans at the former place could be done away with, or made to yield less blown dust, the interests of agriculture would be promoted, and if more liberal terms were offered to private capitalists than the present, I have no doubt that these unsightly tracts would be reclaimed speedily without the State advancing a shilling.

15. The *táluka* from its gradual slope is naturally well drained, but I have been told that the villages about Dábba suffer from the accumulation of monsoon water coming from the Gáekwári territory and country westwards, but finding an imperfect outlet—in a channel which passes the Kasha town, and ultimately flows into the Khánpur creek—floods a most valuable tract and destroys its kharif crop. What is thus considered and is unquestionably a *very great evil*, might surely, with the talent pervading the Public Works Department, be rendered a source of great benefit to the *táluka*. These suggestions will not, it is hoped, seem mere fault-finding, as they are honestly made in the interests of the people and Government.

16. The soils here are of two kinds, *Káti*, or the ordinary black, varying from stiff black clay to a friable greyish mould, and the *Gorat*, locally called *Marwa*, which is far superior to any soil known by that name in the Ahmedabad or Kaira Districts, yielding more abundantly than any other soil under equal conditions of tillage.

17. It is impossible to give a better description of its virtue than Colonel Monier Williams has already done. He says:—"The Márwa is a sandy soil of light brown colour, quite free from stones of every description; it absorbs the rain rapidly, and never presents a broken surface in the dry season or a muddy one in the wet. Fine water is found in almost every part of it at a comparatively short distance from the surface. The fields are everywhere enclosed with tall live hedges composed principally of the *euphorbium ternealli*, *euphorbium antiquorum*, *capparis sepium*, *capparis corymbosa*, *phylanthus Madraspatensis*, *cadaba Indica*, *clerodendron floribundum*, and *zygophyllum salerocarpum*. This soil abounds too with fine umbrageous trees not only in the hedge-rows, but in the fields: they consist of the mango in large proportion, the tamarind, the mowra, the kirnee, the burr, the pipal, &c., all growing to the largest size and having the most flourishing appearance. These hedges and trees swarm with birds of many kinds, from the peacock to the sparrow. Game of all kinds is in the greatest abundance, and nowhere are flocks of monkeys more frequently met with. The villages, too, in the Márwa are almost invariably larger, more comfortable, and more beautiful as to trees, tanks, wells, and pagodas, than those met with anywhere else; they are more crowded with inhabitants, and the stature, condition and clothing, and whole appearance of these clearly indicate that they live under some peculiar advantage: the whole is owing to the nature of the soil. Wherever Márwa prevails...whether in the Jambusar, the Baroda, the Petlád, the Cambay, the Mátar Pargana, or in many others composed entirely or partly of it...it does not signify what Government they are under,...whether that of the British, the Gáekwár, or the Naváb of Cambay,—you find the same abundance of the finest trees, hedges, universal cultivation, fine villages, and every demonstration of plenty and comfort. The fecundity of the soil seems, indeed, to defy the oppression of bad Government."

18. In a general way it may be said that the villages lying east of a line drawn north to south through the town of Jambusar and the portion lying north of the line drawn east to west of the same place, touching Degám on the coast, are chiefly of the Márwa type: the other division contains the black soil villages with small patches of Márwa interspersed here and there.

19. It is estimated that a full third of the area of this táluka consists of Márwa, a third pure black, and the remainder poorer black, more or less impregnated with salt: but notwithstanding which, only a very small portion of the latter, usually covered by the tide, can be considered unculturable.

20. The tillage here is as practical and as advanced of its kind as any in Gujarát especially that of the Kanbis and Boras. Rotations are carefully attended to, and manure is used when procurable—a greater quantity being required for red than black soils. The alternative is frequently adopted of sowing a *rabi* crop when, through an unseasonable fall of rain, the *kharif* has actually failed or seems likely to do so. There are, however, peculiarities which strike an outsider as unaccountable, as, for example, the almost universal absence of transplanting rice, and the equally general custom of growing only the cold weather *juwári* (*shialu*) as a *rabi* crop, instead of the monsoon *juwári* (*chomasu*) as a *kharif* crop. It is true that this latter custom prevails also throughout all the Broach tálukas, north of the Narbada, but it is not adopted in the Ankleshwar Táluka, south of that river, where classing rules hardly suffice to solve the problem why two different systems of husbandry obtain in apparently similar soils. Again, it seems unaccountable that sugarcane is not grown in the rich productive Márwa with ample irrigational resources.

21. The modes of cultivating the staple products, cotton, wheat, *juwári*, *bájri* and rice as a dry crop, do not differ from what are common in this Province and described in former reports.

22. The crops grown in this táluka, in what soil, and when harvested, are given below.

Description.	Soil.
<i>Bájri</i> —with Math, Mung, Wál, and Arad.	In Márwa soil of the best quality. Sown in June after the first fall of rain. <i>Bájri</i> reaped in October and the other pulses, called <i>Kathol</i> , in December, each kind ripening in succession.
Rice better kind ( <i>Sutarsal</i> ) ...	In red black soil, July to November.
<i>Vagadu</i> or drilled rice, a coarse but sweet grain, called <i>Dhundhni</i> , with <i>Kodra</i> and <i>Tuer</i> .	In Márwa of poorer quality verging on black, also in black. Sown in June. The rice is first harvested in the first week of October. <i>Kodra</i> later in October and <i>Tuer</i> last in December.
<i>Juwár</i> ( <i>Shialu</i> ) ...	Almost entirely in black soil, occasionally in the poorest Márwa. Sown in September, harvested from the end of February to the middle of March.
<i>Sundia Juwár</i> ...	Márwa and the light black soil chiefly grown for fodder. Sown in July, reaped in October.

Description.	Soil.
Cotton ... ..	Both in Márwa, and black; in the former manured, in latter hardly ever. Produce in the first mentioned, twice that of the second. Sown in June, and picked from January to March.
Wheat ... ..	Black soil exclusively. Sown in October, harvested from February to middle of March.
Bávto ... ..	Márwa verging on black. Sown in August, reaped in November.
Guwár ... ..	} Márwa, like bájri.
Kodra ... ..	
Gram ... ..	
Castor-oil ... ..	Black soil chiefly, occasionally in poor Márwa. Sown in October, reaped in March.
Til ... ..	Black soil chiefly, occasionally in poor Márwa. Sown in October, reaped in March.
Indigo ... ..	Black soil chiefly. Sown in September, reaped in February.
Indigo ... ..	Márwa of the best quality. Sown with cotton in June, reaped in September.
Tobacco ... ..	Márwa. Sown in August, cut in February, if irrigated in March.
Coriander-seed (Dhana) ... ..	Black soil. Sown in October, reaped in January.

23. Garden crops are chiefly raised in the Márwa and Besar soils under wells; and as the water is generally sweet, there is no practical limit to what may be grown year after year, in rapid succession, as long as manure is obtainable.

Description.	Soil.
Ginger, yams ... ..	Sown in May, and gathered early in October.
Chillies, brinjals ... ..	Do. June, do. late do.
Rajagro ... ..	Do. September, reaped in January.
Garlic ... ..	Do. October, do. March.
Carrots... ..	Do. do. do. February.
Onions ... ..	Do. January, do. April.
Other vegetables, pot herbs and condiments.	Do. October, do. January.

Rotations. 24. The course of cropping and average duration of fallows is as under.

In Márwa soil.	In black soil.
First year, bájri, with kathol ... ..	Juwár shiálu.
Second year, cotton, and with every third drill rice or indigo.	Cotton.
Third year, bájri, as at first ... ..	Juwár, as at first.

Where the soil verges on black clayey and is poor.	In the Bára villages.
First year, codra with rice and tuer ... ..	Wheat.
Second year, cotton with course rice, every third drill.	Juwári or cotton according to first rainfall and probable future rain.
Third year, kodra, as in first year... ..	Wheat again.

25. No fallows are kept in Márwa soils or in black soil of the *Kánam* villages, but in poor blacks of the *Bára* tract the rule is one fallow in three years.

26. The yield per acre given below is the result of test experiments in wheat, juwár and cotton fields; for the other products the testimony of the ryots in various villages have been compared and accepted. As long as a man is not questioned about his own fields, he will in the greater number of instances tell the truth.

*In Maunds of 40 lbs.*

	Average.	Maxi- mum.		Average.	Maxi- mum.
Bájri alone ...	18	40	Bavto ...	16	25
Math, mung } mixed ..	12	20	Tobacco ...	30	50
Wal, arad } mixed ...	20	32	Til... ..	7	12
Wagadu, rice } mixed ...	6	10	Safflower ...	5	10
Tuer ...	14	30	Lang ...	15	20
Juwár shiálu ...	15	25	Mustard ...	6	8
Juwári Sundiu ...	8	14	Rice alone, 2nd sort ...	20	32
Cotton kappas ...	4	6	Rice, 1st sort ...	24	40
Cotton kappas } mixed ...	15	20	Guwar ...	15	25
Indigo ...	15	30	Gram ...	10	15
Wheat ...	26	30	Caster-oil seed ...	10	15
Kodra } mixed ...	6	12	Coriander seed ...	17	25
Tuer ...			Tuer alone ...	20	35

Vegetables from 50 to 500 maunds.

Rice straw may be estimated at Rs. 3 per acre; kodra at Re. 1; bájri, Rs. 3; juwár, Rs. 10; math, mung, kathol, Rs. 5; and wheat, Rs. 3. When the karbi is cut before the grain arrives at maturity, the average value of this highly prized fodder may be taken at Rs. 20 per acre.

27. The following statement shows the area of each crop cultivated during the year 1875 and its approximate value calculated at the current prices:—

Nature of Crop.	Acres under cultivation, in round numbers.	Estimated average pro- duce per acre in maunds of 40 lbs.	Total produce, cols. 3×2.	Price per maund at present.	Gross value of produce, cols. 5×4.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Kharif.</i>					
Kappas ...	34,861	8	2,74,888	3 7 8	9,56,381
Rice in husk ...	4,689	20	93,780	1 5 4	1,25,040
Kodra ...	2,841	26	73,866	0 8 0	36,933
Sangru ...	2,514	26	65,364	0 8 0	32,682
Bavto ...	91	20	1,820	0 10 0	1,137
Bájri ...	8,336	18	1,50,048	1 1 1	1,60,207
Sundiu ...	2,728	15	40,920	1 0 0	40,920
Tobacco ...	239	30	7,170	3 0 4	21,659
Indigo ...	638	14	812	106 10 8	86,613
Banti ...	0.5	24	3	0 6 1	1
Til ...	537	7	3,780	2 4 1	8,412
Juwár ...	198	20	3,960	1 0 0	2,168
Chibhdi ...	71	55	3,905	0 3 0	732
Guwar ...	44	15	660	0 12 0	495
Math ...	860	12	10,320	0 12 9	8,224
Tuer... ..	397	15	5,955	1 0 0	3,825
Total ...	58,544.5	...	7,37,201	...	14,85,429
<i>Add—Value of Karbi straw and fodder ...</i>					88,045
<i>Total Kharif ...</i>					15,73,474

Nature of Crop.	Acres under cultivation in round numbers.	Estimated average produce per acre in maunds of 40 lbs.	Total produce, cols. 3 x 2.	Price per maund at present.	Gross value, of produce, cols. 5 x 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Ravi.</i>					
Juwár ... ..	11,269	14	1,57,766	1 0 0	1,57,766
Wheat ... ..	13,315	15	1,99,725	7 2 10	2,35,093
Gram ... ..	321	10	3,210	1 4 0	4,013
Castor-oil seed ... ..	332	12	3,984	2 0 0	7,963
Til and Tuer ... ..	2,171	12	26,052	1 10 0	42,335
Safflower ... ..	21	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	9 0 3	884
Lang ... ..	178	15	2,670	0 11 0	1,836
Coriander ... ..	10	17	170	3 3 2	544
Mustard ... ..	118	8	944	2 2 2	2,016
Chillies ... ..	13	40	520	3 0 4	1,571
Vegetables ... ..	111	125	13,875	0 10 0	8,672
Tobacco ... ..	3	50	150	3 0 4	453
Garden ... ..	2	...	...	...	200
Meadow, fallow and unassessed waste land ... ..	2,940	...	...	...	...
Total ..	30,804	...	4,03,164	...	4,63,351
<i>Add value of Karbi straw and fodder ...</i>					1,52,635
Total Ravi ...					6,15,986
Grand Total ...	89,348-5	...	11,46,365	...	21,89,460

28. This estimate may be considered, if anything, well under the mark, as it is almost impossible to state accurately what the second and mixed crops in each field have yielded additionally. Taking however the figures thus given for what they are worth, and dividing them by the Government collections for the year 1874-75 (Rs. 3,70,114), it appears that the State demand has hitherto been about one-sixth of the gross produce.

29. The Classing Assistant who carried out the crop experiments in wheat and juwár fields, states "that while weighing out the grain, I asked the occupant and cultivator of the area reaped, how many seers of grain he estimated there were, and that in each case his quantity was more than a fourth less than got by actual weighing. I must however admit that the variations in yield of wheat seem much greater than I should have imagined, since in one case the yield of an equal area was nearly fourfold that of the other. I am aware that this was an exceptionally rich crop for the taluka as a whole; but I believe that that particular field would almost always yield the quantity it did when I made the experiment, and even allowing that its average should be diminished by one-fourth, that is, as the ryot stated—27 maunds per acre, instead of nearly 36—the result, when turned into cash, shows that the occupant of that land was paying Government an assessment not equal to the value of one-eighth of the yield in grain, leaving out of the estimate of produce the value of the straw."

30. The made roads in this district are, it is to be regretted, easily enumerated by reason of their fewness. That portion from Jambusar Kasba to Broach, which traverses the taluka eastwards from Jambusar as far as the Dhádhar river—a distance of four miles—is embanked and gravelled in parts, and was originally bridged throughout its short course, but the high floods of 1868-69 carried a portion away and up to the present time the bridges have not been restored. The Dhádhar is now crossed by a temporary wooden structure which is annually set up, the paka bridge being still in contemplation. The road from Jambusar to Tankária Bandar is merely a straight line, entrenched on either side, but wanting in bridges and culverts to render it of any use. The question whether or not this road, only nine miles long, should be metalled, is answerable in two ways. In the interests of the Railway Company, no; in the interests of the taluka, most assuredly, yes. Why it should not be as well made as the 10-mile road from Surat to Domas, and the 5-mile road from Surat to Variac leading to nothing, is difficult to conceive. But as far as it concerns the railway, however bad the present road may be, the traffic to Tankária will continue as long as the alternative road to Pálej (the nearest railway station, 18 miles distant,) is equally bad.



31. Taking into consideration the very handsome revenue derived by the Imperial exchequer from this small district, it seems unfair that it should be the only one in Gujarát without an imperial road. A high road, properly metalled and bridged from Broach to Jambusar through the centre of the district, is but its due. It is impossible to represent the wants of Broach, so as to convince Government that one high road in a district is a palpable necessity? Can it not also be proved that much less important districts in the North-West and Bengal, not paying a tithe which Broach does towards imperial funds, are luxuriating in broad metalled roads they are not honestly entitled to, whilst Broach is unconsidered?

32. Tankária and Degám are the only bunders in the táluka; the former, situated seven miles from the mouth of the Dhádhar—on its north bank—is considered one of the best ports in the Gulf of Cambay. It admits boats and vessels of as large a size as those which frequent Broach and Cambay, and with much greater facility for ingress and egress than either of those ports. The landing ground of Tankária is composed of *kankarish* soil which enables vessels to lie up against the bank as in a wet dock. Business in these ports has of late years very much declined: all the merchandise of North-eastern Gujarát and Málwa, which used to flow through them, has been diverted by the B. B. & C. I. Railway, except a small portion of the local trade. A statement showing the imports and exports during the last 15 years is appended. The chief items of import are timber, cloth and sugar, and the chief exports, grain, cotton and ghee; the average value of which is given in the following table:—

			Import.	Export.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tankária	...	...	2,76,321	12,08,215	14,79,536
Degám	...	...	11,756	60,033	71,789
Total			2,88,077	12,68,248	15,51,325

Comparing these figures with the return furnished for the year 1850 in pre-railway times, we find—

			Import.	Export.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tankária	...	...	3,56,294	41,85,770	45,42,064
Degám	...	...	61,003	2,07,577	2,68,580
Total			4,17,297	43,93,347	48,10,644

—showing the imports to have diminished by one-half, and the exports by three-fourths.

33. The markets to which the produce is generally conveyed are Jambusar, Tankária, and Degám, the principal merchants residing in Jambusar, which is a large and substantially built town, containing 14,924 resident inhabitants, the main streets of which, with palatial houses three and four stories high, exhibiting massive and cunningly carved beams, balconies, and elaborately frescoed walls, prove its importance as a commercial town.

34. Although cotton finds its ultimate market in Bombay *via* Pálej and Tankária, it must nevertheless be remarked that cotton is not the only important staple of this district. Two-thirds of the crop is in reality made up of food staples consumed in some measure locally, but the greater portion is either carried across the Gulf to Káthiáwár and Cutch, or conveyed to neighbouring inland markets. Perhaps no táluka in Gujarát has greater facilities for the disposal of its produce than this. The ryots, even in respect to cotton, have now been placed in a position to be independent of middlemen, by the establishment of no less than seven Ginning and Pressing mills within the limits of this táluka,\* which are found sufficient to absorb the whole crop; and as the Managers of these Ginning Companies are

NOTE—Five in Jambusar, two in Kavi.

likewise traders, the local markets maintain sufficient competition to ensure a fair price being paid the grower; at least the price is never so out of keeping, as it used to be, with Bombay quotations of the staple.

35. From the subjoined statement of ruling prices in the local markets during the last 20 years, it is apparent that the value of the chief products, such as rice, juwár, bájri, and wheat, is now twice as high as it was in 1855-56, and in the instance of cotton (kapas) three times higher. It is true that prices have fallen throughout the country in late years, but as I have had occasion to repeat in each of my late settlement reports, that such an admission must be accepted only in a very limited sense, fallen truly, but only from the abnormal height reached during the eventful years of the American war. If these years be struck out, as they should be, the prices ruling now will prove to be on a much higher level than they were in former years. It cannot be denied that India, throughout, had commenced advancing in material wealth from natural causes long prior to the American war, a fact which would justify the belief that with open markets, telegraphic communications and improved facilities of transit, the prevailing evil of the past,—a district glutted with produce—cannot reasonably be expected to recur.

QUANTITY IN POUNDS SOLD PER ONE RUPEE.

Year A.D.	Kapas (cotton in pod).	Rice in huak.	Codra.	Sangru.	Bavto.	Bajri.	Tobacco.	Indigo.	Bauh.	Til.	Math.	Tuer.	Juwar.	Wheat.	Gram.	Castor-oil seeds.	Coriander.	Safflower.	Mustard.	Chillies.	Mung.	Wal.	Urad.	Chola.
1855-56 ...	32	53½	91½	80	71	75	26½	1½	128	21½	75½	63½	80	44½	49	49	32	8	28	13½	77½	91	57	64
1856-57 ...	20	53½	80	71	71	58	32	1	105½	26½	64	45½	61	49	48	43	31½	3	36	16	58½	80	52½	58
1857-58 ...	20	53½	64	64	51½	52½	20	1	105½	21½	58	53½	58½	44½	40	32½	34	3½	30½	18	58½	71	49	58
1858-59 ...	18	64	58½	49½	64	45½	12½	½	91½	20	60	53½	45½	46½	45½	32½	30½	4	32	20	53½	80	45½	64
1859-60 ...	20	44	53½	49½	59	37½	30½	½	80	19½	45½	54	45½	34½	37	30½	14½	3½	19	13½	48	40	32	51½
1860-61 ...	19	42½	35½	38½	42½	35½	24½	½	64	17	61	45½	53½	35½	36	23½	22	4½	32	14½	40	40	45½	80
1861-62 ...	18	30½	32	30½	42½	32½	30½	½	64	13½	38½	27½	55½	28	27	20½	16	4	21½	13½	30½	32	28½	49
1862-63 ...	7	32	29	26½	42½	40	16	½	64	10½	44	30	49	29	29	20½	20	4½	23	16	30½	49	37	40
1863-64 ...	3½	21½	32	29	35½	16½	11½	½	64	9	35	8	35½	14	20	17	23	3½	17	18	18	20	16	16
1864-65 ...	6½	18½	32	29	35½	18½	16	½	64	9	9	20	27	21½	16	16	11½	8	10	20	13	20½	17½	16
1865-66 ...	6½	20½	45½	42½	35½	40	14½	½	53½	12½	37½	21½	32	22	22	18	14½	2½	13½	40	23	38	20	18½
1866-67 ...	12	20½	45½	42½	38½	30½	14½	½	53½	11½	32	24½	35½	27	25½	13½	13	2½	15½	18	24½	35½	21½	20
1867-68 ...	15½	28	43½	49½	53½	22½	16	½	64	13½	40	22	45½	2½	20	15	12	3½	16½	17	30	40	28	29
1868-69 ...	9½	32	53½	53½	53½	22½	16	½	105½	10½	27	27	35½	21½	23	18½	15	3½	18	16	32	28½	30½	32
1869-70 ...	9	32	64	58½	53½	23½	17½	½	105½	13½	27½	49	30½	20	21½	18	11½	3½	16	15½	24½	30½	21½	40
1870-71 ...	15	34½	64	58½	64	23½	20	½	105½	12½	27½	34½	39½	29	24½	23½	13	4	20	15	30½	26½	26½	40
1871-72 ...	8	29½	71	64	64	30½	16	½	105½	12½	33	27	40	24½	36½	21½	20	4	11½	14½	23	32	23	24½
1872-73 ...	8½	30½	71	64	64	35½	13½	½	105½	13½	40	22	49	34	29	19½	16	4½	16	14½	29½	40	30½	41½
1873-74 ...	15	32	80	80	64	40	12½	½	105½	13½	42½	35½	45½	30½	32	18	23	5	13	14	32	40	29	40
1874-75 ...	11½	30	80	80	64	37½	13½	½	105½	17½	50	40	40	34	32	20	12½	4½	18½	13½	30½	46	28	40
Total ...	269½	702½	1,120½	1,055	1,064	716½	373½	12½	1,741½	297	856½	703½	902½	611	614½	466½	385	74	407½	339½	608	878½	638½	821½
Mean average ...	13½	35	56	52½	53½	36½	18½	½	87	14½	42½	35½	45½	30½	30½	23½	19½	3½	20½	17	35	44	32	41

36. The total population by the Census of 1872 was 93,249, of which 49,363 were males and 43,886 females. 78,618, or 84.31 per cent., were Hindus; 14,202, or 15.23 per cent., Musalmans; 409 or .43 per cent., aborigines; and .84 or .09 per cent., foreign Asiatics. There were besides 4 non-Asiatics and 2 of mixed race. Of the Hindus a little over 71,000 were of the higher castes; and of the Musalmans 6,000 were Borahs, chiefly located in Jambusar, Tankária, and Kávi.

37. The total number of deaths in the three years ending with 1874-1875 was 6,303, or an average yearly mortality of 2,101, or 2.25 per cent. of the total population. During the same period the number of births is returned at 4,111 souls, or an average yearly birth-rate of 1,370, or 1.46 per cent. of the total population.

38. Of the average number of deaths, 1,757, or 83.62 per cent., were returned as due to fever; 132 or 6.28 per cent., to diarrhoea and dysentery; 9, or 0.42 per cent., to small-pox; 11, or 0.52 per cent., to cholera; and 162, or 7.71 per cent., to miscellaneous diseases. Deaths from accidents and violence averaged 30 or 1.42 of the average mortality of the sub-division.

39. The castes chiefly occupied in agriculture are the Kolies, Kanbis, and Borahs, numerically strong in the order given. Of these the Borahs are the most intelligent and laborious, and proportionately the most prosperous. About 14,000 souls are enumerated as engaged in trade and labouring in occupations not connected with agriculture.

40. There are no manufactures of any importance carried on here; the cloth made—a coarse fabric—has no sale much beyond the kasba bázár. There are 110 souls enumerated in the Census returns as engaged in the manufacture of indigo dye. This branch of trade was at one time very important, but gradually fell off. Last year's crop returns show 638 acres of land having been planted with indigo, producing 812 maunds.

41. According to the survey enumeration there are in the 85 Government villages 4,949 carts, 7,734 ploughs, 16,192 agricultural bullocks, and 16,836 buffaloes and cows. Out of the 27,005 houses in the tálika only 1,002 are thatched, and these are chiefly in the occupation of the lowest castes, such as Bhungias and Bhomias, who do not represent the agriculturist.

42. Although it appears from the last Census that there are only 254 inhabitants to the square mile in this tálika, the ratio is high, if it be borne in mind that it relates to a district more than half black soil. Were the light-soil villages separately classed, and not depreciated by a general average, it would appear that the better portion of Jambusar is densely populated. I may take, for instance, the village Gajera, where a teeming population of 911 per square mile exist, and Kanwa, 686,—the average of the Márwa villages being over 400 to the square mile. Notwithstanding the lowering effect of its black soil division, taking the tálika as a whole, it will be found vastly superior to any other in this collectorate.

43. Resources, Tabulated, the resources of the district appear as under.

## No. I.

Inhabitants.				
Class.	Men and Boys.	Women and Girls.	Total.	Proportion of Males to Females.
Hindus ... ..	41,767	36,851	78,618	41 to 36
Budhists ... ..	173	166	339	17 to 16
Musalmans... ..	7,957	6,845	14,202	73 to 68
Others ... ..	66	24	90	6 to 2
Total ... ..	49,363	43,886	93,249	49 to 43

## No. II.

	Number.	Male inhabitants to each.	To the square mile.	Cultivated acres to each.
Houses ... ..	27,005	2	74	6
Carts ... ..	4,949	10	13	32
Ploughs ... ..	7,734	6	21	21
Bullocks ... ..	16,192	8	44	10
Buffaloes and Cows ... ..	16,836	8	46	10

44. As this is the last of the Broach talukas under settlement, it will be as well to compare its resources per square mile with those previously settled.

	Broach.	Ankleshwar.	Wagra.	A'mod.	Jambusar.
Inhabitants ... ..	*319	230	124	229	254
Houses ... ..	60½	68	32	64	74
Cows and buffaloes ... ..	60½	71	25	51	46
Oxen ... ..	32	62	31	48	44
Ploughs ... ..	22	28	13½	19	21

45. The tanks of this taluka are not used for irrigation, but only for domestic purposes and watering cattle. It has been previously stated that the rivers on the boundary north and south are tidal up to nearly the tract of country they march with, and are consequently useless for irrigation. The two water-courses, one close to Tankaria and the other close to Jambusar, which might be utilized for rice by the erection of sluice-gates, are at present neglected. The only water obtainable for irrigation is therefore from wells, of which there are 602,—128 being out of repair, 248 used for drinking purposes, and 226 for irrigation.

46. In the 85 Government villages there are 12,625 distinct holdings or *khátas*, averaging  $12\frac{3}{4}$  acres. The average acreage to each head of the agricultural population is  $4\frac{5}{8}$ ; to each head of the entire population  $1\frac{2}{3}$ . There are to each plough  $20\frac{2}{3}$  acres; and the average assessment of each *kháta* is Rs. 58. The average incidence per head of population is Rs. 7-13-8.

47. Two villages, Vad and Kávli, are Inám—the former held by Charuns, and the latter by the Rajput Grássia of Sarod. Out of the remaining 85 villages, 72 are held on the Bhágdári tenure, and the 13 marginally given on the simple Senja or Rayatwári tenure.

*Tenure.*  
1 Tundej, 2 Kareli, 3 Pilodra, 4 Wanto Kareli, 5 Islampur, 6 Mirzapur, 7 Magnad, 8 Umra, 9 Rampur, 10 Kora, 11 Nariad, 12 Chhidra, 13 Panchakda.

48. The alienated lands in the 85 *khálsa* villages aggregate no less than 65,369 acres, paying a quit-rent of Rs. 39,927. This immense area, equal to  $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of the entire taluka, there is reason to suppose, was acquired during the confusion which existed in the years preceding our rule.

49. An account supposed to be formed during Mr. Callender's management of the taluka, bearing date Samvat 1841, A.D. 1784-85, when compared with the claims measured in A.D. 1818-19, shows the following discrepancy in area, as well as in the nature of the tenures under which the lands were held:—

	1784-85.		1818-19.	
	Kumbhas.	M.	Kumbhas.	M.
Wánta ... ..	21,913	0	33,187	78½
Wazifa ... ..	2,813	0	2,615	20½
Pasacta, including Waswaya ... ..	19,798	0	28,103	11
Vechania ... ..	10,020	15	2,589	8
Girania ... ..	2,489	0	1,583	78½
Haria ... ..	39	0	467	53
	57,072	15	68,552	50

Thus in the wánta alone the claim in the year 1818-19 exceeds the recorded area of 1784-85 by 11,000 kumbhas or 10,548 acres. It is evident from this that lands first obtained under *Vechania* and *Girania* by Grássias merge into their wánta in time.

50. The principal Wantadárs are: the Thakor of Sarod, who possesses 6,762 acres in 31 villages; the Thakor of Kerwáda, 842 acres in two villages; and the Thakor of Amod, 2,785 acres in 16 villages. The estates of the two former have been brought under Act VII of 1863, but by some unaccountable mistake the Thakor of A'mod's estate was not similarly treated. An exhaustive account of this estate, the greater portion of which lies in the A'mod Taluka, is given in the printed settlement report of A'mod Taluka, published last year.

51. Another denomination of wánta, not noticed before, is met with in the taluka registers. Karia wánta appears to exist only in the villages of Uber and Dábha. The peculiarity in

\* Including the city of Broach.

Uber is, that it gives the State one-ninth part of the kamál, plus all the proceeds derived from timber on the estate; in Dábha half the full kamál, without the timber consideration. This tenure is supposed to be of a comparatively recent period and considered an usurpation, hence was taxable; the term *Karia* applied to it, being derived from the Arabic *Khiraj*, or tax. The tenure has since passed under the summary settlement, by order of the Revenue Commissioner, and therefore has fallen under the general denomination of sanadi holdings.\*

52. Whilst on the subject of tenures I cannot but give prominence to the position of the *Japti-Kheruts*. *Japti Kheruts* in this taluka, especially in reference to the long standing dispute in the kasba town, arising from the exactions of the bhágdárs, since they discovered that Act I of 1865 left the *Japti-Kheruts* to their tender mercies.

53. It is necessary that I should briefly state what a *Japti-Kherut* is. The term *Japti Kherut* means a permanent tenant, or as he is described in the old records of the Surat Collectorate *Japti* or *Gamvalia*, in contradistinction to the migratory or *Uparwadia* cultivators. The word *Japti* is supposed to be derived from or rather is a corruption of the Arabic *Jabita*, meaning law, established practice, usage; hence *Japti-Kherut* is acknowledged to signify customary tenant. Another definition by no means opposed to the above supposes *Japti* to be derived from the Hindustani term *Jab se*, an idiom equivalent to 'from time immemorial.' *Japti* is also described in the Official Glossary compiled by the Department of Revenue and Agriculture thus:—"In Narwádári and Bhágdári villages *Japti* lands means lands not included in the tenure." It is therefore unquestionably true that a *Japti-Kherut* is not a tenant-at-will, but a permanent tenant attached to his holding upon a tenure which is as much recognized as the Bhágdári itself.

54. As a *Gamvalia* he is an integral part of the village community, for whom the Patels of the village in former times acted as co-partner and agent in effecting a settlement with the State, the portion to be paid by the different holders of land in the village being settled by the village community among themselves. The *Japti-Kherut* could not, without violence or injustice, be ejected from his land, or even outbid as to rent by other cultivators, as might be done with the casual or migratory cultivator who tilled the spare lands of the village, or worked as the tenant of the chief men of the village, or may be of the *Japti-Kherut*.

55. The position of the *Japti-Kheruts* who might belong to a village formerly "Senja," and subsequently granted a bhágdári constitution, will naturally be less affected by the obligations binding the Bhágdárs and the State; as, for instance, in the kasba town of Jambusar, the *dhára* of which may be quoted to illustrate the nature of the Bhágdári villages in Broach, either transferred from the purely "Senja" system as a device on the part of the Collector to secure the responsibility of the Patels and Matádárs, or reconstructed on the lapsed tenure, regardless of the principle that the Mooksh Bhágdárs of the original constitution were only the leaders of the peasantry—their hereditary chiefs who had quite as much interest in the welfare of the little commonwealth as the peasants themselves.

56. The following *dhára* of the Kunbi-páti of the Kasba is freely translated. "In former years this Kasba was constituted with 7 different bhágs, comprising 112 annas, and managed accordingly. During the Marátha rule these bhágs were broken up and reduced to 2 only, leaving the number of annas the same; on this plan the revenue management was carried on up to Samvat 1868, A.D. 1812, when, in consequence of the principal Bhágdár Ghela Maoji having died, the Bhágwári system was abolished and the Bigoti or Senja system substituted and carried out up to Samvat 1884. It was then proposed that 6 bhágs to be held by Jani Luxminarayen Chimanram should be formed, thus making in all 7 bhágs; but this was not carried out, and the Bigoti system continued, uninterruptedly, up to Samvat 1891, A.D. 1835, in which year an order was issued by the Sarkar (i.e., by Mr. Vibart, Collector of Broach,) to the Survey Kárkun and the Amin Patel Manordas Rugnathdas to reconstitute 7 bhágs and make the appropriate distribution of the village lands in each. Upon this order those officials obtained a written agreement from the Jani Patels and others, and distributed the lands; but having neglected to state what particular *Kheruts* belonged to each bhág, the bhágdári system proved a failure, and the existing bigoti management was continued up to Samvat 1892, A.D. 1837; in the latter part of which year the bhágdári system was at last effected by creating two Patis or divisions of the kasba—Jani and Kanbi Patis—each having their revenue accounts, khardas, and talátis separate. The Jani-páti was divided into three bhágs and the Kunbi-páti into four. The lands having been proportionately distributed to each bhág, a written record of the same was provided each bhágdár."

57. The only peculiarity of this proceeding was the firm adherence to the original form of 7 bhágs; but alas! where the spirit? The seven new bhágdárs consisted of—

Three Kanbis,  
Two Borahs, and  
Two Brahmins,—

four at least [not connected with the peasantry of Jambusar by either caste, religion or occupation. The idea of establishing the Bhágdári tenure at any price may now appear ridiculous;

\* Note—The commutation upon 12 years' average receipts will be carried out by the Survey.

but what was to be done? The preceding years of great depression in the district, falling prices, and the impoverished condition of the rayats, induced the Collector to devise methods to secure the revenues of the village, hence the bhágdári guarantee was eagerly pressed upon any one willing to venture. It is remarkable in the history of this quasi tenure, that whilst the *real* Bhágdári villages were reverting to the *Bigoti* system, others of the mongrel type, of which the Kasba Jambusar is an apt illustration, were being created; but it is fair to add that the rights and privileges of the Japti-Kheruts were never intended to be interfered with, a point proved by the Khátávai forms of entry, and the practice of direct Khátávai collection by the village Taláti. A protective measure discontinued by the adoption of Blane's forms in A.D. 1847-48, with the sole view of lessening the work of the Taláti, Act I. of 1865 left the position of these cultivators, to say the least of it, very dubious inasmuch as tenant right was undefined, so that there is every reason to anticipate, unless our Civil Courts are entirely guided by principles of equity, that the adage *Summum jus summa injuria*, will prove too true.

58. An enquiry into the complaints of oppression against the Bhágdárs of Jambusar, in that they were exacting more from the Japti-Kheruts than the established rates fixed by Government, was instituted by order of the Revenue Commissioner in 1887. Mr. Mackenzie, Third Assistant Collector, having furnished his superior officer, the Sub-Collector, with a report on the subject, the latter officer, supplementing his own investigation and views, informed the Revenue Commissioner of the case in the following terms:—

“From enquiry it appears that Japti-Kheruts exist only in the Jambusar Kasba and in the village of Kávi, in the Jambusar Taluka. In the latter place it appears that no list of these Japti-Kheruts has ever been made; their lands are not incorporated with those of the Bhágdárs, but are entered in separate khátás of their own, and they pay the revenue direct into the Government treasury like the other Bhágdárs of the village; in fact, they are only Japti-Kheruts in name, being, in reality, independent Khátédárs.

“Lists of the Japti-Kheruts in the Jambusar Kasba are forthcoming, which I beg to forward herewith. These lists were made out in the year A.D. 1847-48, when Mr. J. M. Davies was the Collector. Since then the Japti-Kheruts have more than once petitioned that the Bhágdárs were levying more rent than the amount originally fixed upon. In your answer to a petition of the Japti-Kheruts on this subject, you have, under date the 13th September 1865, replied that the cultivators and Bhágdárs should settle their disputes amicably, which they do not appear to have done to this date, nor are they likely to do so till some new settlement is made. You will perceive from the Bhágdárs' statements herewith forwarded, along with the other Gujaráti correspondence on the subject, that they deny having ever levied more than the amount fixed by Mr. J. M. Davies. On comparing, however, the receipt books of the cultivators with the statements furnished by the Bhágdárs, it is perfectly evident that they have levied amounts in excess of the authorized sums. This they account for by saying that the surplus amount levied is owing, in some cases, to an excess of land in the cultivator's holding over and above what they held when the original settlement was made in 1847-48, and in others on account of the original cultivators' families having become extinct, and hence their lands having lapsed to them (Bhágdárs). In the former case the cultivators are unable to show what land in their possession actually comes under the heading of Japti and what not. These Japti-Kheruts are of very old standing; but in one or two cases the Bhágdárs have succeeded in ousting them from the possession of their lands in virtue of decrees obtained in the Civil Court, and passed on the strength of certain Ganotnámás passed by some of these Japti-Kheruts in favour of the Bhágdárs. These Ganotnámás were renewed from time to time, and thus the cultivators became, as it were, tenants at the will of the Bhágdárs, and hence from fear of being ousted from their possession have in many instances, no doubt, submitted to the increased demands of the Bhágdárs.”

The Sub-Collector concludes by recommending that the settlement of this case be referred to the Gujarát Revenue Survey.

59. I accordingly deputed my Assistant, Mr. Shumbooprasad, to report on the subject.

This report is appended in full\* with the opinion of the Revenue Commissioner thereon, a perusal of which will, I hope, enable Government to issue instructions as to how the case is to be disposed of, in case the Bhágdárs, acting on the ill advice of the shoal of *Mukhtíars* who infest this district, should refuse to revert to the *status quo ante* on the basis of Mr. Davies' settlement. I have reason to fear this, because, when speaking to the Bhágdárs as to what I should like to do, they maintained the strictest silence,—ominous of contesting the point in a Court of law.

60. My present view of the case is briefly this—

1st.—That the Japti-Kheruts' holdings included in Mr. Davies' list when he settled Jambusar in 1847-48 shall stand good, because the omission of the “numbers” in the list, alluded to by Mr. Mackenzie, is supplied from the village Khátávais of that period.

2nd.—That the prescriptive rights of the Japti-Kheruts have not been abrogated by the act of reconstituting Jambusar on the Bhágdári tenure, after twenty-three years of Senja management, in that their holdings, and the items of Government assessment thereon, were recorded against their names at the time, would show in the clearest possible way

that the intention of the Settlement Officer was not opposed to established custom and the rights of the Japti-Kheruts.

3rd.—That the *ganrats* or leases obtained from the Japti-Kheruts after the date of Mr. Davies' list are undoubtedly due to coercion and fraud—their very date proving it.

4th.—That the heirs of the Japti-Kheruts should succeed to all rights and privileges according to Hindu custom.

5th.—That the Bhágdári constitution be maintained intact, and that the Japti-Kheruts be entered as *Khátádárs* precisely in the manner they have been hitherto entered in the village records of Kávi and in Adájan of the Surat Collectorate.

61. It may be asked what advantage will the Bhágdárs derive from these holdings being shown subordinate to the Bhágs, and will it not in effect lessen the responsibility of the Bhágdárs? Very great advantage, since the Bhágdárs will in case of the Japti-Kherut dying without heirs obtain the occupancy right of the holding. It was with this intention that even purely alienated lands, the owners of which never having had any connection with the Bhágdári system, were formerly included in the Narwa and Bhágdári divisions of villages in the Kaira Collectorate, where the tenure existed from time immemorial in its purest form.

62. On the general subject of customary tenants, Colonel Prescott, my predecessor, has left on record the following opinion:—

“Section XXVII. of Act I of 1865 is most declaratory as regards the record of rights, but not one single cultivator\* of the soil in these Bhágdári and Narwa villages unconnected with the coparcenary, whose names are authorizedly entered in the accounts, be his rights what they may, and notwithstanding these rights may be recorded by the Survey, can under any existing law enforce his claim in a Court of Law, if opposed by the Bhágdár. Either these Japti or customary tenants, whose rights are coeval and are in many cases antecedent to the Narwa or Bhág, and in no way derived from the Narwadárs or Bhágdárs, must have their rights defined by law or become in a very short time tenants-at-will,” as it is too much to expect that the Civil Courts will ever on grounds of equity supply the explanatory clauses contemplated by the Legislature but unfortunately omitted. I beg to add extracts from the letter of the Collector of Surat on this very important subject, addressed to the Revenue Commissioner in 1867 (No. 465), and hope you will aid in impressing upon Government the necessity of introducing tenant-law sections in the revised Revenue Code now under consideration—

“As to the rights of inferior holders, it seems to me that the phrase ‘tenant-right’ is not only very imperfect, but likely to give a wrong impression and one to the prejudice of many of the class which it is desired to protect. Speaking very broadly, I may say that in all Bhágdári, Narwadári, Inám and Tálukdári villages the superior holder stands in the place of the Government, and not in a position analogous to that of a large ‘Khátádár’ in a Government village who employs labourers on his farm; and the inferior holders correspond very closely to rayats in directly managed villages anterior to the Revenue Survey, that is to say, that there is a large body of them possessed of prescriptive rights, precluding their dispossession as long as they pay a certain assessment depending on the rude custom of the country, and also another body holding land from year to year. The same individuals of course often hold land under both tenures. In most Bhágdári villages we have the class very well defined, as the Japti-Kheruts of Broach, for instance, but it is to be found everywhere, though in some individual instances reduced and almost eradicated by long, unrestrained oppression.

“The fact that the rights of the State have been, to a certain extent, delegated appears to afford a moral justification for leaving this class of peasant proprietors to their fate. But even politically such a course is imprudent in the extreme, and sows the seeds of future convulsion. The case of Ireland is now too complicated to be more than glanced at in connection with the subject. But in Bengal we have very lately seen the hasty and probably half-unintended transfer of proprietary right which accompanied the permanent settlement bearing fruit in the array of class against class to an extent which with other Indian races would have led to violence, while the Government was vainly endeavouring to retrace its steps by compromise and arbitrary revival of practically extinguished rights. It is to be apprehended that the question then is far from settled and will break out again under fresh aspects.

“During a tour in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjáb in 1862-63, I found that the rights of inferior holders was the question of the day, and that the Government of Upper India, especially the Punjáb, were endeavouring to define and secure them, while still intact, so as to avoid any chance of future class antagonism.

“On my return, I gave my best attention to the question in the only form in which it came directly before me, that of the rights of certain rayats under Tálukdárs

\* Although the Japti-Kheruts are not coparceners, their names were authorizedly entered in the old village records.



in Ahmedabad. There was some misunderstanding as to facts between Mr. Ellis, Mr. Peile and myself, and I believe the Tálukdárs obtained more than could have been proved to be their right. But whatever may have been the merits of the individual case, I endeavoured to ensure the general question, attracting attention by placing my papers regarding the Punjáb at the disposal of Major Prescott who, I believe, framed, in consultation with Mr. Pedder, some sections for the proposed Survey Act. The Act appeared without them however, and I can now only express my strong sense of the necessity for legislation ere the march of events shall have rendered it of little avail."

63. It is unnecessary to repeat the system of Revenue management which obtained under the Mahomedan and Marátha Governments; suffice it to say that about the time we were called upon to administer this *Past Revenue management.* táluka a mixture of bighoti rates and division of the produce or Bhágbatái system prevailed. The lands were in the hands of the heads of villages, and the Patels were responsible for the payment of the Government assessment, and had to find cultivators to till the village lands. The revenue in 1776 is said to have amounted to Rs. 2,86,000. From a detailed statement furnished by the Assistant Collectors in 1822, it appears that the average revenue raised by the Maráthás during their term of possession from 1803-04 to 1816-17 was Rs. 3,82,488—the highest amount being Rs. 4,86,468 in the year 1807-08, and the lowest Rs. 1,67,582 in 1815-16. Under British administration during the first four years, 1817—1821, an average revenue of Rs. 3,15,769 was obtained, the highest amount being Rs. 4,09,854 in 1820-21, and the lowest Rs. 2,70,697 in 1818-19.

64. The system adopted in the beginning of British rule was that of imposing a lump assessment on the value of an estimated yield, framed by Munsiffs and Amins on statements of crops of all kinds grown in each village. To this estimate a sum calculated to cover the village expenditure being added, an apportionment of the total sum to be paid was made on the annas of each share or Bhág in Bhágdári and leased villages, and according to the area cultivated by each occupant in the Khatabandi villages. No additional assessment used to be levied on account of sugarcane or similar valuable crops being raised, nor was it the custom to grant "badlan" or other such rent-free lands. But in the Bára villages no assessment was levied on land the year it was kept fallow, while the following year, regard being paid to the area thus kept fallow, some additional assessment was imposed.

65. A revision of the Pargana rates was carried out by Mr. Vibart, the principal Collector, in 1836-37, the effect of which was to considerably raise the revenue of the táluka. The rates are tabulated in the sixth column of the statement appended.

66. These rates with very slight alterations (in subsequent years) held good until Mr. John Marshall Davies undertook the revision of the whole Broach Collectorate on grounds he has ably discussed,—Jambusar being the third táluka which had the benefit of his advocacy. The revision he effected in 1847-48 did not come in force before 1849-50—remissions to the extent of the proposed decrease having been made in the meantime. Mr. Davies does not appear to have interfered with the classes *awal*, *doem*, and *soem*, into which the soil had been originally divided by the Munsiffs, but after consultation with the Mámlatdár and the village officers, and duly considering the quality and capabilities of each village, the rates were lowered; current arrears of revenue to the extent of Rs. 28,000 odd were remitted, and the total assessment was reduced by Rs. 77,550.

67. Mr. Davies, in his report on the subject, proceeded to show that the Bighoti settlement made by Mr. Vibart, which he was about to revise, was materially in excess of the realizations for the previous decennial period, and based his arguments for reduction on the unprecedented decline in the fall in prices of agricultural produce since the date of its introduction. The principal of the substitution of a Bighoti, or fixed rate, on the lands, in lieu of the system of a share of the produce, and rates in kind, being to throw the risk from prices and seasons on the cultivator, it was hardly perhaps safe to assume a standard in excess of previous realizations. Had prices maintained an ordinary stability, the scale of the rates then decided upon by Mr. Vibart for the táluka might not have proved otherwise than suitable; but the extreme decline which had taken place may fairly be admitted, in accordance with the Collector's opinion, to have so far invalidated the calculations as to have rendered a revision of the enhanced standard adopted by Mr. Vibart indispensable.

68. The following summary of Mr. Davies' proceedings in this matter, showing the figured results of his revision, is derived from Mr. Chief Secretary Malet's letter to the Revenue Commissioner, dated the 16th June 1849, such being the form adopted in former years to convey the sanction of Government instead of by Resolution:—

"On a comparison of the list of villages submitted with Mr. Vibart's letter of the 15th March 1837 with that now given, some discrepancies are observable which require to be explained.

"Mr. Davies has been unable to reconcile the details of the data collected by him with those found in Mr. Vibart's proceedings, but in the aggregate they agree and the percentage of the excess also corresponds; a perfect accordance was scarcely to be expected after the admission made by the Daftardár, as stated in paragraph 4.

"In paragraphs 7 and 10, Mr. Davies describes the effects of the settlement made by Mr. Vibart, and at the end of paragraph 8 sums up the causes of the decline of his valuable district in the following terms—

'In a word, as nothing but a continuance of prosperous seasons and of high prices of produce would have ensured the permanence of the new rental itself, a first experiment and a considerable increment over previous payments, the eventual disappointment to Government and loss to the rayats are clearly traceable to causes of an opposite character, among which the foremost of all is a fall in the value of the great staple of the district infinitely more serious than any which has occurred since our acquisition of the country.'

"The table given in paragraph 7 gives strong evidence of the oppressive nature of the settlement and of its failure in its object as far as this taluka is concerned. After the grant of remissions far in excess of what was conceded in the other parts of the Collectorate, heavy outstanding balances still accumulated, and had for the most part to be ultimately entirely foregone, and altogether a strong case is undoubtedly made out in favour of a reduction of rents.

"As one proof of the unfavourable operation of the Bighoti settlement, Mr. Davies notices the unsuccessful result of the trial of the leasehold system, under which remissions had been freely given in every instance. The leases were not attempted to be renewed, and not one leased village at present remains throughout the entire taluka. The quantity of land brought under cultivation only exceeds that at the settlement (79,386 kumbhas) by 2,220 kumbhas, inclusive of pasture lands, the present quantity of which, though in the aggregate small, is much beyond what it was in 1838-39. The extent to which unreclaimed lands might be brought under the plough under a more favourable assessment is represented to be very considerable, and the settlement of 1838-39 (Vibart's) has evidently failed, owing to its oppressive nature, to develop the resources of the district.

"The following are the abstracts of cultivation and revenue, past, present and prospective, as obtained from the Statement No. I, appended to Mr. Davies' report:—

CULTIVATION.		Kumbhas.
Under the estimate system, average ...	...	71,148
Under the settlement of 1838-39, inclusive of grass lands, 1,296 kumbhas ...	...	79,386
Under the present proposed settlement, inclusive of grass lands, 1,918 kumbhas ...	...	81,606
Lands not hitherto brought under tillage, but to a great extent capable.		81,309
REVENUE.		Rs.
Under the estimate system, including quit-rents, average ...	...	3,69,081
Under the settlement of 1838-39, inclusive of quit-rents, as above ...	...	4,21,756
Average realizations under the latter system from 1838-39 to 1846-47...	...	4,02,261
Under the present proposed settlement ...	...	3,50,340
Revenue for 1846-47, including remissions at the rates of 1838-39 ...	...	4,27,890
Difference between the two last items ...	...	77,550
Available rental in anticipation ...	...	7,676

"By the settlements proposed, the Government is called upon to sacrifice a present revenue of Rs. 77,550 with an available rental in prospect of Rs. 7,676 and with reclaimable lands to an extent nearly equal to that already under direct assessment. This result is however based on a comparison of the amount of the settlement for 1846-47 on Mr. Vibart's rates; but in this are included remissions to a large amount which should not properly be taken into account in the comparison. Contrasting the amount of the proposed settlement with the average previous to the Bighoti system, the deficiency is Rs. 18,741 (not Rs. 8,741 as in the figures in paragraph 4 of Mr. Blane's letter, apparently a clerical error,) and with the average collections Rs. 51,921.

"In paragraphs 16 to 23, Mr. Davies gives the proportions of the cultivated lands bearing the different descriptions of crops, produced in the Pargana, and the rates of assessment he thinks applicable. These lands are classed and proportioned as follows:—

	Per cent.
Irrigated ...	0.14
Rice lands ...	4.43
Light soil ...	31.39
Black soil ...	61.63
Grass land ...	2.36
	100

"Mr. Davies has deemed it expedient, except in a very few instances, to retain Mr. Vibart's rates on the gorat or light soil. His reductions on the latter are, however, moderate. Excluding the town of Jambusar from the general view, where the lands are represented in bighas, the following abstract taken from the statement shows the modifications recommended:—

NOTE.—These rates are per kumbha 2 per cent. less than an acre.—L. A.

	Mr. Vibart's.	Mr. Davies.
1st Class village ...	10 to 3	7½ to 2½
2nd do. ...	8½ to 4	6 to 3
3rd do. ...	7 to 3	6 to 3

"The following are rates present and proposed on the black soil, exclusive also of those in the town of Jambusar:—

	Mr. Vibart's.	Mr. Davies.
1st Class villages ...	6½ to 3	5 to 2½
2nd do. ...	6 to 2½	5 to 2
3rd do. ...	5 to 2	4 to 2

"In both cases the intermediate rates more or less prevail, but what the relative bearing of these rates or the lands subjected to them is, there are no means of judging, and his Lordship in Council must rely on the Collector's discretion that they are justly applied."

69. A statement showing the classification of every village of Jambusar and the comparative rates fixed by the Moonsiffs, Mr. Vibart, and Mr. Davies, in every description of soil prevailing, is appended. It also gives the items of decrease in each village caused by Mr. Davies' settlement.

70. The following statement exhibits the extent of Government land annually under cultivation during the last twenty years, remissions granted and net revenue realized.

Diagram Statement.

It was observed that—

(a) The cultivated area of Government lands has increased from 79,614 acres in 1855-56 to 89,126 acres in 1874-75, the increase being 9,512 acres, or 11½ per cent.

(b) The corresponding increase of the collections on Government cultivated lands has been Rs. 1,41,374 or 61½ per cent.

71. The remissions, though small on the average (being about ½ per cent.), of the demand was exceedingly heavy in 1864-65, due to a failure of the crops owing to untimely rain, the appearance of locusts, chiefly in the

Remissions.

Bára tract.

72. The sum of Rs. 36,575, granted in the course of twenty years is made up of the following items:—

	Rs.
On fallow lands ...	9,205
On account of locusts ...	3,544
Partial failure of crops ...	20,625
Road compensation ...	208
On account of fires ...	165
Earth being washed away ...	4
Remissions on account of surcharges of revenue ...	2,824

73. The material progress of the táluka is best indicated by the development of stock and other resources in the space of twenty-three years, that is, between the Collector's enumeration of 1851 and 1873-74.

Year.	Popula- tion.	Houses.	Water-Supply.		Stock.						
			Tanks.	Wells.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Oxen.	Cows.	Buffaloes.	Horses.	Other animals.
1851 ...	73,572	21,961	165	497	7,538	5,013	20,596	6,208	15,158	518	6,369
1873-74 ...	93,249	27,005	323	602	7,734	4,949	16,192	2,240	14,596	1,064	8,631
Increase ...	19,677	5,044	158	105	196	...	...	...	...	551	2,262
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	64	4,404	3,963	562	...	...

74. The ratio of development in each instance has been: Population 26½ per cent., cultivated area 11½ per cent., houses 22½ per cent., tanks 95½ per cent., wells 21½ per cent., ploughs 2½ per cent., horses 107½ per cent., other animals 35½ per cent.

75. In the following items there appears to be a decrease:—

Carts, 1½ per cent.	Oxen, 20½ per cent.
Cows, 6½ per cent.	Buffaloes, 3½ per cent.

This must, of course, be due to erroneous enumeration made by the Collector's establishment. If the population and cultivated area have increased to the extent shown, it must follow that carts and oxen, &c., must have likewise increased proportionately.

76. From statistics furnished by the Registration Department, it would seem that in the year 1867, 172 $\frac{23}{8}$  acres of land were purchased at a total cost of Rs. 68,893 $\frac{12}{18}$ , or Rs. 58-12-1 per acre, representing the value of the occupancy right. In the year 1874 the corresponding figures show 2,122 $\frac{24}{40}$  acres transferred at a cost of Rs. 1,07,708, or on an average value of Rs. 50-11-10. This valuation being the result of private transactions arising from necessity, is, of course, not such a true index of the market value of land as sales conducted by public auction. I hope the result of the auction sale of arable waste land I intend having during the ensuing Jamabandi will prove that the market value is much higher than Rs. 50 per acre.

77. From inquiries instituted all over the district, I find that the occupants of Government land do sublet portions of their holdings to annual tenants for double, and, in some instances, treble the rates of assessment now in force. It is true that the high prices now existing enable this to be done without depriving the sub-tenants of a fair margin of profit.

78. From the foregoing facts it might be safely asserted that this taluka is in a highly prosperous condition—a condition clearly indicated by the well-clothed and healthy appearance of the cultivating classes, their substantial houses, and abundance of stock, especially milch cattle—a source of as much profit as the land itself, ghee being exported in large quantity, after satisfying home consumption.

79. As to their alleged state of indebtedness, all I can say is that it is a very big question—a question which applies to all classes of native society, and not exclusively to the agricultural community. The attempt to account for it, by attributing it to the land assessments of the country, will appear frivolous to a degree, if the condition of people who pay no land assessments be taken into consideration. I need not at present state my opinion on a subject which is now being investigated by a competent Commission in Poona, but I cannot but hope that the harmonious relations between the ryots and Saukars in Native States will be honestly entered into, even at the risk of lowering our pride in the matter of possessing a Civil Code. The practical working of the natural law of mutual self-interest, and the common law of equity between creditor and debtor, being compared as to results with that elaborate machinery which the ryots from sad experience very pardonably conceive must have been devised solely in the interests of Muktiars and Saukars.

80. The first survey of Jambusar was commenced shortly after the final accession of the taluka in 1817, and was completed by Lieut.-Colonel Monier Williams in 1820. At that time the taluka contained 86 villages, the measured area of which was 221,237 acres. This area disagrees with the results arrived at by the present survey, according to which there are 235,103 acres, the district having only altered by the accession of one village—Bojadra—from the Amod Taluka. The 2,722 acres of Bojadra being duly deducted, still leaves a discrepancy of 11,044 acres between the two surveys, which cannot be accounted for unless it is admitted that the old survey was not very particular in recording the area of Khar and Kharabo.\*

81. The Revenue Survey of this taluka was commenced in 1864-65 and completed in 1871-72 under the superintendence of Messrs. Hancock, Prescott, DeSouza, Cathcart, Summers and Dalzell. The classification of soils was commenced in 1868-69 and finished in 1872-75 by Messrs. Pedder, Critchell, Fernandez, and Bulkley. The field-work of native subordinates was tested to the extent of 10 per cent., the results proving that the work had been creditably performed.

82. The gradation from inferior marwa to black soil was very often very difficult to define without digging deeply and carefully classifying; and in like degree, though in a different way, no little discrimination was needed to class accurately the grades of the *hali* to be met with in the western and south-western villages included within that tract called the Bára.

83. It was found in many parts of Guzerat, but more especially in this taluka, that the joint report or Southern Marátha 16 annas classification-standard for black, and 14 annas scale for red soils, were not adapted to express the relative fertility of these soils. Ordinarily we have had to transpose the scale, giving precedence to the light soils, but even this expedient was insufficient to maintain the respective values here, consequently whilst the 16-annas scale has been retained for black we have been compelled to raise the red to 24 annas.

84. Having supplied you with all the data necessary to form an opinion as to the rates which should be imposed in this taluka, I shall proceed to state what I think desirable, bearing in mind the improved revenue paying capabilities of the land since last settlement (1847-48) and the rates which have been considered suitable in the four talukas noted in the margin either settled or under settlement by this Department.

		Maximum dry crop rates.			
Broach	...	...	7 0 to 5 8	in 4	Classes.
Ankleshvar	...	...	6 8 to 5 0	in 4	"
Wagra	...	...	5 8 to 4 0	in 4	"
Amod	...	...	5 8 to 4 0	in 3	"

\* Salt and unarable tracts, it also omitted the area of rivers and sand-banks.

85. I have decided upon dividing the 85 villages under revision in four groups, and feel greater confidence in the propriety of doing so, from the fact of having had, as I stated before, the privilege of discussing *vis à vis* the whole subject in all its bearings with Colonel Francis, when he was in my camp a few weeks ago.

86. Group I., coloured pink, contains two villages—the Jani and Kanbi Patils of Kasba Jambusar,—the market town of the district, a place of considerable importance, containing as it does the chief mercantile community and five Ginning mills. It is far better situated than A'mod (though the latter taluka is five miles nearer the Palej Railway station) because of having the alternative of a shipping port only nine miles off.

87. The maximum dry-crop rate proposed is Rs. 5½ for the first group, as in the A'mod taluka. It is true that this rate will apply to a classification of soils having a range of 24 annas instead of 16, but the difference is but the measure of the comparative natural fertility of the soil in the two talukas. Mr. Davies' dry-crop rate in these two villages was as high as Rs. 10 per acre, and according to Mr. Vibart's settlement, which preceded Mr. Davies', Rs. 14 per acre. Now, although a maximum of Rs. 5½ on 24 annas classification will be virtually a rate of Rs. 8½ per acre, you will observe that it is lower than Mr. Davies, by Rs. 1½ and Mr. Vibart's by Rs. 5½; nevertheless the rate is still too high for *extended application*, and were it not that it will only fall upon lands of extraordinary fertility classed at the top of the scale, and, therefore, limited in area, I should hesitate to propose it. At the same time it must be remembered that to fix a lower maximum than Rs. 5½ will unnecessarily lower the assessment on the greater area of land ranging below 16 annas of the classification scale. Besides which, the question might well be studied, how a rate of Rs. 10 imposed by Mr. Davies in 1847-48, when the price of staple products was scarcely half what it is now, was considered equitable by the ryots themselves? Mr. Davies' praise being in every month. In truth his rate was not too high for the lands so assessed, and substantial proof of this being the case is furnished by the sub-letting value having been twice that figure without impoverishing the sub-tenant. If this be the case, you will naturally say why propose lower rates? My answer is, I must maintain an equality in the incidence of the survey assessment throughout the collectorate, and cannot avoid looking beyond Jambusar, to be just. You will perhaps agree with me that I shall not be justified in imposing a rate higher than Rs. 8½, notwithstanding what Messrs. Davies and Vibart may have done, as indirect compensation granted by them in the shape of light grass land rates is not admissible now, and as our rules are very much more rigid, the rates must necessarily be easier.

88. If you turn to the general statement of results, you will perhaps be struck by the fact that the Survey has raised the villages in the group 32 per cent.; but I hope you will not fail to observe that columns 28 and 29 show that the increase is due, in a very great measure, to 827 acres of cultivated land found in the possession of the ryots in excess of what they were supposed to have held, the assessed value of which being Rs. 5,133. Now this state of things only proves that the survey rate, though pitched lower than the former rate, has the tendency of raising the revenue, by reason of obtaining correct areas and classification. It is well known that interested Patels who had a very great share in the work of former settlements, as a rule, placed a greater extent of their own land and land of their *bhaiband* or friends in the *doem* and *soem* scale than was quite justifiable, and thus neutralized the effects of a high maximum rate.

89. Excluding the excess or *wadhara* land assessments in this group, the increase by the proposed rate is only 8½ per cent.—

Staple	Price of Staples.	
	1847-48	1874-75.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton ... ..	30½	84 per Bhar.*
Wheat ... ..	14	20 " Kalsi.
Rice ... ..	9½	21½ " Kalsi.
Juwár ... ..	8½	16 " Kalsi.

\* Bhar = 960 lbs. Kalsi = 640 lbs.

an exceedingly moderate enhancement of the State demand, as viewed from prices ruling, which have risen from 100 to 150 per cent. and are not likely to be, under the gloomiest forecast, much less than the former during the term of the statement.

90. Group II., coloured yellow, contains the 42 villages in the margin.

1 Mirzapur <i>alias</i> Koteswar,	24 Walipur, 25 Kavi Musalman pati, 26
2 Umra, 3 Dábha, 4 Uber,	Kavi Hindu pati,
5 Gajera, 6 Wávli, 7 Uchhad,	27 Káwa, 28 Khánpur Kavi,
8 Velam, 9 Bojádra, 10 Jáfarpara,	29 Ahmadpur <i>alias</i> Kantharia,
11 Ankhi, 12 Tugralpur <i>alias</i> Bhámkhetar, 13	30 Guláí, 31 Degam, 32 Kamboi <i>alias</i>
Magnad,	Mamadpur, 33 Sámoj,
14 Máhspara <i>alias</i> Kájampur,	34 Sárod, 35 Tundaj, 36 Runád,
15 Kundál <i>alias</i> Dostpur,	37 Kangam, 38 Náhar, 39 Kimoj,
16 Limoj, 17 Karmád, 18 Rampura, 19 Bhodar,	40 Morádpur, 41 Vedach,
20 Nobár,	42 Sigam.
21 Amanpur nauu, 22 Amanpur motu, 23	
Nadhna.	

It comprises all the superior villages of the Márwa type standing above the line of drought and other vicissitudes of the Bára and Nim-bára tracts fur-

ther south, the villages have on the whole ample water resources, which can be turned to account in emergency, and in this respect belong to a superior group. They have ready access to the Jambusar market as well as to the two bandars—Degám and Tankária.

91. A rate of Rs. 5 is suitable for this group. It will raise the assessment 17 per cent inclusive of Rs. 9,621 on 1,817 acres of *Wadhára* land. As the reduction for mileage has not been computed until the rates are approved, it is as well to state that such reduction will result in making the actual increase about 12 per cent.

92. I may as well anticipate objection to villages near Jambusar and Degám being put into the same group, but no one can possibly object who happens to know the district. A reference to the general statement as to how the villages near Degám are affected by the rates, and an inspection of Mr. Davies' rates which I have appended, will, I am sure, justify what has been done. The fact is that the villages round about Degám and Kávi are by far the best cotton producing villages of the *táluka*, not excepting the Jani and Kanbi Patis, which belong to my first group, and which you know are in point of fertility beyond all comparison with any part of the other four *tálukas* of your collectorate.

93. Group III., coloured blue, contains 32 villages, 28 of which constitute the *Nimbára* (extending from the low lying level of Khanpur on the Dhádhár to the Gulf of Cambay), so called from its position between the *Bara* and *Kanam* villages, and partaking of each in climatic and other conditions. It is not a very good cotton tract, but the quality of its wheat and rice is superior to the produce of the second group, though it is much more liable to blight and the ravages of locusts engendered in the soil in some years strange to say when the rainfall is least. A rate of 4½ rupees for this group will raise the assessment 11½ per cent., minus 5 per cent. for mileage.

1 Khanpur Dohe, 2 Kalak,  
3 Wánseta, 4 Nariád, 5 Panchakda,  
6 Kora, 7 Sambha, 8 Wadadla,  
9 Orangpur Timbi, 10 Sálepur,  
11 Dildostpur *alias* Kaliari,  
12 Fakarpur, 13 Jantran, 14 Dari,  
15 Chhidra, 16 Jámdi, 17 Chandpur maru, 18 Isan-  
pur,  
19 Pilodra, 20 Kárelí, 21 Wanto-kárelí,  
22 Kánwa, 24 Dolia *alias* Jahejpur,  
23 Tankária, 25 Sardarpur,  
26 Chandpur baru, 27 Pauch-piplá,  
28 Sigarna, 29 Islámpur,  
30 Asanwad, 31 Bakarpur Timbi,  
32 Mádafar.

94. The reason for my having placed four villages—Kareli, Kareli-Wanto,\* Kanwa, and Pilodra—in this group, is certainly not because of their being of the *Nimbára* type, but on account of the less favourable market position they are in at the extreme end of the *táluka*. Their position was doubtless a matter which had weight in Mr. Davies' settlement; also because the rate, even of the third group, tends to raise them in much greater ratio than other villages of the *táluka* have been: besides which the villages of the Borsad *Táluka* on the north and opposite bank of the Máhi have a rate of Rs. 4 only.

95. Group IV. contains nine villages, coloured neutral tint, situated in the part called the *Bara*. These villages, although inferior in appearance to those in the *Kanam*, are by no manner of means wanting in fertility, and are certainly far superior to the *Bara* villages of *Vágra*; yet the evils attending the *Nimbára* group are, if anything, proportionately greater here. The villages in respect to a market are exceedingly well off in the possession of Tankária Bandar, the best shipping port in Gujarát, which affords this group the opportunity of sending its rice and wheat to Cutch and Káthiáwár, and its cotton to Bombay direct. The villages of the *Vágra Táluka*, on the opposite or south side of the Dhádhár, having a rate of 4 rupees, I am precluded from proposing a lower rate, especially as it has the effect of only increasing the nine villages on an average one-eighth per cent. Tankaria itself, on account of its bandar and market, has been put into the next superior group.

1 Kapuria, 2 Devla, 3 Sindhan.  
4 Bhádkodra, 5 Malpur.  
6 Neda, 7 Asarsa.  
8 Sharfajpur *alias* Thakor  
Talavdi, 9 Kankua *alias*  
Kansaghar.

96. The remissions which appear in the statement, given at para. 72, were chiefly granted to this group of villages; consequently I am opposed to a higher rate, impressed as I am with the very great difference which exists in the permanent revenue-paying capabilities of the several groups.

97. Rice, although extensively sown as a mixed crop in pure dry-crop land, drilled every third furrow with cotton, is not, in the sense of *bond fide* banded rice-lands and regular plantation cultivation, of any importance in this *táluka*. The small rainfall and the absence of large tanks in black soil are against superior cultivation. Only Sutarsal or the medium quality of rice is raised, the principal description being Dhundhni. The rice area requiring a separate soil and water-rate amounts to 3,324 acres, or 367 acres in excess of what has hitherto been considered rice-land here.

Rice-rate.

98. What I propose is that the soil should remain at the dry-crop rate of the group in which the village may be, and the water-rate should be one rupee below the soil rate. This plan is in accordance with that which has been adopted by my predecessor and myself in all the *tálukas* of Broach we have settled.

\* NOTE.— 11 and Kareli-Wanto, although having one village site, are two distinct villages.

99. The revenue derived from rice-land according to the old system was Rs. 16,755, the average rate being Rs. 5-10-8. The revenue which my rate will produce is Rs. 20,088, the average rate being Rs. 6-0-8. Mr. Davies' maximum in Jantran, supposed to be the best rice village, was Rs. 10 per *kumbhai*; my rate in the same village, soil and water combined, will be Rs. 8 per acre. The *kumbha* is within 2 per cent. of the acre.

100. The irrigated area under the old system was only 107 acres, paying Rs. 1,051—averaging 10 rupees per acre, Mr. Davies' highest rate in the kasba town being Rs. 12 per acre, a considerable reduction on Mr. Vibart's rate of 24 rupees and the old Moonsiff's settlement rate which was the same as Mr. Vibart's. The survey finds 860 acres under 226 wells capable of garden cultivation; not more than 4 acres being on an average allotted to each well, on the principle of *pherpali* or rotation requirements.

101. Instead of assessing garden land by a fixed rate, I shall adopt the plan usual in this survey, where wells are not an unimportant resource of the district, by putting on a well kasar. The kasar I think suitable is a maximum of Rs. 24 per kos, a rate Colonel Prescott adopted in the Ankleswar Taluka of this district. This rate will, of course, vary considerably according to the capabilities of the well, and the result, as ascertained by computation in detail, is that Rs. 6,587 will be realized on the 860 acres of soil and water combined, being on an average Rs. 7½ per acre. What I lose in maximum, as will appear on comparing my rates with Mr. Davies', I gain by a smaller figure extended over a large area. That such a rate is hardly of the nature of well taxation must be apparent to any one conversant with the profits of garden cultivation, and I cannot be convinced that Government in only levying a moderate well assessment, such as this is, are either acting against the custom of the country or the feelings of the people, much less are they guilty of any economical indiscretion.

102. The general statement appended shows how the rates affect each village, and the former state of things is added for comparison. It is unnecessary to enter into the case of any particular village, as the principle adopted is uniform and affects all alike. The general results are however given in the following abstract:—

Group.	Number of Villages.	Realizations of Government land under the old system.		According to the Survey rates.	Percentage increase by the Survey.	
		10 years' average collections.	Last year's collections.		On 10 years' average.	On last year's collections.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
I. ... ..	2	21,607	22,002	29,046	94½	32
II. ... ..	42	1,96,636	2,01,204	2,35,777	20	17
III. ... ..	32	1,03,857	1,04,405	1,16,527	12½	11½
IV. ... ..	9	42,799	42,798	42,851	½	½
Total ...	85	3,64,899	3,70,404	4,24,201	16½	14½

As before stated, a reduction for mileage will have the effect of reducing this increase about 5 per cent.

103. The realizations under each description of cultivation are as under:—

Group.	According to the old rates as fixed by Mr. J. M. Davies.				According to the estimated Revenue Survey Assessment.			
	Assessment on the area cultivated in A.D. 1874-75.							
	Dry-crop.	Garden.	Rice.	Total.	Dry-crop.	Garden.	Rice.	Total.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. ... ..	13,590	414	7,998	22,002	18,375	611	10,060	29,046
II. ... ..	1,96,531	432	4,241	2,01,204	2,25,440	4,784	5,553	2,35,777
III. ... ..	99,684	305	4,516	1,04,405	1,10,900	1,152	4,475	1,16,527
IV. ... ..	42,798	...	...	42,798	42,811	40	...	42,851
Total ...	3,52,598	1,051	16,755	3,70,404	3,97,525	6,587	20,088	4,24,201

104. The survey average rates on each description are:—

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

105. The average rates according to the old system and the new are set forth below: —

	According to old rates as fixed by Mr. Davies.	According to the estimated Revenue Survey Assessment.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dry-Crop ... ..	4 1 7	4 7 10
Rice ... ..	5 10 8	6 0 8
Garden ... ..	9 13 2	7 10 1
Mean average ...	4 2 6	4 9 2

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

	Rs.
Old System... ..	3,70,404
Survey assessment of Government cultivated land ... ..	4,24,202
Difference ... ..	53,798
or 14½ per cent. more by the Survey.	
<i>Add</i>	
Survey assessment of Government waste land ... ..	32,048
Survey kamál or total assessment of Government land ... ..	4,56,245

107. It will be noticed that the statement, para. 5, shows that there are no less than 10,500 acres of unoccupied culturable land still available for assessment. This is in one sense true. This area, however, includes village pasture lands to the extent of 4,000 acres, which will be granted rent-free, and includes land taken up or encroached upon since the last *páhání* or inspection was made. The Hisáwár measurements now in progress for the settlement will be completed in a month hence, and I fully expect that it will diminish the unoccupied area by at least 3,000 acres, which will leave only 3,500 acres actually waste, the rental of which at an average rate of Rs.3½ will produce Rs. 12,250.

108. My experience in the neighbouring taluka (A'mod) last year enables me to assert with some measure of confidence that all the waste land will be sold off by public auction to the assembled rayats at Jamábandi, to the very last acre.

109. As the foregoing details will enable Government to decide upon the suitability of the rates, I need not at present add to this report; suffice it to say, that other questions, for instance, (a) the disposal of vadhara land found in alienated holdings; (b) abolition of shepherd and other such cesses; (c) Ghardbháru; and (d) fruit trees, will be strictly carried out in conformity with the views of Government expressed in the case of the other talukas of this Collectorate.



110. In conclusion, I would suggest that this report be not printed, as it is but a sketch of what the settlement is likely to be, and I may have an opportunity of rendering it fuller and more interesting after the experimental introduction of rates, when it is likely many more subjects for consideration will turn up, as is usually the case.

111. The orders of Government are solicited for (a) the proposed rates, and (b) for treatment of the Japti-Kheru question.

I have the honour to be,  
 Sir,  
 Your most obedient servant,  
 N. B. BEYTS,  
 Acting Superintendent,  
 Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujaráť.

No. 2411.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th April 1876.

RESOLUTION.—The Jambusar Táluka, to which these papers relate, is one of the most favoured in the Province of Gujaráť with regard to soil and climate, and although not on the direct line of communication with Bombáy by railway, is so near it that its slight inferiority below other districts in this respect is compensated for by the possession of two ports on the Gulf of Cambay, which provide for the export of its two chief exportable staples, cotton and wheat, to Bombay, Káthiáwár, &c. The general standard of the revised assessment proposed for it has therefore been rightly kept up to that sanctioned in previous Resolutions for the remainder of the Broach Collectorate.

2. The grouping of villages it is proposed to adopt for maximum rates of dry-crop assessment corresponds generally with the three varieties of soil to be found in the táluka, viz., the Goraroo (Gorat) or light coloured, occasionally called red in the Superintendent's report; the Khánun, or black cotton soil; and thirdly, the inferior black, more or less impregnated with salt in the sea-coast tract on the south-west. What is called the first group is merely the two divisions of the kasba town of Jambusar, properly belonging to the Goraroo tract, raised a class on account of their superior facilities for disposal of produce in the market of that place. Three out lying villages in the north-east, also belonging to the Goraroo group, have been lowered a class on account of their distance from market, and the village of Tankária, in the Khánun group, has been raised a class in consequence of its being itself a port of export. As this grouping corresponds also generally with that which should be adopted on consideration of distance from market, it may be sanctioned, with liberty to the Superintendent, if he should on further consideration deem it advisable to lower the rate for the north-west villages in his second class, from Náhar westward, by four annas on account of their greater distance from the market of Jambusar and the railway than the remaining villages of the group.

3. The maximum dry-crop rates, ranging from Rs. 5½ in the town of Jambusar to Rs. 4 in the fourth group, are the same as those already sanctioned in the A'mod and Wágra Tálukas, and may be approved.

4. The rice lands in this táluka are not extensive, and are of inferior quality. It is proposed to fix the maximum rates for water in these lands, as has been done in several other parts of the Province, at one rupee less than the dry-crop rates of the villages in which they lie. The average increase per acre over the existing rates by the adoption of this system will only be six annas, or 6-6 per cent. This, considering that the price of rice has risen since 1885 from 53½ to 30 seers per rupee, is very moderate and the proposal may be sanctioned without hesitation.

5. With regard to garden lands, the Survey Officers propose the imposition of a maximum water-bag rate of Rs. 24, resulting in average rates of assessment of Rs. 9-11-2, 7-13-6, 6-8-2 and 4, for the four groups of villages respectively. The average on the whole, Rs. 7-10-1, is a reduction of 22½ per cent. on Mr. J. M. Davies' rates of 1849. The Revenue Commissioner would prefer the adoption of the Deccan plan of rendering the water-rate altogether, but imposing in each place the maximum dry-crop rate on all lands under wells, on the ground that it would increase the area of irrigation. As the people are aware that any land brought under irrigation hereafter from new wells will be only taxed at dry-crop rates, His Excellency in Council cannot see how the Revenue Commissioner's proposal would tend to the increase of irrigated area: it might, in fact, have the contrary effect in inducing people to make more use of old wells instead of building new ones. It is not as if these wells were of recent construction, the cost of which might not have been fairly recouped to those who made them: in such cases the Superintendent would be authorized to grant remission of the well-rates, in order that their owners should not lose by their enterprise. The wells have probably existed for generations, and the lands

under them have paid garden assessment from beyond the memory of the present generation. Under these circumstances it would amount to a quixotic sacrifice of revenue not to levy a moderate rate under that head, and as, as shown above, the proposals of the Survey Officers show a reduction of over 22 per cent., the rate proposed may be approved.

6. The general effect of the adoption of the proposed revision will be to increase the assessment of the two divisions comprised in Jambusar itself by 32 per cent.; in the second group, even if the authorization given above to the Superintendent to reduce the maximum in the villages in the north-west corner by four annas should not be made use of, 17 per cent.; in the third group 11½ per cent.; and in the last by only ½ per cent. After the usual reduction at the time of settlement on account of distance of fields from village sites, these will be lowered by about 5 per cent. more, so that in the lowest class the new will actually be less on the whole than the old assessment, while the increase in no single village in the group will be above 10½ per cent. Considering that the prices of the staple products of the district have, as shown in paragraph 35 of the Superintendent's report, increased within the last twenty years by from 100 to 150 per cent., and the probability that as one of the consequences of the fall in value of silver and the rupee, the value of agricultural produce in the rupee currency will rise greatly, the proposed rates of revision cannot but be considered extremely moderate. These considerations, in fact in a great measure justify the Collector's apprehension that the rates are, if anything, too low, but His Excellency in Council prefers to adopt them in face of the almost certainty that the value of the chief exportable product, cotton, will fall, as the production of the longer staple American and other exotic varieties increases.

7. Mr. Beyts has laid these proposals before Government in a very complete and satisfactory manner, and deserves the commendation of His Excellency in Council.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,  
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 1016 of 1877.

Nasik, 15th March 1877.

To

THE HON'BLE E. W. RAVENSCROFT, C.S.I.,  
Chief Secretary to Government,  
Revenue Department,  
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the final report of the Superintendent of Survey on the revised assessment of the Jambusar Taluka of Broach. This report should have reached me through the Survey Commissioner, but as he is in Sind I will make my remarks and leave him to add any that he thinks necessary in handing this report to Government.

2. It will be remembered that by Government Resolution No. 2411 of 20th April 1876, the following rates were sanctioned for the Jambusar Taluka :—

Group.	Number of Villages.	Dry-Crop.	Garden.	Rice.	Total.
		Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
I. ... ..	2	5 14 11	10 12 10	6 7 8	6 2 10
II. ... ..	42	5 0 8	8 9 10	6 6 0	5 1 8
III. ... ..	32	4 0 1	7 11 2	5 7 10	4 1 1
IV. ... ..	9	3 1 3	5 12 10	.....	3 1 3
Total ...	85	4 7 1	8 9 5	6 3 1	4 8 7

These rates gave an increase of Rs. 53,943-13-7, or 14½ per cent., but under the operation of the scale for distance from the village this has been reduced to Rs. 50,867-1-7, or an increase of 13½ per cent. on the late demand, but the Superintendent explains, para. 5, that this sum does not include Rs. 3,712-3-0, the rental of 751<sup>19</sup>/<sub>40</sub> acres of Wadhara land held by

alienees in excess of what they are entitled to, so that the actual increase is Rs. 54,579-4-7, and there are still 7,763 acres of unoccupied arable waste, assessed at Rs. 23,354, available for the extension of cultivation.

3. I agree with the Superintendent that there was no necessity to reduce the rates sanctioned for the villages, north-west of Náhár.

4. The right to all trees, except those on road-sides, tank embankments, and public places, has been vested in the occupant of the land.

5. *Ground-rent.* Only Rs. 131-10-1 is levied from the non-agricultural classes as ground-rent. The Superintendent of Survey suggests that ground-rent should be taken from mills and other factories, and I agree with him.

6. The assessment of kacha lands in excess of 10 gunthas is correct. These lands are compounds attached to houses, and 10 gunthas is sufficient for that purpose.

7. A separate cess (Swadio Fatachas) of Rs. 67-14-11 has hitherto been paid by the holders of alienated lands. If the sanads for these lands have been prepared without the entry of this sum, it must be remitted, but if the sanads have not yet been issued, it will be included in the sanads. The Collector should have reported on this point.

8. It is proposed to settle the long-pending dispute between the Bhágdárs of Jambusar and their Japti-Kheruts, or permanent tenants, at the expense of Government. Government is to forego Rs. 1,011 per annum from the Bhágdárs, and they agree to give their Kheruts a permanent tenant-right on certain specified conditions. I doubt the necessity of making this sacrifice in one particular village. If a tenant-right is to be purchased in one village, the same must be done in all, and the amount will be considerable. There can be no doubt of the existence of the tenant-rights by the Japti-Kheruts, and I think, instead of Government purchasing what already belongs to them, the Collector should be ordered to contest in the Courts the next attempt to increase the assessment of, or to dispossess a Japti Kheruts. It is hardly possible that the Bhágdárs would have consented to this concession if they had not been aware that they had no power over the Japtis.

9. The revised assessment may now be finally sanctioned. The guarantee to terminate with the year 1901-02 at the same time as A'mod.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

L. R. ASHBURNER,  
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Through the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

No. 471 OF 1877.

To

L. R. ASHBURNER, Esq., C.S.I.,  
REVENUE COMMISSIONER, N. D.

Camp A'mod, 7th March 1877.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward a report No. 314 of the 24th ultimo, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, on the *actual assessment* of the Jambusar Taluka, and to offer a few observations upon it.

From paragraph 8 of Mr. Beyts' report you will observe that, after assigning 2,392 acres for village pasturage, 7,763 acres of the assessed value of Rs. 23,354 are available for occupation.

In regard to paragraph 9 of the report, I concur with Mr. Beyts as to the unadvisableness of lowering the rates of the villages of the second class, north-west of Náhár.

The proposals made in paragraph 24 in the interests of peace between the Bhágdárs of Jambusar and the Japti-Kheruts will, I trust, meet with the approval of Government, as the only plan likely to lead to a settlement of their long-existing differences. The terms by which the Bhágdárs are willing to abide are given in detail in paragraph 22, and the Japti-Kheruts are also apparently agreeable to the conditions in question, as Mr. Beyts proposes in paragraph 25 to take a joint Kabuláyat from both parties embodying those conditions. The knowledge that Government has reserved the option of reverting to the levy of the full Survey Kamál in the event of an infraction of the agreement by the Bhágdárs will, doubtless, have a wholesome effect in keeping them to it.

In conclusion, I beg that you will move Government to give the usual guarantee commencing from the year 1875-76 and ending in the year 1901-02) asked for in Mr. Beyts' last paragraph.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,  
J. G. WHITE,  
Collector.

No. 566 of 1877.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.  
Poona, 14th April 1877.

Forwarded to Government.

2. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner intended to make some remarks on this settlement, but, owing to press of work at the last, he has not had time to do so, and submits the papers as received from the Revenue Commissioner.

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

No. 314 of 1877.

To

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

Superintendent's Office,  
Camp Parantij, 24th February 1877.

SIR,

Having carried out the settlement of the Jambusar Taluka originally sketched in report No. 86 of the 26th January 1876, and sanctioned by Government in their Resolution No. 2411 of the 20th April last, I have now the honour to report simply on the actual assessments in substitution of the estimated figures, because Government have already reviewed the arguments upon which the revised rates have been based.

2. The appended villagewar statement contains all the information necessary for a minute scrutiny into the effects of the rates in each one of the 85 Khalsa villages.

Comparison of old and new realizations in groups.

3. The general effect on Government occupied land is given below in the four classes according to groups :—

Group.	Number of Villages.	REALIZATION OF GOVERNMENT LAND.		INCREASE.	
		Old System ; last year's collection.	Survey System.	Rupess.	Per cent.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	2	21,980 14 6	29,031 0 12	7,050 13 6	32
2	42	1,99,429 2 2	28,020 0 12	6,039 13 6	27½
3	32	1,04,044 0 5	3,637 0 4	34,208 1 10	17½
4	9	42,432 15 4	2,31,868 0 8	32,439 5 10	16½
			1,16,444 0 12	12,400 11 7	12
			1,16,147 0 12	12,103 11 7	11½
			42,717 0 2	284 2 8	½
Total..	85	3,67,887 0 5	4,21,830 0 14	53,943 13 7	14½
			4,18,754 0 2	50,867 1 7	13½

The black figures are emendations in the reduction for distance and represent the true assessment leviable.

4. The net financial results of the settlement, omitting Miscellaneous Land Revenue and Local Fund Cess, are compared below.

Net financial results of the settlement.

*On Government Land.*

		Rs.	a.	p.
Last year's collection, old system	...	3,67,887	0	5
Survey assessment	... ..	4,18,754	2	0
Net Increase	...	50,867	1	7

*On Alienated Land.*

Last year's collection, old system	... ..	70,571	4	0
Survey commuted quit-rents	... ..	76,272	15	8
Net Increase	...	5,701	11	8

Last year's collection of land assessment and quit-rents	... ..	4,38,458	4	5
Survey assessment	... ..	4,95,027	1	8

Grand Total Net Increase ... 56,568 13 3

—which is 13½ per cent. on Government land, and 8 per cent. on quit-rents.

5. It should be remarked, however, that as 751½ acres of Vadhāra or excess land have been included in the alienated holdings on full assessment, amounting to Rs. 3,712-3-0, the actual increase on Government land is Rs. 50,867-1-7, plus Rs. 3,712-3-0—Rs. 54,579-4-7; and on alienated land so much less, but the account must obviously stand under the heading given in the preceding paragraph.

Vadhāra or Government land held in excess fully assessed, but included in alienated holding.

Old average rates.

6. The old average rates on each description of land were—

Group.	Number of Villages.	Dry-crop.			Garden.			Rice.			Total.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
I.	2	5	6	9	11	11	7	6	1	11	5	11	6
II.	42	4	8	4	10	1	2	5	13	9	4	8	10
III.	32	3	11	8	7	2	6	4	14	0	3	12	4
IV.	9	3	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	4
Total..	85	4	1	7	9	13	5	5	10	8	4	2	6

Survey average rates.

The survey average rates on each description are given for comparison :—

Group.	Number of Villages.	Dry-crop.			Garden.			Rice.			Total.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
I.	2	5	14	11	10	12	10	6	7	8	6	2	10
II.	42	5	0	8	8	9	10	6	6	0	5	1	8
III.	32	4	0	1	7	11	2	5	7	10	4	1	1
IV.	9	3	1	3	5	12	10	.....	.....	.....	3	1	3
Total..	85	4	7	1	8	9	5	6	3	1	4	8	7

8. The arable waste land not included in holdings was ascertained to be 10,155 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres, of the assessed value of Rs. 30,644-12-0. Out of this area I set apart for village pasturage 2,392 $\frac{3}{4}$  acres, leaving 7,763 acres of the assessed value of Rs. 28,354 available for occupation, which will increase the land revenue to that extent *plus* the increase noted in paragraph 4. I postponed putting the land up to auction at time of Jamābandi, because of having no time to attend to it before the monsoon set in. How much of this land has since been taken up during the current season—1876-77—will be reported hereafter.
9. In respect to the permission granted me by Government to lower the rates of the villages of the second class, north-west of Nāhār, if on further consideration it were deemed advisable to do so, I have to state that these villages have now a market in Kāvi, and export their produce from Degām Bandar. The two Ginning mills recently erected in Kāvi have conduced to separate the interests of these villages from the distant lines of railway. Besides which, this north-western group has in reality the best climate of any in the district. It is not only on the fertile Mārwar ridge elevated above the Bāra and Nimbāra depression, but has the direct influence of sea air (without actual saline impregnation of soil) which more than anything else is well-known to improve the texture of cotton—a theory practically exemplified in the reputation of the cotton from this part of Jambusar. The third consideration is that this particular part of the second group is on an average only raised 9 $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent., whereas the remaining portion averages 17 per cent. This, taken in connection with the fact that prices have risen more than cent per cent. since Mr. Davies' rates were imposed, render it unadvisable to still lower the demand, which errs, if anything, in extreme moderation. The reduction of 4 annas in the maximum rate would be equal to lowering the average increase from 9 $\frac{1}{4}$  to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on last year's collections.
10. There are no teakwood, blackwood, or sandalwood trees in this district, and no revenue was derived from fruit trees during the past year. It was intimated to the rayats that the trees on their holdings were to be considered their own, and that trees on waste land would be sold with the occupancy. The usual notice reserving road-side trees, and trees on tanks, public ground, &c., was given. The sum of Rs. 3-5-0 was levied as Vancha—literally, for shadow cast by trees. This item will be absorbed in the land assessment.
11. Rs. 131-10-1 were levied for ground-rent, of which Rs. 62 were levied in the Kasba town. As a rule, ground-rent levied from cultivators in villages is remitted, the levy being only admissible in the case of non-agricultural occupants. It is a question for your consideration whether or not the cultivated land taken up for mills should not be assessed, as they have been in Broach and elsewhere, in the interests of the Municipality.
12. There are about ten acres of land held under this head. I have ordered that the *Vādas* or enclosures in excess of 10 gunthās should be fully assessed. The one acre limit is obviously only intended for holdings in Kāliparaj and Bhil districts.
13. Fatochās—an extra item of land revenue—due from Vatandāri lands, and levied as a Swadia under the old system, amounting to Rs. 67-14-11, ought to have been included in the sanads issued. The levying of this sum as a cash payment (*nagdi upaj*) distinct from the permanent land revenue is a mistake. If the sanads issued cannot be altered, the sum ought to be struck out of the accounts, but I do not see any valid reason why an oversight of this nature should not be rectified at once.
14. The appended Jamābandi statement is an abstract of the Vasul-bāki-Patraka. The red figures are corrections made after the Jamābandi, *vide* para. 3. You will observe under the head of Remission, column 25, the practice of not levying the increased assessment during the introductory year of the settlement. The increase will be duly brought to account in 1876-77.
15. I have now to state what has been done with the Japti-Kherut question referred to in paras. 52 to 62 of my original report No. 86 of the 26th January 1876, the essence of which is that the Japti-Kheruts, who held their land and paid their rent direct to Government anterior to certain villages having been conceded to certain middlemen on the Bhāgdāri tenure, have (from time to time, owing to various causes over which they have had no control) been gradually losing their independence until they are now reduced to very little more than the tenants-at-will of the rapacious middlemen, who have, by a series of manœuvres—Civil Court decrees and systematic intimidation,—either usurped the holdings, or deem themselves justified in rack-renting the Japti cultivators.
16. The appeal to the revenue authorities—(who have unwittingly been instrumental in sinking their title, first by including the Japti lands in a tenure established in favour of outsiders, the spirit of which is diametrically opposed to rayatwāri independence; and, secondly, by introduction of Blane's forms abolished certain records, in which these Japti-Kheruts used to appear as tenants of the State, that is, Khātedārs on their own account)—has not elicited more

than advice to seek redress in the Civil Courts. In the total absence of any tenant-at-law in this Presidency defining the relations between the semi-independent Japti cultivators and Bhágdárs, this advice may seem slightly ironical. Even if there had been any law existing, the oppressed and indebted cultivator would still be at a disadvantage in any contest with the influential Bhágdárs in the Courts of Subordinate Judges. As it is, the Bhágdárs have it all their own way, and it is extremely difficult to impress men with moral obligations, when their sense of it has been very much blunted by the liberty allowed them to do what they like.

Different positions held by Japti-Kheruts.

17. The Japti-Kheruts are not all on the same footing in the four villages in which they are found in this táluka.

In Kávi the accidental retention of their Khátas—separate from the Bhágdárs—though subordinate to the Bhágwári division, and the fact of the Japti-Kheruts paying their revenue from the earliest time to the present day through the Taláti without interference of the middlemen, have secured them a prescriptive title by the common law of the country. As their names appear in the Khatávais, I shall continue to record them in the survey papers. The only conflict likely to take place before long is the right of mortgage, transfer, and sale. The Japti-Kheruts in this village hold to it, and have obtained decrees in their favour, whilst the Bhágdárs insist upon their reversionary right to such holdings in the event of lapse of heirs to the original holders. The dispute is of such a nature that it is not possible to make them think alike, so the case must stand. Resumption and enhanced rentals have not been attempted in this village, partly owing to the greater apathy of the Musalman Bhágdárs.

18. In Kánwa the Japti-Kheruts are a small body suffering at the hands of the Brahmin Bhágdárs. They unfortunately have no official recognition in the present records of the táluka. The reason of this may be that they were always timid and early subdued by the Bhágdárs. I intend tracing, if possible, their history during the current season, to record it in the Ikrárnáma of the village. I may possibly induce the Bhágdárs to deal with them in a fair spirit.

19. In these two villages, or rather two divisions of one village, the Bhágdárs are Brahmins, Kunbis, Banias and Boras. The Japti-Kheruts were recognized up to the last revision settlement, but Mr. Davies left very imperfect record of their right which the Bhágdárs and Courts have not recognized, so that the Japti-Kheruts have been either bullied out of their holdings, or have been imposed upon for higher than the revision rents.

20. All my efforts to compromise matters in these villages previous to the day of declaring the new jama had failed, simply because the Bhágdárs, on one hand, were flushed with Civil Court decrees and intimate knowledge of the existing law; and the Japti-Kheruts, on the other hand, were unduly impressed with the idea that the Sarkár was bound to fight the case—amounting in their conception to a complete restoration of all their lands, including that which had been decreed away; exemption beyond the survey assessment; and liberty to pay the revenue direct into the Treasury.

21. A few days after the declaration of the jama, which proved to be a very decided increase of the Bhágdárs' liabilities to the State, a very decided change likewise took place in their views of the dispute. Under the impression that I had raised the jama of their villages to punish them for not conceding anything to the Japti cultivators, they left the settlement of the dispute entirely to me and agreed to sign any *kabuliat* I dictated. They were distinctly told that the jama was the result of rates deemed equitable for the táluka irrespective of the quarrel, but that I would ask Government to fix the *phalla* slightly below the *kamal* in consideration of their being reconciled to the Japti-Kheruts, in such measure as to restore them the rights Mr. Davies supposed he had secured for them in 1848.

22. Having advanced so far towards a satisfactory settlement, it was now the turn of the Japti-Kheruts (encouraged by their Muktiars) to be most unreasonable; they increased their demand by wishing to include a great deal of land which they said Mr. Davies had omitted and threatened to desert the village, or do worse, if the Bhágdárs did not agree. I subsequently heard that they and all the cultivators, even of Bhágdári lands not recognized in the Japti, had met in a temple and solemnly and mutually vowed that no Bhágdári land was to be cultivated in Jambusar until they obtained redress, a threat which, if carried out, would most certainly ruin themselves, and possibly break down the Bhágdárs, as the Bhágdárs are not cultivators and depend upon the occupation rentals to pay the Government jama. Ultimately, during midmonsoon the Japti cultivators followed me to Surat (at their own expense) and handed in an agreement, omitting all the unreasonable demands. After a time the Bhágdárs also appeared and assented to the following terms:—

A.—The Japti-Kherut to pay only the survey assessment and local fund cess on his holding.

B.—The Japti-Kherut to have no right either to sell or transfer Japti lands. The occupation right can only revert to his legal heirs. If necessary to mortgage the land for payment of debts, the mortgage shall be limited to five years only.

- C.—The revenue instalments are to be paid by the Japti-Kherut through the Bhágdár and not direct through the Taláti. But should the Bhágdár, from any sinister motive, refuse to receive the instalments offered by the Japti-Kherut, the latter may pay it into the Treasury minus the value of the stamp necessary to petition the Mámílatdár on the subject.
- D.—Record of payment in a regular receipt-book, as given to ryotwari cultivators, to be supplied to the Japti-Kherut by the Bhágdár.
- E.—Japti lands recognized by Mr. Davies (1848) but resumed by decrees of the Civil Courts, or otherwise by the Bhágdárs and leased to outsiders, to be restored to the Japti-Kheruts, who are to pay the Bhágdár an additional anna in the rupee of assessment, in consideration of such restoration.
- F.—If it be necessary to oust an outside cultivator put in possession of Japti lands by the Bhágdár, the Bhágdár is bound to file the suit in his own name, and obtain a decree, the law expenses thereof to be liquidated by the Japti-Kherut solely; but in case the Bhágdár delays entering upon the suit, he, the Bhágdár, will make over to the Japti-Kherut any surplus rent received from the outsider.
- G.—The Bhágdár is not expected to restore lands to the Japti-Kherut or his heirs in all those instances in which the Japti-Kherut either resigned or deserted his holding, from no cause of oppression on the part of the Bhágdár, and thereby threw the responsibility of liquidating the annual jama on the Bhágdár.
- H.—The Japti and other lands now held in mixed holdings to be separated by the Hisáwár survey, and a distinct record of the area and assessment of the Japti and the Bhágdári portions to be supplied the Japti-Kherut and the revenue authorities.
- I.—The present or actual survey area of the Japti land to be accepted, whether it be more or less than the former documentary area.
- J.—The annual repair of boundary marks to be effected by the Japti-Kheruts.

23. The Japti lands in the kasba, concerning which all this dispute has raged during the last 28 years, only amounts to  $660\frac{2}{5}$  acres of the survey assessed value of Rs. 4,677. This sum can, however, be increased by the cupidity of the Bhágdárs to double the amounts. Although the area is small, when compared with the total Bhágdári area of the village, it must be remembered that these Japti cultivators are representative men, and that they and their relations constitute the chief portion of the kasba tenantry. No better proof can be given, that the dispute has a wider range than the small area of 660 acres, than the Mámílatdár's report to the effect that the greater portion of the two pátis of Jambusar had not even ploughed the land for cultivation up to the 1st of August, so that the loss on the kharif crop in this village was a certainty,\* confirming the statement as to the vow taken in the temple. I scarcely need assure you of the relief felt, when the parties agreed to my terms, and returned to the village to make the most of the remaining season.

24. The Survey kamál of the Kanbi-pati is Rs. 15,200, and the kamál of the Jami-pati Rs. 11,703, total Rs. 26,903. I propose the phalla should be fixed at Rs. 25,892, or Rs. 1,011 less than the kamál, Rs. 448 in favour of the Kanbi-pati and Rs. 563 for the Jami-pati. This will enable the Bhágdárs to cover their retreat, and it is after all only a trifling reduction in the percentage increase of this immense village. If Government should not approve of what I have done, the Bhágdárs and Japti-Kheruts will resume the fight, which can only end, as far as the interests of Government are concerned, in the revenue-paying capabilities of the villages being ultimately reduced—either by impoverishing law-suits, or the suicidal action of an incensed and combined tenantry—vowing not to cultivate.

25. A joint kabuliat, according to the terms in para. 22, will be duly executed, and in case the Bhágdárs hereafter disregard it, they will be told that Government reserve to themselves the option of reverting to the levy of the full Survey kamál, that is, the present phalla plus the Rs. 1,011, which shall, if necessary, be recovered from the first year of settlement. I must inform you that the reduction of Rs. 1,011, though provisional, has already been made in the figures of my third and fourth paras.

26. In conclusion, I am glad to state that notwithstanding a very inefficient staff of Talátis, the majority of whom knew nothing about the preparation of the survey papers, the Mámílatdár of the táluca, Azum Amratram Chintámanishankar, rendered me very great assistance.

\* The estimated loss on the cotton crop only is said to be two lákhs of rupees in this single village.



27. Should the results of this settlement fulfil the expectations Government formed on my first report, I hope they will kindly give the usual guarantee, commencing from the year 1875-76 and ending in the year 1901-02 simultaneously with the A'mod settlement.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

N. B. BEYTS,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and  
Assessment, Gujarát.

No. 2774.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th April 1877.

RESOLUTION.—The result of the introduction of the revised rates of assessment sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 2411 of the 20th April 1876, corresponds very closely with that estimated, and is satisfactory. The total percentage increase estimated was 14½, and this has, after the usual deductions and additions to assessment in consequence of distance of lands from the village sites, been reduced to 13½, the actual increase in realizable revenue beyond that under the old system being Rs. 50,867-1-7. It is explained by the Superintendent of Survey that it was found unnecessary to lower the maximum rate in the north-west of the taluka from Náhár westward, with regard to which a discretionary power was given to Mr. Beyts in paragraph 2 of the former Government Resolution: he shows that they have a separate market of their own in the village of Kávi, and a port of export at Degám, besides possessing the advantage of the moist sea air which is so favourable for the production of cotton.

2. In alienated land there is also an increase of Rs. 5,701-11-8, due partly to revision of quit-rents, and partly to the assessment at full survey rates of about 750 acres found to be in excess of the authorized alienated area. The Collector should be directed to report whether the Phátóchás cess leviable on these lands, as described in the 13th paragraph of the Superintendent, has been included in the Summary Settlement sanads given on account of lands, and, if not, what is the nature of the settlement he would propose with regard to the cess. From its name it would appear to be leviable only when the land on which it is due is cultivated.

3. The full assessment of lands attached to houses as compounds in excess of one-fourth an acre is approved, as well as the continuation of the levy of ground rent, which the Revenue Commissioner assumes to be now paid by non-agriculturists only. A detailed statement of the lands on which the latter is payable should be submitted by the Collector, with his opinion on the question of levying special ground rent on land occupied by factories and mills noticed by the Revenue Commissioner and the Superintendent.

4. There being no forests in the taluka, the vesting of all trees in the occupants of land is approved. Roadside trees, and trees in tanks and on public ground have properly been reserved to Government. Where the occupancy right of land now waste is sold any trees there may be in existence on it should be sold with it. It will of course be discretionary with the Collector to sell such lands or not, as may appear best in the interests of Government.

5. The usual guarantee for the permanence of the revised assessment for thirty years may be given, except in Jambusar itself and other Bhágdári villages in which the disputes between the Bhágdárs and occupancy tenants are of sufficient importance in the opinion of the Collector and the Superintendent to warrant its postponement until some such terms as those proposed for the settlement in Jambusar have been agreed to. It will probably be convenient that the guarantee should expire in the year after that of the A'mod Taluka and not in the same year, in order that the revision of too large a tract of country may not be on hand at once when the time arrives.

6. There appears to be doubt that the position of the "Japti" cultivators in the Bhágdári villages in Broach, referred to in the papers before Government, similarly to that of the "Chálu" cultivators in the Narwádári in Kaira and of the Dhárekaris in Khoti villages in the Konkan, was one of independence as far as holding their lands on the payment of the Government assessment was concerned, and that that position has been jeopardised, if not entirely lost in some villages in the taluka under settlement by the encroachments of the Bhágdárs, with the assistance of the Civil Courts, and through the ignorance and want of foresight of the inferior holders, and partly through the action of the local authorities in inaccurately recording the rights of the parties when Blane's forms of village accounts were introduced.

7. Their original status is proved by what is found to be the case to the present day in the village of Kávi, where the "khátás" or holdings of the "Japti" cultivators are recorded separately and their payments of revenue to Government are made directly to the village

accountant instead of indirectly through the Bhágdárs. This system should be continued in this village, as well as in that of Kánwa, reported on in paragraph 18 of Mr. Beyts' letter, so far as the original holdings of the "Japti" cultivators can be traced.

8. In the two Pátis or sub-divisions of Jambusar itself matters appear to have gone much farther than in Kávi and Kánwa, and there is no prospect of a settlement except by means of a compromise between the parties themselves. This is contained in the articles of agreement embodied in paragraph 22 of Mr. Beyts' letter, which virtually secure to the "Japti" cultivator his independence of the Bhágdár as far as the assessment of his land is concerned, but limit his right of transfer except by inheritance. It is proposed by the Superintendent, and apparently approved of by the Collector, as an inducement to the Bhágdárs to carry out this agreement, to remit out of the phálá, or lump assessment payable by the Bhágdárs, Rs. 448, in one division of the village and Rs. 553 in the other, *i.e.*, a total of Rs. 1,011 out of a rental of Rs. 26,903. To this the Revenue Commissioner objects, and would, whilst levying the full assessment, direct the Collector to contest in the Courts the next attempt to increase the assessment of or to dispossess a "Japti" cultivator. It is not easy to see, however, how he would assist those who have already been dispossessed, or whose assessments have already been increased, possibly on decrees of Court passed in pursuance of agreements given to such increases or in consequence of past enhanced payments. The adoption of this proposal would, moreover, only intensify the disputes that have been going on more or less for the last 28 years. Government on the whole consider that, as the present state of affairs has been brought about chiefly by the negligence of their own officers in not framing a proper record of rights at the time of Mr. Davies' settlement, the small sacrifice of revenue proposed by the Superintendent is not too much to pay for restoring matters as far as possible to their original condition, and the Superintendent's proposal may accordingly be sanctioned on the condition, to be reduced to writing in due legal form under the advice of the Legal Remembrancer, that in case of the breach of the conditions by any Bhágdár the Bhágdári tenure of the pati to which he belongs shall be dissolved and direct management by the Collector introduced. Any difficulty that may arise in carrying out these instructions should at once be reported for orders, and the Collector should be directed to assist the Superintendent in fixing once and for all the lands to be held by "Japti" cultivators with respect to which the proposed privileges are to be enjoyed.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,  
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 3491 OF 1902.

From

THE COLLECTOR OF BROACH;

To

THE DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

*Broach, 17th September 1902.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward Mr. Mehta's report, No. 115, dated the 3rd January 1901, on the Revision of the Jambusar Survey Settlement. The report reached me in March 1902, and was sent to the Mámlatdár of the Táluka for report on certain points. My reference and the Mámlatdár's report are annexed, as the latter officer has been several years in the Táluka and his report contains information which is wanting in that of the Assistant Superintendent of Survey.

2. Mr. Mehta's proposals involve a reduction in the assessment of Rs. 64,920 or about 16 per cent., only Rs. 5,205 of which are due to re-classification, while the rest results from general considerations and the application of the distance scale. This is a very liberal reduction. I do not, however, contest it, for I consider that it is better to have a perhaps unduly light assessment and stringent collection in normal times, than to have one which can with any show of reason be called so high as to justify leniency as a permanent principle of the system. It must be understood that however disinterested the intentions of Government may be, leniency will always be sold by the village officers, and when a market is thus opened, it is obvious that subject to such slight restraint as the supervision of superior officers may impose, the amount of leniency sold will depend primarily on the amount in demand and the price offered, and not on actual necessity. The loss to the State is thus enhanced, and the traffic between the villagers and their officers demoralises both parties. I use the word traffic advisedly, for in many of the cases that are constantly coming under my notice, I see no reason to suppose that there was any element of extortion. It has suited the villagers to pay so much per acre or per rupee for remissions or suspensions, and if they did not in the first instance suggest the bargain they entered into it with good will and content. To cure the unwholesome state of things which has come to prevail, it seems necessary that we should return to the old principle that the assessment is a tax to be paid as a matter of course in bad years as well as good, and that the burden of a very strict proof must be thrown on the shoulders of any who wish to be exceptions. These remarks I consider not out of place here, for they touch on an integral principle of the Survey Settlement, the maintenance of which will be the only justification for the great reduction of the assessments in this district.

3. Although I offer no objection to Mr. Mehta's reductions, I must add a few remarks to show that his report contains no adequate reasons in support of them.

4. Among the facts on which stress is always likely to be laid in estimating the effect of a past settlement is that of the increase or decrease of the unoccupied cultivable area, and in paragraph 8 of his report Mr. Mehta deals with this point. He gives the impression that during the current settlement up to the time he was writing the waste area had steadily increased from nothing to 13,500 acres; and in this matter contrasts Jambusar with all the rest of the Presidency. His presentation of the case is most fallacious. In the first year of the Survey Settlement (1875-76) the area of waste was 7,763 acres, and between that date and 1896-97 it was continually fluctuating, rising as high as 12,804 in 1889-90, and falling to 9,290 acres in 1895-96. In 1898-99, the last good year before the Revision report was written, the area of waste was 10,530 acres. The increase of waste, therefore, between the first and last normal years of the survey period is the difference between 7,763 and 10,530 or 2,767 acres

only, and even if this increase could be shown to be incontestably due to the incidence of the assessment, it would prove very little against it. In fact, however, there is no reason to suppose that the assessment has had anything to do with it. As the Mámílatdár shows in paragraph 2 of his report, the fluctuations of the assessed waste have been mainly connected with alterations of the Bhágdári tenure. With the constant dissolution of Bhágs which took place from time to time, the poorer lands were thrown up by the liberated sharers, and the increase in waste would be marked (though after all we are dealing throughout with a very small area only, at its largest 7 per cent. of the assessed area): then the area would decrease by absorption, to increase again with the next dissolution of Bhágs. The fact that after all fluctuations there remained a small net increase may be due merely to a decrease of population. Such a decrease among all the upper classes of Hindu cultivators, the Patidárs, Girássias and Bráhmans was going on in 1895 when I was here before, and is still in operation. It is apparently due to the restriction of marriage owing to the boundless extravagance demanded by social custom, and certainly has nothing to do with the revenue system. It will be observed that the villages of Kava, Kalak, Jantran and Nadiád, where the area of assessed waste is conspicuously large, are described by the Mámílatdár as having once had a thriving population of just these classes—Kanbis (or Pátidárs) and Rájputs, who have died out. Other classes who are mostly far less thrifty and skillful and who live under the same revenue system do not perish under it.

5. The remarks in paragraphs 13 and 14 of the Revision Report do not invite extended comment, for they have no particular point. It is true that Jambusar has no metalled roads, but this has no bearing on the question of a reduction of assessment, for it had none in 1875, and therefore the conditions of the old and new Settlements are in this respect identical. It is also correct that there is little traffic at the two ports; but the preference of the cultivator and middleman for export by rail over export by sea is no proof of any decline in their profits.

6. In paragraph 15 it is stated that in the past five years the rainfall had been unseasonable and defective. This was written in 1900. The figures for the five years preceding the famine were:—

1894	...	...	65 inches.
1895	...	...	23 "
1896	...	...	35 "
1897	...	...	27 "
1898	...	...	50 "

In the last season (1901) with a rainfall of 24 inches the Táluka produced crops which as I saw myself had a most luxuriant appearance. The rats ate away the growing produce and partly disappointed the husbandman of his hopes, but except perhaps in the worst parts of the Bara tract the rain was evidently enough to have given at least a fully normal crop. I am convinced that with 25 inches of rain seasonably distributed, the district generally can yield 12 anna crops. The quantity of rain therefore, which was received in Jambusar in the five years previous to the famine was not necessarily insufficient in any year, and in three out of the five was above the district average. It may have been unseasonable, but it was not defective, and the figures lend no support to the theory that there had been any steady deterioration of the monsoon previous to 1899-1900, or that there will be any continuance of failures.

7. In paragraph 20 Mr. Mehta deals with population. The figures he had to deal with showed that between 1874 and 1891 population had remained practically stationary. We do not know that there had been any actual decrease in numbers between 1891 and 1898; but if there had been, which I think possible from what I was constantly hearing in 1895 and 1896, it was due to social causes acting on particular classes. What Mr. Mehta means by a decrease of population owing to the unprofitable cultivation of water-logged lands I do not clearly understand. The area of culturable waste in that period was under 10,000 acres, or 5 per cent. of the assessed area, so that it is clear

that people were not throwing up their lands to any extent, and I fancy that a man would usually throw up his lands, and so at any rate escape the assessment, when he began to find that the land was killing him. I cannot discover either the point or the proof of the remark; while on the other hand, as paragraph 18 shows, considerable progress, wholly at the expense of Government, had been made in draining water-logged areas. The census of 1901 shows that the population of the Táluka has declined to 61,846. This of course is mainly due to the epidemics of cholera and fever which followed the famine, and by itself affords no ground for a reduction of the assessment. Government of course is likely to lose revenue from the temporary increase of waste, but there is no reason to suppose that the surviving cultivators are less able than before to pay the assessments on the land they retain.

8. Passing to paragraph 21 of the Report, I make no comments on the sale and mortgage values derived from registered deeds, because as I have pointed out in commenting on previous revision reports, we never knew what these figures really mean. Outright sales of land at its market value where the purchaser takes over no incumbrance are extremely rare. In the cases where Government is the purchaser the market value claimed and awarded is generally very high; in such cases the declarations of annual profit are usually surprising and in striking contrast to the statements made when the incidence of the assessment is in question. Mr. Mehta admits that the usual rent for land is twice the assessment, which in my view is conclusive proof by itself of the moderation of the latter. He adds that "of late years" the owners have not been able to realise even the survey assessment—a statement which he appears to have made as an inference from the dissolution of 13 Bhags, not from his own knowledge. It is no doubt true that since the famine and the large decrease in population, tenants have been hard to find and some landlords have been taking whatever rent they could get. But the dissolution of the 13 Bhags cannot afford any inference whatever as to what had been happening in "late years," for more than half of them were dissolved between 1881 and 1884, and all but three before 1890. As shown by the Mámílatdár, the causes for the dissolution of these Bhags were various; but the general reason for the tendency of Bhags to disappear is the disruptive effect of our survey system. A Bhag is a little Zemindári oasis in the midst of a ryotwári system, and in the varying circumstances which arise, Bhagdars and tenants in turn, no doubt, often turn longing eyes on the position of the free khátedár: the former when they feel the burden of their joint responsibility for an immense property, and the latter when they feel the burden of a landlord. Again the Bhag system affords much scope for evasion of the land tax, and the revenue officers are often compelled to put an end to it for that reason. For these reasons the disappearance of Bhags does not necessarily afford any inferences regarding the burden of the assessment; and as Mr. Mehta has made no distinct statement to the contrary, I may leave the matter here.

9. A reduction of Rs. 64,920 in the assessment involves a loss to Government of 19½ lákhs of revenue during the currency of the revised settlement, and I suppose that until late years so great a sacrifice would never have been accepted on such a string of loose and inconclusive statements as I have been criticising above. Against them I would set one broad fact as regards the annual produce of the Táluka which may be thought to have some importance. In the statement G drawn up by the Mámílatdár, the average net cropped area of the whole Táluka for the nine years between 1890 and 1898 is shown to be 153,219 acres, of which 68,182 acres were under cotton and 85,037 acres under other crops. The average net cropped area of Government villages may be taken according to Mr. Mehta's report (paragraph 8) at about 91,000 acres, and assuming the division of crops to be the same as for the whole area, the area under cotton may be taken at 40,000 acres; and if the average yield of an acre be taken at 8 maunds (which is moderate for this Táluka) and the average price of a maund Rs. 3-8-0 (giving Rs. 28 per acre), the annual gross yield of this area would be Rs. 11,20,000. There would remain 51,000 acres under other crops, and if the moderate estimate of Rs. 20 per acre be taken for this tract, the gross outturn would be Rs. 10,20,000. Added to the cotton this gives a total gross outturn of Rs. 21,40,000, of which the old assess-

ment of Rs. 4,10,000 was a little less than one-fifth, while the new assessment of Rs. 3,61,000 will be only one-sixth.

10. Assuming that the rates are to be reduced, there is no reason on the whole to object to Mr. Mehta's groupings. These no doubt represent with fair accuracy the inequalities in natural advantages of the different tracts. The only point which calls for special comment is perhaps the merging of the old group I consisting of the two Patis of Jambusar, the Jani and the Kalmi Patis, with the villages of the old group II, and the reduction of the old rate of Rs. 5-8-0 for these Patis to Rs. 4-12-0. In the ordinary course one expects land lying in the immediate neighbourhood of the Táluka market to bear a higher tax than land 10 or 15 miles away : but Mr. Mehta supports his action by reference to the dissolution of the Bhags "under the pressure of high assessment" and by treating Palej as the real market for Jambusar produce.

11. A reference to Mr. Beyts' account of these Bhags on page 46 of his report will show that they were an artificial creation by our own officers in 1837 to facilitate the collection of the revenue from the permanent occupants of the land and that the latter resisted from the first the attempts of the new Bhagdars to obtain rent in addition to the assessment. The struggle was still raging at the time of Mr. Beyts and continued till the Bhagdars finally succumbed, under the current settlement. It may be true (though the Mámlatdár thinks otherwise) that the latter found the assessment too high to make it worth their while to keep up the Bhags in the face of incessant opposition from the Jabti-Kheduts ; but this is not evidence that the assessment was more than the Jabti-Kheduts could have paid with ease had they been khatedárs with no landlords over them. The Mámlatdár declares that the condition of these people who are now responsible for the assessment, is not below that of other classes, and that the land in normal times lets at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times the assessment. This proves that although the assessment is relatively somewhat heavier than elsewhere (where the land lets at double the assessment), it is still not oppressive. There would therefore seem to be insufficient reason for the drastic reduction from Rs. 5-8-0 to Rs. 4-12-0. Mr. Mehta remarks that he has imposed Rs. 5-4-0 on the group round A'mod and puts a lower rate on Jambusar because it is further away from the Railway. He omits to notice that the ryot can get all his cotton ginned in Jambusar, and that even if he could not, the half dozen miles of bridged road by which Jambusar is further from Palej than A'mod make practically no difference in cost of carriage. To get an extra rupee or two per bhar of 1,016 lbs. the Jambusar ryot brings his cotton all the way into Broach. Moreover if this six miles is so important a factor in the assessment, how can Mr. Mehta defend his putting Kavi and Kareli at the extreme north-west and north-east of the Táluka, with no road between, in the same group with the two Patis ? I see no reason therefore why the Jambusar Patis should not be raised to Rs. 5-4-0 and put in a group by themselves.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. C. LOGAN,

Collector of Broach.

No. 879 of 1902.

Camp Nodhna, 11th March 1902.

Forwarded to the Mámílatdár of Jambusar for opinion as to the necessity for reducing the assessment of the táluka by nearly 16 per cent. to a figure below the settlement of 1849 (though prices have greatly risen in the interval) and for report on the following points :—

2. *Increase of assessed waste* (vide paragraph 8).—It is stated that the unoccupied assessed area has been continually increasing under the present Settlement till it reached about 13,500 acres in 1899. Appendix Q (1), however, shows 9,204 acres, which is less than the corresponding area in 1875. Half of this is in the villages of Group IV, and nearly half in that group is in the two villages of Kalak and Kava (see paragraph 34). It should be easy to ascertain what is the precise reason of all this land lying uncultivated in this group and in the two villages in particular, also whether this area was ever cultivated under the Settlements before that of 1875. It certainly was not under cultivation in that year, and the same remark applies to all the unoccupied areas in the other groups. The next largest item of such land is in Group I, and explanation should be given with regard to the two or three villages showing comparatively large areas. As regards the assessed waste generally the questions suggest themselves: Are these lands really unculturable, and if so why? If culturable are they not taken up because the assessment is too high, or because population is too small, or finally because the people find it more profitable to buy the grazing annually at trifling prices and use or sell the grass? Are all assessed waste numbers habitually sold for grazing and at about what average price per acre? Presumably the 3,500 acres said to have been thrown up since 1897 were thrown up in, or in consequence of, the famine. Is any tendency to take them up again yet visible? Where are they mostly situated?

3. *Sale value of land* (paragraph 21).—Registration and Court statistics are valueless on the point. Can the Mámílatdár say of his personal knowledge or ascertain by inquiry what are the prices given in *boná fide* sales in the best and worst parts of the táluka? What prices are claimed when Government acquires land? What was the ordinary rent obtained by sowcars for the best and worst lands before the famine? (see Appendix M). Had the dissolution of the 13 bhágs anything to do with rents?

4. *Distraints, &c.* (paragraph 24).—How far did notices and distraints before the famine arise from the troublesome character of part of the population rather than from any other cause? Where did the distraints mentioned in this paragraph chiefly take place and how far were they resorted to in the case of bohras and sowcars? Is there any reason to believe that these distraints were made on people who could not pay because the assessment was too high?

5. *Jambusar Patis* (paragraph 30).—Is there really any justification for reducing the assessment of this tract by some 4,000 rupees? Is it true that 1,195 acres are now unoccupied (Appendix Q<sup>w</sup> shows 544 acres which is less than the figure of 1875) and if so has this any bearing on the question of assessment? How did the high assessment force the Bhagdars to give up the tenure? What is the present condition of the Khatedars of the Patis? If they are in debt can this debt be traced in any case to the pressure of the assessment rather than to the ordinary cause valuable assets on which to borrow? What rents were obtained before the famine by those who sublet their lands?

6. Which part of the táluka is, in the Mámílatdár's opinion, most fairly assessed at present, and which part is most heavily mortgaged or has gone to sowcars?

7. What is the normal yield per acre of cotton (in maunds) in the best and worst soils? Can it be ascertained from the local gin owners and others what the total yield of cotton was in bhars in normal years preceding the famine? How many pounds are there in a Jambusar bhar and what is the ordinary price at the Jambusar gins?

8. Can any estimate be made of the total value in a normal year of the (A) kharif and (B) rabi crops of the táluka, counting cotton as rabi?

9. The Mámílatdár may take two months if necessary for a careful inquiry into all these points. His report should be submitted through the District Deputy Collector.

A. C. LOGAN,  
Collector, Broach.

Through the District Deputy Collector.

No. 838 of 1902.

Camp Anor, 15th March 1902.

Forwarded to the Mámílatdár of Jambusar for early compliance.

R. E. KANGA,  
District Deputy Collector.

*Copy of Mámílatdár's report No. 430, dated 23rd May 1902.*

Respectfully returned.

The Mámílatdár is humbly of opinion that the assessment of the táluka should not be reduced by so much as 16 per cent. to a figure below the settlement of 1849. Until the year of famine, with all its preceding bad seasons, namely, those of 1877, 1887 and 1897, &c., the táluka did not at any time appear to be specially ill off. In 1898 the people were apparently as well off as ever notwithstanding some of them were in arrears of revenue to Government; they celebrated marriages as usual, gave caste dinners as usual, kept carriages and bullocks and horses as usual and did every other thing as they did before. For, if their land yielded a meagre crop one year, it yielded an abundant one next year. It is true they are deeply indebted, but the reason lies not in high assessment. Let the assessment be reduced by almost any amount, and yet the majority of them will not be able to get out of their debts. It is the extravagance of the cultivator, born and bred in him by the fruitfulness of his land, that launches him into debt. There is a horde of sávkárs that thrive upon the rayat; their numbers seem to be comparatively larger here than elsewhere, and they deal exclusively in locally produced grain and cotton and in money-lending; and it is almost impossible to expect the rayat to improve with this parasite to live and thrive upon him. A good year yields about 20 lákhs rupees worth of cotton in the táluka; the cultivator then builds a good house, lavishly marries his children, buys good clothes and animals and otherwise wastes money; he also pays his old debts and incurs new ones. The remedy of all this lies not in the reduction of assessment, but in improving his knowledge and character and perhaps in alienating him from his friend, the sávkár. The unprecedented famine of 1899-1900—the knowledge of it—induces one to be lenient towards rayat; this might, however, be not in the standard of assessment but in the extent of remissions.

2. *Increase of assessed waste.*—It will be seen from Appendix O that the assessed waste was 2,149 acres in 1874-75, 7,763 acres in 1875-76, 9,621 acres in 1897-98 and 10,153 acres in 1898-99. Statement A, submitted herewith, will show that it rose to 14,153 acres in 1900-01. Both the appendix and the statement show that at the original survey, a large waste area was laid under assessment for the first time. (Please *vide* statement, paragraph 5, and paragraph 107 of Mr. Beyts' report No. 86, dated the 20th January 1876, and paragraph 8 of his report No. 314, dated the 24th February 1877). This area has remained almost unoccupied till now.

In 1874-75 the year before the introduction of the original survey, the unoccupied assessed area was only 2,149 acres, in 1875-76 on the introduction of the survey, it rose at once to 7,763 acres without any corresponding diminution



in the occupied area. As noticed above, this large increase appears to have been due to certain unassessed land being assessed at the survey settlement. It rose to 8,312 acres the next year, owing, no doubt to relinquishments consequent upon enhancement of assessment on individual holdings at the settlement. It declined a little during the next two years owing perhaps to light assessed lands having been taken up, but it again began to increase from 1879-80 till it reached to 12,052 acres in 1882-83. The large increases in 1881-82 and 1882-83 were due to the Bhágdári tenure having been dissolved, in the villages of Kora and Shambha in the former year and in the villages of Sindhav, Kansagar, Madafar and Panch Pipla in the latter year. The area again decreased the two next years owing to lands again having been taken up in these villages, and it again began to increase from 1885-86 till it rose to 12,804 acres in 1889-90—the result, again, of Bhágs having been dismembered in Jantran, in 1885-86 in Jambusar, Kalmi Pati and Kajampore in 1888-89 and in Chandpor Para in 1889-90. It began to decrease again from 1890-91 till it went down to 9,290 acres in 1895-96, the decrease being due to lands having been taken up for cultivation owing to (1) the excavation of new drainage channels in Jantran, Kora and other villages, and (2) the good crops of 1889-90 and 1890-91. From 1896-97 the unoccupied assessed area began to increase again till it reached 14,154 acres in 1900-01 owing to lands having been given up on account of insufficient rain and consequent bad seasons. [Appendix (1) shows in its column 7 the total area of assessed waste to be 9,622 acres “by former survey”; this, it may be noted, is not for the year 1875 but for the year 1897-98. Please see Appendix O and Statement A and the figures of assessed waste area in Kava, Kalak and Jantran, as given in Appendix O and Statement B].

Statement B shows the area of assessed waste in Kava, Kalak, Jantran and Nadiád villages of the fourth group of Mr. Mehta, during the last 30 years, and the gross receipts realised in them. It will be seen from the figures that the waste area has been continuously increasing all along in Kalak, and up to 1889-90, in the three other villages, where consequent upon the excavation of the drainage channels, it became less. In Kalak the land is, I believe, salt at a certain depth, and the scanty rainfalls do no good to such land. Besides, there is a great deal of rice land in the village, of which the greater portion has gone out of cultivation. The total rice area is 683 acres, assessed at Rs. 3,588, out of which 450 acres, assessed at Rs. 2,347, are now waste. The other three villages were more or less water-logged, and they improved after the drainage channels were dug. In Kava also, there is large area of waste rice land. The total rice land is 438 acres, assessed at Rs. 2,741, out of which 240 acres, assessed at Rs. 1,512, are waste now. The grazing fees, it will be seen, are only nominal, being much under an anna per acre on the average. Between the years 1891-92 and 1898-99 these fees were comparatively larger, but they never rose above two annas per acre.

I am of opinion that these large waste areas have more to do with the thinness of the population and the badness of the seasons than with the burden of the assessment. Vital statistics of the ante-survey period about these villages (as also others) are not available, but I feel pretty sure that from what the people say and from a look at the village sites and the ruined houses and other vestiges therein that Kava, Kalak, Jantran and Nadiád were once comparatively large and prosperous villages, with an industrious Kanbi, Rajputs and other superior classes of cultivators, and that they have lost a great deal of this population during the last 50 years. The result has been not only that more waste land did not come under cultivation, but that much land formerly occupied was given up owing to want of cultivators and consequent fall in the rents.

Statement C shows the population of the táluka as taken out from the Táluka Form No. 34 and other sources. Mr. Mehta remarks in paragraph 19 of his report “that these population figures are conflicting,” but as they are, they sufficiently indicate that the population has not during the last 30 years increased as it ought to have done in ordinary course. (Please see Statement C. 1).

The decrease in population in these four villages is due chiefly to one reason, namely, the paucity of wives amongst the Kanbis and Rajputs and other Hindu classes. As every family was anxious to marry its girls in a higher one, the boys

of the inferior families had to go without wives. To avoid this, various means were devised, all, however, resulting in no real good to the majority of the people. The chief of these means was to form "Ekdas" or unions of several villages, beyond which no marriages were to be contracted. This plan also has not succeeded, though it is still in vogue, for girls are given to the highest bidders within the unions. The rich only can thus afford to marry, or those only that have credit or recklessness enough to raise the necessary amount of money to purchase a wife. Numbers of people have thus to pass a single life, while those that secure wives under such trying circumstances are hardly more useful members of society, for their generative powers are paralyzed; their debts and their creditors allow them no peace of mind, and they are always labouring under anxiety and excitement of the head. Strange as this might appear, it has nevertheless struck me as a possible explanation of the fact. In Nadiád, the Patidárs have entirely disappeared now, and the village is an almost deserted one, being the resort of a few ruined and destitute cultivators from other villages. The large population of Patidárs, Kachhias and Barots in Jantran has now dwindled down, and the Musalmán Girássias, who owned large Inám lands therein but lived in the Baroda Territory on the rents of their wanta, have been obliged some years since to remove to Jantran and take to cultivation, for there were none to cultivate their lands there and pay them rent as during the past. The Kava Rajputs and Patidárs, as also those of Kalak have suffered in the same way. This thinness of population has naturally caused a decrease in the extent of the cultivated area, and any artificial stimulus given by lowering the assessment is hardly likely to lead to a real improvement. That the Patidárs and the Rajputs and others have ceased to multiply, while the Kolis and Vohras and other Musalmáns are increasing fast is a fact within the observation of every one.

Scanty rainfall and bad seasons have also a good deal to do with the large areas of assessed waste. The rainfall was insufficient in 1876-77, while the crops suffered considerably in the year 1886-87 on account of frost (Him). The rainfall was again insufficient in 1887-88, and as we all know, the year 1889-1900 was one of a severe famine. People say that insufficient and irregular rainfall breeds caterpillars and other insects which injure their crops; the kiari rice lands do not yield anything, bad neighbours (Kolis and Vohras, &c.) also prove a nuisance to the mild Kanbi and Kachhia; the deer roam about the country and babula and other growth increase apace and check cultivation. Thus lands are thrown up gradually year after year. If these reasons did not exist, I do not think that a rupee or so of assessment more or less per acre would affect the cultivators.

Statement D shows for the past several years the area of assessed waste in the villages of Chhidra, Bhadkodra and Dahri, as also the grazing fees realised in them. It will be seen that in the former two villages the area has almost remained stationary since the introduction of the original survey; while it once decreased in Dahri and again increased two years ago, the decrease being due to more gamagtia (Government) land having been taken up after the good seasons of 1889-90 and 1890-91 and the increase to the dismemberment of the Bhágs of the village. The grazing fees are merely nominal. The real cause of all this waste is again to be found in a thinness of population and in a sufficiency of other lands. People find it profitable here as elsewhere to buy the grazing right in the waste annually for a trifling value and use or in some cases sell the grass. Part of the Bhadkodra waste is adjacent to a salt khadi, and people do not take to it kindly.

The area thrown up in the taluka since 1897 is a large one, as will be seen from Statement A. It was in consequence of the repeated bad seasons following the year 1895-96 and in consequence of the famine of 1899-1900. Most of this area will be taken up again before long, with a couple of good years, notwithstanding the population has gone down. The tendency to take it up is most visible in Jambusar town, where a large area was cultivated on the "Eksali" tenure during the last two years as shown below:—

	1900-1901.			1901-1902.		
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.		
Kalmi Pati ... ..	158 8	889 4 0	266 12	1,487 4 0		
Jani Pati ... ..	671 28	3,916 6 0	908 22	5,291 6 0		

3. *Sale value of land.*—Throughout the táluka, excepting some of the Bára villages, the selling price of Government land varies from Rs. 50 to Rs. 125 per acre. In the north-east villages, where the population is thick and the soil rich, outright sales are rare, and when they take place, they fetch more than 100 rupees per acre. In several of the Bára villages land generally sells at from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50. The sales by Courts cannot be taken as a standard, for such sales almost always take place when the land has been heavily encumbered and cannot be called disposed of privately. I know of two instances of mortgages of lands in Kareli Talpad, which the mortgagees would be glad to convert into sales by paying something more if necessary; in one of these, 1 acre 20 gunthás of land fetched Rs. 350 and 3 acres 21 gunthás fetched Rs. 1,600, though these were rather exceptional cases.

The rent obtained is usually twice the assessment. In case of superior lands it often goes above twice the assessment, while in the case of inferior lands it sometimes falls to the assessment and a quarter.

The Bhág tenure was as shown below dissolved in 13 villages in the táluka during the pending settlement :—

Village.	Year.
1. Kora ... ..	1881-82.
2. Shambha ... ..	" "
3. Sindhav ... ..	1882-83.
4. Kansagar ... ..	" "
5. Madafar ... ..	" "
6. Panch Pipla ... ..	" "
7. Jantran ... ..	1883-84.
8. Jambusar Kalmi Pati ... ..	1888-89.
9. Kajampur ... ..	" "
10. Chandpor Bara ... ..	1889-90.
11. Jambusar Jani Pati ... ..	1899-1900.
12. Karmad ... ..	" "
13. Dahri ... ..	" "

In some of these, such as Kansagar, Panch Pipla, Madafar and Chandpor Bára, the cultivators were Musalmáns (other than Vohras), notorious for their indolence, extravagance, rascality and contumacy, and they took advantage of the Bhágdári tenure and did not pay their land revenue regularly. The tenure had therefore to be dissolved by Government. This step was rendered specially necessary on account of the bad seasons of the years 1877 and 1878 (and of 1887 in the case of Chandpor).

It will appear from Statement E that after the dissolution of the tenure the waste area in Madafar has rather decreased, which is a result due to a comparatively large population and to better years, and it has not been adversely affected in Kansagar, a result due to the Vohras of the neighbouring village of Bhadkodra cultivating the lands. It will also be seen that though the population of Panch Pipla has almost entirely disappeared (and the surrounding villages have a thin population and extensive lands), the waste has not increased very appreciably in that village, being about 2 acres before the dissolution of the Bhágs and 59 acres by the Revision Survey. The population of Panch Pipla was 57 according to the Census of 1881 and 41 according to that of 1891; it was probably more than 57 according to the Census of 1872, while it is *nil* now. In Chandpor Bára the waste increased from 3 acres to 425 acres on the dissolution of the Bhágs; it finally came down to 210 acres, which is hardly to be wondered at if we take into consideration the indolence and extravagance of the Musalmán cultivators of the village and their small number.

Kora, Shambha and Jantran were water-logged villages, in which the crops always suffered even when the rainfall was not heavy. The population had also become thin and the Bhágdárs became unable to pay up their land revenue. The Koli residents of Shambha and the Rajputs and Musalmáns and others of Kora were rather bad cultivators, inferior in skill and industry, and they, as well as the cultivators of Jantran, were all deeply involved in debt on account of their social expenses, their ignorance and their past prosperity which had taught them extravagance. They then went into arrears, particularly on account of the bad seasons of 1877 and 1878, and Government thought it necessary to dissolve

their Bhág tenure. Their arrears were written off and they then threw up those of their lands that did not yield them a good profit or that they did not require for their maintenance. I do not look upon the waste lands of any of these three villages as of a particularly inferior quality.

The miscellaneous population of Sindhav does not make good cultivators, and some of its lands being adjacent to a salt khadi, is inferior.

The Bhágs of the two Patis of Jambusar, of Kajampor and of Karmad and Dahri were dissolved by Government at the desire of the Bhágdárs. The case of Jambusar is a peculiar one. Kajampor was and is a water-logged village with a population of Kolis, &c., while as regards Karmad, the Pátidárs are very good cultivators, but their social expenses had ruined them. Dahri is a Koli village, whereas in Karmad the Bhágdárs felt the difficulties brought on by the bad seasons following the year 1895-96 and they had to ask for a dissolution of the tenure. It will be seen that in Karmad the waste area has not increased after the dissolution of the Bhágdári tenure.

In the two Patis of Jambusar the Bhágdári tenure had to be dissolved, because the Bhágdárs had waxed fat on the tenants whom they persecuted and did not treat well; the latter therefore in their turn did not give the Bhágdárs their rent when the bad years came. The dissolution of the tenure had, in my opinion, had nothing to do with the land or its assessment. In the Kalmi Pati the Bhágdárs were humbled after the bad years of 1887 and 1888, while in the Jani Pati they were forced to submit to the tenants after the bad seasons following the year 1895-96, for I look upon the dissolution of the tenure as nothing but a succumbing to the tenants. I feel certain that all the new waste in these two Patis will be taken up greedily by the tenants as soon as the famine conditions disappear. The area of assessed waste was 243 acres in the Kalmi Pati in 1888-89, the year before the dissolution of the Bhágdári tenure; it became 660 acres on the dissolution of the Bhágs; then it gradually went down to 390 acres during the next seven years.

I am of opinion that the dissolution of the Bhágs has generally nothing to do with the assessment. It is the extravagance of the cultivator himself, bred by prosperity that lays him low before a couple of bad seasons like those of 1876 and 1877 or 1887 and 1888. In some villages, such as Kansagar, Jantran, the Patis of Jambusar, Dahri and others, the Bhágs were very large—much too large—for a single Bhágdár to cultivate by himself; if he was a good husbandman or if he could look well after his affairs, he grew rich in a few years; if otherwise, he was involved hopelessly in debt and difficulties. Most of the class, however, came in the latter category and were unable to stand a single bad season; they could not throw up a portion of their lands even though they did not or could not cultivate it with any good margin of profit; neither could they sell it; Government were also hopeless, for they could not ease them of any portion of their burden by forfeiting the superfluous or inferior land. The tenants who were not treated well and looked down upon, felt no pride or interest in the land and did not toil hard to improve it, being mere tenants at the will of the Bhágdárs. Such tenants did not prosper in most cases and were naturally unable to pay their rent or would not pay it when they had any possible excuse such as of a bad season. Thus the Bhágs had to be dissolved by Government either of their own accord or at the request of the Bhágdárs. In the year of the dissolution and for another year or so, the lands thrown up remained waste, especially if that year or the preceding ones were not favourable, but otherwise the waste was generally taken up, the old tenants being mostly in a hurry to take up the lands in their former occupation. With a little increase in population and with a few good years, the waste lands in most of these villages will be taken up for cultivation; but some of the waste though not set apart for cattle grazing is looked upon as such by the people, who would not take it up themselves and would not allow others also to do it, and they use it for grazing purposes for a trifling value. There will also be other waste which will not be brought under cultivation as being over and above the wants of the people or as being of inferior soil.

4. *Distrains, &c.*—The notices and distrains referred to in Mr. Mehta's paragraph 24 are those of the three years preceding the famine. There is no

exact record to show amongst what classes of people they were resorted to, but it is certain that they were due to the indifferent years, to the ignorance and indebtedness of the rayats and to the cunning and contumacy of the *sávkárs* and others; the rayats allow their crops to be taken away by the *sávkárs* and their other creditors either as rent for mortgaged lands or as interest for their other debts. The *sávkárs* and other mortgagees almost always kept in the background and did not pay the land revenue due from them, and, as said above, they cheated their debtors out of their means, from which the latter could have otherwise paid their dues to Government. The cultivators had also their marriage and other expenses all the same even in the indifferent years. They therefore ran into arrears and the notices, &c., were rendered necessary. Some of the Musalmán cultivators in Nadiád, Chandpor, Madafar, Kansagar and other villages were habitual defaulters; they were irregular in their payment in the best of years; the Bhágdári tenure also had something to do with it; the people of the *táluka* had also learned that all that they had to do after an indifferent year was to withstand notices and distrains and manage to allow the year to pass over and their arrears would be written off by Government. This had been their experience on more occasions than one during the past. I believe the notices were chiefly amongst the Musalmán cultivators of the above-mentioned villages and amongst the Koli cultivators of the Bára villages between Tankári and Jambusar.

There is no reason to believe that these coercive measures were made on people who could not pay because the assessment was too high.

5. *Jambusar Patis*.—The Bhágdári tenure in these Patis had died a natural death and it has nothing to do with the assessment question.

In the first place the Bhágs were too large to be managed by single Bhágdárs, and the Bhágdárs were also often incompetent or extravagant persons. Three of the Bhágdárs are still well-to-do, two others went somewhat into debt, one because he tried to build an almost palatial residence and there were family dissensions, and the other because he built several houses and speculated in silver; two more Bráhmíns thought it wisest to keep by their cash in a bad season and let the Bhágs go to pieces, for they were childless; while three or four others mismanaged the property and fell into debt. They did not treat their tenants well in good years and the tenants were consequently not well disposed towards them. In a bad year some of the tenants were really unable to pay their rent and others pretended to be unable to do so, while the Bhágdárs having the means to pay could be coerced into payment. The Bhágdárs therefore wanted to keep the best of their lands and throw up the rest and they accordingly asked for a dissolution of the tenure. The best land did not always mean the best soil but the best paying, that is to say, having the best tenant or a tenant of means or a tenant who was regular in the payment of his rent; this generally meant a Kanbi or a Kachhia tenant. The tenure being dismembered, a lot of lands has been relinquished by the Bhágdárs and it is pretty certain that the tenants would come forward and take it up on their own responsibility after the famine conditions will disappear.

There is another reason also why these Bhágdárs failed. The agricultural population of Jambusar Town consists of five classes, namely, (1) the Kanbis, (2) the Kachhias, (3) the Kolis, (4) the Vohras and (5) the other Musalmáns. Out of these, the first two are very mild; they do not thrive where they have any of the other three as cultivating neighbours, because the latter steal and injure their crops and do other mischief. The latter three, particularly the Kolis and the Musalmáns, also do not thrive themselves, because they are indolent and extravagant and inferior in skill and application and they make bad tenants. These circumstances therefore contributed not a little to the ruin of the Bhágdárs.

The present condition of the Khátedárs of these Patis is not inferior as compared to the Khátedárs of the rest of the *táluka* villages. They are in debt: their debt, however, is not due to the pressure of assessment but to the ordinary reasons. The rents obtained before the famine averaged about one and half times the assessment or a little more. The accompanying Statement E 1 shows the

extent of assessed waste in Jambusar Town during the last 30 years. The area, which has come to 2,200 acres for the year 1901-02, is due to famine conditions, and it will go down to nearly its one-fourth before long. It may be noticed that there is a very large proportion of Inám land in the Jambusar Patis and it is as under :—

			Government land (Acres).	Inám land (Acres).
Jani Pati	...	...	2,880	1,850
Kalmi Pati	...	...	2,242	1,329
			<u>5,122</u>	<u>3,179</u>
			8,301	

6. The nine villages constituting Mr. Beyts' fourth group are the most fairly assessed ones in the *táluka*. They are the extreme villages of the much decried Bara portion of the *táluka*. Mr. Beyts says in paragraph 95 of his report (page 54 of the compilation), "these villages although inferior in appearance to those in the Kanam are by no manner of means wanting in fertility and are certainly far superior to the Bara villages of Vágna." Mr. Beyts has also remarked in paragraph 8 of his report "that the south-west corner, called the Bara, is distinguished by a considerable tract of fertile black soil." These villages were, however, put by him in his last group. Nada, Málpore, Kapuria, Devla and Bhadkodra are considered as those of the few most fertile and well-to-do villages in the *táluka*, and the Thákors of A'mod and Kerwáda are said to look upon their Wantas in these villages as amongst their best.

The Vohras of Islámpur cultivate the lands of Sarfarajpor with great success, and those of Bhadkodra, the lands of Kansagar. Sindhav is not a bad village in point of its soil generally speaking; all these villages are as good as Islámpur which was placed by Mr. Beyts in his third group. Asarsa is the only wretched village in this tract, which might well change places with Vadála in Mr. Mehta's grouping.

The part most heavily mortgaged or gone to the *sávkárs* is the Bara tract with a Koli population situated between Jambusar and Tankari and the villages of Umra, Koteshvar and Rampor, which being near to Jambusar, are easily overrun by the *sávkárs*.

7. The normal yield per acre of cotton is 12 maunds in the best and 3 maunds in the worst soil. The accompanying Statement F shows the annual yield of cotton in the *táluka* during the 11 years preceding the famine and the area under it during those years; the former ascertained from the local gin owners' books and the latter from the Mámlatdár's records. About one-sixteenth of the cotton ginned came from the Baroda villages adjoining the *táluka*, while at least one-fourth of the yield of the *táluka* went either to Pálej and Broach by the road or to Bhávnagar and Cambay by the sea, several of the cultivators doing it either to obtain a higher price or to secure a profit equal to their cart-hire, and others in order to evade the payment of land revenue due to Government. Taking the average of these years, the annual yield of cotton amounts to 15,080 bhars, which calculated at the rate of Rs. 80 per bhar (the average price during those years) means Rs. 12,06,400. The statement does not over-estimate the yield, for I have been unable to obtain information about one of the ginning factories in Jambusar. The owner says he kept no accounts, but is sure that he never ginned more than 1,000 bhars in any year and that his factory did not work at all after 1895-96 and before that worked but rarely.

8. The accompanying Statement G shows the area under various crops in the *táluka*.

(Signed) GOPALJI G.,  
Mámlatdár.

## STATEMENT A.

Statement showing details of Occupied and Unoccupied Lands, &amp;c., Taluka Jambusar.

Years.	OCCUPIED LANDS.		UNOCCUPIED LANDS.		LANDS RELINQUISHED.		LANDS TAKEN UP FOR CULTIVATION.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
1875-76	93,129 32	4,21,830 14 0	7,768 28	23,354 2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876-77	92,493 3	4,95,116 4 2	8,311 36	25,527 14	976 27	3,731 4	43 21	149 14
1877-78	92,591 28	4,95,239 3 2	8,239 11	25,026 8	124 18	553 6	184 0	591 10
1878-79	94,633 19	4,95,382 15 2	8,196 21	24,871 14	180 33	410 6	157 26	515 0
1879-80	92,124 2	4,94,683 7 2	8,699 9	26,574 6	349 21	1,215 6	69 5	267 4
1880-81	92,129 37	4,94,637 2 2	8,694 2	26,606 4	106 33	370 2	106 24	330 2
1881-82	90,753 38	4,89,318 10 2	10,079 33	31,956 0	297 15	1,166 6	63 31	277 14
1882-83	88,806 5	4,82,309 10 2	12,051 36	39,051 10	720 4	3,044 8	492 12	1,892 2
1883-84	90,016 36	4,85,885 15 2	10,847 15	35,409 8	423 33	1,709 10	1,644 20	6,135 10
1884-85	90,289 25	4,86,719 13 2	10,579 13	34,601 10	123 23	548 2	494 16	1,721 8
1885-86	90,304 7	4,86,333 11 2	10,654 18	35,094 4	199 35	827 6	403 13	1,292 12
1886-87	90,171 18	4,86,571 5 2	10,368 35	35,968 0	377 19	1,045 4	272 4	971 0
1887-88	89,146 4	4,81,551 3 2	11,925 2	40,169 4	467 37	1,834 8	25 13	85 6
1888-89	88,599 16	4,79,382 6 2	12,493 33	42,438 8	606 31	2,506 14	470 22	1,726 6
1889-90	88,351 36	4,77,673 13 2	12,803 29	44,466 12	692 11	3,767 6	1,042 2	3,955 0
1890-91	89,343 37	4,81,235 11 2	11,815 36	40,937 12	31 27	123 14	1,004 13	3,694 12
1891-92	90,110 2	4,84,086 2 2	11,091 2	38,122 6	101 16	313 10	784 0	2,958 2
1892-93	91,049 33	4,87,499 7 2	10,336 33	35,094 10	38 3	135 2	772 32	3,059 0
1893-94	91,913 22	4,90,737 9 2	9,363 23	31,566 4	2 22	14 0	871 25	3,260 14
1894-95	91,935 12	4,90,815 5 2	9,316 2	31,419 2	26 4	127 8	49 9	228 2
1895-96	91,914 8	4,90,672 12 2	9,290 27	31,405 14	43 1	239 4	33 34	80 0
1896-97	91,705 23	4,89,766 10 2	9,504 25	32,309 8	218 15	839 12	14 13	52 6
1897-98	91,593 23	4,89,317 1 2	9,620 25	32,772 14	214 8	881 14	118 9	424 0
1898-99	91,085 19	4,87,226 4 2	10,153 4	34,930 0	477 35	1,137 6	28 27	87 3
1899-1900	90,362 13	4,84,085 9 2	10,901 24	38,123 2	949 37	3,971 10	27 26	106 12
1900-1901	87,229 20	4,69,616 9 2	14,153 38	53,988 8	2,187 15	9,806 9	.....	.....

(Signed) GOPALJI G.,  
Mámlátdár, Jambusar.

## STATEMENT B.

Statement showing the area of Assessed Waste, &c., in Kava and three other Villages of Group IV of the Revision Survey in the Jambusar Taluka.

Years.	KAVA.		KALAK.		JANTRAN.		NADIA'D.	
	Area.	Grazing fees.	Area.	Grazing fees.	Area.	Grazing fees.	Area.	Grazing fees.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
1871-72 to 1874-75.	47	...	80	...	26	...	52	...
1875-76	210	5	482	322	865	33	80	14
1876-77	770	5	524	42	871	54	84	15
1877-78	781	...	545	18	871	4	80	...
1878-79	792	...	521	50	871	20	82	15
1879-80	824	3	595	36	871	13	92	11
1880-81	857	3	608	25	871	13	92	11
1881-82	892	3	643	51	877	12	110	11
1882-83	1,156	3	823	41	877	13	216	11
1883-84	1,208	3	854	151	1,116	13	341	11
1884-85	1,122	7	860	35	1,127	14	328	12
1885-86	1,136	31	847	8	1,347	14	382	11
1886-87	1,180	5	890	9	1,476	14	450	11
1887-88	1,557	6	948	8	1,744	24	503	63
1888-89	1,366	6	976	...	1,955	14	547	11
1889-90	1,456	5	992	9	1,402	14	738	12
1890-91	1,228	6	991	9	1,394	14	597	12
1891-92	1,028	85	994	10	1,133	40	558	12
1892-93	987	165	994	41	1,086	40	543	25
1893-94	979	200	994	41	923	36	510	76
1894-95	992	200	999	41	919	36	510	40
1895-96	1,019	162	999	41	897	34	510	40
1896-97	1,101	150	999	41	986	36	510	40
1897-98	1,080	115	1,029	43	1,046	36	518	44
1898-99	1,054	117	1,082	43	1,178	36	536	44
1899-1900	1,168	...	1,098	...	1,589	...	542	...
1900-1901	1,527	28	1,165	23	1,734	20	579	...
1901-1902	1,567	29	1,251	23	1,734	20	708	8

(Signed) GOPALJI G.,  
Mámlatdár, Jambusar.



## STATEMENT C.

*Population of the taluka according to Taluka Form No. 34.*

Year.				Population.	Remarks.
1851	...	...	...	73,572	
1869-70	...	...	...	77,711	
1870-71	...	...	...	80,581	
1871-72	...	...	...	81,169	
1872-73	...	...	...	93,249	Census figures of 1872.
1873-74	...	...	...	81,706	Figures found from a taluka Miscellaneous Patrak.
1874-75	...	...	...	81,364	Mr. Mehta's report, para. 20.
1875-76	...	...	...	83,070	
1876-77	...	...	...	82,297	
1877-78	...	...	...	80,019	
1878-79	...	...	...	.....	
1879-80	...	...	...	73,776	
1880-81	...	...	...	73,639	77,772 Census figures of 1881.
1881-82	...	...	...	73,356	
1882-83	...	...	...	74,072	
1883-84	...	...	...	76,315	
1884-85	...	...	...	77,155	
1885-86	...	...	...	76,436	
1886-87	...	...	...	79,124	
1887-88	...	...	...	79,247	
1888-89	...	...	...	77,375	
1889-90	...	...	...	77,880	
1890-91	...	...	...	78,162	
1891-92	...	...	...	79,476	
1892-93	...	...	...	82,396	81,362 Census figures of 1891.
1893-94	...	...	...	.....	
1894-95	...	...	...	.....	
1895-96	...	...	...	.....	
1896-97	...	...	...	.....	
1897-98	...	...	...	.....	
1898-99	...	...	...	.....	
1899-1900	...	...	...	.....	
1900-1901	...	...	...	61,843	Census figures of 1901.

*Note.*—There was an epidemic in 1873 and 1878.

## STATEMENT C-I.

Statement showing Population of the villages of the Jambusar Taluka.

No.	Name of Village	Population according to the Census of			Remarks.
		1881.	1891.	1901.	
1	Kanva ... ..	2,330	2,821	2,375	
2	Piludra ... ..	1,179	1,599	1,283	
3	Kareli ... ..	716	1,171	1,102	
4	Vante Kareli ... ..	1,422	1,203	1,028	
5	Vedach ... ..	2,892	3,290	2,666	
6	Dabha ... ..	1,347	1,405	867	
7	Gajera ... ..	3,499	4,125	3,464	
8	Bojadra ... ..	576	604	384	
9	Jafarpara ... ..	622	164	98	
10	Vehelam ... ..	424	415	295	
11	Uchhad ... ..	1,367	1,369	1,035	
12	Vavli ... ..	791	758	613	
13	Hankhi ... ..	867	1,401	1,000	
14	Tugrelpor ... ..	290	360	198	
15	Umra ... ..	447	588	320	
16	Nobar ... ..	1,102	1,097	811	
17	Uber ... ..	2,252	2,270	1,711	
18	Nodhna ... ..	678	1,281	820	{
19	Valipor ... ..	637		205	
20	Sarod ... ..	3,660	3,723	2,719	
21	Samoj ... ..	902	866	563	
22	Nahar ... ..	848	814	576	
23	Kavli ... ..	727	799	532	
24	Kora... ..	853	679	366	
25	Tundaj ... ..	1,024	1,045	861	
26	Jantran ... ..	1,214	1,416	816	
27	Runad ... ..	743	949	640	
28	Auranghore Timbi ... ..	371	44	38	
29	Fakarpor Thanava ... ..	190	239	161	
30	Vadadla ... ..	569	620	491	
31	Sambha ... ..	265	235	172	
32	Panchakda ... ..	298	331	229	
33	Dahri ... ..	353	455	364	
34	Chhidra ... ..	535	1,078	888	
35	Zamdi ... ..	742	722	537	
36	Bhadkodra ... ..	861	1,008	932	
37	Mabhore ... ..	1,441	1,289	1,092	
38	Sindhav ... ..	462	650	259	
39	Kansagar ... ..	353	253	109	{
40	Sarframpur ... ..		147	67	
41	Devla ... ..	1,575	1,816	1,448	
42	Nada ... ..	1,032	1,165	845	
43	Kapuria ... ..	365	521	184	
44	Asarsa ... ..	288	297	219	
45	Islampor ... ..	317	400	408	
46	Tankari ... ..	2,099	2,006	1,425	
47	Asanvad ... ..	228	190	145	{
48	Bakarpor Timbi ... ..		22	11	
49	Sigarna ... ..	247	260	145	{
50	Panchpipla ... ..	57	41		
51	Vad ... ..	125	235	175	
52	Madafar ... ..	514	522	290	
53	Kava ... ..	858	984	565	
54	Nadiad ... ..	205	324	98	
55	Vanseta ... ..	279	242	187	
56	Dolia ... ..	608	448	320	{
57	Sardarpor ... ..		167	79	
58	Chandpore Bahara ... ..	109	99	90	
59	Kalak ... ..	833	703	487	

## STATEMENT C-I—continued.

No.	Name of Village.	Population according to the Census of			Remarks.
		1881.	1891.	1901.	
60	Sigam ... ..	1,099	1,813	1,285	
61	Moradpore ... ..	211	282	221	
62	Kimój ... ..	624	570	478	
63	Shabpor Shangadi ... ..	106	62	41	
64	Dildostpor ... ..	253	322	238	
65	Dehegam ... ..	1,199	2,001	1,323	
66	Hamadpore Kantharia ... ..	139	145	100	
67	Gulal ... ..	881	106	80	
68	Kangam ... ..	985	1,108	864	
69	Mahmadpore Kamboi ... ..	225	228	152	
70	Kavi Musalman Pati ... ..	3,901	1,772	1,648	
71	Kavi Hindu Pati ... ..		2,246	1,121	
72	Amanpore Motapara ... ..	523	779	573	
73	Amanpore Nanapara ... ..	595	275	155	
74	Bhodar ... ..	506	561	368	
75	Rampor ... ..	273	250	150	
76	Karmad ... ..	861	845	603	
77	Mirjapore ... ..	309	290	152	
78	Limaj ... ..	278	240	505	
79	Khanpore Deh ... ..	1,033	1,041	745	
80	Dostpor ... ..	430	277	244	
81	Kajempor ... ..		121	78	
82	Magnad ... ..	1,276	1,272	1,033	
83	Ishanpor ... ..	471	...	...	Population of 1891 has been included in the village of Chhidra.
84	Chandpor Marva ... ..	577	...	...	Population of 1891 has been included in the village of Shigam.
85	Khanpor Kavi ... ..	...	...	...	The population has been included in the village of Kavi.
86	Jambusar Jani Pati ... ..	11,479	12,072	10,101	
87	Jambusar Kulmi Pati ... ..				

(Signed) GOPALJI G.,  
Mámlatdár, Jambusar.

## STATEMENT D.

Statement showing Area of assessed Waste in villages of group III,  
Taluka Jambusar.

Years.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.					
	Chhidra.		Bhadkodra.		Dahri.	
	Area.	Grazing fees.	Area.	Grazing fees.	Area.	Grazing fees.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
1871-72 to 1874-75	52	7	151	19	...	...
1875-76	455	7	357	20	352	6
1880-81	457	5	393	22	357	6
1885-86	510	6	389	14	362	7
1890-91	497	8	386	15	362	6
1895-96	496	42	399	55	159	8
1896-97	496	42	399	55	159	8
1897-98	496	42	399	45	159	8
1898-99	496	42	399	45	165	8
1899-1900	496	...	399	...	171	...
1900-01	496	25	407	22	460	4
1901-02	559	22	399	16	479	4

## STATEMENT E.

Statement showing details of Waste Lands in the 13 Villages of the Jambusar Taluka  
in which the Bhagdari tenure was dissolved during the term of the Original Survey.

No.	Name of Village.	Year of dissolution of Bhag tenure.	AREA IN ACRES OF ASSESSED WASTE IN			
			The year before the dissolution.	Year of dissolution.	Year after dissolution.	1897-98.
1	Kora...	1881-82	251	721	610	239
2	Shambha	.....	40	409	433	301
3	Sindhav	1882-83	...	426	150	114
4	Kansagar	.....	40	410	40	37
5	Madafor	.....	203	718	231	96
6	Panchpipla	.....	1	114	121	80
7	Jantran	1883-84	877	1,116	1,127	1,046
8	Jambusar Kulmi Pati	1888-89	243	660	608	391
9	Kajampore	.....	67	124	137	62
10	Chandhore Bahara	1889-90	23	425	425	210
11	Jambusar Jani Pati	1899-1900	157	159	1,187	158
12	Karmad	.....	62	63	81	62
13	Dahari	.....	165	171	460	159

## STATEMENT E-I.

Statement showing area of assessed waste lands in Jambusar Town.

Years.	Jambusar Jani Pati.		Jambusar Kalmi Pati.	
	Area.	Grazing fees.	Area.	Grazing fees.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
1871-72 ... ..	52	5	62	19
1872-73 ... ..	49	5	62	19
1873-74 ... ..	49	4	62	18
1874-75 ... ..	49	4	62	15
1875-76 ... ..	157	4	237	17
1876-77 ... ..	157	4	239	18
1877-78 ... ..	157	.....	238	.....
1878-79 ... ..	157	6	238	14
1879-80 ... ..	160	10	238	8
1880-81 ... ..	161	9	239	10
1881-82 ... ..	164	10	248	10
1882-83 ... ..	165	8	250	21
1883-84 ... ..	166	9	254	26
1884-85 ... ..	164	12	249	48
1885-86 ... ..	160	9	236	38
1886-87 ... ..	157	9	232	26
1887-88 ... ..	162	9	233	25
1888-89* ... ..	176	.....	243	20
1889-90 ... ..	181	8	660	55
1890-91 ... ..	180	9	608	165
1891-92 ... ..	167	16	547	113
1892-93 ... ..	166	32	498	384
1893-94 ... ..	159	39	392	168
1894-95 ... ..	159	39	392	170
1895-96 ... ..	159	39	392	174
1896-97 ... ..	159	35	390	155
1897-98 ... ..	157	28	390	147
1898-99 ... ..	157	25	400	147
1899-1900† ... ..	159	.....	465	.....
1900-1901 ... ..	1,187	5	675	10
1901-1902 ... ..	1,371	20	834	17

\* Bhāg tenure dissolved in Kunbi Pattā.

† Do. do. Jani Pattā.

(Signed) GOPALJI G.,  
Māmlatdār, Jambusar.

STATEMENT F.

Comparative Statement of area under Cotton and the quantity of Cotton ginned in the Factories at Jambusar during the last 11 years.

Native year (Samvat).	Christian year.	Area (in acres) under cotton.	Quantity (in Bhárs) of cotton ginned in Jambusar.	Quantity (in Bhárs) of cotton that came from the Baroda villages.	Remainder (column 4 — column 5).	Quantity (in Bhárs) of cotton that went to Paly, &c.	Total yield of cotton (column 6 + column 7).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1945 ... ..	1888-89 ...	66,451	6,894	481	6,463	1,724	8,187	Annual yield, 15,080 Bhárs. Price per Bhár, + 80 Rupees.  12,06,400 Rupees. A Bhár = 24 maunds. A Maund = 40 seers. A Seer = 40 tolás.
1946 ... ..	1889-90 ...	69,778	13,585	849	12,736	3,396	16,132	
1947 ... ..	1890-91 ...	88,964	16,555	1,033	15,522	4,139	19,661	
1948 ... ..	1891-92 ...	72,275	16,326	1,020	15,306	4,082	19,388	
1949 ... ..	1892-93 ...	54,472	15,793	987	14,806	3,948	18,754	
1950 ... ..	1893-94 ...	86,056	17,531	1,096	16,435	4,383	20,818	
1951 ... ..	1894-95 ...	47,768	10,239	640	9,599	2,560	12,159	
1952 ... ..	1895-96 ...	87,787	13,916	870	13,046	3,480	16,526	
1953 ... ..	1896-97 ...	55,249	11,613	726	10,887	2,903	13,790	
1954 ... ..	1897-98 ...	73,137	10,821	676	10,145	2,705	12,850	
1955 ... ..	1898-99 ...	47,939	6,412	401	6,011	1,603	7,614	
	Total ...	749,871	139,685	8,729	130,956	34,923	165,879	
	Average of 11 years ...	68,170	12,698	793	11,905	3,175	15,080	

(Signed) GOPALJI G.,  
Mámlatdár, Jambusar.

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STATEMENT G.

Statement showing area under each crop, Táluka Jambusar.

Year.	Jowári.	Bájrí.	Rice or Puddy.	Wheat.	Kodra.	Miscellaneous crops such as gram, chilies, castor-oil seed, &c.	Scsams.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Gross area cropped.	Deduct area cropped more than once.	Remainder net area cropped.	Add current fallows.	Total (columns 13 and 14).	Unoccupied cultivable assessed land.	Uncultivable land.	Total land.	Land relinquished.	Land taken up by kabhá-yats.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.
1890-91 ...	13,246 23	14,998 10	5,402 34	11,241 28	4,733 25	13,094 16	1,561 11	700 30	88,864 22	154,123 20	62 37	154,040 32	6,319 32	160,860 24	11,815 36	72,678 4	245,254 24	32 11	1,004 13
1891-92 ...	18,296 20	9,448 8	5,599 83	29,080 32	5,361 8	13,146 10	2,239 12	683 5	72,275 21	156,170 29	51 32	156,118 37	5,460 33	161,579 30	11,691 2	72,583 27	245,254 19	101 16	784 0
1892-93 ...	19,757 18	13,675 25	6,752 3	34,907 22	7,073 10	16,693 8	1,786 9	898 27	54,472 39	155,916 1	478 34	155,437 7	6,894 39	162,332 6	10,336 33	72,614 2	245,263 1	88 3	772 32
1893-94 ...	19,723 20	9,049 0	2,848 13	16,017 11	5,271 16	12,090 35	2,048 14	600 3	86,056 1	155,804 83	123 28	155,676 5	7,510 32	163,186 37	9,363 23	72,755 5	245,305 25	3 6	671 25
1894-95 ...	29,718 39	7,334 23	7,683 24	43,683 8	5,067 6	12,810 8	1,668 4	1,083 7	47,768 20	156,862 19	2,196 5	154,666 14	6,545 8	163,211 22	9,296 18	72,799 17	245,307 17	26 4	49 9
1895-96 ...	20,979 28	7,447 4	7,400 11	7,632 23	5,517 23	10,150 32	1,471 30	975 37	87,737 9	149,393 10	81 5	149,312 5	13,883 39	163,196 4	9,262 36	72,855 6	245,314 6	43 1	33 34
1896-97 ...	40,371 28	7,062 19	6,822 2	14,817 29	6,317 18	11,781 27	3,241 9	981 7	55,249 25	147,565 2	46 4	147,519 39	15,375 22	162,895 20	9,476 34	72,941 32	245,314 6	218 15	14 13
1897-98 ...	27,344 16	9,457 33	5,243 22	15,755 12	6,616 10	12,078 2	1,263 23	737 5	73,187 33	151,633 86	112 30	151,521 6	11,264 25	162,785 31	9,569 34	72,935 21	245,314 6	214 9	118 9
1898-99 ...	38,980 37	8,872 8	6,551 12	21,530 39	7,745 25	14,104 23	2,429 23	642 28	47,939 3	148,746 38	67 7	148,679 31	13,576 1	162,255 32	10,122 35	72,934 31	245,313 19	477 35	28 27
Total ...	228,469 37	88,205 10	54,308 34	196,667 7	53,693 21	110,079 1	17,759 15	7,392 19	613,646 13	1,376,216 37	3,244 22	1,372,972 15	80,331 31	1,463,304 6	90,359 11	654,997 25	2,207,661 2	1,154 19	3,677 2
Average of 1890 to 1898-9 years.	25,385 22	9,800 23	6,033.30	21,651 36	5,965 38	12,597 27	1,973 11	821 15	68,182 37	152,912 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(Signed) GOPALJI G.,  
Mámlatdár of Jambusar.

No. 1553 of 1902.

*Camp A'mod, 25th May 1902.*

Forwarded with compliments to the Collector of Broach.

2. The reduction of the assessment of the táluka is necessary, though not to the extent of 16 per cent. to a figure below the settlement of 1849. It is true that prices have risen, but not to such a degree as to cause a material change in the condition of the rayat. There has been no rise since 1874-75 in the price of cotton, which is the chief crop of the táluka. Its price was Rs. 84 per bhar at the time of the original survey; now it is Rs. 80 per bhar. Juvar, the crop of next importance, does not show much rise. It was 35 lbs. per rupee in 1874-75, and 32 lbs. in 1898-99, according to Appendix N. The fluctuation between these two figures has not varied much. The cultivator has not derived much benefit by the change in prices.

3. The continual increase in the unoccupied assessed area is partly due to the thinness of population and may be due partly to inability to pay assessment. The large quantity of rice lands remaining waste in Kalak and Kava points to the same conclusion. The lands shown under assessed waste are not cultivable. They are not taken up for the above two causes. It is not the case that people do not take up waste land in order to obtain grazing at trifling prices and then use or sell grass. In ordinary years, grass and crop fodder are so plentiful everywhere that no one would care for the grass of the waste lands. A series of bad seasons is said to be one of the causes of large assessed waste. Caterpillars and other insects and herds of deer injure the crops. All these are natural causes and they should be taken into consideration in fixing assessment. No tendency to take up land is yet visible. The instance given by the Mámílatdár of the desire of the people of the town of Jambusar to take up land on one year's tenure is no criterion for the whole táluka. Even after a succession of good years, much land will not be taken up, because the population has decreased by 19,516 souls.

4. The sale value of land is fair, but the dissolution of the 13 bhágs cannot have been solely due to the debts of the bhágdárs. It must have been due to a certain extent to their inability to recover rents. At least such an impression is conveyed by what the Mámílatdár has written on the subject.

5. If distraints were made on the Musalmáns of Nadiád, Chándpor Madafar, Kansagar and the Kolis of the Bara villages between Tankari and Jambusar, there is reason to believe that they were made on a people who could not pay assessment, because these Musalmáns and Kolis are notoriously poor.

6. In no case the indebtedness of the rayats can be justly ascribed solely to the pressure of assessment. It is due chiefly to other causes, but it cannot be gainsaid that when hard-pressed the cultivator is driven to the sávkár for the payment of the assessment. This may or may not be true of the Jambusar Patis. But the bhágdárs appear to have been forced to give up the tenure partly owing to their own folly and partly to their inability to get on well with their permanent tenants. The large area of waste is due to famine conditions. But the rent obtained before the famine for sub-letting land was about one and a half times the assessment; whereas the rental for the best land was twice the assessment or even more, as stated in paragraph 3 of the Mámílatdár's report. Thus the lands of Jambusar Patis cannot be said to be of the best quality. However, owing to the great facility for the disposal of all kinds of produce in the town of Jambusar, these lands may be assessed at a higher rate than those of the rest of the táluka. The current assessment of Rs. 6-2-5 per acre appears to be somewhat high. To reduce it to Rs. 4-12-0 would be lowering it too much. It would be fair to levy an assessment of Rs. 5-8-0 per acre



and to make these Patis into a separate group by themselves and the remaining four groups may be classed as under :—

				Rs.	a.	p.
Group II	...	...	...	5	0	0
Group III	...	...	...	4	8	0
Group IV	...	...	...	4	0	0
Group V	...	...	...	3	8	0

Thus the groups will be five instead of four.

(Signed) R. E. KANGA,  
District Deputy Collector, Broach.

(True Copy)

A. C. LOGAN,  
Collector.

No. A-6001 OF 1902.

From

THE DIRECTOR, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,  
Northern Division.

Poona, 26th December 1902.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the report on the revision of the survey settlement of Jambusar Táluka received with Mr. Logan's review dated September 17th. The submission of the report has been delayed pending consultation with the Collector, resulting in the modification of a portion of his review.

2. Mr. Logan accepts Mr. Mehta's proposals on the ground that though they render the assessment "unduly light" they will enable stringent collection to be made in normal times. However the calculations made in his paragraph 9, which agree with the information on record in this office regarding the approximate value of agricultural profits in this district, show that the proposed reduction of the assessment is from 20 per cent. to 16 per cent. of the gross produce. I do not think this latter incidence is unduly light in a tract which has undoubtedly experienced a series of unprosperous seasons in the course of the last settlement.

3. The figures given in the margin for the year 1900-1901 should be

Population and resources.				1900-1901.
Population *	...	...	...	61,846
Wells	...	...	...	1,181
Agricultural cattle	...	...	...	10,505
Cows, buffaloes and their young	...	...	...	5,012
Horses	...	...	...	158
Sheep and goats	...	...	...	7,114
Ploughs	...	...	...	5,504
Carts	...	...	...	3,404

\* This figure is for the Imperial census of 1901.

compared with those given in paragraph 20 of Mr. Mehta's report. The reduction of population by 24 per cent., of agricultural cattle by 38 per cent., and of milch cattle by 76 per cent. from the figures of 1874 are unmistakeable

indications of the necessity of lenient treatment of this tract.

4. Comparison with the rates recently sanctioned for other tálukas of this district shows that under the present proposals Group I will be closely assimilated, excluding the Patis of the chief towns, to the similar groups of Ankleshvar and Broach; Group II is well below the group in Broach and is slightly higher than the groups in Ankleshvar, Vágara and A'mod; Group III is considerably lower than in any other táluka, and Group IV closely approximates that in táluka Vágara.

Except as to the Patis of Jambusar these results are accepted by the Collector and appear to be free from objection; in regard to the Patis I agree, however, in Mr. Logan's criticism and recommendation in paragraphs 10 and 11 of his review.

5. As the existing settlement does not expire until July 31st, 1905, no increase of assessment can be imposed until then. Such increases, varying from 4 to 14 per cent., have been proposed for 7 villages in Group I, and the question whether they should be imposed at all may be considered after the experience of the next three years.

But in regard to the reductions recommended it is submitted that early action may be taken. I venture to suggest that relief should be given by remissions to the extent proposed from the demand for the current year and of the unexpired years of the settlement.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) H. S. LAWRENCE,  
Director, Land Records and Agriculture.

No. 463 of 1903.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Camp Surat, 6th February 1903.

Submitted to Government.

2. Mr. Beyts' settlement of this taluka was made at the end of a cycle of high prices and good crops. The eleven years 1862-63 to 1872-73 give an average of 9½ pounds of kuppas per rupee compared with 13 pounds in the present year. He rightly described the country then as "highly prosperous,"—words which could not be applied to it now in view of diminished population, diminished resources, and a tendency to diminished cultivation. Mr. Lely first knew the taluka soon after the introduction of the current rates, and as Assistant Collector he had to deal with a serious failure of crops, amounting in the western or Bara area to positive famine. Since then there has been a continuous reaction, which may be temporary, but is, in the Commissioner's opinion, unmistakable. Among the causes are (1) indifferent seasons, (2) constant cultivation of cotton as the cash-producing crop, in disregard of the necessity of fallows and of proper rotation, (3) growth among the cultivators of a taste for foreign luxuries and of general self-indulgence, resulting in extravagant social ceremonies and in less simple and more expensive habits of life.

3. Mr. Logan accepts the proposed reduction of revenue demand, but underlying his acquiescence is a current of protest against Mr. Mehta's arguments, to which, in the Commissioner's view, he does something less than justice. The heavy reduction in milch cattle between 1874 and 1888 and again in 1900, cut deep into the most valuable asset of wealth and means of physical sustenance. The drop in the area of cultivated land after the introduction of the first settlement was a contrast to most other districts and the tendency throughout the period was such as to bear out Mr. Mehta's statement. It is no explanation to attribute much of it to the dissolution of *bhāgdāri* tenures, for that again did not occur in other more favoured districts and would not have occurred here had the rights of the *bhāgdār* over the land been worth retaining.

4. It is not meant that these untoward results have been caused by an over-high assessment any more than the sterility of *pātidār* women has been caused thereby. It is not even meant that Mr. Beyts took too bright a view in 1876 of things as they then existed. Agriculture fluctuates like every other industry and an evolution of adverse influences has diminished for the time the revenue-producing power of the taluka. This is sufficient justification for asking Government, by virtue of their touch with the people, to abate their demand in sympathy with the depression. Natural causes, which operate slowly, will no doubt turn the wheel again, especially if aided by improvements in the means and methods of agriculture.

5. The Commissioner, therefore, entirely agrees that the decrease proposed by Mr. Mehta is appropriate, subject to the modification of raising the two Jambusar *patis* to a class by themselves at Rs. 5-4-0 as proposed by Messrs. Logan and Lawrence.

6. In the last line but one of Mr. Mehta's paragraph 17 "Broach" is apparently a mistake for "Dehgám," and in paragraph 19 "Vagra" is certainly a mistake for "Palej."

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

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

Broach.

Revision settlement of the Jambusar Táluka.

No. 1647.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th March 1903.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 463, dated 6th February 1903—Submitting, with his remarks, the papers specified in the margin containing proposals for the revision settlement of the Jambusar Táluka of the Broach District.

Letter from the Assistant Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey, No. 115, dated 3rd January 1901.  
Letter from the Collector of Broach, No. 3491, dated 17th September 1902.  
Letter from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. A.—6001, dated 26th December 1902.

RESOLUTION.—As the Collector does not object to the reduction of the assessment which is proposed by the Assistant Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey, it is unnecessary to examine at length his criticism of the reasons assigned for the reduction. The statistics afford unmistakable indications that the táluka, which on the introduction of the original settlement was regarded by Government as one of the most favoured in the province of Gujarát with regard to soil and climate, has not prospered in the course of the settlement, and that the assessment, which was pronounced extremely moderate, is higher than is desirable in existing circumstances. Extension of cultivation, high prices as shown by Registration records and Court sales, high rents, and the collection of full revenue without coercion are rightly regarded as evidence of a moderate assessment, and a combination of facts of a more or less opposite nature cannot be held to be fully explained by such considerations as are set forth by Mr. Logan.

2. For reasons which have frequently been stated the two *pátis* of Jambusar should be kept in a separate group, the maximum rate of Rs. 5-4-0 recommended by the Collector, Director of Land Records and Agriculture and the Commissioner being adopted. On other points the proposals of the Assistant Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey, which are accepted by all these officers, should be sanctioned.

3. The proposal made by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture to give immediate effect by way of remission to any decrease of assessment which the proposals involve and to introduce the revision settlement formally after 31st July 1905 is approved.

P. J. MEAD,  
Under Secretary to Government.

To

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

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.

Number.	Name of Village.	BY FORMER SURVEY.												Maximum Rates.	
		Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Total.				Dry-crop.
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
<i>Group I.</i>															
1	Kasbe Jání Páti ...	I.	5 8	4 8	1,430	8,495	5 15 1	655	4,238	6 7 6	2,085	12,733	6 1 9	} 5 4 {	
2	Kasbe Kanbi Páti...	I.	5 8	4 8	1,704	10,291	6 0 8	779	5,071	6 8 2	2,483	15,362	6 3 0		
Total, Group I ...		...	...	...	3,134	18,786	5 15 11	1,434	9,309	6 7 10	4,568	28,095	6 2 5		...
<i>Group II.</i>															
*3	Dastpur alias Kundal ...	II.	5 0	4 0	981	5,713	8 12 7	...	...	...	981	3,713	8 12 7	} 4 12 {	
4	Kájampur alias Máhá-pura.	II.	5 0	4 0	205	887	4 5 3	39	243	6 4 3	244	1,130	4 10 1		
5	Maghnád ...	II.	5 0	4 0	1,139	5,745	5 0 8	336	2,116	6 4 8	1,475	7,861	5 5 3		
*6	Tugreipur alias Bhán-khetar.	II.	5 0	4 0	227	1,377	6 1 1	...	...	...	227	1,377	6 1 1		
*7	Ankhi ...	II.	5 0	4 0	2,427	12,931	5 5 3	...	...	...	2,427	12,931	5 5 3		
*8	Vebeam ...	II.	5 0	4 0	824	4,201	5 1 7	...	...	...	824	4,201	5 1 7		
*9	Uched ...	II.	5 0	4 0	1,083	6,098	5 14 7	7	34	5 9 7	1,089	6,132	5 14 5		
*10	Vávi...	II.	5 0	4 0	524	3,408	6 8 0	5	31	5 11 0	529	3,437	6 7 11		
*11	Dádba ...	II.	5 0	4 0	991	5,855	5 6 5	3	8	5 11 5	993	5,363	5 6 5		
*12	Gajem ...	II.	5 0	4 0	2,640	18,468	6 15 11	...	...	...	2,640	18,468	6 15 11		
13	Piludra ...	III.	4 8	3 8	631	3,108	4 14 8	5	28	5 9 10	636	3,131	4 14 9		
*14	Kánva ...	III.	4 8	3 8	1,176	6,256	5 5 1	14	91	6 8 11	1,190	6,347	5 5 4		
15	Kárelí ...	III.	4 8	3 8	1,175	6,674	5 10 11	11	67	5 15 0	1,186	6,741	5 10 11		
16	Wante Kárelí ...	III.	4 8	3 8	898	2,027	5 1 6	4	21	5 10 7	402	2,048	5 1 6		
*17	Vedach ...	II.	5 0	4 0	1,539	7,624	4 15 9	9	47	5 7 2	1,538	7,671	4 15 10		
*18	Uber... ..	II.	5 0	4 0	1,949	11,180	5 11 9	3	15	6 0 0	1,952	11,195	5 11 9		
*19	Vátipur ...	II.	5 0	4 0	521	2,608	5 0 1	...	...	...	521	2,608	5 0 1		
20	Sárod ...	II.	5 0	4 0	1,581	6,969	4 6 6	...	...	...	1,581	6,969	4 6 6		
*21	Nádhna ...	II.	5 0	4 0	1,100	6,245	5 10 10	...	...	...	1,100	6,245	5 10 10		
*22	A'manpur Motu ...	II.	5 0	4 0	1,117	6,961	6 3 9	16	108	6 10 10	1,133	7,069	6 3 10		
*23	A'manpur Nann ...	II.	5 0	4 0	681	3,330	5 10 10	4	26	6 1 11	685	3,326	5 11 0		
*24	Bhodar ...	II.	5 0	4 0	810	4,060	5 0 9	19	128	6 9 9	829	4,216	5 1 5		
25	Kalmád ...	II.	5 0	4 0	1,144	6,117	5 5 7	8	21	6 10 8	1,147	6,138	5 5 7		
*26	Limaj ...	II.	5 0	4 0	219	1,296	5 14 8	...	...	...	219	1,296	5 14 8		
27	Tundaj ...	II.	5 0	4 0	1,213	5,257	4 5 4	2	12	6 9 2	1,215	5,269	4 5 5		
*28	Aurangpur Timbí ...	III.	4 8	3 8	237	1,101	4 10 4	1	4	6 0 0	238	1,105	4 10 3		
*29	Kangám ...	II.	5 0	4 0	1,511	6,668	4 6 7	19	130	6 12 2	1,530	6,798	4 7 1		
*30	Náhar ...	II.	5 0	4 0	567	2,822	4 15 6	22	143	6 7 7	589	2,965	5 0 7		
*31	Kávi Musalman Páti ...	II.	5 0	4 0	2,467	12,293	5 0 5	12	96	7 15 4	2,479	12,469	5 0 7		
*32	Kávi Hindu Páti ...	II.	5 0	4 0	2,363	11,381	4 13 1	...	...	...	2,362	11,381	4 13 1		
*33	Khánpur Kávi ...	II.	5 0	4 0	192	1,000	5 3 4	...	...	...	192	1,000	5 3 4		
*34	Hamadpur Kanthária ...	II.	5 0	4 0	326	1,812	5 8 11	...	...	...	326	1,812	5 8 11		
*35	Runád ...	II.	5 0	4 0	1,384	6,750	4 14 0	21	153	7 3 2	1,405	6,903	4 14 7		
*36	Kimoj ...	II.	5 0	4 0	1,282	4,984	3 15 2	...	...	...	1,282	4,984	3 15 2		
*37	Gulá... ..	II.	5 0	4 0	107	513	4 12 9	...	...	...	107	513	4 12 9		
*38	Mahamadpur Kambol ...	II.	5 0	4 0	372	2,115	5 11 0	...	...	...	372	2,115	5 11 0		
*39	Dehegám ...	II.	5 0	4 0	2,594	11,386	4 5 4	...	...	...	2,594	11,386	4 5 4		
*40	Sigám ...	II.	5 0	4 0	725	3,239	4 7 6	...	...	...	725	3,239	4 7 6		
*41	Morádpur Neja ...	II.	5 0	4 0	273	1,339	4 8 7	...	...	...	273	1,339	4 8 7		
Total, Group II ...		...	...	...	40,513	2,09,140	5 2 7	554	3,522	6 5 9	41,067	2,12,663	5 2 10		...
<i>Group III.</i>															
*42	Bojádra ...	II.	5 0	4 0	1,779	6,200	3 8 4	...	...	...	1,779	6,260	3 8 4	} 4 0 {	
*43	Jáfarpur ...	II.	5 0	4 0	460	1,851	4 0 5	...	...	...	460	1,851	4 0 5		
44	Mirjápúr alias Kotesvar...	II.	5 0	4 0	578	2,717	4 11 3	...	...	...	578	2,717	4 11 3		
45	Umra ...	II.	5 0	4 0	1,150	5,321	4 10 0	...	...	...	1,150	5,321	4 10 0		

APPENDIX Q.

By Revision Survey.													Name of Village.	Number.
Dry-crop.			New Rice.			Old Rice.			Total.			Percentage increase or decrease.		
Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
1,425	8,254	5 13 8	6	39	5 4 11	653	4,172	6 6 8	2,084	12,465	5 15 7	-2.19	Kasbe Jāni Pati ...	1
1,835	9,933	5 14 4	19	101	5 4 11	782	5,059	6 7 6	2,486	15,093	6 1 2	-1.76	Kasbe Kanbi Pati...	2
3,110	18,187	5 13 7	25	130	5 5 1	1,435	9,231	6 6 11	4,570	27,548	6 0 5	-1.95	... Total, Group I.	
													<i>Group II.</i>	
991	4,155	4 3 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	991	4,155	4 3 9	+11.90	Dastpur <i>alias</i> Kundal ...	*3
197	732	3 10 8	10	51	4 15 7	36	213	5 14 1	243	985	4 0 10	-13.83	Kājampur <i>alias</i> Māhā-pura.	4
1,144	5,730	5 0 2	3	19	6 7 5	327	2,021	6 2 11	1,474	7,770	5 4 4	-1.16	Maghād ...	5
226	1,368	6 0 10	1	5	5 15 0	...	...	...	227	1,373	6 0 9	-0.29	Tugrelpur <i>alias</i> Bhān-Khetar.	*6
2,408	12,342	5 2 0	19	92	4 13 9	...	...	...	2,427	12,434	5 2 0	-3.84	Ankhi ...	*7
824	3,650	4 6 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	824	3,650	4 6 10	-13.13	Vehalam ...	*8
1,034	5,702	5 8 3	...	...	...	4	26	6 9 5	1,038	5,728	5 8 4	-6.69	Uched ...	*9
524	3,549	6 13 4	...	...	...	4	31	7 0 8	528	3,579	6 13 5	+4.13	Vāvli ...	*10
991	5,142	5 3 0	1	2	5 7 7	1	9	6 1 8	993	5,153	5 3 0	-3.92	Dābha ...	*11
2,626	16,068	6 7 5	13	60	5 2 8	...	...	...	2,639	17,034	6 7 8	-7.76	Gājara ...	*12
611	3,263	5 5 5	20	104	5 2 6	5	27	5 9 8	636	3,394	5 5 5	+8.40	Piludra ...	13
1,170	6,143	5 4 0	5	24	5 0 2	14	96	6 14 8	1,169	6,263	5 4 3	-1.32	Kāuva ...	*14
1,173	6,982	5 15 3	1	6	4 12 1	11	68	6 2 0	1,185	7,056	5 15 3	+4.67	Kareli ...	15
397	2,451	6 2 9	...	...	...	4	23	6 0 4	401	2,474	6 2 9	+20.80	Wānta Kārōli ...	16
1,402	6,974	4 15 7	128	634	4 15 7	9	54	6 4 11	1,586	7,662	4 15 9	-0.12	Vedach ...	*17
1,943	10,811	5 9 0	9	47	5 6 9	...	...	...	1,952	10,858	5 9 0	-3.01	Uber ...	*18
474	2,334	4 14 9	45	208	4 10 2	...	...	...	519	2,542	4 14 4	-2.53	Vālpur ...	*19
1,614	7,677	4 12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,614	7,677	4 12 1	+10.16	Sārōd ...	20
980	5,443	5 8 1	109	555	5 1 8	...	...	...	1,090	6,003	5 7 5	-3.88	Nadhna ...	*21
1,086	6,475	5 16 1	32	152	4 11 2	13	101	6 7 7	1,134	6,708	5 14 8	-5.11	A'manpur Motu ...	*22
580	3,010	5 3 0	...	...	...	4	29	6 9 10	584	3,038	5 3 3	-3.66	A'manpur Nanu ...	*23
811	3,782	4 10 3	1	7	5 0 7	17	113	6 8 9	820	3,832	4 10 11	-7.97	Bhodar ...	*24
1,145	6,084	5 5 0	3	15	5 9 2	3	22	6 13 4	1,151	6,121	5 5 1	-0.28	Kalmād ...	25
212	1,259	5 15 0	7	40	5 9 9	...	...	...	219	1,299	5 14 11	+0.23	Limaj ...	*26
1,194	4,925	4 2 0	20	84	4 2 7	2	10	5 5 5	1,216	5,019	4 2 0	-4.74	Tundaj ...	27
238	1,099	4 9 10	...	...	...	1	3	6 8 6	239	1,101	4 9 9	-0.36	Anrangpur Timbi...	*28
1,511	6,697	4 6 11	1	10	7 2 6	19	127	7 0 11	1,530	6,834	4 7 6	+0.53	Kangām ...	*29
662	2,733	4 13 10	5	36	6 11 1	22	160	7 6 5	689	2,929	4 15 7	-1.21	Nāhār ...	*30
2,428	11,121	4 9 8	36	237	6 10 11	11	99	8 10 8	2,476	11,456	4 10 1	-8.27	Kāvi Musalman Pāti ...	*31
2,383	10,331	4 6 10	29	191	6 8 9	...	...	...	2,362	10,532	4 7 3	-7.55	Kāvi Hindu Pāti ...	*32
192	948	4 15 0	1	5	8 4 11	...	...	...	193	953	4 15 0	-4.70	Khānpur Kāvi ...	*33
323	1,720	5 5 2	8	19	6 10 3	...	...	...	326	1,739	5 5 4	-4.03	Hamadpur Kantharia ...	*34
1,365	6,599	4 13 4	20	123	6 1 2	21	151	7 3 11	1,406	6,873	4 14 2	-0.43	Runād ...	*35
1,251	5,692	4 8 0	11	74	6 12 2	...	...	...	1,262	5,708	4 8 4	+14.49	Kimoj ...	*36
103	461	4 7 7	4	28	6 9 8	...	...	...	107	489	4 9 1	-4.69	Gulāl... ..	*37
350	1,861	5 3 8	16	60	4 15 11	...	...	...	372	1,941	5 3 6	-8.23	Mahamadpur Kambol ...	*38
2,508	10,325	3 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,598	16,225	3 15 0	-9.00	Dehogām ...	*39
725	3,260	4 7 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	725	3,260	4 7 11	+0.68	Sigām ...	*40
270	1,169	4 1 9	3	13	4 7 2	...	...	...	273	1,132	4 1 9	-9.45	Morādpur Neja ...	*41
40,012	2,00,700	5 0 3	556	2,027	5 4 3	529	3,380	6 6 2	41,097	2,07,007	5 5 11	-2.74	... Total, Group II.	
													<i>Group III.</i>	
1,770	6,196	3 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,779	6,196	3 7 9	-1.02	Bojadra ...	*42
460	1,650	3 9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	460	1,650	3 9 5	-10.86	Jāfarpur ...	*43
589	2,333	4 1 7	9	30	3 13 8	...	...	...	577	2,363	4 1 6	-13.02	Mirjāpur <i>alias</i> Kotesvar ...	44
1,150	4,178	3 10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,150	4,178	3 10 2	-21.48	Umra ...	45

Number.	Name of Village.	BY FORMER SURVEY.												Maximum Rates.	
		Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Total.				Dry crop.
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
<i>Group III—continued.</i>			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	
*46	Nobar ... ..	II	5 0	4 0	1,148	5,780	5 0 7	...	...	...	1,148	5,780	5 0 7	4 0	
47	Bámpur ... ..	II	5 0	4 0	359	1,739	4 13 6	3	11	6 0 3	351	1,750	4 13 7		
*48	Bámoj ... ..	II	5 0	4 0	822	4,492	5 7 5	48	277	5 13 4	870	4,769	5 7 8		
	Total, Group III ...	...	...	...	6,296	28,160	4 7 9	50	288	5 12 2	6,346	28,448	4 7 9	...	
<i>Group IV.</i>															
*49	Khámpur ... ..	III	4 8	3 8	2,142	8,070	3 12 3	1	8	6 4 9	2,143	8,078	3 12 4	3 8	
*50	Jéhejpur <i>alias</i> Dolla ...	III	4 8	3 8	640	2,188	3 6 8	...	...	...	640	2,188	3 6 8		
*51	Tankária ... ..	III	4 8	3 8	4,388	15,702	3 9 3	...	...	...	4,388	15,702	3 9 3		
*52	Sigarna ... ..	III	4 8	3 8	591	1,886	3 3 1	1	1	5 0 0	592	1,887	3 3 0		
*53	Bákarpur Timbi ... ..	III	4 8	3 8	553	1,858	3 5 9	...	...	...	553	1,858	3 5 9		
*54	Asanvad ... ..	III	4 8	3 8	367	1,263	3 7 1	...	...	...	367	1,263	3 7 1		
*55	Sararíjpur <i>alias</i> Thakor Talavadi.	IV	4 0	3 0	374	1,321	3 8 6	...	...	...	374	1,321	3 8 6		
56	Islámpur ... ..	III	4 8	3 8	778	2,851	3 11 0	...	...	...	773	2,851	3 11 0		
*57	Kapuria ... ..	IV	4 0	3 0	826	2,721	3 4 8	...	...	...	826	2,721	3 4 8		
58	Asarna ... ..	IV	4 0	3 0	305	868	2 13 6	...	...	...	305	868	2 13 6		
*59	Náda... ..	IV	4 0	3 0	1,583	4,869	3 1 3	...	...	...	1,583	4,869	3 1 3		
*60	Devla ... ..	IV	4 0	3 0	4,319	12,829	2 15 6	...	...	...	4,319	12,829	2 15 6		
61	Sindháv ... ..	IV	4 0	3 0	1,246	4,433	3 8 11	...	...	...	1,246	4,433	3 8 11		
62	Kánkava <i>alias</i> Kanságar.	IV	4 0	3 0	1,261	3,996	3 2 7	...	...	...	1,261	3,986	3 2 7		
*63	Bhadkodrá ... ..	IV	4 0	3 0	1,843	5,749	3 1 11	...	...	...	1,843	5,749	3 1 11		
*64	Malpur ... ..	IV	4 0	3 0	2,263	6,282	2 12 5	...	...	...	2,263	6,282	2 12 5		
65	Chidra ... ..	III	4 8	3 8	901	3,736	4 2 4	...	...	...	901	3,736	4 2 4		
*66	Jhúmdí ... ..	III	4 8	3 8	1,093	4,678	4 4 6	7	43	6 3 9	1,100	4,721	4 4 8		
*67	Chándpur Máravá ... ..	III	4 8	3 8	107	438	4 1 6	...	...	...	107	438	4 1 6		
68	Isanpur ... ..	III	4 8	3 8	91	264	2 14 5	...	...	...	91	264	2 14 5		
*69	Sálepur, Sangdi ... ..	III	4 8	3 8	359	1,342	3 13 10	...	...	...	353	1,343	3 13 10		
*70	Dildostpur <i>alias</i> Kálfári ...	III	4 8	3 8	442	2,109	4 12 4	...	...	...	442	2,109	4 12 4		
*71	Fakarpur, Thánava ... ..	III	4 8	3 8	212	894	4 3 6	...	...	...	212	894	4 3 6		
72	Dahari ... ..	III	4 8	3 8	1,128	4,659	4 2 1	18	81	6 3 7	1,141	4,740	4 2 6		
	Total, Group IV ...	...	...	...	27,801	94,998	3 6 8	22	133	6 0 9	27,823	95,129	3 6 8	...	
<i>Group V.</i>															
73	Kalak ... ..	III	4 8	3 8	719	2,947	4 1 7	154	801	5 12 6	873	3,888	4 6 4	3 0	
*74	Vánsota ... ..	III	4 8	3 8	477	1,539	3 3 7	6	37	5 14 4	483	1,575	3 4 2		
*75	Sardárpur ... ..	III	4 8	3 8	284	990	3 7 9	...	...	...	284	990	3 7 9		
76	Nadlád ... ..	III	4 8	3 8	543	1,836	3 7 7	47	226	4 12 7	590	2,112	3 9 3		
77	Chándpur Báru ... ..	III	4 8	3 8	322	1,083	3 5 10	...	...	...	322	1,083	3 5 10		
78	Pánchpipra... ..	III	4 8	3 8	276	982	3 8 11	...	...	...	276	982	3 8 11		
79	Madáfar ... ..	III	4 8	3 8	1,348	4,096	3 0 7	...	...	...	1,348	4,096	3 0 7		
80	Káva... ..	II	5 0	4 0	1,787	7,394	4 2 2	63	403	6 6 6	1,850	7,797	4 3 5		
81	Kora... ..	III	4 8	3 8	1,208	4,487	3 11 5	34	180	5 4 2	1,242	4,667	3 12 1		
82	Pánchkada ... ..	III	4 8	3 8	741	2,434	3 5 10	24	119	5 0 0	765	2,613	3 6 8		
83	Sambha ... ..	III	4 8	3 8	441	1,806	4 1 6	65	338	5 2 11	506	2,144	4 3 10		
*84	Vardala ... ..	III	4 8	3 8	597	3,322	5 9 0	...	...	...	597	3,322	5 9 0		
85	Jantrán ... ..	III	4 8	3 8	2,360	10,335	4 6 1	79	684	7 5 2	2,439	10,919	4 7 8		
	Total, Group V ...	...	...	...	11,103	43,360	3 14 6	472	2,778	5 14 2	11,575	46,136	3 15 9		...
	Grand Total ...	...	...	...	88,847	3,04,442	4 7 0	2,532	16,080	6 5 4	91,379	4,10,472	4 7 10	...	

\* The villages marked

APPENDIX Q—continued.

BY REVISION SURVEY.													Name of Village.	Number.
Dry-crop.			New Rice.			Old Rice.			Total.			Percentage increase or decrease.		
Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
													<i>Group III—continued.</i>	
1,113	5,039	4 8 5	35	150	4 4 4	...	...	...	1,148	5,188	4 8 4	-10'22	Nobár ... ..	46
365	1,398	3 15 0	5	22	4 8 2	1	3	5 11 10	361	1,433	3 15 1	-18'09	Bámpur ... ..	47
820	3,816	4 10 6	2	7	4 6 1	49	247	5 2 1	870	4,070	4 10 10	-14'06	Sámoj ... ..	48
6,246	24,610	3 15 1	50	209	4 2 11	49	250	5 1 8	6,345	25,069	3 15 3	-11'88	... Total, Group III.	
													<i>Group IV.</i>	
2,167	6,033	2 12 6	...	...	...	1	7	5 4 3	2,168	6,039	2 12 7	-25'24	Khámpur ... ..	49
638	1,667	2 9 9	1	6	3 6 8	...	...	...	640	1,673	2 9 10	-23'54	Jáhejpur <i>alias</i> Dolia ... ..	50
4,373	11,342	2 9 6	1	5	3 3 11	...	...	...	4,374	11,347	2 9 6	-27'74	Tankária ... ..	51
576	1,728	3 0 0	10	37	3 6 7	1	1	4 8 11	587	1,788	3 0 2	-6'41	Sigarna ... ..	52
534	1,048	1 15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	534	1,049	1 15 5	-43'54	Bákarpur Timbi ... ..	53
367	1,003	2 11 9	1	1	2 13 4	...	...	...	368	1,004	2 11 8	-20'51	Asanvad ... ..	54
374	979	2 9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	374	979	2 9 11	-25'89	Sarafrájpur <i>alias</i> Thakor Talávdí. ... ..	55
782	1,703	2 3 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	782	1,703	2 3 9	-40'27	Isámpur ... ..	56
823	2,346	2 13 7	2	7	3 9 9	...	...	...	825	2,353	2 13 8	-13'52	Kápuria ... ..	57
305	523	1 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	305	523	1 11 8	-39'17	Asáras ... ..	58
1,563	3,470	2 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,563	3,470	2 3 6	-28'73	Náda... ..	59
4,199	10,729	2 8 11	21	95	4 8 3	...	...	...	4,220	10,824	2 9 0	-15'63	Deyla ... ..	60
1,232	3,697	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,232	3,697	3 0 0	-16'60	Sindháv ... ..	61
1,260	3,490	2 12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,260	3,490	2 12 4	-12'44	Kámkuva <i>alias</i> Kanságar. ... ..	62
1,786	4,801	2 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,786	4,801	2 11 0	-16'49	Bhadkodra ... ..	63
2,132	4,478	2 1 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,132	4,478	2 1 7	-23'72	Málpur ... ..	64
879	2,795	3 2 11	21	94	4 6 1	...	...	...	900	2,899	3 3 4	-32'67	Chidra ... ..	65
1,040	3,104	2 15 9	54	213	3 15 1	7	31	4 12 1	1,101	3,346	3 0 8	-29'08	Jhándi ... ..	66
107	344	3 3 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	344	3 3 5	-21'46	Chándpur Máruvá... ..	67
91	204	2 3 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	204	2 3 10	-32'73	Isanpur ... ..	68
352	1,080	3 1 1	1	2	3 11 3	...	...	...	353	1,082	3 1 1	-19'37	Sálepur, Sangdi ... ..	69
432	1,520	3 8 8	10	49	5 2 4	...	...	...	442	1,579	3 9 2	-25'13	Dildostpur <i>alias</i> Káliári ... ..	70
188	623	3 5 0	24	63	3 11 2	...	...	...	212	711	3 5 6	-20'47	Fakarpur, Thánava ... ..	71
1,104	3,334	3 0 4	27	104	3 12 10	13	56	4 6 6	1,144	3,496	3 0 11	-26'24	Lahari ... ..	72
27,285	72,056	2 10 3	173	701	4 0 10	22	97	4 6 6	27,480	72,854	2 10 5	-23'42	... Total, Group IV	
													<i>Group V.</i>	
724	2,009	2 12 5	13	31	2 5 6	135	504	3 11 10	872	2,544	2 14 8	-33'72	Kalak ... ..	73
349	656	1 15 5	127	288	2 4 4	6	24	3 12 10	482	998	2 1 2	-36'03	Vánseta ... ..	74
284	635	2 3 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	284	635	2 3 9	-35'86	Sardárpur ... ..	75
499	1,207	2 6 8	51	166	2 13 3	40	136	3 6 7	590	1,499	2 8 5	-29'50	Nadíád ... ..	76
322	750	2 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	322	750	2 5 3	-30'75	Chándpur Báru ... ..	77
296	673	2 4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	296	673	2 4 5	-31'47	Pánchpipla ... ..	78
1,344	2,671	2 2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,344	2,871	2 2 2	-29'91	Madáfar ... ..	79
1,790	4,632	2 9 8	1	2	3 14 9	57	222	3 15 5	1,838	4,856	2 10 3	-37'72	Káva ... ..	80
1,212	3,301	2 11 7	1	5	5 2 6	23	75	3 6 1	1,235	3,391	2 11 10	-27'56	Kora ... ..	81
716	1,950	2 11 7	28	79	3 0 0	23	63	3 10 1	766	2,112	3 12 2	-19'17	Pánchkada ... ..	82
446	1,269	2 13 6	1	2	3 2 11	60	211	3 8 3	507	1,461	2 14 9	-30'92	Sambha ... ..	83
565	1,965	3 7 8	32	123	3 13 1	...	...	...	597	2,068	3 8 0	-37'15	Vardala ... ..	84
2,880	6,908	2 14 5	43	161	3 12 2	76	352	4 10 4	2,999	7,421	2 15 6	-32'04	Jantrán ... ..	85
10,917	28,855	2 10 3	295	837	2 13 5	419	1,607	3 13 4	11,631	31,299	2 11 1	-32'16	... Total, Group V.	
87,570	3,44,408	82 14 11	1,099	4,804	4 5 11	2,454	14,565	5 14 11	91,123	3,63,777	3 15 10	-11'33	... Grand Total.	

with an asterisk are Bhágdári.

Ku  
B.P. 177

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE  
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No. DXXIX—NEW SERIES.

(529)

S<sup>v</sup> 1226

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT

OF THE

ANKLESHWAR TALUKA

INCLUDING

PETHA-MAHAL HANSOT

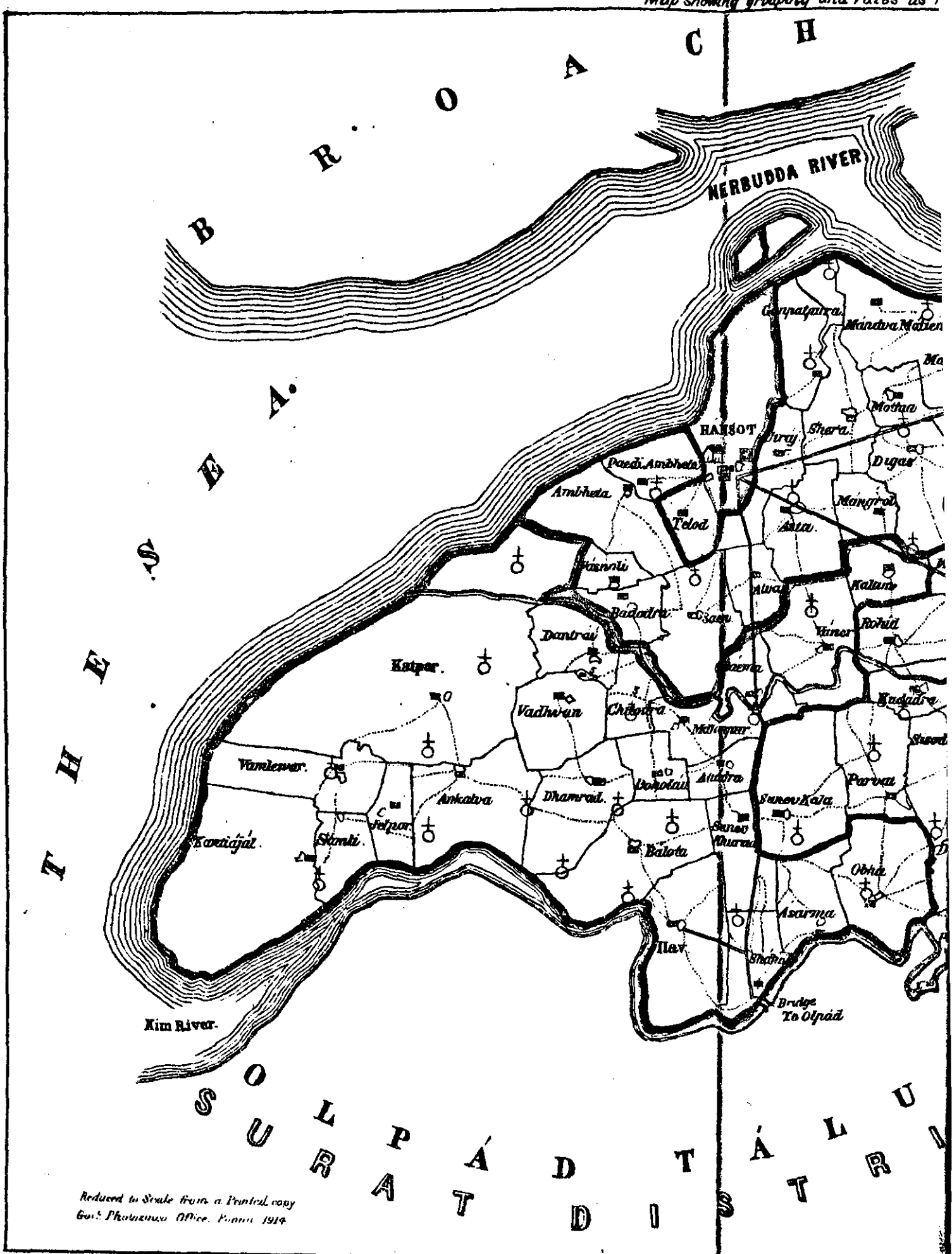
OF THE

BROACH COLLECTORATE.

10



Map showing grouping and rates as 1



Reduced to Scale from a Printed copy  
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SETTLEMENT OF THE ANKLESHVAR TA'LUKA INCLUDING  
HA'NSOT MAHAL OF THE BROACH COLLECTORATE.**

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From

THE ASSISTANT COLLECTOR AND ASSISTANT  
SETTLEMENT OFFICER,

Broach;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF BROACH.

Broach, 15th August 1912.

Sir,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8. The average rainfall for the 11 years ending with 1910 was 32·49 inches. The averages given in the original report and for the years 1897-98 were 31·82 and 40·84 respectively. The latter was a period of excessive rainfall. Since 1899 in three years the rainfall has been very much in defect. But the soil is such that, given 25 inches of rain, well distributed and followed by cold weather and seasonable dews, a normal crop is obtained. Even in 1899 when the rainfall was only 12·28 inches a fair crop was obtained in places. A seasonable cold weather is quite as necessary as a good rainfall. This year with a rainfall of 21·78 inches only, the crops promised well up till the end of November, but the heat of December and lack of dew caused considerable deterioration.

9. *Crops.*—The two principal crops are cotton and jowar, which together occupy 77·56 per cent. of the total cropped area. During the last few years the price of cotton has been abnormally high and on this account there has been a tendency to increase its cultivation. Wheat (7·84 per cent. of the total area) is grown mainly in the south-west of Hansot and without rotation, but a certain amount is grown in rotation with cotton and jowar throughout the Hansot mahal. The bhatha lands produce excellent tobacco and garden crops. There is a small area under irrigation in the neighbourhood of Ankleshwar town which produces vegetables and fruit mainly.

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

First year—cotton.

Second year—jowar alone or with mag.

Third year—wheat or lang.

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

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

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

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

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

No weekly bazars are held in the táluka.

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

	Ankleshwar.				Panoli.			
	Outward.		Inward.		Outward.		Inward.	
	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
1871 (figures in original report).	6,444	68,189	1,984	16,879	...	...	...	...
Average of years 1901 to 1905.	7,995	38,546	7,258	38,546	344	1,570	203	1,075
Average of years 1906 to 1910.	17,717	79,977	15,213	68,719	537	961	292	776

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

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

1873.	1874.	1891.	1897.	1901.	1911.
66,035	63,257	68,387	63,075	61,131	68,931

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

15. *Agricultural Population.*—Statistics show that only 60·46 per cent. of the total population live by agricultural pursuits. Appendix "D". Considering that Ankleshwar is the only town of any appreciable size and that the táluka is purely agricultural, these figures are difficult to explain. The fact that at the time of taking the census a large number of cotton-gin labourers were temporarily domiciled in the táluka would have some effect, but I am inclined to think that many agricultural labourers must have been included under the heading "Unskilled labourer."

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

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

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

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

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

	1872.	1887.	1897.	1911.
Agricultural cattle ..	17,951	17,138	14,344	14,720
Milch cattle and young cows ...	20,514	20,969	20,576	23,216
Horses ...	515	587	635	855
Sheep and goats ...	7,304	11,652	11,046	12,248
Carts ...	5,304	4,813	4,423	4,641
Ploughs ...	7,955	7,622	5,572	7,167

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

remissions of 1871-72 are due to the excess of the new rates over the old. Those from 1901-02 to the present year were granted under Government Resolution No. 8093 of 19th November 1901. Except during the years 1900-01 to 1906-07, the casual remissions are on account of diluvion. The increase during these seven years was due to the famine and the bad years succeeding the famine.

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

Year.	Number of villages.	Number of notices.	Number of distraint cases.
<i>Average of three years.</i>			
1895-96 to 1897-98 ... ..	89	1,584	129
1902-03 to 1904-05 ... ..	96	2,088	250
1908-09 to 1910-11 ... ..	91	824	7

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

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

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



29. No drainage scheme has yet been undertaken to relieve the water-lodged area and there is no sign that any scheme will be undertaken in the near future. I, therefore, propose that the classification reductions due to flooding and water-logging should be made permanent. The deterioration of the land having been allowed for by the reductions of classification, there is no reason for retaining Mr. Mehta's fifth group, and I propose to return to the grouping of the original survey with a few minor changes which are detailed below. Lastly I propose a reduction of Re. 1 all round on the maximum rates of the original survey. The result of these proposals is a reduction of Rs. 54,561 or 11·7 per cent., the decrease being small in the first two groups and considerable in the third and fourth groups which most need it.

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

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

31. *Group II.*—Gadkhol does not belong to the tract locally called the "low country" which comprises the remainder of the first group and hence it has been reduced to the second group. All the cultivators of Telod live in Hansot and the distance-scale is reckoned from Hansot. I have therefore included it in the second group. The proportion of assessment to rent is low for this group, but I think that the small reduction of 8·8 per cent is quite justified.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Proportion of assessment to rent in 1910-1911.	Maximum rates	
			By former survey.	By present proposals.
		Per cent.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Kansia ... ..	35.6	9 0 0	10 0 0
2	Borebhatha ... ..	46.5	10 0 0	8 0 0
3	Sarphudin ... ..	43.6	10 0 0	9 0 0
4	Sakarpore ... ..	47.5	9 0 0	7 0 0
5	Pungam ... ..	41.7	6 8 0	6 0 0
6	Haripura ... ..	62.1	8 0 0	6 0 0
7	Divi ... ..	33.8	6 8 0	8 0 0
8	Chhapra' ... ..	56.8	8 0 0	6 0 0
9	Samor ... ..	.....	6 8 0	8 0 0
10	Mandwa Buzrag ... ..	29.9	8 0 0	10 0 0
28	Jitali ... ..	.....	6 0 0	6 0 0
64	Avadar ... ..	.....	6 0 0	6 0 0
66	Piprod ... ..	.....	6 0 0	6 0 0
67	Shengpur ... ..	.....	6 0 0	6 0 0

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

The other changes do not call for special comment.

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

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. DENNING,

Assistant Collector and Assistant  
Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX A.

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

B 935-3

Year.	Early Rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante-monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon-kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Moonsoon-rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late Rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	In. cts.	No.	In. cts.	No.	In. cts.	No.	In. cts.	No.	In. cts.	No.	In. cts.	No.	
1900 ... ..	...	...	...	...	21 41	17	11 59	17	...	...	32 94	34	Rainfall upto average. Monsoon opened late, causing fodder difficulties and late kharif sowing. August rain very good. September-October rain fair. Season on the whole fair to good.
1901 ... ..	0 09	...	...	...	18 70	17	2 36	8	...	...	21 15	25	Fall much below average. Monsoon opened in the first week of July, and the first fall was sufficient for kharif sowings. August rain half the average. September-October rains light. Rats and caterpillars did much damage. Season on the whole poor to fair.
1902 ... ..	0 44	2	...	...	25 84	19	19 39	22	0 67	2	46 34	45	Fall much above average. Opening fall in the middle of June inadequate for general kharif sowing. Continuous heavy rain in July. August rain fair. September rain good. Useful showers in December. Season on the whole good.
1903 ... ..	...	...	0 80	1	26 30	23	11 00	21	...	...	37 60	45	Fall upto average. Kharif rain light in June but sufficient in July. August-September rain good. Locusts slightly damaged crops. Season on the whole fair to good.
1904 ... ..	1 00	1	...	...	9 09	15	4 77	7	...	...	14 86	23	Fall less than half the average. Kharif rain light in June but sufficient in July. Very little rain in August and crops were withering when a heavy fall in the middle of September saved them. No rain afterwards. Season on the whole poor.
1905 ... ..	...	...	...	...	15 74	17	1 77	4	...	...	17 51	21	Fall slightly over half the average. Practically no rain in June but abundant in July. August rain very deficient and September rain inadequate. Deficiency of rainfall to some extent compensated for by heavy dews and reasonable cold. Season on the whole fair.
1906 ... ..	0 50	1	...	...	29 09	30	15 09	17	...	...	44 68	48	Fall much above average. Kharif and August rains very heavy, necessitating re-sowing in many places. September rain good and beneficial. Light showers in October. Crops continued good although there was a lack of dew. Season on the whole fairly good.
1907 ... ..	...	...	0 43	1	26 48	27	6 69	10	...	...	33 60	38	Fall slightly in excess of average. Kharif sowings retarded by lightness of June rain. Heavy rain in the latter half of July and August, and kharif sowing not complete till end of August. Only light rain in September. Rabi Juar largely sown and was helped by heavy dews. Season on the whole poor for kharif and good for rabi crops.
1908 ... ..	0 07	...	...	...	24 92	33	6 46	14	...	...	31 45	47	Fall upto the average. June rain light but July fall plentiful. August rain continuous. No rain after first week in September, but the cold weather and heavy dews set in early and benefited the rabi crops. Season on the whole fair.
1909 ... ..	...	...	0 25	2	32 65	34	9 90	13	0 16	1	42 96	50	Fall above average. Kharif sowings completed early in July on account of good rain in June. Heavy rain in July and first week of August. September rain fair and light showers in October and December. Season good.
1910 ... ..	0 08	...	0 83	1	30 88	39	2 83	9	0 20	1	34 32	50	Fall above average. Kharif rain good but heavy rain in July necessitated re-sowing in places. Heavy rain in first week of August. September rain light. Occasional showers in October and November. Slight damage to crops by frost. Season on the whole favourable.
Average ...	0 20	...	0 12	1	23 74	25	8 84	13	0 09	...	32 49	39	



## APPENDIX D.

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

Agricultural population.									Non-agricultural population.		
Having interest in land.					Labourers.			Total agricultural population.	Crafts.	Others.	Total non-agricultural population.
Land occupants not cultivating.	Land occupants cultivating.	Tenants and sharers cultivating.	Others.	Total.	Farm servants.	Field labourers and crop watchers.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0.54	80.89	...	0.41	31.84	0.03	28.61	28.63	60.47	12.44	27.09	89.53

## APPENDIX E.

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

Sex.	As per Imperial Census of 1901.	Percentage on total population able to read or learning.	Religion.									
			Hindu castes.						Musalmán sects.	Christians.	Parsees.	Others.
			Bráhmín.	Dhed.	Koli.	Rajput.	Vania.	Others.				
Males	80,780	23.8	1,861	1,592	7,278	933	964	5,691	5,079	17	362	7,503
Females	90,351	1.5	1,215	16,27	7,351	951	829	5,531	5,259	14	444	7,130
Total	6,181	14.3	2,576	3,219	14,629	1,884	1,793	11,223	10,338	31	806	14,633

## APPENDIX F.

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

Number of Villages.	Taluka.	Cattle.											Horses and ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Ploughs.		Carts.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.	
		For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk cattle.		Young stock.		Total.				Small.	Large (i.e. of cover 2 cattle).	For passenger.	For produce and goods.		
		Oxen.	He buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull buffaloes.	Oxen.	He buffaloes.	Cows.	She buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo-calves.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
108	Ankleshwar.	1887-89	16,543	10	33	15	527	11	5,319	5,963	5,920	3,962	33,107	567	6,626	4,826	7,623	—	857	3,956	13.8
		1897-98	13,961	...	20	23	441	...	4,774	5,252	6,367	4,183	34,920	635	5,747	5,299	5,673	...	803	3,621	16.5
		1909-10	14,698	22	32	26	203	3	5,248	5,177	9,147	4,644	33,200	855	5,124	7,124	7,167	...	799	3,842	16.23

## APPENDIX G.

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

Number of villages.	Shops.	Oil presses.	Loom.		Cotton Sawgins.		Births.		Deaths.		Vaccination.		Liquor shops.	Tálm-khánas.	Dharm-stálas.	Temples.				
			Cotton.	Woollers.	Hand gins.	Steam gins.	Years.	Nos.	Years.	Nos.	Years.	Nos.				Hindu.	Musalmán.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15						
106	569	109	88	...	63	8	1906	...	2,339	1906	...	2,105	1906	...	2,053	23	1	27	179	74
							1907	...	3,090	1907	...	2,581	1907	...	2,493					
							1908	...	3,043	1908	...	2,150	1908	...	2,270					
							1909	...	3,196	1909	...	1,997	1909	...	2,645					
							1910	...	3,077	1910	...	2,360	1910	...	2,468					
							Total	...	15,348	...	11,223	...	11,949							
Average	...	3,069	...	2,244	...	2,389														

## APPENDIX H.

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

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

## APPENDIX I.

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

Number of villages.	District.	Total numbers cultivated by occupants or Inámdárs.		Total numbers cultivated by occupants or Inámdárs in partnership with others.		Total numbers cultivated by sub-tenants on money rent.		Total numbers cultivated by sub-tenants for produce of grain rent.		Waste numbers.	Param-pok numbers.	Total Number.	
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.			Government.	Inám.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
106	Broach, táluka Ankleshwar.	21,264	5,312	354	123	10,548	3,580	127	49	3,086	...	35,390	9,444

APPENDIX J.

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

B 985-4

Number of Villages.	Years.	Wells, Budkis and the like.								Tanks.								Other sources.								Remarks.
		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
106	1891-92	178	2	376	7	604	25	62	6	...	80	...	71	5	250	...	9	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	8	
	1910-11	282	16	487	10	533	45	152	22	...	102	...	7	2	320	23	1	...	...	...	...	3	49	5	6	

Abstract for 1910-11.

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

## APPENDIX K.

Showing Mortgages with Possession.

Serial number in Appendix M.	Name of Village.	Upto 1871.			From 1871 to 1880.			From 1881 to 1890.			From 1891 to 1900.			From 1901 to present day.			Per cent.
		Assessment.	Mortgage debt.	Proportion of assessment to mortgage debt.	Assessment.	Mortgage debt.	Proportion of assessment to mortgage debt.	Assessment.	Mortgage debt.	Proportion of assessment to mortgage debt.	Assessment.	Mortgage debt.	Proportion of assessment to mortgage debt.	Assessment.	Mortgage debt.	Proportion of assessment to mortgage debt.	
		Rs.	Rs.	P. C.	Rs.	Rs.	P. C.	Rs.	Rs.	P. C.	Rs.	Rs.	P. C.	Rs.	Rs.	P. C.	
	<i>Group I.</i>																
1	Kausia (Bhatha) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	99	23.23	485	7,139	6.79	
2	Borbatha (Do.) ...	6	15	40.0	61	879	10.83	82	678	13.13	687	8,899	9.9	590	8,883	10.03	
4	Sakarpara (Do.) ...	12	353	3.4	41	251	16.33	...	...	...	69	499	13.82	...	...	...	
6	Haripura (Do.) ...	...	...	...	20	49	40.81	...	...	...	110	648	16.97	30	77	25.97	
	Do. (Dry crop) ...	6	48	16.66	18	82	40.62	6	96	6.25	223	2,354	9.43	161	1,607	10.1	
7	Livi Do. ...	...	...	...	17	113	15.04	...	...	...	25	761	3.28	4	16	25.0	
10	Mandwa Bujrag (Bhatha) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	702	10.10	71	740	9.69	
	Do. (Dry-crop) ...	...	...	...	8	191	4.18	25	798	3.13	302	1,362	22.17	196	2,151	9.11	
	Total of Group I ...	26	415	6.26	100	1,215	18.17	113	1,670	7.19	1,515	13,394	11.32	1,627	17,618	8.70	
	<i>Group II.</i>																
23	Sajod (Dry-crop) ...	8	57	14.03	7	126	5.5	80	861	10.33	251	3,015	8.33	170	2,321	7.33	
	<i>Group III.</i>																
28	Jitali (Dry-crop) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	122	7.37	36	536	6.71	260	2,537	10.25	
37	Umarwada Do. ...	49	451	10.86	...	...	...	10	99	10.10	167	1,300	12.84	1,134	9,171	12.36	
	Total of Group III ...	49	451	10.86	...	...	...	19	221	8.59	203	1,836	11.05	1,394	11,708	11.9	
	<i>Group IV.</i>																
67	Sengpur (Dry-crop) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	514	15.37	25	210	11.90	159	1,577	9.51	
71	Sarhan Do. ...	...	...	...	107	1,455	7.35	109	765	14.25	203	972	20.88	172	637	20.55	
83	Amod Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	49	2.04	23	158	14.74	149	1,545	9.64	
89	Sunev-Kalla Do. ...	34	267	13.23	40	757	5.28	63	602	9.63	132	631	14.17	256	3,400	7.53	
89	Sunev-Khurd Do. ...	63	1,362	4.62	17	326	5.31	179	2,010	8.60	98	1,631	5.35	252	3,097	8.14	
102	Katpor Do. ...	71	1,086	6.54	59	651	10.70	81	1,004	8.08	410	4,114	9.96	663	5,662	11.72	
106	Kantajal Do. ...	1	19	5.26	6	133	4.51	26	423	6.14	36	618	5.82	31	482	6.43	
	Total of Group IV ...	169	2,721	6.24	229	3,222	7.10	533	5,437	9.80	927	8,532	10.5	1,676	16,610	10.08	
	Grand Total ...	262	3,647	6.91	396	4,563	8.67	754	8,089	9.32	2,396	27,067	10.69	4,767	48,267	9.8	



## APPENDIX K.

Showing Sales.

Serial No. in Appendix M.	Name of village.	Upto 1870.			From 1871 to 1880.			From 1881 to 1890.			From 1891 to 1900.			From 1901 to present day.			Re ma.
		Assessment.	Sale price.	Proportion of assessment to sale price.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Proportion of Assessment to sale price.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Proportion of assessment to sale price.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Proportion of assessment to sale price.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Proportion of assessment to sale price.	
	<i>Group I.</i>	Rs.	Ra.	P. C.	Rs.	Ra.	P. C.	Rs.	Ra.	P. C.	Rs.	Ra.	P. C.	Rs.	Ra.	P. C.	
1	Kunsia (Bhatha) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	321	1,365	24.9	367	2,116	17.32	2,197	47,668	4.69	
2	Borbhatha ( Do. ) ...	9	20	15	145	1,176	12.33	242	4,368	8.6	833	11,339	7.39	2,188	23,610	9.68	
4	Sekarpore ( Do. ) ...	...	...	...	0	31	19.3	55	259	16.6	63	75	69.33	772	4,105	17.13	
6	Haripura ( Do. ) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	5,119	0.66	...	...	...	
	Do. (Dry-crop) ...	...	...	...	69	338	17.3	93	1,463	6.33	221	2,023	10.9	433	6,291	6.88	
7	Diri ( Do. ) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	1,192	8.9	
10	Mandva Bujrag (Bhatha) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	928	7.3	66	592	23.46	37	432	7.67	
	Do. (Dry-crop) ...	...	...	...	35	370	9.4	150	1,497	10.02	268	2,407	11.03	247	4,328	5.7	
	Total of Group I ...	3	20	15	255	1,976	12.9	929	9,661	6.4	1,844	23,673	7.8	5,078	37,274	6.8	
	<i>Group II.</i>																
23	Sajod (Dry-crop) ...	33	649	5.08	7	31	22.6	331	1,970	16.8	426	6,368	6.69	1,483	21,327	6.9	
	<i>Group III.</i>																
28	Jitali (Dry-crop) ...	47	395	11.9	31.0	268	16.05	191	2,565	6.44	269	3,900	6.89	2,391	27,417	6.7	
37	Umarwada ( Do. ) ...	3	10	30	66	393	14.07	126	1,279	9.8	512	2,629	14.10	1,787	15,399	11.67	
43	Pjudra ( Do. ) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	150	8.33	...	...	...	251	1,974	12.71	
	Total of Group III ...	50	405	12.34	87.0	604	14.40	327	4,364	7.49	781	7,529	10.37	4,439	44,820	9.9	
	<i>Group IV.</i>																
67	Shangpore (Dry-crop) ...	7	18	38.88	12	93	12.90	26	252	10.31	92	1,004	9.16	307	2,094	10.2	
71	Sarthan ( Do. ) ...	...	...	...	218	1,670	13.0	54	344	15.69	134	1,190	11.26	403	4,328	11.39	
83	Amod ( Do. ) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	330	15.79	7	33	21.21	156	1,732	9.0	
89	Sunev-Kalla ( D. ) ...	...	...	...	16	110	14.54	154	1,543	9.98	154	1,922	8.01	324	4,712	6.8	
89	Sunev Khurad ( Do. ) ...	10	74	13.51	41	621	6.8	116	2,431	6.41	123	266	46.2	306	6,073	5.03	
102	Katpore ( Do. ) ...	48	710	6.76	8	146	5.4	27	365	7.6	333	4,744	7.01	1,512	18,917	7.98	
106	Kantiajál ( Do. ) ...	...	...	...	81	1,302	5.81	52	1,107	4.89	89	2,469	3.67	145	3,136	4.82	
	Total of Group IV ...	65	602	8.10	376	4,032	9.32	529	6,412	8.25	691	11,618	8.01	3,243	41,922	7.73	
	Grand Total ...	161	1,876	8.04	725	6,642	10.9	92,11	22,607	9.35	2,582	49,168	8.09	16,144	1,96,213	7.7	

## APPENDIX M.

Showing sublettings.

Number.	Name of village.	Bhatha.			Percentage of assessment on rent.	Dry crop and rice.			Percentage of assessment on rent.
		Area.	Assessment.	Rent.		Area.	Assessment.	Rent.	
	<i>Group I.</i>	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Kausia ... ..	968	7,548	21,180	35.6	...	...	...	...
2	Borebhatha ... ..	373	3,865	8,309	46.5	...	...	...	...
3	Sarphudin ... ..	72	766	1,731	42.7	...	...	...	...
4	Sakarpore ... ..	64	505	1,063	47.5	...	...	...	...
5	Pungam ... ..	5	85	84	41.7	262	1,306	3,032	43.1
6	Haripura ... ..	9	100	161	62.1	129	778	2,018	38.6
7	Divi ... ..	37	209	618	33.8	81	574	1,053	54.5
8	Chhapra ... ..	4	46	81	56.8	12	71	146	48.6
9	Samor ... ..	...	...	...	...	257	1,419	2,770	51.2
10	Mandva Bujrag ... ..	336	2,870	9,594	29.9	194	1,332	2,676	49.8
11	Andada ... ..	...	...	...	...	263	1,306	2,670	48.9
12	Survadi ... ..	...	...	...	...	200	1,002	2,473	40.5
13	Chorasi ... ..	...	...	...	...	71	490	992	49.4
14	Divi Rajput Pati ... ..	...	...	...	...	109	609	1,559	39.1
15	Divi Borah Pati ... ..	...	...	...	...	14	565	1,261	44.8
16	Panod ... ..	...	...	...	...	28	132	285	46.3
17	Ankleshwar ... ..	...	...	...	...	985	4,333	7,965	54.4
	Total Group I ... ..	1,870	15,934	42,821	37.2	2,635	13,917	28,900	48.1
	<i>Group II.</i>								
18	Gadkhol ... ..	...	...	...	...	249	919	1,863	40.3
19	Piraman ... ..	...	...	...	...	194	652	1,698	38.4
20	Boidra ... ..	...	...	...	...	132	551	1,442	38.2
21	Nagal ... ..	...	...	...	...	320	1,228	2,895	42.3
22	Sajed ... ..	...	...	...	...	677	12,852	7,120	40.0
23	Panoli ... ..	...	...	...	...	238	923	2,554	36.1
24	Hansot ... ..	...	...	...	...	158	772	1,339	42.0
25	Teled ... ..	...	...	...	...	384	1,545	3,954	43.0
	Total of Group II ... ..	...	...	...	...	2,361	9,440	23,365	40.4
	<i>Group III.</i>								
26	Motali ... ..	...	...	...	...	192	581	1,469	39.5
27	Sarangpore ... ..	...	...	...	...	266	886	1,800	49.2
28	Jitali ... ..	...	...	...	...	78	245	560	41.5
29	Bhadkodra ... ..	...	...	...	...	102	235	608	46.9
30	Kosamdi ... ..	...	...	...	...	168	532	1,311	40.6
31	Kapodra ... ..	...	...	...	...	38	121	242	50.0
32	Bakzole ... ..	...	...	...	...	165	580	1,061	54.7

## APPENDIX M—continued.

Number.	Name of village.	Bhatha.			Percentage of assessment on rent.	Dry crop and rice.			Percentage of assessment on rent.
		Area.	Assessment.	Rent.		Area.	Assessment.	Rent.	
	<i>Group III—continued.</i>	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	
33	Bhadi	69	231	472	48.9				
34	Kharod	172	471	1,779	28.5				
35	Sanjali	120	472	1,060	44.5				
36	Umarbar	8	28	61	42.8				
37	Umarvasda	167	614	1,461	42.0				
38	Saphipura	10	37	95	38.9				
39	Aloj	27	70	142	49.3				
40	Ravidra	73	244	429	56.9				
41	Karmali	24	78	248	31.5				
42	Piludra	86	190	422	45.0				
43	Adol	475	1,527	3,068	49.8				
44	Hajat	149	462	849	54.4				
45	Kahanva	55	211	431	48.9				
46	Matied	201	789	1,686	48.2				
47	Mandwa Matied	30	116	237	48.9				
48	Ganpatpura	...	...	...	...				
49	Shera	167	613	1,203	51.0				
50	Mothia	137	475	960	49.5				
51	Digas	775	3,078	7,353	41.8				
52	Mangrole	144	577	1,479	89.0				
53	Asta	548	2,136	5,016	42.6				
54	Utraj	288	1,026	2,648	38.7				
55	Alva	117	382	995	38.4				
56	Sayan	626	2,077	5,270	39.4				
57	Badodra	893	1,850	4,216	82.0				
58	Vausnoli	804	1,031	2,923	35.3				
59	Ambheta	363	1,091	3,892	28.0				
60	Pardi Ambheta	138	485	1,428	84.0				
	Total of Group III	6,670	28,084	56,854	40.6				
	<i>Group IV.</i>								
61	Amritpura	215	544	1,360	40.0				
62	Uchhali	135	312	689	46.6				
63	Kararvel	47	152	406	37.4				
64	Avadar	58	174	382	45.5				
65	Pardi Mukha	21	58	135	43.0				
66	Piprod	...	...	...	...				
67	Shengpore	41	131	247	53.0				
68	Raima	436	1,378	3,248	42.4				
69	Vaner	377	1,237	2,581	47.9				

## APPENDIX M—concluded.

Number.	Name of village.	Bhatha.			Percentage of assessment on rent.	Dry crop and rice.			Percentage of assessment on rent.
		Area.	Assessment.	Rent.		Area.	Assessment.	Rent.	
	<i>Group IV—continued.</i>	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	
70	Kalam	...	...	...	...	29	108	211	51.2
71	Sarthan	...	...	...	...	111	433	818	53.3
72	Telva	...	...	...	...	94	301	662	45.5
73	Motovan	...	...	...	...	91	303	507	59.8
74	Bohid	...	...	...	...	228	689	1,665	41.4
75	Kudadra	...	...	...	...	135	388	718	54.0
76	Kathodra	...	...	...	...	95	276	463	59.6
77	Pardi Idrus	...	...	...	...	126	361	707	51.4
78	Adadra	...	...	...	...	158	427	804	53.1
79	Godadra	...	...	...	...	176	517	1,056	48.9
80	Sisodra	...	...	...	...	356	1,090	2,099	51.9
81	Parvat	...	...	...	...	268	723	1,800	40.2
82	Pandvai	...	...	...	...	224	680	1,517	44.8
83	Amod	...	...	...	...	31	94	155	60.6
84	Kharach	...	...	...	...	92	289	435	66.4
85	Dungra	...	...	...	...	138	354	929	38.1
86	Panjroli	...	...	...	...	246	675	1,796	37.6
87	Obha	...	...	...	...	169	562	1,223	45.9
88	Sunev Kalla	...	...	...	...	487	1,310	3,412	38.4
89	Sunev Khurad	...	...	...	...	733	2,618	6,959	37.6
90	Asarma	...	...	...	...	203	674	1,550	43.5
91	Sahol	...	...	...	...	141	474	1,201	39.5
92	Ilav	...	...	...	...	302	969	2,884	33.6
93	Malanpore	...	...	...	...	172	516	1,374	37.5
94	Aniadra	...	...	...	...	261	867	1,992	43.5
95	Balota	...	...	...	...	535	1,632	3,938	42.2
96	Bolav	...	...	...	...	283	1,008	2,307	43.7
97	Chhilodra	...	...	...	...	224	734	1,645	44.6
98	Dantra	...	...	...	...	117	410	857	47.8
99	Vaghwan	...	...	...	...	181	587	1,361	43.1
100	Dhamrad	...	...	...	...	429	1,409	2,864	49.2
101	Ankalva	...	...	...	...	182	546	1,183	46.2
102	Katpore	...	...	...	...	395	2,829	6,426	44.0
103	Jetpore	...	...	...	...	81	261	739	33.8
104	Samli	...	...	...	...	81	280	669	38.9
105	Vamleshwar	...	...	...	...	116	374	997	37.5
106	Kantiajal	...	...	...	...	313	736	3,144	25.0
	Total of Group IV	...	...	...	...	9,831	30,573	73,139	41.8
	Grand Total	1,870	15,934	42,821	35.8	21,497	77,014	1,82,258	42.8

Percentage of Assessment on rent of all lands 41.8.

APPENDIX N.

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

Years.	Lba. of 89 Tolas per Rupee.						Un-cleaned Cotton.	Remarks.
	Wheat.	Rice in husk.	Rice cleaned.	Tur.	Jowar.	Bajri.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1866-67 ... ..	32	58½	22½	29	53½	40	...	
1867-68 ... ..	31½	53½	23½	28½	51	35½	...	
1868-69 ... ..	30½	45	24	31½	49½	33½	...	
1869-70 ... ..	30½	63½	24½	30	53½	42½	...	
1870-71 ... ..	29	51	24½	30½	21½	37½	...	
Total ..	30½	52½	24	29½	45½	37½	...	
1871-72 ... ..	28½	53½	24½	32	45½	40	...	
1872-73 ... ..	28½	53½	24½	30½	44	37½	...	
1873-74 ... ..	30½	58½	25½	30½	42½	42½	...	
1874-75 ... ..	30½	45½	25½	47½	40	40	...	
1875-76 ... ..	26½	45½	22½	49½	40	40	...	
1876-77 ... ..	26	35½	20	25½	30½	30½	...	
1877-78 ... ..	18½	22½	17½	20½	21½	20	...	
1878-79 ... ..	15½	33½	17½	20	21½	20	...	
1879-80 ... ..	18½	37½	34½	37½	33½	29	...	
Total ...	24½	42½	22½	32½	35½	33½	...	
1880-81 ... ..	32	53½	24½	42½	56½	45½	...	
1881-82 ... ..	38½	49½	26½	32	45½	35½	...	
1882-83 ... ..	24½	53½	26½	42½	35½	30½	...	
1883-84 ... ..	26½	42½	24½	46½	37½	32	...	
1884-85 ... ..	37½	40	21½	37½	40	45½	...	
1885-86 ... ..	30½	40	24½	40	40	32	...	
1886-87 ... ..	22½	40	24½	35½	42½	33	...	
1887-88 ... ..	24½	42½	24½	33½	34½	29	...	
1888-89 ... ..	22½	38½	25½	24½	32	27½	12½	
Total ...	28½	43½	24½	37	44½	34½	...	
1889-90 ... ..	22½	45½	25½	30½	37½	33½	17½	
1890-91 ... ..	27½	42½	22½	45½	44	34½	18½	
1891-92 ... ..	19½	46½	25½	34½	31	33	13½	
1892-93 ... ..	20½	45½	20	35½	36	32	16	
1893-94 ... ..	29	37½	20½	38½	37½	29½	11½	
1894-95 ... ..	30½	49½	22½	32	37½	25½	12½	
1895-96 ... ..	29	42½	25	35½	37½	31	12½	
1896-97 ... ..	15½	32	18½	22½	22½	17½	12½	
1897-98 ... ..	14½	36	19½	25½	30½	27½	16	
Total ...	23½	43	22½	33½	35	29½	...	
1899 ... ..	22½	35½	20½	24½	29½	24½	16½	
1900 ... ..	14½	26½	16½	15½	18½	17½	10½	
1901 ... ..	16½	28½	23½	16½	32½	30½	13½	
1902 ... ..	20½	33½	25	18½	28½	27	12½	
1903 ... ..	24½	38½	21½	20½	46½	33½	...	
1904 ... ..	24½	36½	20½	19½	38½	34½	10½	
1905 ... ..	22½	31½	21	17½	29½	23½	16½	
1906 ... ..	18½	26½	17½	15½	26½	23	9½	
1907 ... ..	18½	26½	17½	16½	25½	25	8½	
1908 ... ..	14½	23½	16½	13	31½	19½	9½	
1909 ... ..	15½	24	19½	16½	24½	23½	9½	
1910 ... ..	17½	33½	21	21	28½	23½	7	
Total ...	19	30½	20	18	29½	25½	10½	

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

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

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

Year.	Occupied land paying assessment.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land, the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inam).			Total land—Government, occupied, unoccupied and Inam.		
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Remission from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quitrent, etc.	Total of columns 4, 8 and 11.	Full assessment—Total of columns 3, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for collections. Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1866-67	100,045	3,83,694	44	...	44	3,83,650	4,020	19,545	464	33,377	1,19,236	45,402	139,342	5,21,475	4,29,516
1867-68	100,270	3,91,222	...	...	...	3,91,222	4,560	19,391	864	33,327	1,11,178	38,545	138,467	5,21,791	4,30,681
1868-69	98,342	3,72,748	...	...	...	3,72,748	8,458	29,792	687	33,700	1,19,888	48,834	138,500	5,21,926	4,31,247
1869-70	98,525	3,73,272	...	...	...	3,73,272	8,347	29,498	1,418	33,719	1,19,439	49,987	138,591	5,22,209	4,31,657
1870-71	97,902	3,72,173	...	...	...	3,72,173	7,038	31,041	1,363	33,697	1,19,378	48,968	138,687	5,22,592	4,31,538
Average	98,217	3,78,621	9	...	9	3,78,612	6,734	25,854	958	33,564	1,17,524	46,143	138,515	5,23,999	4,31,711
1871-72	99,648	4,32,341	74,579	...	74,579	3,57,762	8,342	25,081	1,518	35,792	1,53,897	62,016	148,532	6,11,309	4,31,096
1872-73	100,886	4,23,173	27	...	27	4,23,146	8,694	26,775	1,470	36,555	1,53,713	61,973	144,765	6,03,661	4,38,539
1873-74	99,957	4,27,566	508	...	508	4,27,078	7,242	17,789	1,398	35,611	1,53,942	62,064	142,810	5,99,317	4,30,523
1874-75	99,800	4,27,049	654	...	654	4,26,395	6,020	17,264	1,283	35,621	1,54,843	62,126	141,441	6,00,156	4,39,804
1875-76	99,922	4,26,855	468	...	468	4,26,387	6,023	17,584	1,498	35,606	1,55,770	62,024	141,451	6,00,209	4,39,309
1876-77	99,849	4,26,917	481	...	481	4,26,436	5,994	17,506	1,504	35,592	1,55,736	61,931	141,435	6,00,159	4,39,921
1877-78	100,122	4,27,374	325	...	325	4,27,049	5,940	17,299	682	35,562	1,55,609	61,849	141,624	6,00,281	4,39,520
1878-79	99,996	4,27,290	345	...	345	4,23,915	6,069	17,437	1,132	35,564	1,55,677	61,834	141,629	6,00,374	4,39,881
1879-80	99,447	4,25,409	926	...	926	4,24,483	6,660	19,426	1,418	35,762	1,55,591	61,761	141,659	6,00,426	4,39,632
Average	99,896	4,27,107	6,701	...	6,701	4,18,406	6,794	19,573	1,632	35,586	1,55,085	61,961	142,266	6,01,765	4,31,999
1880-81	98,639	4,23,371	1,263	...	1,263	4,21,068	7,586	22,991	1,421	35,420	1,55,003	61,397	141,645	6,00,365	4,33,906
1881-82	97,782	4,18,927	817	...	817	4,18,010	6,594	26,851	1,489	35,298	1,54,513	61,036	141,614	6,00,191	4,30,535
1882-83	96,019	4,12,094	874	...	874	4,11,220	10,691	34,887	1,705	34,815	1,52,975	59,967	141,625	5,99,966	4,72,892
1883-84	95,388	4,09,476	423	...	423	4,09,053	11,662	33,377	1,806	34,668	1,52,065	59,326	141,613	5,99,917	4,70,184
1884-85	95,797	4,11,260	378	...	378	4,10,882	11,230	38,968	1,553	34,553	1,51,661	58,995	141,597	5,99,809	4,71,430
1885-86	97,040	4,15,599	489	...	489	4,15,070	10,042	32,939	1,794	34,478	1,51,297	58,864	141,560	5,99,775	4,75,719
1886-87	97,998	4,19,397	441	...	441	4,18,946	9,064	29,006	1,722	34,465	1,51,208	58,851	141,522	5,99,601	4,79,519
1887-88	99,363	4,21,614	463	...	463	4,24,151	8,003	21,063	1,244	34,460	1,51,195	58,830	141,826	5,99,572	4,84,225
1888-89	99,764	4,25,943	463	...	463	4,25,479	7,645	22,812	1,307	34,437	1,51,180	58,823	141,856	5,99,584	4,85,609
Average	97,513	4,17,727	627	...	627	4,17,100	9,380	29,677	1,560	34,746	1,52,332	59,564	141,649	5,99,946	4,78,321
1889-90	100,026	4,27,024	395	...	395	4,26,629	7,374	21,753	1,228	34,439	1,51,154	58,805	141,630	5,99,971	4,86,698
1890-91	100,682	4,29,428	452	...	452	4,28,996	6,719	19,344	1,215	34,418	1,51,107	58,787	141,819	5,99,879	4,88,998
1891-92	100,750	4,29,851	456	...	456	4,29,195	6,391	19,088	1,860	34,418	1,51,103	58,786	141,559	5,99,842	4,69,341
1892-93	101,098	4,30,839	646	...	646	4,30,238	6,148	18,162	1,305	34,417	1,51,106	58,796	141,653	6,00,174	4,90,339
1893-94	101,766	4,32,617	887	...	887	4,31,730	5,583	16,817	1,112	34,418	1,51,109	58,793	141,759	6,00,543	4,91,635
1894-95	101,785	4,32,703	599	...	599	4,31,704	6,626	16,834	1,278	34,418	1,51,112	58,794	141,829	6,00,749	4,91,778
1895-96	101,763	4,32,704	937	...	937	4,31,717	5,605	16,893	1,145	34,419	1,51,111	58,798	141,806	6,00,698	4,91,660
1896-97	101,474	4,31,614	1,086	...	1,086	4,30,528	5,888	17,880	1,223	34,411	1,51,079	58,799	141,773	6,00,542	4,90,540
1897-98	101,325	4,31,232	1,200	...	1,200	4,30,032	6,025	18,239	1,381	34,409	1,51,071	58,795	141,759	6,00,512	4,90,198
Average	101,185	4,30,873	782	...	782	4,30,091	6,151	18,340	1,250	34,429	1,51,105	58,792	141,764	6,00,318	4,90,133
1898-99	100,909	4,29,715	...	1,469	1,469	4,28,246	6,445	19,199	1,289	34,419	1,51,089	58,786	141,773	6,00,408	4,89,320
1899-1900	98,280	4,19,965	...	1,542	1,542	4,18,423	9,308	30,252	1,703	34,167	1,50,607	58,015	141,755	6,00,324	4,78,143

APPENDIX O<sup>(1)</sup>—continued.

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land, the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inam).			Total land—Government occupied, unoccupied and Inam.			Remarks.
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collections.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from auction sales of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, etc.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full assessment—Total of columns 3, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for collections—Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.	
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1900-01	95,887	4,11,635	...	13,228	13,228	3,68,409	11,917	39,514	3,200	33,057	1,49,153	57,439	141,761	6,00,307	4,58,046	
1901-02	93,943	4,04,171	67,266	1,330	68,606	3,95,575	14,298	49,836	1,519	33,516	1,47,253	56,311	141,757	6,00,200	3,93,405	
1902-03	95,784	4,11,396	74,558	4,457	79,015	3,32,381	12,907	42,596	1,300	33,326	1,46,425	55,820	141,750	6,00,287	3,89,601	
1903-04	96,128	4,13,068	75,200	3,997	79,197	3,33,860	12,568	41,627	1,589	32,983	1,45,140	54,926	141,679	6,00,033	3,90,334	
1904-05	96,565	4,15,089	75,982	33,581	1,09,563	3,05,496	12,173	40,380	1,007	32,768	1,44,313	54,406	141,605	5,99,732	3,89,909	
1905-06	97,986	4,20,202	77,123	3,287	80,390	3,39,813	10,584	35,349	1,659	32,722	1,44,149	54,372	141,592	5,99,699	3,95,743	
1906-07	99,890	4,28,793	78,399	3,534	81,933	3,44,860	8,977	28,704	1,400	32,719	1,44,140	54,370	141,576	5,99,637	4,00,560	
1907-08	100,523	4,28,094	78,660	1,961	80,621	3,43,073	8,540	27,426	1,402	31,691	1,44,026	54,237	141,754	5,99,646	4,03,822	
1908-09	101,016	4,29,833	79,658	1,600	81,258	3,42,575	7,919	25,367	1,687	32,704	1,44,080	54,247	141,669	5,99,220	4,04,609	
1909-10	101,139	4,30,243	79,766	1,186	80,952	3,49,296	7,631	24,905	1,165	32,708	1,44,093	54,248	141,678	5,99,251	4,04,709	
1910-11	101,176	4,30,423	80,027	1,236	81,263	3,46,159	7,781	24,601	...	32,703	1,44,061	54,242	141,660	5,99,194	4,03,401	
Average	98,402	4,20,314	58,962	5,520	64,480	3,50,323	10,100	33,010	1,362	33,183	1,46,004	55,479	141,688	5,99,837	4,13,195	

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

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

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM).			TOTAL LAND GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INAM.				Balance outstanding at close of years.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Relaxation from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quit rent, &c.	Total of columns 8, 9 and 11.	Full assessment. Total of columns 9, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for collections. Total of columns 7, 10 and 12.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
1871-72	...	3,927	36,393	...	...	36,393	297	2,520	8	297	3,320	760	4,521	42,233	37,156	...	...	...	
1872-73	...	3,867	34,256	50	...	34,206	152	1,407	32	296	3,248	744	4,316	39,911	34,982	...	...	...	
1873-74	...	3,842	34,113	309	...	33,804	163	1,411	90	296	3,248	744	4,301	39,767	34,638	...	...	...	
1874-75	...	3,901	34,267	504	...	33,763	206	1,366	163	294	3,229	743	4,400	39,382	34,688	...	...	...	
1875-76	...	3,853	33,832	1,316	...	32,516	254	2,330	151	293	3,207	733	4,399	39,359	33,390	...	...	...	
1876-77	...	3,781	33,338	1,680	...	31,658	242	1,633	200	297	3,333	751	4,320	38,334	32,609	...	...	...	
1877-78	...	3,702	32,762	1,609	...	31,153	309	2,109	211	296	3,250	747	4,307	38,121	32,111	...	...	...	
1878-79	...	3,700	32,749	2,201	...	30,548	309	2,709	240	291	3,204	733	4,300	38,662	31,521	...	...	...	
1879-80	...	3,718	32,913	2,449	...	30,464	292	1,943	272	306	3,204	733	4,316	38,665	31,469	...	...	...	
Average	...	3,810	33,843	1,124	...	32,724	247	1,992	151	296	3,252	748	4,352	39,093	33,619	...	...	...	
1880-81	...	3,717	32,913	2,645	...	30,268	295	1,976	200	304	3,176	733	4,316	38,065	31,201	...	...	...	
1881-82	...	3,662	32,413	2,617	...	29,796	351	2,606	538	303	3,176	733	4,316	38,194	31,167	...	...	...	
1882-83	...	3,690	32,407	3,502	...	28,905	288	2,067	187	302	3,176	733	4,230	37,680	29,918	...	...	...	
1883-84	...	3,638	32,393	3,957	...	28,436	293	2,109	400	299	3,145	735	4,230	37,647	29,569	...	...	...	
1884-85	...	3,637	32,331	4,555	...	27,776	290	2,159	100	294	3,077	724	4,230	37,647	29,540	...	...	...	
1885-86	...	3,634	32,022	5,436	...	26,586	363	2,438	136	293	3,077	725	4,230	37,647	27,517	...	...	...	
1886-87	...	3,630	32,037	4,810	...	27,227	367	2,533	138	293	3,077	724	4,230	37,617	28,089	...	...	...	
1887-88	...	3,630	32,036	5,176	...	26,860	245	1,461	320	293	3,077	724	4,163	36,573	27,913	...	...	...	
1888-89	...	3,630	32,085	5,238	...	26,847	245	1,461	106	290	3,077	725	4,155	36,578	27,627	...	...	...	
Average	...	3,633	32,299	4,215	...	28,084	303	2,099	236	296	3,117	723	4,222	37,516	29,049	...	...	...	
1889-90	...	3,640	32,004	5,523	...	26,481	241	1,435	153	290	3,077	725	4,161	36,606	27,440	...	...	...	
1890-91	...	3,640	32,094	5,460	...	26,634	293	1,165	312	290	3,077	723	4,123	36,336	27,651	...	...	...	
1891-92	...	3,640	32,094	5,718	...	26,376	293	1,165	163	230	3,077	724	4,122	36,336	27,262	...	...	...	
1892-93	...	3,647	32,165	5,926	...	26,239	293	1,166	173	230	3,077	724	4,129	36,408	27,138	...	...	...	
1893-94	...	3,661	32,262	6,303	...	25,959	188	1,069	12	280	3,077	724	4,129	36,408	26,995	...	...	...	
1894-95	...	3,661	32,261	6,633	...	25,628	188	1,069	12	280	3,077	725	4,129	36,407	26,386	...	...	...	
1895-96	...	3,661	32,261	6,051	...	26,210	188	1,069	12	290	3,077	725	4,129	36,407	26,947	...	...	...	
1896-97	...	3,661	32,262	5,666	...	26,596	189	1,069	...	279	3,075	725	4,128	36,408	27,321	...	...	...	
1897-98	...	3,661	32,262	6,030	...	26,232	189	1,069	...	279	3,075	725	4,128	36,408	26,957	...	...	...	
Average	...	3,662	32,195	5,929	...	26,366	193	1,142	93	279	3,077	724	4,130	36,418	27,084	...	...	...	
1898-99	...	3,661	32,262	6,408	...	25,854	189	1,069	...	279	3,075	724	4,128	36,408	26,573	...	...	...	
1899-1900	...	3,661	32,262	6,414	...	25,840	187	1,063	...	282	3,068	724	4,130	36,423	26,573	...	...	...	
1900-01	...	3,641	32,038	7,110	...	24,928	207	1,266	...	282	3,100	724	4,130	36,424	25,672	...	...	...	
1901-02	...	3,493	30,728	6,906	...	23,822	366	2,595	...	281	3,099	724	4,130	36,423	24,546	...	...	...	
1902-03	...	3,459	30,565	9,211	...	21,354	339	2,758	...	282	3,069	724	4,130	36,423	22,978	...	...	...	
1903-04	...	3,498	30,832	9,159	...	21,673	350	2,442	...	283	3,068	724	4,130	36,423	22,447	...	...	...	
1904-05	...	3,646	33,033	9,152	...	23,881	293	1,239	1	281	3,068	724	4,129	36,419	23,655	...	...	...	
1905-06	...	3,638	31,930	8,948	...	22,982	215	1,361	4	281	3,068	724	4,129	36,419	23,710	...	...	...	
1906-07	...	3,640	32,023	8,618	...	23,405	607	3,159	30	232	3,068	724	4,429	38,279	24,163	...	...	...	
1907-08	...	3,641	33,604	8,521	...	25,083	207	1,367	5	281	3,068	724	4,429	33,279	25,102	...	...	...	
1908-09	...	3,657	34,067	8,662	...	25,405	215	1,216	5	281	3,068	724	4,453	33,361	25,134	...	...	...	
1909-10	...	3,669	34,190	8,453	...	25,737	215	1,216	5	281	3,068	724	4,475	33,504	25,469	...	...	...	
1910-11	...	4,008	34,293	8,687	...	25,606	201	1,167	5	287	3,150	743	4,461	33,610	25,484	...	...	...	
Average	...	3,708	32,403	8,165	...	24,238	295	1,832	4	283	3,101	725	4,235	37,186	24,907	...	...	...	

\*The figures shown in this appendix are for the four villages Koria, Borebata, Sarphudin and Sakarpore, transferred from Broach Taluka.



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**APPENDIX Q.**

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APPENDIX  
Effect of Revision Settlement proposals

No.	Name of Village.	By Former Survey.														
		Number of Group.	Maximum rates.		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatta.			Total.		
			Dry-crop and Rice.	Bhatta and Bagayat.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<b>Group I.</b>																
1	Kansia	...	...	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,005	16,582	8 4 4	2,005	16,582	8 4 4
2	Borebhatha	...	...	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,094	10,108	9 3 10	1,094	10,108	9 3 10
3	Sarphudin	...	...	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	1,635	11 7 3	141	1,635	11 7 3
4	Sakarapore	...	...	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	763	6,028	...	763	6,028	...
5	Pungam	I	6 8	...	644	3,423	5 5 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	644	3,423	5 5 1
6	Haripura	I	6 8	8 0	679	4,389	6 7 5	...	...	...	70	728	10 6 5	749	5,117	6 13 4
7	Divi	I	6 8	8 0	262	1,149	4 8 4	19	169	9 6 3	159	1,285	8 1 4	429	2,608	6 1 1
8	Chhapra	I	6 8	8 0	68	534	7 13 7	...	...	...	65	812	12 7 11	183	1,346	10 1 11
9	Samot	I	6 8	...	631	3,473	5 8 0	14	119	8 8 0	...	...	...	645	3,592	5 3 1
10	Mandwa Buzrag	I	6 8	8 0	613	3,604	7 6 6	...	...	...	33	3,491	9 6 3	808	7,495	8 6 4
11	Andada	I	6 8	...	1,149	6,800	5 14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,149	6,800	5 14 8
12	Survadi	I	6 8	...	369	2,256	6 8 9	...	...	...	25	273	10 14 8	387	2,529	6 8 7
13	Chorasi	I	6 8	8 0	191	1,178	6 3 8	109	997	9 13 4	19	181	6 14 4	312	2,306	7 6 3
14	Divi Rajput Pati	I	6 8	8 0	1,083	6,128	5 9 8	3	11	5 8 0	302	2,206	7 9 8	1,397	8,433	6 0 7
15	Divi Borah Pati	I	6 8	8 0	1,154	6,994	6 1 0	1	6	6 0 0	262	2,192	7 13 4	1,437	9,192	6 6 4
16	Panod	I	6 8	...	333	1,594	4 12 7	5	38	7 9 7	...	...	...	333	1,632	4 13 3
17	Ankleshwar	I	6 8	8 0	1,016	4,290	4 3 7	80	278	9 9 7	72	573	7 13 7	1,119	5,151	4 9 8
17	Total, Group I	...	...	...	8,086	46,910	5 11 0	172	1,628	8 4 10	5,391	46,334	8 9 6	13,648	98,972	6 14 2
<b>Group II.</b>																
18	Gadkhole	I	6 8	...	1,043	4,038	3 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,043	4,038	3 14 0
19	Piraman	II	6 0	...	2,046	7,456	3 10 3	27	263	9 11 3	...	...	...	2,075	7,718	3 11 6
20	Boidra	II	6 0	...	1,113	5,566	5 0 1	13	136	10 3 8	...	...	...	1,125	5,702	5 0 2
21	Nagal	II	6 0	...	799	3,776	4 11 7	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	800	3,776	4 11 6
22	Sajod	II	6 0	...	3,037	15,678	5 2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,037	15,678	5 2 7
23	Panoli	II	6 0	...	2,540	11,344	4 6 10	42	432	10 4 7	...	...	...	2,533	11,076	4 9 4
24	Hansot	II	6 0	...	269	1,505	5 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	269	1,505	5 9 6
25	Talod	III	5 8	...	597	2,765	4 10 1	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	598	2,767	4 10 0
8	Total, Group II	...	...	...	11,444	62,037	4 8 9	84	533	9 14 8	...	...	...	11,528	62,560	4 9 0
<b>Group III.</b>																
26	Motali	III	5 8	...	267	971	3 6 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	267	971	3 6 2
27	Sarangpore	III	5 8	...	785	2,943	3 12 0	12	93	7 13 0	...	...	...	797	3,036	3 12 11
28	Jitali	III	5 8	6 0	2,036	6,785	3 8 3	89	802	9 0 2	9	80	8 14 3	2,126	7,667	3 9 5
29	Bhadkeda	III	5 8	...	1,196	4,931	4 2 6	47	369	7 13 7	...	...	...	1,233	5,300	4 4 9
30	Kosamdi	III	5 8	...	2,555	8,937	3 8 0	44	435	9 14 2	...	...	...	2,599	9,373	3 9 9
31	Kapodra	III	5 8	...	392	1,305	3 7 10	43	372	8 10 5	...	...	...	435	1,677	3 13 8
32	Bakrolli	III	5 8	...	945	3,053	3 4 2	19	177	9 5 1	...	...	...	964	3,250	3 6 1
33	Bhadi	III	5 8	...	1,399	5,463	3 14 6	25	263	10 8 4	...	...	...	1,424	5,725	4 0 4
34	Kharod	III	5 8	...	2,234	9,166	3 10 6	34	310	9 1 10	...	...	...	2,269	8,476	3 11 30
35	Sanjali	III	5 8	...	700	2,284	4 1 11	30	226	8 8 6	...	...	...	770	3,140	4 4 10
36	Umarbar	III	5 8	...	209	723	3 7 4	3	12	6 0 0	...	...	...	211	735	3 7 9
37	Umarvada	III	5 8	...	3,266	11,699	3 9 4	44	342	7 12 4	...	...	...	3,309	12,041	3 10 9
38	Saphipura	III	5 8	...	599	2,01	3 15 6	25	209	8 5 9	...	...	...	634	2,228	4 2 9
39	Alqj	III	5 8	...	1,066	4,232	4 0 6	24	168	7 0 0	...	...	...	1,090	4,460	4 1 8
40	Randra	III	5 8	...	1,165	5,814	4 9 6	49	390	9 13 0	...	...	...	1,205	5,704	4 11 9
41	Karnali	III	5 8	...	511	1,962	3 14 1	3	17	8 8 0	...	...	...	513	1,980	3 14 4

Government Occupied Land.

By Revision Survey.															Percentage of Increase or Decrease.	Name of Village.	No.	
Minimum rates.		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatta.			Total.							
18	19	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34				
															<i>Group I.</i>			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,005	18,387	9 2 6	2,005	18,387	9 2 6	+10.7	Kansia	...	1	
...	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,094	9,550	8 11 8	1,094	9,550	8 11 8	-5.5	Borebhatha	...	2	
...	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	1,583	11 3 8	141	1,583	11 3 8	-3.2	Sarphudin	...	3	
...	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	763	5,630	7 6 1	763	5,630	7 6 1	-6.6	Sakarapore	...	4	
5 8	6 0	603	3,278	5 0 10	...	...	...	41	265	6 5 3	644	3,538	5 7 11	+3.3	Pungam	...	5	
5 8	6 0	618	3,449	5 9 4	...	...	...	131	920	7 0 4	748	4,369	5 13 4	-14.6	Haripura	...	6	
5 8	8 0	331	1,863	5 10 1	26	208	7 14 9	72	447	6 8 4	429	2,516	5 13 10	-3.8	Divi	...	7	
5 8	6 0	68	435	6 6 5	...	...	...	65	600	9 8 8	133	1,035	7 12 6	-38.1	Chhapra	...	8	
5 8	8 0	607	2,735	4 8 1	20	145	7 4 0	18	179	9 15 1	646	3,059	4 12 2	-14.8	Samor	...	9	
5 8	10 0	473	3,040	5 6 10	4	23	7 0 0	433	4,916	11 6 3	908	8,014	8 13 6	+6.8	Mandwa Buzrag	...	10	
8 8	...	1,122	5,577	4 15 6	27	181	6 11 3	...	...	...	1,149	5,759	5 0 2	-15.3	Andada	...	11	
8 8	...	354	1,525	4 4 11	83	308	9 5 4	...	...	...	387	1,833	4 11 9	-27.5	Survadi	...	12	
5 8	...	166	1,067	5 7 1	116	1,607	9 3 2	...	...	...	813	2,184	6 13 5	-7.4	Chorast	...	13	
5 8	...	1,395	8,144	5 18 5	2	19	9 8 0	...	...	...	1,397	8,168	5 13 9	-3.3	Divi Rajput Pati	...	14	
5 8	...	1,436	8,568	5 15 6	1	5	5 0 0	...	...	...	1,437	8,573	5 15 6	-6.7	Divi Borah Pati	...	15	
5 8	...	335	1,590	4 11 11	3	17	5 10 8	...	...	...	338	1,607	4 12 1	-1.5	Panod	...	16	
5 8	...	1,081	4,634	4 5 5	38	359	9 7 2	...	...	...	1,119	5,043	4 8 1	-2.1	Ankleshwar	...	17	
...	...	8,619	45,660	5 5 3	270	2,335	8 10 4	4,759	42,477	8 14 9	13,648	90,703	6 10 5	-3.4	Total, Group I	...	17	
															<i>Group II.</i>			
5 0	...	1,042	4,199	4 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,042	4,199	4 0 6	+3.9	Gadhkhole	...	18	
5 0	...	2,048	7,738	3 12 3	27	259	9 9 6	...	...	...	2,075	7,695	3 13 8	+3.6	Piraman	...	19	
5 0	...	1,113	4,631	4 2 6	13	95	7 4 11	...	...	...	1,125	4,716	4 3 1	-17.3	Boldra	...	20	
5 0	...	799	3,248	4 1 5	1	1	2 0 0	...	...	...	800	3,249	4 1 0	-19.9	Nagal	...	21	
6 0	...	3,033	13,516	4 7 4	4	25	6 4 0	...	...	...	3,037	13,541	4 7 4	-13.6	Bajod	...	22	
5 0	...	2,530	10,233	4 0 9	52	409	7 13 10	...	...	...	2,533	10,243	4 1 11	-9.8	Panoll	...	23	
5 0	...	267	1,195	4 7 7	2	9	4 8 0	...	...	...	269	1,204	4 7 8	-20.0	Hansot	...	24	
5 0	...	597	2,643	4 7 0	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	598	2,649	4 6 11	-4.2	Telod	...	25	
...	...	11,429	47,398	4 2 0	100	799	8 0 0	...	...	...	11,523	48,195	4 2 10	-5.8	Total, Group II	...	8	
															<i>Group III.</i>			
4 8	...	287	810	2 13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	287	810	2 13 2	-16.6	Motali	...	26	
4 8	...	781	2,568	3 5 0	16	83	5 8 0	...	...	...	797	2,676	3 5 9	-11.8	Sarangpore	...	27	
4 8	6 0	2,029	6,093	3 0 1	93	673	7 3 10	14	125	8 14 10	2,136	6,391	3 8 7	-10.1	Jitali	...	28	
4 8	...	1,185	3,954	3 5 7	49	365	5 15 0	...	...	...	1,233	4,239	3 7 0	-20.0	Bhadkodra	...	29	
4 8	...	2,354	8,454	3 5 0	45	399	8 10 4	...	...	...	2,399	8,843	3 6 6	-5.6	Kosandi	...	30	
4 8	...	392	1,210	3 1 5	43	333	7 11 11	...	...	...	435	1,543	3 8 9	-8.0	Kapodra	...	31	
4 8	...	944	3,319	3 9 3	20	158	7 12 0	...	...	...	964	3,474	3 9 6	+6.5	Bakroli	...	32	
4 8	...	1,397	4,341	3 1 8	37	214	7 14 10	...	...	...	1,424	4,555	3 3 2	-20.4	Bhadi	...	33	
4 8	...	2,233	7,646	3 6 9	35	245	7 0 0	...	...	...	2,263	7,901	3 7 10	-6.8	Kharod	...	34	
4 8	...	697	2,610	3 11 11	33	263	7 15 6	...	...	...	730	2,673	3 10 7	-8.5	Sanjali	...	35	
4 8	...	209	504	2 13 8	2	10	5 0 0	...	...	...	211	504	2 13 10	-17.6	Umarbar	...	36	
4 8	...	3,280	11,724	3 9 7	48	407	8 4 11	...	...	...	3,309	12,131	3 10 6	+0.7	Umarvada	...	37	
4 8	...	509	1,763	3 7 5	25	198	7 14 9	...	...	...	534	1,961	3 10 9	-11.9	Saphipura	...	38	
4 8	...	1,064	3,703	3 7 9	26	187	7 3 1	...	...	...	1,090	3,895	3 9 2	-13.7	Aloj	...	39	
4 8	...	1,157	4,333	3 11 11	42	373	7 12 4	...	...	...	1,205	4,705	3 14 6	-17.5	Ravidra	...	40	
4 8	...	507	1,841	3 10 1	6	47	13 4	...	...	...	513	1,889	3 10 11	-5.6	Karmali	...	41	

## BY FORMER SURVEY.

No.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	Maximum rates.		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatta.			Total.		
			Dry-crop and Rice.	Bhatta and Begayat.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
<i>Group III—continued.</i>																
42	Piludra ... ..	III	5 8	...	1,143	4,530	3 15 6	13	58	4 7 5	...	...	...	1,155	4,588	3 15 7
43	Adol ... ..	III	5 8	...	1,129	4,142	3 10 8	35	354	10 1 10	...	...	...	1,164	4,498	3 13 9
44	Fajat ... ..	III	5 8	...	697	2,789	4 0 0	38	300	7 14 4	...	...	...	735	3,089	4 8 3
45	Kahanva ... ..	III	5 8	...	242	987	4 1 3	2	11	5 8 0	...	...	...	244	998	4 2 0
46	Mattied ... ..	III	5 8	...	632	2,549	4 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	632	2,548	4 0 6
47	Mandwa Mattied ... ..	III	5 8	...	203	770	3 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	203	770	3 12 6
48	Ganpatpura ... ..	III	5 8	...	61	271	4 7 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	271	4 7 1
49	Shera ... ..	III	5 8	...	787	3,571	4 8 7	24	241	10 0 8	...	...	...	811	3,812	4 12 1
50	Mothia ... ..	III	5 8	...	693	2,447	3 9 6	6	55	6 14 0	...	...	...	701	2,502	3 9 1
51	Digas ... ..	III	5 8	...	1,090	4,932	4 8 5	14	143	10 3 5	...	...	...	1,104	5,175	4 9 7
52	Mangroie ... ..	III	5 8	...	535	2,438	4 8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	535	2,438	4 8 11
53	Asta ... ..	III	5 8	...	1,198	5,072	4 11 6	1	9	9 0 0	...	...	...	1,199	5,081	4 11 10
54	Utraj ... ..	III	5 8	...	610	2,667	4 5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	610	2,667	4 5 8
55	Alva ... ..	IV	5 0	...	734	3,375	4 9 7	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	735	3,377	4 9 7
56	Sayan ... ..	IV	5 0	...	1,054	4,319	4 1 7	4	31	7 12 0	...	...	...	1,058	4,349	4 1 9
57	Badodra ... ..	IV	5 0	...	684	2,997	4 10 5	26	203	7 12 11	...	...	...	690	3,200	4 10 2
58	Vausanoli ... ..	IV	5 0	...	373	1,573	4 3 8	4	25	6 4 0	...	...	...	377	1,588	4 3 11
59	Ambheta ... ..	IV	5 0	...	793	3,162	3 15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	793	3,162	3 15 10
60	Fardi Ambheta ... ..	III	5 8	...	323	1,222	3 12 6	12	57	4 12 0	...	...	...	335	1,279	3 12 1
35	Total, Group III ... ..	...	...	...	32,306	1,35,997	3 14 7	662	5,704	6 8 10	9	80	8 14 8	32,877	131,631	4 10 7
<i>Group IV.</i>																
61	Amritpura ... ..	IV	5 0	...	503	1,393	2 12 4	2	13	6 8 0	...	...	...	505	1,406	2 14 2
62	Uohball ... ..	IV	5 0	...	679	2,085	3 1 2	6	61	7 10 0	...	...	...	687	2,146	3 2 6
63	Kararvel ... ..	IV	5 0	...	1,409	4,908	3 4 4	3	20	6 10 8	...	...	...	1,412	4,928	3 4 6
64	Avadar ... ..	IV	5 0	6 0	846	3,991	3 2 11	20	146	4 4 10	7	64	9 2 3	873	3,901	3 5 2
65	Pardi Mukha ... ..	IV	5 0	...	384	1,160	3 0 4	1	2	3 0 0	...	...	...	385	1,163	3 0 8
66	Piprod ... ..	IV	5 0	6 0	467	1,576	3 6 0	4	36	9 0 0	32	213	6 10 6	503	1,825	3 10 1
67	Shengpur ... ..	IV	5 0	6 0	2,020	6,674	3 6 10	101	928	9 3 0	13	104	8 0 0	2,134	7,706	3 9 6
68	Rafma ... ..	IV	5 0	...	575	2,203	3 13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	575	2,203	3 13 3
69	Vaner ... ..	IV	5 0	...	1,768	6,103	3 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,768	6,103	3 13 6
70	Kalan ... ..	IV	5 0	...	741	2,180	4 4 8	1	4	4 0 0	...	...	...	742	2,184	4 4 8
71	Sarthan ... ..	III	5 8	...	909	4,223	4 3 7	65	488	7 8 2	...	...	...	1,064	4,710	4 6 10
72	Telva ... ..	III	5 8	...	588	2,494	4 3 10	9	79	8 12 5	...	...	...	597	2,573	4 5 0
73	Motvan ... ..	IV	5 0	...	692	2,833	4 2 11	13	104	8 0 0	...	...	...	705	2,997	4 4 0
74	Bohid ... ..	IV	5 0	...	988	3,993	4 3 11	8	55	6 14 0	...	...	...	946	4,037	4 4 3
75	Kudadra ... ..	IV	5 0	...	721	2,780	3 12 7	10	106	10 12 10	...	...	...	731	2,838	3 14 2
76	Kathodra ... ..	IV	5 0	...	815	3,294	4 0 8	30	262	8 11 9	...	...	...	845	3,556	4 3 4
77	Pardi Idrua ... ..	IV	5 0	...	932	3,500	3 12 1	22	161	7 5 1	...	...	...	954	3,661	3 12 5
78	Adadra ... ..	IV	5 0	...	678	2,423	3 9 2	6	45	7 8 0	...	...	...	684	2,468	3 9 6
79	Godadra ... ..	IV	5 0	...	682	2,221	3 2 6	23	167	7 4 2	...	...	...	705	2,388	3 6 2
80	Sisodra ... ..	IV	5 0	...	2,403	10,465	4 5 8	54	527	9 12 2	...	...	...	2,457	10,992	4 7 7
81	Parvat ... ..	IV	5 0	...	1,005	3,942	3 12 1	32	268	8 6 0	...	...	...	1,037	4,110	3 12 5
82	Pandvai ... ..	IV	5 0	...	439	1,483	3 6 1	2	21	10 8 0	...	...	...	441	1,504	3 6 7
83	Amod ... ..	IV	5 0	...	483	1,500	3 10 6	15	124	8 4 3	...	...	...	461	1,624	3 9 7
84	Kharach ... ..	IV	5 0	...	733	2,346	3 3 2	36	274	7 3 4	...	...	...	770	2,620	3 6 5
85	Dangra ... ..	IV	5 0	...	612	2,905	3 9 10	11	63	8 0 0	...	...	...	623	2,963	3 10 2
86	Panjroli ... ..	IV	5 0	...	674	2,401	3 8 2	2	16	8 0 0	...	...	...	676	2,417	3 8 2
87	Obha ... ..	IV	5 0	...	1,927	6,105	4 4 2	14	106	7 9 2	...	...	...	1,941	6,211	4 3 8

Q—continued.

By REVISION SURVEY.															Percentage of Increase or Decrease.	Name of Village.	No.
Maximum rates.		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatta.			Total.						
Dry-crop and Rice.	Bhatta and Bagayat.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group III—continued.		
4 8	...	1,142	4,315	3 11 1	13	96	7 6 2	...	...	...	1,155	4,311	3 11 9	-5.0	Pitudra	42	
4 8	...	1,128	4,438	3 15 6	36	284	7 14 3	...	...	...	1,164	4,772	4 1 7	+6.1	Adol	43	
4 8	...	697	2,721	3 14 6	38	261	6 13 8	...	...	...	735	2,982	4 0 11	-3.4	Hajat	44	
4 8	...	244	976	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	244	976	4 0 0	-3.2	Kahanva	45	
4 8	...	632	2,349	3 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	632	2,349	3 11 6	-7.8	Mated	46	
4 8	...	203	711	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	203	711	3 8 0	-7.7	Mandwa Mated	47	
4 8	...	61	163	2 10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	163	2 10 9	-39.8	Genpatpura	48	
4 8	...	787	2,832	3 9 7	24	197	8 3 4	...	...	...	811	3,029	3 11 8	-20.5	Shera	49	
4 8	...	693	2,333	3 5 10	6	49	6 2 0	...	...	...	701	2,383	3 6 4	-4.7	Mothla	50	
4 8	...	1,090	4,553	4 2 11	14	99	7 1 2	...	...	...	1,104	4,555	4 3 6	-8.2	Digas	51	
4 8	...	535	1,989	3 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	535	1,989	3 11 6	-18.4	Mangrolo	52	
4 8	...	1,197	4,969	4 2 5	2	14	7 0 0	...	...	...	1,199	4,983	4 2 6	-12.3	Asta	53	
4 8	...	610	2,398	3 14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	610	2,393	3 14 4	-9.9	Utraj	54	
4 8	...	732	2,593	3 13 11	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	732	2,594	3 13 10	-16.1	Alva	55	
4 8	...	1,054	3,883	3 10 11	4	40	10 0 0	...	...	...	1,058	3,923	3 11 4	-9.9	Sayan	56	
4 8	...	674	2,659	3 15 1	16	114	7 2 0	...	...	...	680	2,773	4 0 4	-13.3	Badodra	57	
4 8	...	373	1,339	3 9 5	4	23	5 12 0	...	...	...	377	1,363	3 9 9	-14.9	Vasnoli	58	
4 8	...	792	2,692	3 10 6	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	793	2,697	3 10 6	-8.4	Ambheta	59	
4 8	...	323	1,082	3 5 7	12	63	5 4 0	...	...	...	335	1,145	3 6 8	-10.6	Pardi Ambheta	60	
...	...	32,172	1,14,374	3 8 10	689	5,109	7 6 8	14	125	8 14 10	32,575	1,19,606	3 10 2	-9.2	Total, Group III	35	
Group IV.																	
4 0	...	575	1,299	2 9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	565	1,299	2 9 2	-7.6	Amritpura	61	
4 0	...	678	1,601	2 5 9	9	45	5 0 0	...	...	...	687	1,646	2 6 4	-23.3	Uchhall	62	
4 0	...	1,409	3,999	2 13 5	8	13	4 5 4	...	...	...	1,412	4,012	2 13 6	-13.3	Kararval	63	
4 0	6 0	833	2,098	2 8 4	22	133	6 0 9	18	145	8 0 11	873	2,376	2 11 6	-18.1	Avadar	64	
4 0	...	391	1,018	2 10 5	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	385	1,020	2 10 5	-12.2	Pardi Mukha	65	
4 0	6 0	468	1,357	2 14 7	5	35	7 0 0	32	207	6 7 6	533	1,599	3 2 10	-12.4	Piprod	66	
4 0	6 0	2,012	5,582	2 13 5	109	788	7 3 8	13	101	7 12 4	2,131	6,471	3 0 6	-16.0	Shengpur	67	
4 0	...	575	1,724	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	575	1,721	3 0 0	-21.7	Raima	68	
4 0	...	1,538	4,946	3 1 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,538	4,946	3 1 10	-18.9	Vaner	69	
4 0	...	741	2,727	3 10 11	1	3	3 0 0	...	...	...	742	2,730	3 10 10	-14.3	Kalam	70	
4 0	...	991	3,585	3 14 11	78	447	6 1 11	...	...	...	1,064	4,342	4 1 4	-7.8	Sarthan	71	
4 0	...	585	2,075	3 8 9	12	70	5 13 4	...	...	...	597	2,145	3 9 6	-16.6	Teiva	72	
4 0	...	689	2,302	3 5 6	17	107	6 4 6	...	...	...	775	2,409	3 6 8	-19.6	Motvan	73	
4 0	...	936	3,062	3 4 4	10	47	4 11 2	...	...	...	948	3,109	3 4 7	-23.0	Rohid	74	
4 0	...	730	1,947	2 11 2	11	66	7 13 1	...	...	...	731	2,083	2 12 8	-28.4	Kudadra	75	
4 0	...	814	2,355	2 14 3	81	241	7 11 8	...	...	...	815	2,598	3 1 2	-27.0	Kathodra	76	
4 0	...	932	3,015	3 3 9	23	151	7 0 0	...	...	...	954	3,169	3 5 2	-13.4	Pardi Idrus	77	
4 0	...	678	1,930	2 14 0	6	40	6 10 8	...	...	...	681	1,990	2 14 7	-19.4	Adadra	78	
4 0	...	682	1,984	2 14 7	23	165	6 11 10	...	...	...	705	2,139	3 0 7	-10.4	Godadra	79	
4 0	...	2,403	8,255	3 6 11	54	391	7 0 10	...	...	...	2,457	8,636	3 8 3	-21.4	Sisodra	80	
4 0	...	1,005	3,196	3 2 10	32	232	7 4 0	...	...	...	1,037	3,428	3 4 10	-16.6	Parvat	81	
4 0	...	436	1,399	3 8 4	5	32	6 6 5	...	...	...	441	1,431	3 8 11	-4.8	Pandvai	82	
4 0	...	430	1,309	3 0 0	15	101	6 11 9	...	...	...	451	1,491	3 1 8	-13.2	Amod	83	
4 0	...	730	2,080	2 13 7	40	254	6 5 7	...	...	...	770	2,334	3 0 6	-10.9	Kharach	84	
4 0	...	813	2,497	3 1 2	11	61	7 10 2	...	...	...	823	2,581	3 2 2	-13.7	Dungra	85	
4 0	...	674	2,043	3 0 7	2	11	5 8 0	...	...	...	676	2,068	3 0 11	-14.5	Panjroli	86	
4 0	...	1,927	6,521	3 6 2	14	84	6 0 0	...	...	...	1,941	6,675	3 6 5	-18.5	Obha	87	

No.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMER SURVEY.													
			Maximum rates.		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatta.			Total.		
			Dry-crop and Rice.	Bhatta and Bagayat.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	<i>Group IV—continued.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
88	Sunev Kalla ... ..	IV	5 0	...	1,670	6,652	4 1 6	51	369	7 0 7	...	...	...	1,721	7,311	4 3 1
89	Sunev Khurad ... ..	IV	5 0	...	1,028	4,483	4 5 11	33	219	6 10 2	...	...	...	1,056	4,712	4 7 5
90	Asarna ... ..	IV	5 0	...	970	4,139	4 4 3	13	125	9 9 10	...	...	...	983	4,264	4 5 8
91	Sahol ... ..	IV	5 0	...	900	3,627	4 0 7	31	239	7 11 4	...	...	...	931	3,866	4 2 5
92	Hav ... ..	IV	5 0	...	2,334	9,050	3 14 0	71	530	7 7 5	...	...	...	2,405	9,580	3 15 9
93	Malanpore ... ..	IV	5 0	...	1,008	4,053	4 0 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,008	4,050	4 0 7
94	Aniadra ... ..	IV	5 0	...	532	2,248	4 3 7	9	76	8 7 1	...	...	...	541	2,324	4 4 9
95	Balota ... ..	IV	5 0	...	1,807	6,212	3 7 0	2	13	6 8 0	...	...	...	1,809	6,225	3 7 0
96	Bolav ... ..	IV	5 0	...	777	3,642	4 1 10	11	34	7 10 2	...	...	...	788	3,726	4 11 8
97	Chhilodra ... ..	IV	5 0	...	696	2,938	4 3 6	3	16	6 0 0	...	...	...	699	2,966	4 3 8
98	Dantral ... ..	IV	5 0	...	789	3,398	4 4 10	37	234	7 10 10	...	...	...	826	3,633	4 6 5
99	Vaghvan ... ..	IV	5 0	...	1,194	5,034	4 12 6	17	141	8 4 8	...	...	...	1,211	5,175	4 4 11
100	Dhamrad ... ..	IV	5 0	...	1,232	4,979	4 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,232	4,979	4 0 6
101	Ankalva ... ..	IV	5 0	...	953	3,806	4 1 1	55	479	8 11 4	...	...	...	1,008	4,284	4 2 0
102	Katpore ... ..	IV	5 0	...	2,980	11,012	3 13 7	127	1,018	8 0 3	...	...	...	2,997	12,030	4 0 5
103	Jetpore ... ..	IV	5 0	...	538	1,956	3 8 8	25	174	9 15 4	...	...	...	563	2,080	3 11 0
104	Saml ... ..	IV	5 0	...	638	2,410	3 12 6	35	236	6 12 0	...	...	...	673	2,646	3 14 11
105	Vamleshwar ... ..	IV	5 0	...	700	3,028	4 5 3	20	172	8 9 7	...	...	...	720	3,200	4 7 1
106	Kantiajal ... ..	IV	5 0	...	687	2,461	2 12 5	44	316	7 2 11	...	...	...	691	2,777	2 15 9
46	Total, Group IV ... ..	...	...	...	46,181	1,77,773	3 9 3	1,078	8,586	7 15 5	53	361	7 5 3	47,311	1,86,740	3 15 3
106	Grand Total ... ..	...	...	...	67,916	4,01,707	4 1 8	1,966	16,751	3 6 3	5,452	48,795	3 9 4	1,05,364	4,65,253	4 6 8

... concluded.

By Revision Subvt.																Percentage Increase or Decrease,	Name of Village.	No.
Maximum rates.		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatta.			Total.							
Dry-crop and Rice.	Bhatta and Bigayat.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34		
Group IV—continued.																		
4 0	..	1,677	5,355	3 3 1	44	294	6 10 11	..	..	..	1,721	5,649	3 4 6	-21.6	Sunev Kalla ...	88		
4 0	..	1,023	3,668	3 9 3	33	205	6 3 5	..	..	..	1,056	3,863	3 10 6	-18.0	Sunev Khurad ...	89		
4 0	..	970	3,314	3 6 8	13	83	6 4 11	..	..	..	983	3,396	3 7 3	-20.4	Asarma ...	90		
4 0	..	900	3,073	3 6 7	31	179	5 13 5	..	..	..	931	3,251	3 7 10	-16.9	Sahol ...	91		
4 0	..	2,234	7,361	3 3 6	71	473	6 10 7	..	..	..	2,405	7,834	2 4 1	-18.2	Ilav ...	92		
4 0	..	1,006	3,104	3 2 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,006	3,104	3 2 10	-21.3	Mainpore ...	93		
4 0	..	532	1,871	3 8 3	9	62	6 14 3	..	..	..	541	1,932	3 9 1	-16.8	Aniadra ...	94		
4 0	..	1,807	4,930	3 11 8	2	9	4 8 0	..	..	..	1,809	4,939	2 11 8	-20.7	Balota ...	95		
4 0	..	777	2,744	3 8 8	11	79	7 2 11	..	..	..	788	2,823	3 9 4	-24.2	Bolav ...	96		
4 0	..	689	2,456	3 8 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	699	2,466	3 8 2	-16.9	Chhiodra ...	97		
4 0	..	789	2,714	3 7 0	37	235	6 5 7	..	..	..	826	3,049	3 8 5	-19.9	Dantrai ...	98		
4 0	..	1,164	3,779	2 3 11	17	112	6 9 5	..	..	..	1,201	3,689	3 3 10	-24.9	Vaghvan ...	99		
4 0	..	1,232	3,981	3 3 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,252	3,981	3 3 8	-2.0	Dhamrad ...	100		
4 0	..	953	3,066	3 8 5	55	343	6 3 9	..	..	..	1,008	3,409	3 6 1	-20.4	Ankalva ...	101		
4 0	..	2,800	8,813	3 1 8	127	600	6 4 9	..	..	..	2,987	9,643	3 3 8	-19.9	Katpore ...	102		
4 0	..	533	1,659	3 1 4	25	156	6 3 10	..	..	..	563	1,815	3 3 7	-12.7	Jetpore ...	103		
4 0	..	638	1,865	2 14 9	35	193	5 8 3	..	..	..	673	2,058	3 0 1	-22.2	Samli ...	104		
4 0	..	710	2,325	3 5 2	20	108	5 6 5	..	..	..	720	2,433	3 6 1	-23.0	Vamleshwar ...	105		
4 0	..	897	2,128	2 6 5	44	240	5 9 6	..	..	..	931	2,374	2 8 10	-14.5	Kantiajal ...	106		
..	..	46,146	1,44,553	3 1 7	1,102	7,121	6 7 5	63	453	7 3 1	47,311	1,52,127	3 2 11	-18.5	Total, Group IV.	46		
..	..	98,365	3,52,273	3 9 0	2,101	15,364	7 1 10	4,836	48,055	8 14 5	1,05,363	4,10,692	3 14 1	-11.7	Grand Total.	108		

H. DENNING,  
Assistant Settlement Officer.

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

Showing area of Villages for Settlement with details.

Number.	Name of Village.	Former Taluka.	By Former Survey.				By Revision Survey.				Population.	Remarks.
			Gross area including Inam.		Government assessed land.		Gross area including Inam.		Government assessed land.			
			Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Occupied.	Un-occupied.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Occupied.	Un-occupied.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Group I.</i>												
1	Kansia ... ..	.....	2,168	1,133	1,904	146	2,100	1,108	2,005	133	932	
2	Borebhatba ... ..	.....	890	1,459	766	1	1,240	1,135	1,094	23	2,040	
3	Sarphudia ... ..	.....	208	324	142	6	208	323	141	5	...	
4	Sakarpare ... ..	.....	864	1,335	759	36	1,028	1,322	763	47	787	
5	Pungam ... ..	.....	782	118	623	36	782	118	644	...	630	
6	Haripura ... ..	.....	818	122	755	38	810	228	740	37	283	
7	Divi ... ..	.....	730	79	423	6	729	80	429	...	667	
8	Chhapra ... ..	.....	288	131	141	46	215	95	133	83	316	
9	Samor ... ..	.....	911	166	690	48	955	170	645	83	453	
10	Mandwa Buzrag ... ..	.....	1,161	328	905	...	1,307	217	906	13	2,014	
11	Andada ... ..	.....	1,510	508	1,161	13	1,673	350	1,149	22	980	
12	Survadi ... ..	.....	731	117	475	8	729	117	387	94	384	
13	Chorasi ... ..	.....	417	10	312	...	417	10	312	...	...	
14	Divi Rajput Pati ... ..	.....	1,556	173	1,410	1	1,556	174	1,397	11	1,392	
15	Divi Bohrah Pati ... ..	.....	1,609	148	1,444	1	1,609	149	1,437	8	1,564	
16	Panod ... ..	.....	368	29	335	13	369	28	338	9	...	
17	Ankleshwar ... ..	.....	1,063	485	1,104	69	1,959	522	1,119	32	11,443	
...	Total, Group I ... ..	.....	16,962	6,745	13,429	448	17,779	6,041	13,046	605	23,843	
<i>Group II.</i>												
18	Gadkhol ... ..	.....	1,430	141	1,060	2	1,415	157	1,042	9	375	
19	Piraman ... ..	.....	2,406	179	2,079	3	2,408	179	2,075	6	478	
20	Boidra ... ..	.....	1,318	120	1,118	76	1,315	122	1,125	64	353	
21	Nagal ... ..	.....	1,042	113	890	...	1,041	112	800	...	438	
22	Sajod ... ..	.....	3,698	438	3,057	74	3,692	441	3,037	87	1,658	
23	Panoli ... ..	.....	3,043	257	2,590	3	3,040	260	2,582	3	1,216	
24	Hansot ... ..	.....	384	2,782	269	15	374	2,375	269	5	4,655	
25	Telod ... ..	.....	863	12	598	8	853	12	598	8	...	
...	Total, Group II ... ..	.....	14,174	4,011	11,575	181	14,133	3,658	11,523	163	9,179	
<i>Group III.</i>												
26	Motal ... ..	.....	328	111	284	4	325	111	267	...	276	
27	Sarangpur ... ..	.....	1,227	133	801	34	1,208	150	797	29	361	
28	Jitali ... ..	.....	2,909	358	2,254	19	2,911	357	2,136	143	1,133	
29	Bhadroda ... ..	.....	1,634	179	1,233	3	1,598	147	1,233	5	821	
30	Kosmadi ... ..	.....	2,379	254	2,583	49	3,380	254	2,590	39	995	
31	Kapodra ... ..	.....	627	100	423	29	627	100	435	29	518	
32	Bakrole ... ..	.....	1,664	169	919	38	1,664	169	964	23	344	
33	Bhadi ... ..	.....	1,773	183	1,490	16	1,774	183	1,424	79	681	
34	Kharod ... ..	.....	2,008	193	2,209	108	2,046	154	2,298	41	1,366	
35	Sanjali ... ..	.....	916	69	728	9	935	61	730	8	387	
36	Umarbar ... ..	.....	229	15	311	...	229	15	211	...	...	
37	Umarvada ... ..	.....	3,061	216	3,310	5	3,655	224	3,309	...	1,019	
38	Saphipura ... ..	.....	605	28	531	...	606	28	534	6	84	
39	Aloj ... ..	.....	1,301	98	1,045	16	1,302	99	1,080	15	423	
40	Ravidra ... ..	.....	1,521	154	1,207	21	1,521	155	1,205	24	503	



APPENDIX Q<sup>(1)</sup>—continued.

Number.	Name of Village.	Former Taluka.	By Former Survey.				By Revision Survey.				Population.	Remarks.
			Gross area including Inam.		Government assessed land.		Gross area including Inam.		Government assessed land.			
			Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Occupied.	Un-occupied.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Occupied.	Un-occupied.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Group III—continued.</i>												
41	Karzali ... ..	.....	890	22	518	1	539	21	518	6	185	
42	Piludra ... ..	.....	1,560	101	1,044	109	1,551	108	1,155	214	250	
43	Adol ... ..	.....	2,230	181	1,037	87	2,222	189	1,184	108	509	
44	Hajat ... ..	.....	1,242	109	831	...	1,256	96	735	133	268	
45	Kabanva ... ..	.....	443	19	249	2	443	19	244	7	63	
46	Matlad ... ..	.....	1,656	355	938	206	1,537	979	632	408	404	
47	Mandva Matlad ... ..	.....	945	759	507	164	796	914	203	371	301	
48	Ganpatpura ... ..	.....	845	1,820	52	779	816	1,518	61	741	51	
49	Shera ... ..	.....	1,530	831	943	178	1,516	344	811	305	317	
50	Mothia ... ..	.....	1,263	143	735	1	1,263	143	701	41	263	
51	Digas ... ..	.....	2,033	113	1,139	...	2,029	118	1,104	36	665	
52	Mangrol ... ..	.....	643	68	535	...	643	68	535	...	252	
53	Asta ... ..	.....	1,639	94	1,189	...	1,629	94	1,189	...	435	
54	Utraj ... ..	.....	1,015	457	608	69	1,015	457	610	67	205	
55	Alva ... ..	.....	947	41	735	13	946	41	733	13	222	
56	Sayan ... ..	.....	2,155	469	1,080	1	2,155	469	1,053	7	581	
57	Badadra ... ..	.....	799	343	683	16	600	341	690	13	318	
58	Vasoli ... ..	.....	461	235	358	7	461	235	377	19	137	
59	Ambheta ... ..	.....	1,147	1,220	828	123	1,146	1,221	793	157	613	
60	Pardi Ambheta ... ..	.....	282	353	19	39	480	636	335	86	209	
...	Total, Group III ... ..	.....	46,216	9,492	33,313	2,145	49,144	10,209	32,875	3,116	14,674	
<i>Group IV.</i>												
61	Amritpura ... ..	.....	555	16	504	31	555	16	505	34	132	
62	Uchhall ... ..	.....	879	239	705	18	854	287	687	8	334	
63	Karavai ... ..	.....	1,548	230	1,253	216	1,545	235	1,412	69	452	
64	Avadar ... ..	.....	1,030	134	760	124	1,033	147	673	13	315	
65	Pardi Mukha ... ..	.....	492	33	335	43	490	35	383	39	207	
66	Piprod ... ..	.....	574	63	468	73	575	63	503	46	149	
67	Shengpore ... ..	.....	2,984	360	1,671	641	2,958	340	2,184	397	649	
68	Raima ... ..	.....	1,102	564	579	...	1,100	594	575	2	372	
69	Vaner ... ..	.....	2,629	192	1,587	...	2,629	192	1,538	...	532	
70	Kalam ... ..	.....	1,035	69	742	...	1,035	69	742	...	238	
71	Sarthan ... ..	.....	1,687	127	1,146	90	1,931	87	1,064	191	469	
72	Telva ... ..	.....	890	42	690	23	890	55	697	105	233	
73	Motwan ... ..	.....	1,003	59	703	18	1,004	59	705	18	226	
74	Behid ... ..	.....	1,413	124	1,015	15	1,413	124	946	84	346	
75	Kudadra ... ..	.....	1,078	95	666	...	1,077	96	731	86	224	
76	Kathadra ... ..	.....	1,138	143	710	...	1,138	142	845	8	263	
77	Pardi Idrus ... ..	.....	1,701	132	867	65	1,696	138	964	89	363	
78	Adadra ... ..	.....	849	62	676	1	856	64	684	5	170	
79	Godadra ... ..	.....	1,402	218	692	57	1,402	218	706	70	363	
80	Sisodra ... ..	.....	3,373	232	2,010	60	3,367	236	2,457	32	634	
81	Parvat ... ..	.....	1,737	139	1,041	...	1,736	140	1,037	31	382	
82	Pandvai ... ..	.....	909	62	433	1	909	62	441	2	246	
83	Amod ... ..	.....	671	51	422	8	673	51	451	18	205	
84	Kharsah ... ..	.....	1,680	125	669	499	1,679	155	770	405	556	
85	Dungra ... ..	.....	915	43	823	...	915	43	823	...	242	
86	Panjroli ... ..	.....	1,200	327	660	10	1,200	297	676	14	523	

APPENDIX Q<sup>(1)</sup>—concluded.

Number.	Name of Villages.	Former Taluka.	By Former Survey.				By Revision Survey.				Population.	Remarks.
			Gross area including Inam.		Government assessed land.		Gross area including Inam.		Government assessed land.			
			Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Occupied.	Un-occupied.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Occupied.	Un-occupied.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	<i>Group IV—continued.</i>											
87	Obha ... ..	.....	2,243	211	1,914	91	2,244	208	1,941	96	683	
88	Sunev Kalla ... ..	.....	2,850	109	1,610	39	2,915	115	1,721	39	782	
89	Sunev Khurad ... ..	.....	1,781	101	1,057	1	1,727	104	1,056	1	651	
90	Asarma ... ..	.....	1,269	115	985	97	1,268	115	983	99	427	
91	Sahol ... ..	.....	1,096	196	931	4	1,092	200	931	...	461	
92	Ilav ... ..	.....	2,904	606	2,387	31	2,938	571	2,405	65	1,173	
93	Malanpore ... ..	.....	1,136	123	1,007	22	1,136	123	1,006	30	245	
94	Aniadra ... ..	.....	859	50	542	3	859	50	541	3	223	
95	Balota ... ..	.....	1,941	1,313	1,571	44	2,312	1,042	1,909	77	572	
96	Bolav ... ..	.....	975	70	766	19	975	70	788	17	276	
97	Chhilodra ... ..	.....	848	339	704	7	845	390	699	11	266	
98	Dantral ... ..	.....	1,068	243	900	60	1,067	243	696	125	235	
99	Vaghvan ... ..	.....	1,519	140	1,340	...	1,519	140	1,201	139	246	
100	Dhamrad ... ..	.....	1,976	566	1,289	224	1,973	600	1,232	273	503	
101	Ankalva ... ..	.....	1,230	1,442	1,039	53	1,230	1,442	1,008	90	281	
102	Katpore ... ..	.....	4,451	6,887	3,213	568	4,451	8,886	2,987	790	1,067	
103	Jetpore ... ..	.....	695	238	579	...	695	238	563	16	175	
104	Samli ... ..	.....	833	413	676	5	833	414	673	3	527	
105	Vamleshwar ... ..	.....	935	1,462	723	94	934	1,462	720	96	468	
106	Kantiajal ... ..	.....	1,149	5,262	981	102	1,151	5,260	981	160	776	
...	Total, Group IV ... ..	.....	66,361	25,820	46,342	3,461	66,073	25,568	47,311	3,906	19,675	
	Grand Total ... ..	.....	1,45,702	46,078	1,04,659	6,233	1,46,784	45,496	1,05,262	7,809	67,371	

H. DENNING,  
Assistant Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX R.  
No. 1450 of 1872.

From  
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. J. PRESCOTT,  
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarát ;

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

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

SIR,

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

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

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarát, to the Collector of Broach, No. 356, dated the 4th of March 1872.

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

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

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

6. There are 105 villages in this táluka, of which 102 are Government and 3 alienated. Of the Government villages 73 are Senja and 29 Bhágdári.

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

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

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

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

Culturable lands.	Government.		Alienated.		Total.	
	Numbers or fields.	Acres.	Numbers or fields.	Acres.	Numbers or fields.	Acres.
Dry-crop ... ..	21,831	105,423·33	9,889	24,782·37	31,720	140,156·30
Rice ... ..		2,336·1		501·21		2,837·22
Garden irrigated from wells ... ..		224·9		97·22		322·11
Bhatta ... ..		1,222·34		259·37		1,482·31
Total ... ..	21,831	109,206·37	9,889	35,591·37	31,720	144,798·34
Unculturable, including salt lands, roads, tanks, village sites.	.....	8,213·10	.....	.....	.....	8,213·10
Unculturable land divided into Numbers.	574	30,510·25	.....	.....	574	30,510·25
Total ... ..	574	38,723·35	.....	.....	574	38,723·35
Grand Total ... ..	22,405	147,930·32	9,889	35,591·37	32,294	183,522·29

9. The nature of the Bhágdári tenure has been so often and so fully described, especially in the selection from the Records of the Bombay Government noted in the margin, that it will be sufficient to say that of the 29 villages held on this tenure the Bhágdárs of 18 agreed to have their quota of assessment distributed according to their respective holdings and those of 16 desired to retain the apportionment according to the original "Phálla." In all cases agreements from the Bhágdárs were taken in writing.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

484 are in repair,

45 out of repair; and of these—

220 are used for drinking purposes only,

\* 264 are used for irrigation.

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

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

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

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

20. The B. B. & C. I. Railway traverses this taluka from north to south, and adds very considerably to the prosperity of the district, the comfort of the inhabitants, and the convenience of all Government officials. By Appendix A it will be seen that 85,048 passengers paying fares amounting to Rs. 15,299, went from the Ankleshwar Station in 1871, and 84,789, paying fares amounting to Rs. 14,878, arrived there in the same year. 1,562 tons of cleaned cotton, 522 tons of grain, and 4,360 tons of other articles were entered outwards, paying a freight of Rs. 63,189. 28 tons of cotton, 736 tons of grain, and 1,220 tons of other articles were entered inwards, paying a freight of Rs. 16,879.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

No. I.

	By Old Survey, 1816.	New Survey, 1872.	Increase per cent.
Total inhabitants	42,793	66,035	54
Houses	9,901	18,159	83
Cows and buffaloes	19,963	20,514	3
Oxen	11,687	17,951	54
Ploughs	5,375	7,955	48

## No. II.

Area of Government Villages 286 <sup>490</sup> / <sub>640</sub> square miles.	To the Square Mile.	
	Old Survey, 1816.	New Survey, 1872.
Inhabitants ... ..	149	230
Houses ... ..	85	63
Cows and buffaloes ... ..	69	71
Oxen ... ..	40	62
Ploughs ... ..	19	28

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

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

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

30. The population of Ankleshwar has increased from 42,793 in 1816 to 66,035 in 1872, or 54 per cent. in 55 years. This is quite as great an increase as is generally found on comparing past and present enumerations, but as compared with the increase of the population in Europe it is small indeed. In several previous reports I have noticed this subject, and shown that in Europe the population doubles itself in from 41 to 45 years and in England from 43 to 52 years. Of course, the very early marriages and comparatively early deaths of a tropical climate account for the more rapid passing away of each generation; but this circumstance does not account for the proportion of deaths being so much in excess of that of births, as it must be, looking at these figures.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

42. The proper rotation seems to be:—

First year, cotton alone, or with dāngar.

Second year, jowár alone, or with mung.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

Of these—

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

1,227

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

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

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

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

54. Ankleshwar and Hánsot were managed on the farming and kultur system from the introduction of British rule in 1802 to the year 1842, when Former Revenue management. Mr. Coles' Report, dated 12th August 1848. Mr. Coles, the then Collector, first brought them under fixed rates of assessment upon the measured bigha.

55. These rates were sanctioned for five years, at the end of which period Mr. J. M. Davis, the then Collector, proposed their revision in one of the ablest reports which has probably ever been submitted to Government. No. 206, of the 12th June 1848. This report is of such extraordinary length that (although it is to be regretted it should not become historical) I refrain from embodying it in this letter on account of the cost of printing; but I believe I am justified in placing on record the remarks of Government thereon, which are as follows:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

\* *Vide* Statement A, Jamabandi Report.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Divá—

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

Divi and Survari—

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

Rohid, Nángul, Boridra and Undhara—

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

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

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

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

"In paragraph 38 of his letter, Mr. Davis states, in speaking of the latter, that with no increase of cultivation to support it, the revised assessment was in excess both of the gross settlement of the fifteen years previous to its introduction and the actual realizations of the five years preceding it, and that the only limit which appears to have directed the settlements was the capacity of the district.

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

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

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

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

"The rice lands in cultivation amount to bighas 1,551½. The rates vary from Rs. 3 to 7, the latter being found in only two villages, and it is proposed to reduce them to Rs. 6. The next lower rate is Rs. 6; it is paid in 17 villages, in 15 of which Mr. Davis wishes to lower it to Rs. 5, leaving the former rate untouched in the other two. The third rate is Rs. 5 in 19 villages; in 15 of these Mr. Davis thinks it should be reduced to Rs. 4. The fourth rate, Rs. 4, prevails in 23 villages; in two only of these does it seem expedient to fix it at Rs. 3; a rate of Rs. 4½ existed in three villages, in two of them Mr. Davis proposed striking off the fraction. The lowest rate of rupees in two villages is not interfered with.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Parganas.	Cultivation.			Revenue including (for uniformity's sake) quit-rents and alienation.			Applying the proposed rate to Mr. Coles' settlement the deficit in contrast with the last column is.	Available rental in anticipation from assessed lands lying waste.	Total of columns 7 and 9.	Lands not hitherto brought under cultivation but to a great extent capable of it.
	Under the estimate system.	Under Mr. Coles' settlement.	Under the present proposed revision.	Under the estimate system.	Under Mr. Coles' present settlement.	Under the present proposed revision.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ankleshwar ... ..	Rs. 58,010	Rs. 62,312 6,858	62,743 6,338	Rs. 1,52,316	Rs. 1,53,195	Rs. 1,33,995	Rs. 17,349	Rs. 60,312	Rs. 1,94,198	Rs. 25,179
Hānsot ... ..	55,290	62,210 5,325	66,661 6,148	1,52,632	1,45,529	1,40,629	15,110	13,961	1,54,590	1,02,255
* Vide columns 16 and 19 of statement appended to Mr. Davis' Report.	109,900	124,523 12,241	1,29,404 11,431	3,04,947	2,98,715	2,74,614	* 32,352	74,174	3,46,788	1,28,414

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Samsat	Year. A. D.	Area of Government Cultivated Land.		Area of Alienated Land.		Rental on Government Land inclusive of Cesses.		Collections on Government Land.		Remissions on Government Land.		Collections on Alienated Land.		Remarks.
		A.	G.	A.	G.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9
1808	1851-52	87,836	28	30,228	19	3,08,228	1 11	3,07,597	6 9	623	11 2	22,399	0 5	
1809	1852-53	84,562	10	30,314	33	3,14,617	9 6	3,14,255	9 9	361	15 9	22,741	3 6	
1810	1853-54	88,676	15	30,302	16	3,16,001	15 3	3,13,819	5 1	2,191	10 2	22,770	2 3	
1811	1854-55	89,652	8	30,299	27	3,20,419	10 10	3,14,531	8 10	5,689	3 0	22,739	12 1	
1812	1855-56	87,950	5	30,162	6	3,15,817	1 8	3,13,581	11 1	2,075	6 7	22,433	6 9	
1813	1856-57	87,605	8	29,882	22	3,14,229	10 9	3,13,742	9 7	5,97	1 2	22,112	9 4	
1814	1857-58	88,449	39	29,457	11	3,18,129	6 11	3,17,647	15 0	481	7 11	22,300	2 10	
1815	1858-59	91,263	12	29,842	33	3,29,578	6 9	3,26,176	11 2	399	11 7	22,991	8 2	
1816	1859-60	93,247	12	29,845	19	3,37,755	9 8	3,37,427	3 3	68	6 5	24,019	5 9	
1817	1860-61	95,049	21	29,439	14	3,44,620	5 1	3,43,457	11 5	1,062	9 8	24,013	3 4	
1818	1861-62	98,050	19	24,895	5	3,58,110	5 6	3,56,898	6 8	1,111	11 10	24,013	3 4	
1819	1862-63	1,12,636	33	29,864	15	3,75,205	11 5	3,74,872	10 10	233	0 7	24,048	2 3	
1820	1863-64	1,03,202	23	29,838	7	3,62,842	7 7	3,62,621	9 9	156	12 10	24,083	14 5	
1821	1864-65	1,13,445	8	29,755	24	3,69,016	14 1	3,69,016	14 1	.....	.....	24,104	2 9	
1822	1865-66	1,00,419	37	29,827	23	3,74,230	15 0	3,72,920	8 2	.....	.....	24,858	15 11	
1823	1866-67	1,00,001	18	29,344	20	3,72,920	8 2	3,72,920	8 2	.....	.....	26,910	3 5	
1824	1867-68	1,03,158	30	33,320	16	3,74,646	7 10	3,74,641	8 2	4	15 6	26,957	5 10	
1825	1868-69	99,721	25	33,694	10	3,73,187	10 3	3,73,188	3 1	9	7 2	28,214	4 1	
1826	1869-70	99,834	11	33,717	34	3,73,565	4 2	3,73,655	4 2	.....	.....	28,468	0 6	
1827	1870-71	94,900	29	33,696	2	3,76,289	14 4	3,74,239	14 4	.....	.....	28,458	0 3	
Total of the last 20 years.		19,05,593 37		6,20,444 15		69,64,315 0 8		69,49,104 13 2		15,210 3 6		5,19,673 3 6		
Average of the last 20 years.		95,279 27		31,022 9		3,48,215 12 0		3,47,455 3 10		760 8 2		27,483 14 7		
Total of the last 10 years.		10,07,331 34		3,19,970 15		37,45,151 2 4		37,41,658 1 8		1,515 1 1		3,30,304 4 9		
Average of the last 10 years.		1,00,733 7		31,997 2		3,74,515 1 10		3,74,383 9 8		151 8 1		32,620 6 19		

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

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

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

65. The average assessment of Government land for the 20 years past was Rs. 3,48,215, and the average collections Rs. 3,47,455, showing an average remission of Rs. 780 only for the entire district.

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

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

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

68. The realizations from alienated land on the average of the last 10 years was Rs. 32,020 on an area of 31,997 acres, and last year Rs. 38,458 on 33,698 acres, so that the average rate of the quit-rent (exclusive of summary settlement cess) was Rs. 1-2-3 per acre, but as some portion of this is "Nukru," the Salámi was on the average something more than this.

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

Name of Product.	Local Weight or Measure.	Pounds. English.	1st period,	2nd period,	3rd period,	4th period,	5th period,
			1809 to 1820.	1833 to 1840.	1840 to 1848.	1850 to 1860.	1861 to 1872.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kapas	Bhar	960	54½	46½	30½	49½	113½
Juwár	Kulsi	640	14½	13½	8½	11½	23½
Wheat	.....	...	16½	17½	14	13½	31
Rice	.....	...	13½	11½	9½	19	85
Tur	.....	...	12½	14½	11½	15	37½

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

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

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

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

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

No.	Year A.D.	ENGLISH POUNDS FOR ONE RUPEE.							
		Wheat.	Jowar.	Bájrí.	Mung.	Gram.	Tur.	Rice.	Ghee.
1	1850-51	64	80	71	71	64	45½	53½	5½
2	1851-52	53½	64	64	64	45½	45½	40	5
3	1852-53	64	80	71	64	64	64	40	5½
4	1853-54	58½	71	64	58½	45½	42½	32	5½
5	1854-55	58½	65½	47½	49	42½	45½	29	4½
6	1855-56	49	64	53½	75½	64	42½	27	4½
7	1856-57	44½	58½	53½	58½	45½	42½	32	4½
8	1857-58	40	45½	40	53½	40	40	27	3½
9	1858-59	45½	40	53½	45½	42½	37½	27	5
10	1859-60	30½	35½	33	42½	35½	33	27	3½
11	1860-61	18½	21½	21½	20	20	16	16	1½
12	1861-62	20	22½	22½	21½	19½	15½	16½	1½
13	1862-63	30½	32	32	35½	29	26	20	2
14	1863-64	18½	21½	21½	17½	17½	16	16	1½
15	1864-65	16	32	26½	16	16	11½	18½	1½
16	1865-66	20	32	32	32	20	17½	17½	1½
17	1866-67	25½	32	32	32	21½	20	16	1½
18	1867-68	25½	30½	26½	32	21½	25½	20	2
19	1868-69	19½	30½	24½	21½	22½	20	20	1½
20	1869-70	20	25½	24½	22½	20½	16	18½	1½
21	1870-71	26½	32	28½	28½	23	40	35½	1½
	Total	743½	914½	841½	861½	724½	656½	549½	66½
	Mean Average	35½	43½	40	41	34½	31½	26½	

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

SURAT AND BROACH.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I find a passage in the report on the revenue settlement which took place in 1869 in Surat, which states that villages in Gujarât are now paying an average rate of Rs. 20 per acre, while it is recorded in their memoirs or records that they paid a rate equivalent to Rs. 160 per acre in 1823, at the time when the price of produce was only half what it is now; and in that same report it states that the adjoining villages belonging to the Gâikwar are still paying the old assessment of Rs. 160 per acre, and that the rayats do not show any desire to abandon their cultivation or emigrate into British territory. That sum would be equivalent at the present price to Rs. 320, the price of grain having doubled.

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

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

Is it very considerable?—Oh—Very.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

85. The average for the last 60 years, as shown above (para.), was Rs. 59 a bhar; for the 10 years 1850 to 1860, Rs. 49½ a bhar; and for the 10 years 1861 to 1872, Rs. 113½ a bhar. Dare we assume that the average of the next 30 years will be Rs. 70 per bhar?

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

\* Some interesting information with regard to the importation of cotton from the United States is given by the Commissioners of Customs in their report for the past year just issued. The very large increase in that supply in 1871 as compared with 1870, namely, from 6,395,045 cwt. to 9,278,910 cwt. (a rise of 2,878,865 cwt.) has very nearly again placed the United States in the same position they occupied in 1860, when the quantity sent to this country was 9,968,309 cwt. By this large importation in 1871 following that of 1870, which showed a considerable increase over 1869, the United States have now entirely distanced their great competitor British India, whose contribution for ten years, from 1860 to 1869 inclusive, to the wants of this country had exceeded their own; the total quantity sent in these last two years from these two countries respectively being as follows :—

			From United States.	From British India.
			Cwt.	Cwt.
1870	...	...	6,395,045	3,048,819
1871	...	...	9,278,910	3,850,087
		Total	15,668,955	6,898,906

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

The supply from the countries where cotton is only cultivated to a smaller extent, or from others which pass on to us their superabundant stocks, fluctuates every year. Australia, first known as an importer of cotton into this country 1864, when she sent us 256 cwt. only has given us material assistance in 1871 by an import of 31,003 cwt.; the 19 acres of South Australia and Victoria appearing for the first time in the list in addition to those of new South 20 Queensland, and New Zealand. From the Cape and Natal, from the British possessions on the Gold Coast, the 21 West India Islands, New Granada Peru, Hayti, and Saint Domingo, we have received a larger supply in 1871 70, while Turkey, where the cultivation of cotton was stimulated by the failure of the American supply so vast the quantity sent us from 600 cwt. in 1861 to 225,000 cwt. in 1865, has again relapsed into comparative as an importer of cotton into this country, the quantity sent in 1871 having only amounted to



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

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

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

Nature of Crop.	Acres under cultivation in round numbers.	Estimated average produce per acre in maunds of 40 lbs. (maunds.)	Total produce column 3+ column 2, Maunds.	Price per maund at present.	Value of produce per acre columns 3+5, Rs.	Gross value of produce.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Kapas	40,074	8	3,20,592	3 0 0	24 0	9,61,776 0
Jowár	22,025	21	4,62,525	1 2 0	14 0	5,20,341 0
Wheat	12,571	10	1,25,710	1 6 0	14 0	1,72,851 0
Rice	1,845	30	55,350	1 6 6	43 0	77,841 0
Báji	1,660	22	36,520	1 6 0	30 0	50,215 0
Tur	1,003	17	17,051	1 5 0	23 0	22,379 0
Lang	745	10	7,450	0 14 0	9 0	6,519 0
Kodra	512	32	16,384	0 15 0	30 0	15,360 0
Tobacco	336	52	17,472	6 0 0	312 0	1,04,832 0
Castor-oil	225	5	1,125	1 10 0	8 0	1,828 0
Tul	285	5	1,425	3 0 0	15 0	4,275 0
Wal	176	13	2,298	1 6 0	18 0	3,146 0
Gram	135	9	1,215	1 8 0	13 8	1,822 8
Vegetables	94	...	...	.....	...	2,726 0
Sugarcane	87	80	6,960	3 0 0	240 0	20,880 0
Pepper	61	28	1,708	2 0 0	56 0	3,416 0
Peas	58	14	812	1 8 0	21 0	1,218 0
Methi	58	20	1,160	3 4 0	45 0	2,610 0
Onions	38	160	6,080	0 3 0	30 0	1,140 0
Euran	44	32	1,408	0 10 0	20 0	880 0
Sweet potato	25	28	700	0 10 0	17 8	437 8
Mung	24	66	1,584	1 5 0	87 0	2,079 0
Muth	3	252	756	1 3 0	299 0	898 0
Guvár	7	18	126	1 2 0	20 0	142 0
Chibhdi	68	52	3,536	0 3 0	10 0	683 0
Potatoes	3	32	96	1 8 0	48 0	144 0
Hemp	6	5	30	2 8 0	12 8	75 0
Rái	1	9	9	3 2 0	23 0	23 0
Makie	1	2	2	0 8 0	1 0	1 0
Plantains	5	18	90	0 14 0	16 0	79 0
Limos	3	25	50	2 8 0	62 8	128 0
Ruttala	13	28	364	1 4 0	35 0	455 0
Ginzer	6	152	912	2 8 0	380 0	2,280 0
alad	5	48	240	1 4 0	60 0	300 0
Jamrukhi	7	1	7	1 0 0	1 6	7 0
Total	82,208	...	10,91,737	.....	...	19,83,770 0
Occupied Kumidur lands under grass	17,748	..	.....	... ..	...	35,000 0
Total	99,956	...	10,91,737	.....	...	20,18,770 0

Value of straw —

Jowár	...	...	...	Rs.	Rs.
Báji	...	...	...	1,32,150	
Rice	...	...	...	3,320	
				8,302	
					1,43,770

Grand Total ... 21,62,540

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

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

The grouping of the villages for assessment.

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

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

1. Ankleshwar.	8. Choráá.
2. Huripurá.	9. Survádi.
3. Pungaum.	10. Andádá.
4. Páhánod.	11. Chápra.
5. Divá Rájputpati.	12. Samor.
6. Divá Vorápáti.	13. Mándva Bujrug.
7. Divi.	14. Gudkhol.

have direct communication with the town of Broach.

1. Pirámun.	4. Sujod.
2. Hansot.	5. Nagul.
3. Pahánoli.	6. Bodidra.

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

1. Pardi Umbheta.	12. Surthán.	28. Umurbár.
2. Telod.	13. Ráíama.	24. Kápodra.
3. Asta.	14. Huját.	25. Sunjáli.
4. Mángrol.	15. Telva.	26. Kburód.
5. Utraj.	16. Pilodra.	27. Bákrol.
6. Gunputpura.	17. Udole.	28. Bhádi.
7. Mándwa Mátied.	18. Umurváda.	29. Kosundi.
8. Matied.	19. Aloj.	30. Bhurkodra.
9. Mothia.	20. Kurmáli.	31. Jitali.
10. Sehera.	21. Ravidra.	32. Sárungpur.
11. Dighus.	22. Suphipura.	33. Motáli.

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

1. Motvan.	18. Pánjroli.	35. Dhurád.
2. Kulum.	19. Dugra.	36. Ankulva.
3. Badodra.	20. Sisodra.	37. Kutpur.
4. Ulwáh.	21. Kudádra.	38. Jetpur.
5. Umbheta.	22. Purvut.	39. Samli.
6. Váspoli.	23. Obha.	40. Vumlesur.
7. Sáyun.	24. Aurma.	41. Kuntíájal.
8. Baema.	25. Sáhól.	42. Amritpura.
9. Váner.	26. Ilav.	43. Ucháli.
10. Bobid.	27. Sunáo Kburud.	44. Kuráivel.
11. Pardi Edaris.	28. Sausokula.	45. Avádur.
12. Kuthodra.	29. Uliádra.	46. Piprod.
13. Adádra.	30. Málnapur.	47. Pádimukha.
14. Ghodádra.	31. Boláv.	48. Singpur.
15. Pandváí.	32. Chilodra.	49. Bálota.
16. Amod.	33. Duntrái.	
17. Khuruch.	34. Vugván.	

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

106. Absolutely no progress has been made in this department of cultivation since the days of Mr. Davis, and some lands once irrigated from pukka wells are now under dry-crop only. This is not a garden country; \* the bhátha and natural bágáyat lands produce splendid crops, but those grown by artificial irrigation are few and far between. Mr. Davis, in paragraph 53 of his report, says: "Irrigation is carried on in 7 villages only, but, excepting in one, to a very limited extent. The whole irrigated lands in cultivation amount to but 804-7-0 bigas, of which 439-8-15 bighas are found in the village of Diva. The produce raised is sugarcane in a very small quantity, chillies, ginger, turmeric and vegetables, and the assessment ranges from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7½ per bigha, the average being nearer the latter than the former. With these rates I have not interfered, with the exception of the village of Diva, in which the assessment had thrown land of this description out of cultivation. The rates I found fixed at Rs. 7½, 7, 6½, 6, 5½, and Rs. 5 per bigha, which, with reference to the state of the wells, nature of the produce, and the expense of irrigating, appeared to have been fixed on too high a scale. I therefore propose modifying these rates as follows, viz., 7½, and 7 to Rs. 6, and 6½, 6, 5½, and 5 to Rs. 5 per bigha."

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

## No. I.

Group.	Number of Villages.	Realizations of Government Land under the old system.		According to the Survey Rates.	Percentage increase by Survey.	
		10 years' average collections.	Last year's collections.		On 10 years' average.	On last year's collections.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	
I	14	55,804 12	54,337 5	60,449 5	8½	17½
II	6	38,468 11	38,773 1	44,296 11	15	14½
III	33	1,05,067 15	1,04,739 12	1,30,086 5	23½	24½
IV	49	1,75,002 2	1,69,929 6	1,69,948 6	8½	11½
Total	102	3,74,363 8	3,67,779 8	4,24,760 11	18½	15½

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

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

## No. II:

Group.	According to the old Rates, as fixed by Mr. J. M. Davis.				According to the Revenue Survey Assessment.				Remarks.
	Assessment on the area cultivated A.D. 1870-71.				Jirít or Dry-crop.	Bágáyat or Garden.	Rice.	Total.	
	Jirít or Dry-crop.	Bágáyat or Garden.	Rice.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
I	42,613 0	8,098 0	1,990 0	52,671 0	42,524 5 0	10,036 6 0	1,883 10 0	60,449 5 6	
II	26,229 0	123 0	659 0	26,990 0	26,254 4 0	190 14 0	851 0 0	44,296 11 0	
III	99,868 0	14 0	6,162 0	1,06,054 0	1,22,537 10 0	205 2 0	6,342 9 0	1,29,086 5 0	
IV	1,64,084 0	4 0	9,457 0	1,73,525 0	1,20,325 7 0	621 12 0	9,101 3 0	1,29,948 6 0	
4	3,53,783 0	6,248 0	18,258 0	3,74,289 0	3,96,641 10 0	10,954 2 0	18,184 15 0	4,24,780 11 0	

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

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

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

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

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

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

Old system	Rs.
...	3,67,779
Survey assessment of Government Cultivated land	...
...	4,24,780

57,001

or 15½ per cent. more by the survey.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LANDS ENTERED AS GOVERNMENT.

NUMBERS WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY CULTIVATED.

Number of Villages.	Dry-crop Land.	Garden Lands.				Bhátha Lands.	Total Garden Lands.	Rice Lands.	Total Assessment of Cultivated Numbers.
		"Koe-tur" or Lands watered from Wells.							
		Dry-crop Assessment	Kasar.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
102	8,95,641 10 0	1,431 0 0	534 0 0	1,965 0 0	8,983 12 0 * 5-6 † (Dhekuriat).	10,954 2 0	18,134 15 0	4,24,760 11 0	

Numbers entirely waste :—

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

Total of lands entered as Government :—

Dry-crop Lands.	Garden Lands.					Rice Lands.	Total Asses- ment of Government Cultivated and Waste Land.
	Lands watered from Wells.			Bhātha.	Total Garden Lands.		
	Dry-crop Assessment.	Kasar.	Total of Land watered from Wells.				
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Rs. a. p. 4,79,196 1 0	Rs. a. p. 1,431 0 0	Rs. a. p. 534 0 0	Rs. a. p. 1,965 0 0	Rs. a. p. 9,742 10 0 *5 6 0 (Dhekuriat).	Rs. a. p. 11,713 0 0	Rs. a. p. 18,951 11 0	Rs. a. p. 4,49,860 12 0

Lands entered as alienated :—

Dry-crop Lands.	Garden Lands.					Rice Lands.	Total Asses- ment of Alienated Lands.
	Lands watered from Wells.			Bhātha.	Total Garden Lands.		
	Dry-crop Assessment.	Kasar.	Total of Land watered from Wells.				
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs. a. p. 1,46,587 11 3	Rs. a. p. 498 11 2	Rs. a. p. 192 12 0	Rs. a. p. 691 7 2	Rs. a. p. 2,288 8 8	Rs. a. p. 2,979 15 10	Rs. a. p. 4,270 13 2	Rs. a. p. 1,53,788 8 3

Total assessment of the arable lands of the district :—

Dry-crop Lands.	Garden Lands.					Rice Lands.	Grand Total.
	Lands watered from Wells.			Bhātha.	Total of Garden Lands.		
	Dry-crop Assessment.	Kasar.	Total Asses- ment of lands watered from Wells.				
34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Rs. a. p. 5,65,783 12 3	Rs. a. p. 1,929 11 2	Rs. a. p. 726 12 0	Rs. a. p. 2,656 7 2	Rs. a. p. 12,031 2 8 *5 6 0 (Dhekuriat).	Rs. a. p. 14,692 15 10	Rs. a. p. 23,222 8	Rs. a. p. 26,03,649 4 3

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

On account of Cultivated Government Lands.									
Number of Villages.	According to late system.		According to Survey System.		According to the Survey System.				Net increase caused by the Survey.
	Cultivated Acres.	Rupees of Assessment, Samvat 1923, A. D. 1871-72, without Cesses.	Lands actually cultivated.		Waste included in Numbers partially Cultivated.		Total Assessment of Cultivated Lands by the Survey System.		
			Acres.	Rupees of Assessment.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
102	A. G. 99,075 3	Rs. a. 3,67,779 9	A. G. 99,075 3	Rs. a. 4,22,965 8	A. G. 672 31	Rs. a. 1,915 3	A. G. 99,617 33	Rs. a. 4,24,780 11	Rs. a. 67,001 2

On account of Alienated land :—

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

Total of Government and Alienated lands :—

Late System.					Total of Government and Alienated Lands.			Miscellaneous items of Land Revenue.				
Assessment and Salámi, according to Columns 3 and 11.	Cases of which were				Total of late System.	Survey System.	Net increase caused by the Survey.	On account of sales of occupancy right.	On account of cultivation in unassessed Lands, &c.	On account of sales of Grass, Wood, &c.	On account of Local Fund.	Total.
	Imposed as fixed Salámis on Alienated Land.	Absorbed in the Assessment of Government Land.	Struck off.	Total Cesses.								
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. a. p. 4,32,348 9 5	...	...	...	...	Rs. a. p. 4,22,348 9 5	Rs. a. p. 4,86,063 0 11	Rs. a. p. 64,349 7 6	Rs. a. p. 13,555 3 0	Rs. a. p. 5,934 7 10	Rs. a. p. 2,149 3 11	Rs. a. p. 32,600 3 6	Rs. a. p. 54,212 6 3

Total Gross Assessment according to the Survey System.	Remission to be deducted.			Remains to be collected.	Of which collected up to the day of settlement in each village.	Fájl or Revenue collected in excess.				Balance of Revenue outstanding.
	On account of Government and Alienated Lands.		Total Remissions.			Returned in cash to the Parties entitled to receive it.	Transferred in the account from the head of collections on account of Government Land to collections on account of Alienated Land.	Remaining to be refunded.	Total Fájl.	
	Increase of Assessment and quit-rent caused by the Survey.	Miscellaneous.								
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Rs. a. p. 5,40,940 7 2	Rs. a. p. 74,870 4 11	...	Rs. a. p. 74,570 4 11	Rs. a. p. 4,66,370 2 3	Rs. a. p. 4,76,275 10 6	Rs. a. p. 8,929 4 10	Rs. a. p. 2,561 13 1	Rs. a. p. 269 14 8	Rs. a. p. 11,871 0 7	Rs. a. p. 1,965 3 4



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Years.	Broach Shops.	Ankleshwar and Diva Shops.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1867-68 ... ..	3,400	7,150	10,550
1868-69 ... ..	2,250	4,400	6,650
1869-70 ... ..	2,110	6,000	8,110
1870-71 ... ..	2,125	5,205	7,330
1871-72 ... ..	1,725	4,040	5,765
Average ... ..	2,322	5,859	7,681

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

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

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

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

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

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

C. J. PRESCOTT,  
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarát.

No. 800 of 1873.

Maháleshwar, 6th May 1873.

#### MEMORANDUM.

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

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

Group.	Number of Villages	Realizations under present system.				Assessments according to Survey rates.			Percentage increase.	
		10 years' average.		Last year's Collections.					On 10 years' average.	On last year's Collection.
		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.			
I ... ..	14	55,804	12 0	54,337	5 0	60,449	5 0	8½	11½	
II ... ..	6	38,488	11 0	38,773	1 0	44,296	11 0	15	14½	
III ... ..	33	1,05,087	15 0	1,04,739	12 0	1,80,086	5 0	23½	24½	
IV ... ..	49	1,75,002	0 0	1,89,929	6 0	1,89,948	6 0	8½	11½	
Total ...	102	3,74,363	8 0	3,67,779	8 0	4,24,780	11 0	13½	15½	

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

No. 2627 of 1873.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
Revenue Department, Bombay.

*Mátherán, 6th June 1873.*

SIR,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

12. I observe the kasar on wells irrigating Government land is only Rs. 584 per annum. I would be glad to see this small sum struck off; the loss would not be felt, and it would be more in harmony with the principle of the survey system to relieve wells from taxation. It would, in fact, merely anticipate the gradual discontinuance of the tax on wells as they fail in or become useless, and it may be assumed that in the next thirty years there will hardly be a dozen wells in all Gujarát on which a kasar rate will be paid.

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

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

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

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

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

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No. 3839.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 7th July 1873.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

F. S. CHAPMAN,  
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 160 of 1873.

To

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

Camp Vágra, 16th January 1873.

Sir,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

No. 31 of 1899.

From

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

To

THE COLLECTOR OF BROACH.

Broach, 11th December 1899.

Sir,

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

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

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

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

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



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

1. Pánod. | 3. Divi. | 5. Malanpur. | 7. Rohid.  
2. Pungam. | 4. Chorái. | 6. Raéma.

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

	Total number of survey fields.	Total number of old survey numbers submitted to revision survey operations.	Difference in area between Original and Revision Surveys.						
			Under 5 per cent.	Over 5 and up to 10 per cent.	Over 10 and up to 15 per cent.	Over 15 and up to 20 per cent.	Over 20 and up to 25 per cent.	Over 25 and up to 30 per cent.	Over 30 per cent.
By Original Survey ...	82,838	804	282	63	38	17	9	7	33
By Revision— Survey numbers ...	33,638	.....	...	...	...	394	...	...	...
Pot numbers ...	337	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

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

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

9. Details of occupied land are shown below :—

Description of land.	By former Survey.				By Revision Survey.			
	Government.		Alienated.	Total.	Government.		Alienated.	Total.
	Occupied.	Unoccupied.			Occupied.	Unoccupied.		
Dry crop ...	97,784	5,789	33,521	137,100	93,211	4,994	33,773	136,976
New rice ...	...	...	...	...	211	...	48	259
Old rice ...	2,119	230	504	2,850	2,016	47	512	2,576
Bágáyat ...	835	6	384	1,225	...	...	...	...
Bhátha ...	587	...	...	587	831	1	57	890
Unculturable ...	...	41,986	37	42,023	...	43,780	37	43,817
Total ...	101,325	48,011	34,446	183,782	101,269	48,823	34,427	184,518

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

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

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

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

The increase in the unculturable waste has already been explained.

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

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

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

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

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

16. The average rainfall for the 10 years ending with 1897 was 40·84 inches. The averages given in the *Broach Gazetteer* (*vide* page 353) and in the original report (*vide* paragraph 19) are 33·04 and 31·82 inches respectively. The period under review may therefore be termed a period of excessive rainfall. In the last 3 or 4 years the fall has been most unfavourable. Some of the southern low-lying and water-logged villages have suffered most. In these villages the cultivators patiently held land waiting for better years; but last season (1898-1899) 2,000 acres were suddenly relinquished. I visited the táluka in the month of March 1899, and can say that a much larger area would have been thrown up but for the fact that the rayats were under a false impression that they could not tender the notice of relinquishment until they had paid the demands for the current year, which, however, they were unable to do before the 31st March.

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

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

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

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

Markets.

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

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

Year.	Ankleshwar.		Páno l.	
	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
1894 ...	10,364	56,982	731	2,205
1895 ...	9,683	50,995	868	3,208
1896 ...	8,878	46,063	1,069	2,860
1897 ...	7,717	44,256	201	642
1st half of 1898 ...	6,179	33,079	252	815

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

	1872.	1874.	1887.	1897.
Population ... ..	66,035	63,257	68,387 (1891)	63,075
Wells ... ..	529	721	1,260 (1891)	1,236
Agricultural cattle ... ..	17,951	18,147	17,133	14,344
Cows, buffaloes and their young ... ..	20,514	17,282	20,969	20,578
Horses ... ..	515	746	587	635
Sheep and goats ... ..	7,304	...	11,652	11,046
Ploughs ... ..	7,955	7,871	7,622	5,572
Carts ... ..	5,304	5,150	4,813	4,423

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

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

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

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

26. The usual information supplied by the Registration Department, relating to sales, mortgages and sub-lettings is furnished in the appendices noted in the margin. Out of 100 cases of ordinary sales, in 42 cases the price paid was 7 times, and in 57 cases 20 times the assessment. The average assessment per acre for the latter was Rs. 6-8-10, which shows that the land sold was not jaráyat but either bhátha or rice. In 85 cases of sales by decree of Courts, the price obtained in 67 cases was 4 times and in 18 cases 14 times the assessment. In 94 cases of simple mortgages, lands were mortgaged at 6 and 14 times the assessment in 62 and 26 transactions respectively. The figures relating to mortgages with possession are somewhat higher than those for simple mortgages. The customary rate at which land is sub-let is double the assessment, the owner paying the assessment. The above figures are not satisfactory compared to those of Broach and the adjoining tálukas of Surat.

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

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

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

Appendix Q—Revenue History.

Compulsory processes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By Former Survey.					By Revision Survey.					Increase or decrease after the application of distance scales.
Group.	Number of villages.	Maximum rate.	Area.	Assessment.	Group.	Number of villages.	Maximum rate.	Area.	Assessment.	
I	14	Rs. a. 6 8	Acres. 9,768	Rs. 60,068	I	13	Rs. a. 6 0	Acres. 9,768	Rs. 60,161	Rs. +381
I	1	6 8	1,060	4,105						
II	6	6 0	9,907	48,041						
			10,967	50,146	II	7	5 8	10,968	50,170	—2,471
III	33	5 8	27,737	1,10,535	III	28	5 0	27,724	1,11,841	—2,862
IV	49	5 0	35,206	1,40,215	IV	34	4 8	35,200	1,27,246	—3,735
III	5	5 8	4,647	18,887						
IV	15	5 0	18,000	51,421						
			17,647	70,268	V	20	4 0	17,624	60,755	—1,837
Total	102	...	101,825	4,31,232	Total	102	...	101,269	4,10,173	—10,024

36. It will be observed that the proposals result in a decrease of Rs. 31,000 or 7.2 per cent. of the current assessment. The decrease occurs almost wholly in the villages of my fourth and fifth groups, which I have already shown to be in need of a substantial reduction.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Village.	By Former Survey.				By Revision Survey.			
		Maximum rate.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Maximum rate.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
		Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
3	Pungám ... ..	6 8	41	275	6 11 4	8 0	41	353	8 9 9
4	Haripura ... ..	8 0	70	728	10 6 5	8 0	131	1,228	9 9 9
7	Divi ... ..	6 8	72	300	4 2 8				
11	Chápára ... ..	8 0	65	812	12 7 11	8 0	65	799	12 4 8
12	Sámor ... ..	6 8	18	118	6 8 10	8 0	18	179	9 15 1
13	Mándwa Bujrag ... ..	8 0	392	3,681	9 6 3	8 0	429	3,957	9 3 7
46	Jitáli ... ..	6 8	37	284	6 5 2				
79	Awádar ... ..	6 0	9	80	8 14 3	6 0	14	125	8 14 10
80	Piprod ... ..	5 8	5	20	4 0 0	6 0	17	137	8 0 11
82	Shengpur ... ..	6 0	7	64	9 2 3				
	Total ...	6 0	32	213	6 10 6	6 0	32	207	6 7 6
		6 0	12	97	8 1 4	6 0	12	93	7 12 0
			587	5,675	9 10 8		831	7,523	9 0 10
			244	1,352	5 8 8				
			831	7,027	8 7 4				

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

Vádas.

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

Trees.

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

Guarantee.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

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

Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey,  
Gujarát.

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

No. 18 of 1900.

Surat, 19th January 1900.

Forwarded to the Collector of Broach with compliments.

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



APPENDIX A.

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

Year.	Early Rain (1st January to 10th April).		Anto-Monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late Rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.		REMARKS.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1888 ... ..	0.28	1	...	...	10.25	15	4.03	8	0.62	1	15.13	23	Rainfall much below average. Kharif rain favourable in the beginning but scanty at end of July. August rain beneficial and prospects generally improved. September-October rain was almost absent and all crops suffered. The cyclonic storms in November were, however, most opportune and gave relief. Season fair on the whole.
1889 ... ..	0.05	...	0.88	2	23.96	28	5.90	11	...	...	30.79	41	Fall below average. Sowing rain sufficient. August rain favourable though slightly injurious to young bajri and cotton which had to be resown in places. September rain deficient for rice. October rain good for standing kharif as well as for rabi cultivation. Season on the whole very good and cotton yielded a bumper crop.
1890 ... ..	...	...	1.51	1	25.64	30	5.85	10	...	...	33.00	41	Rain below average. Sowing rain seasonable and sufficient. July rain, though light, fell at seasonable intervals. August rain beneficial to standing crops though insufficient for rice, especially in Ankleshwar. Rain in September very useful to kharif crops and for rabi sowings. Very little rain fell subsequently and rabi crops suffered from want of moisture. Kharif outturn fair. Season on the whole fair.
1891 ... ..	...	...	...	...	48.10	24	18.49	14	...	...	61.59	38	Rainfall above average. Sowing rain favourable. Cyclonic rain at end of July injurious necessitating resowing in places. The break that followed was valuable for resowing and for growth of crops. September rain seasonable and useful. No rain fell afterwards. Season favourable on the whole.
1892 ... ..	...	...	0.17	1	19.76	25	17.15	20	1.00	1	38.08	47	Fall upto average. Sowing rain useful. August rain being seasonably relieved by short breaks at intervals, proved very beneficial to standing crops. Rain in September slightly excessive for crops ready for harvest. Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi was carried on favourably during October. On the whole season good.
1893 ... ..	0.11	...	0.26	1	36.98	30	5.98	10	0.98	3	44.31	44	Rain exceeded the average. Sowing rain too heavy. Break following too short and on it supervened another burst of heavy rain. After a useful break a seasonable fall came late in August. September fall light but useful. Rabi crops were favoured by the light rains of October and November, but standing kharif would have done better without it. Rabi crops suffered from cloudy weather in February and March.
1894 ... ..	0.11	1	...	...	34.31	32	15.49	17	3.82	4	59.23	54	Rainfall far above average. Sowing rain sufficient. July rain very heavy, destroying seedlings and necessitating resowing. Break in August favourable, but the heavy rain of September injured cotton and jowari. October rain again very heavy, necessitating resowings which were done in November. The season, though irregular, was not bad.
1895 ... ..	...	...	...	...	23.37	35	4.60	12	1.08	1	29.05	48	Fall much below average. Sowing rain timely and sufficient. August rain beneficial to kharif as well for rabi preparations. Conditions changed in September, the fall being very insufficient for all crops, specially rice and rabi sowing. Normal rain of October, though too late for rice, was useful for other kharif crops and rabi seedlings. No rain afterwards.
1896 ... ..	...	...	...	...	53.60	38	4.55	8	0.25	1	58.40	47	Rain far exceeded the average. Sowing rain sufficient but the extraordinary heavy fall of July rotted cotton and other crops and all tillage operations were at a standstill. The break in the second half of August was very useful to standing kharif crops and for resowings of cotton and til. September rain very deficient for resown crops and for rabi sowings. No rain in October and kharif crops suffered. Light showers of November and December were beneficial to rabi crops.
1897 ... ..	...	...	...	...	23.27	29	15.54	26	...	...	38.81	55	Rain above average. Sowing rain insufficient in the beginning. Retarded sowings were made in July. Falls of August and September good and crops flourished. October rain also seasonable and useful. No rain afterwards and rabi crops suffered. Heavy showers in February did some good.
Average ...	0.05	...	0.28	1	29.97	29	9.26	13	1.28	1	40.84	44	

APPENDIX B.

Details of Cultivation and Crops in the Government Villages of the Ankleshwar Taluka of the Broach Collector's.

Taluka.	CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED AREA-														CROPS.												
	Number and Area of Villages.						Area for which Agricultural Statistics are available.								Cereals.					Pulses.							
	Government.		Alienated.		Total.		Villages.	Area in Acres.	Percentage of column 9 on the Gross Area.	Area cultivated.				Area uncultivated.			Jowari.	Bajri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse Grains.	Others.	Total.	Tur.	Gram.		
	Number.	Area in Acres.	Number.	Area in Acres.	Number.	Area in Acres.				Cropped (net).		Fallow.	Total.	Available for Cultivation.	Not available for Cultivation.												
Irrigated.										Not Irrigated.	Forest.				Others.	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	
Ankleshwar.	Average ...	102	184,178	..	..	102	184,188	102	184,188	100	314	110,185	20,035	137,134	6,404	..	40,560	47,064	32,050	1,105	2,770	15,140	501	..	63,335	2,549	278
	Percentages of crops on gross area cropped (column 52) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27.89	1.00	2.37	12.04	0.51	..	44.71	2.18	0.23

Taluka.	CROPS—continued.																											
	Pulses—continued.				Orchard and Garden Produce.				Drugs and Narcotics.			Condiments and Spices.	Sugarcane.	Oil-seeds.						Fibres.					Gross Area cropped.	Deduct Area twice cropped.	Remainder Net Area cropped.	
	Mug and Uddid.	Math and Kulith.	Others.	Total.	Vegetables.	Green Fodder.	Fruit-trees.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.			Sesams.	Linseed.	Castor-oil Seed.	Safflower Seed.	Others.	Total.	Dyes.	Cotton.	Others.	Total.	Miscellaneous.				
1	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	
Ankleshwar.	Average ...	271	64	2,053	5,180	220	8	123	346	943	..	943	60	2,861	..	184	..	..	2,045	..	64,300	..	10	117,065	565	..	..	..
	Percentages of crops on gross area cropped (column 53) ..	0.23	0.05	2.27	4.95	0.19	..	0.11	0.30	0.80	..	0.80	0.00	0.06	0.06	2.44	..	0.16	..	2.60	..	46.46	..	46.46	0.02	100	..	..

## APPENDIX D.

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

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.									NON-AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.				
Having Interest in Land.					Labourers.				Total Agricultural Population.	Crafts.	Unskilled Labour.	Others.	Total Non-agricultural Population.
Land Occupants not cultivating.	Land Occupants cultivating.	Tenants and Shareers cultivating.	Others.	Total.	Farm Servants.	Field-labourers and Crop-watchers.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1.35	15.43	6.29	6.12	29.19	5.80	15.46	20.76	49.95	9.56	19.21	21.28	50.05	

## APPENDIX E.

*Details of Population according to Religion and Education.*

Sex.	As per Village Census.	Per-centage on Total Population able to read, or learning.	RELIGION.						
			Hindu Castes.			Musalmán Sects.	Christians.	Pársis.	Others.
			Kunbis.	Kolis.	Others.				
Males	31,800	51.4	2,437	4,098	19,492	5,364	1	408	...
Females	31,275	3.7	2,354	4,031	18,908	5,557	...	425	...
Total	63,075	27.6	4,791	8,129	38,400	10,921	1	833	...

## APPENDIX F.

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

Number of Villages.	Taluka.	CATTLE.											Ploughs.			Carts.		Cropped Land per Pair of Plough Cattle.			
		For Plough.		For Breeding.		For other Purposes.		Milk Cattle.		Young Stock.			Small.	Large (i. e. of over 2 cattle).	For Passengers.	For Produce and Goods.					
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull-buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo-calves.	Total.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
103	Ankleshwar.	1887-88	16,843	10	32	15	627	11	5,219	5,963	5,920	3,963	39,107	587	6,823	4,923	7,623	...	587	3,958	13.8
		1897-98	13,801	...	20	23	441	...	4,774	5,352	6,367	4,133	34,920	635	5,747	5,399	5,572	...	602	3,631	16.5

APPENDIX G.

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

Number of Villages.	Shops.	Oil-presses.	LOOMS.		COTTON SAW-GINS.		Births.	Deaths.	Vaccination.	Liquor-shops.	Tálim-kháns.	Dharam-shálas.	TEMPLES.	
			Cotton.	Woollen.	Hand Gins.	Steam Gins.							Hindu.	Musalmán.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
102	276	106	52	...	...	8	1893-94 ... 2,932 1894-95 ... 2,628 1895-96 ... 2,928 1896-97 ... 3,008 1897-98 ... 2,591 Total ... 14,087 Average ... 2,817	1893-94 ... 3,265 1894-95 ... 2,632 1895-96 ... 2,742 1896-97 ... 2,299 1897-98 ... 2,077 ... 13,015 ... 2,603	1893-94 ... 1,891 1894-95 ... 1,939 1895-96 ... 1,908 1896-97 ... 1,912 1897-98 ... 1,715 ... 9,365 ... 1,873	36	2	16	158	58

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APPENDIX H.

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

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

APPENDIX I.

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

Number of Village.	District.	Total Numbers cultivated by Occupants or Inám-dárs.		Total Numbers cultivated by Occupants or Inám-dárs in partnership with others.		Total Numbers cultivated by Sub-tenants on Money-rent.		Total Numbers cultivated by Sub-tenants for Produce of Grain-rent.		Waste Numbers.	Parampok Numbers.	Total Number.		
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.			Government.	Inám.	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			11	12	13
102	Ankleshwar ...	Number ...	18,480	6,916	318	84	1,873	2,565	602	222	1,495	1,088	23,851	9,787
		Percentages ...	77	71	1	1	8	26	3	2	6	5	100.	100

APPENDIX J.

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

Number of Villages.	Talukas.	WELLS, BUDKIS AND THE LINES.								TANKS.								OTHER SOURCES.								Remarks.
		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings, but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-rep. it.	Other causes.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
10	Ankleshwar ...	178	2	376	7	604	25	62	0	...	80	...	71	5	250	...	9	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	8	
	1896-97 ...	186	6	437	17	447	27	94	12	...	100	...	44	4	254	12	2	...	...	...	3	...	31	...	3	

## APPENDIX K.

*An Abstract Statement showing Ordinary Sales.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which Land is sold.	Number of Cases.	Total Acres sold.	Total Assessment.	Average Rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total Sum for which sold.	Average Rate per Acre for which sold.	Average Number of times the Survey Assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Class I.— 1 to 10 times ...	42	Acres. 147.2	Rs. a. p. 616 11 0	Rs. a. p. 4 3 1	Rs. a. p. 4,315 8 0	Rs. a. p. 29 5 7	6.99
" II.— 11 to 25 "	57	177.3	1,157 13 4	6 8.10	22,939 10 9	129 8 9	19.77
" III.— 26 to 50 "	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" IV.— 51 to 100 "	1	0.1	0 2 0	5 0 0	19 0 0	760 0 0	152
" V.— 101 to 250 "	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	100	324.6	1,774 10 4	5 7 7	27,274 2 9	84 2 8	15.37

APPENDIX K<sup>(2)</sup>.*An Abstract Statement showing Sales by Decree of Court in the Government Villages of the Ankleshwar Taluka of the Broach Collectorate.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which Land is sold.	Number of Cases.	Total Acres sold.	Total Assessment.	Average Rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total Sum for which sold.	Average Rate per Acre for which sold.	Average Number of times the Survey Assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Class I.— 1 to 10 times ...	67	Acres. 358.20	Rs. a. p. 1,508 6 0	Rs. a. p. 4 3 3	Rs. a. p. 6,194 0 0	Rs. a. p. 17 4 5	4.11
" II.— 11 to 25 "	18	95.12	467 13 6	4 15 2	6,716 12 0	70 7 8	14.45
" III.— 26 to 50 "	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" IV.— 51 to 100 "	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" V.— 101 to 250 "	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	85	453.32	1,974 3 6	4 5 7	12,910 12 0	28 7 2	6.53

## APPENDIX L.

*An Abstract Statement showing Simple Mortgages.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which Land is sold.	Number of Cases.	Total Acres Mortgaged.	Total Assessment.	Average Rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total Sum for which Mortgaged.	Average Rate p r Acre for which Mortgaged.	Average Number of times the Survey Assessment for which Mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Class I.— 1 to 10 times ...	62	Acres. 368.4	Rs. a. 1,654 2	Rs. a. p. 4 7 1	Rs. a. p. 9,899 8 0	Rs. a. p. 26 11 8	5.37
" II.— 11 to 25 "	26	89.27	392 0	4 5 11	5,330 8 0	59 7 0	13.59
" III.— 26 to 50 "	4	11.15	50 8	4 7 0	1,537 0 0	135 1 11	30.48
" IV.— 51 to 100 "	2	1.18	6 8	4 7 8	354 0 0	244 2 2	54.46
" V.— 101 to 150 "	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	94	470.24	2,108 2	4 7 6	17,061 0 0	86 4 0	8.11

APPENDIX L<sup>(1)</sup>.*An Abstract Statement showing Mortgages with Possession.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which Land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total Acres mortgaged.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per Acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Arees.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I.— 1 to 10 times ...	64	804.25	1,218 8 0	4 0 0	7,845 12 0	25 12 0	6.43
" II.— 11 to 25 " ...	27	145.0	679 1 0	3 15 10	9,003 0 0	62 1 5	15.54
" III.— 26 to 50 " ...	9	19.25	61 14 0	3 2 5	1,827 0 0	93 1 6	29.52
" IV.— 51 to 100 " ...	}	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" V.— 101 to 150 " ...							
Total ...	100	469.10	1,859 7 0	3 14 5	18,675 12 0	39 12 9	10.06

## APPENDIX M.

*An Abstract Statement showing Sub-lettings.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which Land is sub-let.	Number of cases.	Total Acres sub-let.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total sum for which sub-let.	Average rate per Acre for which sub-let.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sub-let.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I.— 1 to 5 times ...	67	397 24	1,753 1 0	4 4 0	3,894	9 12 8	2.30
" II.— 6 to 10 " ...	2	4 4	14 15 0	3 8 2	123	30 1 11	8.56
" III.— 11 to 25 " ...	}	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" IV.— 26 to 50 " ...							
" V.— above 50 " ...							
Total ...	69	401 28	1,768 0 0	4 6 5	4,022	10 0 3	2.27

## APPENDIX N.

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

Years.	Lbs. of 39 Tolas per Rupee.							Remarks.
	Wheat.	Rice in husk.	Rice (cleaned).	Tur.	Jowár.	Bájri.	Uncleaned Cotton.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1866-67 ...	32	58½	22¾	29	53½	40		
1867-68 ...	31½	53½	23¾	28½	51	35½		
1868-69 ...	30½	45	24	30½	49½	83½		
1869-70 ...	30½	53½	24½	30	53½	42½		
1870-71 ...	29	51	24½	30½	21½	37½		
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>30½</b>	<b>54½</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>29½</b>	<b>45½</b>	<b>37½</b>		
1871-72 ...	28½	53½	24½	32	45½	40		
1872-73 ...	28½	53½	24½	30½	44	37½		
1873-74 ...	30½	58½	25½	30½	42½	42½		
1874-75 ...	30½	45½	25½	47½	40	40		
1875-76 ...	25½	45½	22¾	49½	40	40		
1876-77 ...	26	35½	20	25½	30½	30½		
1877-78 ...	18½	22¾	17½	20½	21½	20		
1878-79 ...	15½	33½	17¾	20	21½	20		
1879-80 ...	18½	37½	24½	37½	33½	29		
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>24½</b>	<b>42½</b>	<b>22½</b>	<b>32½</b>	<b>35½</b>	<b>33½</b>		
1880-81 ...	32	53½	24½	42½	58½	45½		
1881-82 ...	33½	49½	26½	32	45½	35½		
1882-83 ...	24½	58½	26½	42½	35½	30½		
1883-84 ...	26½	42½	24½	45½	37½	32		
1884-85 ...	37½	40	21½	37½	40	45½		
1885-86 ...	30½	40	24½	40	40	32		
1886-87 ...	22¾	40	24½	35½	42½	33		
1887-88 ...	24½	42½	24½	33¾	34½	29		
1888-89 ...	22½	33½	25½	24½	32	27½		
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>28½</b>	<b>43½</b>	<b>24½</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>40½</b>	<b>34½</b>		
1889-90 ...	22¾	45½	25½	30½	37½	33½		
1890-91 ...	27¾	42½	22¾	45½	44	34½		
1891-92 ...	19½	45½	25½	34½	31	33		
1892-93 ...	20½	46½	20	35½	36	32	16	
1893-94 ...	29	37½	20½	38½	37½	29½	11½	
1894-95 ...	30½	49½	22¾	32	37½	25½	12½	
1895-96 ...	29	42½	25	35½	37½	31	12½	
1896-97 ...	15½	32	18¾	22¾	22¾	17½	12½	
1897-98 ...	14½	36	19¾	25½	30½	27½	16	
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>23½</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>22½</b>	<b>33½</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>29½</b>		



APPENDIX O.

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

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

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land, the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inam).			Total land—Government Occupied, Unoccupied and Inam.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for Collection.	Area.	Full assessment.	Realization from auction sale of grazing.	Area.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, etc.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full assessment—Total of columns 3, 9 and 12.	Grand total for collection—Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			
1866-67	100,045	3,33,694	44	...	44	3,33,650	4,920	19,546	464	33,377	1,18,236	45,403	139,343	5,31,475	4,29,516	...	...	...
1867-68	100,270	3,31,323	...	...	...	3,31,323	4,860	19,391	661	33,337	1,11,178	38,543	139,457	5,31,761	4,30,631	...	...	...
1868-69	96,342	3,73,746	...	...	...	3,73,746	8,458	29,792	667	33,700	1,19,338	48,634	138,500	5,21,926	4,22,247	...	...	...
1869-70	96,535	3,73,273	...	...	...	3,73,273	8,347	29,468	1,418	33,719	1,19,439	48,937	138,591	5,22,269	4,22,637	...	...	...
1870-71	97,902	3,73,173	...	...	...	3,73,173	7,063	31,041	1,368	33,697	1,19,378	48,968	138,697	5,22,592	4,22,509	...	...	...
Average	96,217	3,73,631	9	...	9	3,73,612	6,734	28,854	956	33,564	1,17,534	46,143	138,615	5,23,969	4,25,711	...	...	...
1871-72	99,618	4,32,341	74,579	...	54,579	3,57,762	8,342	26,081	1,318	35,692	1,53,837	62,016	143,532	6,11,309	4,21,096	...	...	...
1872-73	100,336	4,23,173	27	...	27	4,23,146	8,884	26,775	1,470	36,566	1,53,718	61,973	144,785	6,03,661	4,66,589	...	...	...
1873-74	99,967	4,37,586	503	...	503	4,37,078	7,342	17,789	1,366	35,611	1,53,942	62,064	143,810	5,99,317	4,90,523	...	...	...
1874-75	98,800	4,27,049	654	...	654	4,26,395	6,030	17,264	1,283	35,621	1,55,843	62,126	141,441	6,00,156	4,69,804	...	...	...
1875-76	99,822	4,23,855	468	...	468	4,23,387	6,023	17,534	1,498	35,606	1,55,770	62,034	141,451	6,00,209	4,69,909	...	...	...
1876-77	99,849	4,26,917	481	...	481	4,26,436	5,994	17,505	1,504	35,592	1,55,736	61,981	141,435	6,00,169	4,69,921	...	...	...
1877-78	100,123	4,27,374	325	...	325	4,27,049	5,940	17,293	682	35,563	1,55,609	61,849	141,624	6,00,281	4,69,530	...	...	...
1878-79	99,996	4,27,280	345	...	345	4,26,935	6,069	17,437	1,132	35,564	1,55,677	61,834	141,629	6,00,374	4,69,631	...	...	...
1879-80	99,417	4,25,408	928	...	928	4,24,483	6,850	19,426	4,418	35,562	1,55,601	61,781	141,659	6,00,426	4,90,062	...	...	...
Average	99,886	4,27,107	8,701	...	8,701	4,18,406	6,794	19,573	1,032	35,586	1,55,035	61,961	142,268	6,01,765	4,81,999	...	...	...
1880-81	98,639	4,22,371	1,283	...	1,283	4,21,088	7,536	22,991	1,421	35,420	1,55,003	61,397	141,645	6,00,365	4,83,906	...	...	...
1881-82	97,722	4,19,627	617	...	617	4,18,010	8,584	26,851	1,469	35,298	1,54,513	61,036	141,614	6,00,191	4,80,535	...	...	...
1882-83	96,019	4,12,094	974	...	974	4,11,120	10,691	34,687	1,705	34,915	1,53,975	59,967	141,635	5,99,956	4,72,692	...	...	...
1883-84	95,283	4,09,475	423	...	423	4,09,052	11,663	38,377	1,800	34,698	1,52,065	59,326	141,613	5,99,917	4,70,184	...	...	...
1884-85	95,797	4,11,360	378	...	378	4,10,982	11,230	36,968	1,553	34,553	1,51,581	59,995	141,580	5,99,809	4,71,430	...	...	...
1885-86	97,040	4,15,869	499	...	499	4,15,070	10,043	32,939	1,794	34,479	1,51,267	59,864	141,560	5,99,775	4,75,718	...	...	...
1886-87	97,993	4,19,387	441	...	441	4,18,946	9,064	29,906	1,722	34,465	1,51,208	59,864	141,523	5,99,601	4,79,519	...	...	...
1887-88	99,363	4,24,614	463	...	463	4,24,151	8,003	26,063	1,244	34,460	1,51,196	59,830	141,626	5,99,672	4,84,225	...	...	...
1888-89	99,754	4,25,943	463	...	463	4,25,479	7,645	22,912	1,307	34,457	1,51,180	59,823	141,566	5,99,934	4,85,009	...	...	...
Average	97,513	4,17,727	627	...	627	4,17,100	9,390	29,877	1,560	34,746	1,52,339	59,594	141,649	5,99,946	4,78,224	...	...	...
1889-90	100,026	4,27,024	395	...	395	4,26,629	7,374	21,762	1,328	34,429	1,51,154	59,803	141,530	5,99,971	4,66,696	...	...	...
1890-91	100,682	4,29,426	432	...	432	4,28,994	6,719	19,344	1,215	34,418	1,51,107	59,787	141,619	5,99,879	4,68,998	...	...	...
1891-92	100,750	4,29,861	456	...	456	4,29,185	6,391	19,088	1,360	34,418	1,51,103	59,786	141,569	5,99,843	4,69,341	...	...	...
1892-93	101,088	4,30,886	648	...	648	4,30,238	6,148	18,182	1,305	34,417	1,51,106	59,796	141,653	6,00,174	4,90,889	...	...	...
1893-94	101,756	4,32,617	887	...	887	4,31,730	5,585	16,817	1,113	34,418	1,51,109	59,793	141,759	6,00,543	4,91,635	...	...	...
1894-95	101,785	4,32,703	999	...	999	4,31,704	5,626	16,934	1,273	34,418	1,51,112	59,794	141,829	6,00,749	4,91,776	...	...	...
1895-96	101,733	4,32,704	937	...	937	4,31,717	5,605	16,893	1,145	34,419	1,51,117	59,798	141,805	6,00,663	4,91,660	...	...	...
1896-97	101,474	4,31,614	1,036	...	1,036	4,30,578	5,893	17,950	1,233	34,411	1,51,078	59,789	141,773	6,00,542	4,90,540	...	...	...
1897-98	101,335	4,31,233	1,200	...	1,200	4,30,032	6,025	18,209	1,331	34,409	1,51,071	59,785	141,759	6,00,512	4,90,198	...	...	...
Average	101,165	4,30,873	762	...	762	4,30,061	6,151	18,340	1,250	34,423	1,51,105	59,793	141,761	6,00,316	4,90,133	...	...	...

## Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals

Number.	Names of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMER SURVEY.													
			Maximum Rates.		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatta.			Total.		
			Dry-crop and Rice.	Bhatta and Bagayat.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<i>Group I.</i>			Rs. a.	Bs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Bs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Bs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Bs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Bs. a. p.
*1	Ankleshwar ...	I	6 8	8 0	1,008	4,274	4 9 10	23	237	10 4 10	B s 73	G a y 578	a t. 7 13 7	1,104	5,084	4 9 6
2	Pánod ...	I	6 8	.....	330	1,574	4 12 6	5	38	7 9 7	...	...	...	336	1,618	4 13 2
3	Pungám ...	I	6 8	.....	628	3,343	5 5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	623	3,313	5 5 10
4	Haripura ...	I	8 8	8 0	635	4,464	6 8 0	...	...	...	70	728	10 6 6	765	5,183	6 13 10
5	Diwa Rajput Páti ...	I	6 8	8 0	1,106	6,193	5 9 7	2	11	5 8 9	B s 302	G a y 2,295	a t. 7 9 8	1,410	8,600	6 0 5
6	Diwa Hora Páti ...	I	6 8	9 0	1,161	7,032	6 0 11	1	6	6 0 0	B s 282	G a y 2,193	a t. 7 12 4	1,444	9,230	6 6 3
*7	Divi ...	I	6 8	8 0	246	1,113	4 8 5	19	162	9 0 0	B s 159	G a y 1,235	a t. 8 1 4	423	2,560	6 0 10
8	Choráti ...	I	6 8	8 0	291	1,181	6 2 11	103	989	9 11 2	B s 19	G a y 131	a t. 6 14 4	312	2,301	7 6 0
9	Survádi ...	I	6 8	.....	465	2,677	6 10 7	20	220	11 0 0	...	...	...	475	2,797	5 14 3
10	Anadáda ...	I	6 8	.....	1,161	6,867	5 14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,161	6,867	5 14 8
*11	Chhápara ...	I	6 8	8 0	76	690	7 12 3	...	...	...	65	612	13 7 11	141	1,402	9 15 1
*12	Sámor ...	I	6 8	.....	666	3,532	5 6 1	14	119	8 2 0	...	...	...	680	3,701	5 7 1
*13	Mándwa Bujrag ...	I	6 8	8 0	513	3,604	7 6 6	...	...	...	392	3,081	9 6 3	905	7,485	6 4 4
Total of Group I			...	.....	8,231	46,669	5 10 3	185	1,782	9 19 1	527 B s 635	5,321 G a y 6,477	9 14 6 7 13 1	9,769	60,068	6 2 5
<i>Group II.</i>																
14	Gadhkol ...	I	6 8	.....	1,060	4,105	3 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,060	4,105	3 14 0
15	Piráman ...	II	6 9	.....	2,053	7,472	3 10 3	27	262	9 11 3	...	...	...	2,079	7,734	3 11 6
16	Boridra ...	II	8 0	.....	1,111	5,543	4 15 10	5	41	8 2 2	...	...	...	1,116	5,583	5 0 1
17	Nágai ...	II	6 0	.....	799	3,775	4 11 7	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	800	3,776	4 11 6
18	Sajod ...	II	6 0	.....	3,057	15,769	5 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,057	16,789	5 2 6
19	Hánsot ...	II	6 0	.....	269	1,505	5 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	269	1,505	5 9 6
20	Pánoli ...	II	6 0	.....	2,544	11,248	4 6 8	42	432	10 4 7	...	...	...	2,536	11,074	4 8 3
Total of Group II			...	.....	10,892	49,410	4 8 7	75	738	9 13 0	...	...	...	10,967	50,146	4 9 2
<i>Group III.</i>																
*21	Páedi Ambheta ...	III	5 8	.....	318	1,285	3 11 1	5	31	6 2 2	...	...	...	363	1,316	3 11 6
22	Tolod ...	III	5 8	.....	597	2,765	4 10 1	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	598	2,767	4 10 0
*23	Ásta ...	III	5 8	.....	1,198	5,672	4 11 2	1	9	9 0 0	...	...	...	1,199	5,692	4 11 10
*24	Mángrol ...	III	5 8	.....	535	2,438	4 8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	535	2,438	4 8 11
*25	Utráj ...	III	5 8	.....	608	2,653	4 5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	608	2,653	4 5 10

on Government Occupied Land.

By Revision Survey.															Percentage Increase or Decrease.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatha.			Total.						
Dry-crop and Rice.	Bhatha.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
13	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
6 0	---	1,096	5,039	4 11 8	{ N. 10 O. 29 }	98 9 12 10 304 10 7 9	---	---	---	---	1,105	5,441	4 14 9	+7 02	Ankleshwar ...	1*	
6 0	---	333	1,708	5 2 10	{ N. 1 O. 2 }	6 6 0 0 13 6 8 0	---	---	---	---	333	1,727	5 3 0	+6 37	Pánod ...	2	
6 0	8 0	582	3,410	5 13 9	---	---	---	41	353	8 9 9	623	3,763	6 0 8	+12 56	Pungám ...	3	
6 0	9 0	623	3,792	6 1 5	---	---	---	131	1,226	9 5 9	754	5,018	6 10 6	-3 16	Haripura ...	4	
6 0	---	1,407	8,964	6 5 11	{ N. --- O. 2 }	---	---	---	---	---	1,409	8,935	6 6 0	+5 71	Diwa Rajput Páti ...	5	
6 0	---	1,442	9,380	6 8 2	{ N. --- O. 1 }	---	---	---	---	---	1,443	9,391	6 8 2	+1 74	Diwa Hora Páti ...	6	
6 0	8 0	324	1,869	6 2 8	{ N. 8 O. 18 }	54 6 13 0 171 9 8 0	---	72	447	6 3 4	422	2,631	6 4 11	+3 95	Divi ...	7	
6 0	---	196	1,164	5 15 0	{ N. 14 O. 103 }	133 9 8 0 1,031 10 1 9	---	---	---	---	312	2,323	7 7 5	+1 17	Chorasí ...	8	
6 0	---	431	2,120	4 11 3	{ N. 4 O. 19 }	23 8 4 0 205 10 12 8	---	---	---	---	474	2,359	4 15 7	-15 70	Survádi ...	9	
6 0	---	1,134	6,110	5 6 8	{ N. 27 O. --- }	216 8 0 0 ---	---	---	---	---	1,101	6,850	5 7 7	-7 44	Andáda ...	10	
6 0	9 0	76	530	7 1 1	---	---	---	65	799	12 4 8	141	1,329	9 6 10	-5 21	Chhápara ...	11*	
6 0	8 0	642	3,155	4 14 8	{ N. 6 O. 14 }	46 7 10 8 131 8 10 3	---	18	179	9 16 1	660	3,501	5 2 5	-5 40	Sámor ...	12*	
6 0	8 0	473	3,316	7 0 2	{ N. 4 O. --- }	30 7 8 0 ---	---	429	3,957	9 3 7	306	7,903	8 1 0	-2 43	Mándwa Bujrag ...	13*	
---	---	8,746	50,713	6 12 9	{ N. 74 O. 187 }	616 8 5 2 1,871 10 0 1	---	756	6,061	9 3 4	9,763	60,161	6 2 7	+0 15	Total of Group I.		
<b>Group II.</b>																	
5 8	---	1,049	4,650	4 6 11	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,049	4,650	4 6 11	+13 28	Gádkhol ...	14	
5 8	---	2,053	8,537	4 2 6	{ N. --- O. 26 }	---	---	---	---	---	2,078	8,786	4 3 9	+13 60	Piráman ...	15	
5 8	---	1,114	5,092	4 9 2	{ N. --- O. 1 }	---	---	---	---	---	1,116	5,100	4 9 2	-9 68	Boridra ...	16	
5 8	---	799	3,573	4 7 7	{ N. --- O. 1 }	---	---	---	---	---	800	3,574	4 7 6	-5 35	Nágal ...	17	
5 8	---	3,048	14,940	4 14 5	{ N. 4 O. --- }	29 7 0 0 ---	---	---	---	---	3,052	14,968	4 14 6	-5 08	Sajod ...	18	
5 8	---	276	1,358	4 14 9	{ N. 2 O. --- }	10 5 0 0 ---	---	---	---	---	278	1,363	4 14 9	-9 10	Hánsot ...	19	
5 8	---	2,534	11,274	4 7 2	{ N. 10 O. 42 }	76 7 9 7 374 8 14 6	---	---	---	---	2,583	11,724	4 8 6	+6 43	Pánoli ...	20	
---	---	10,872	49,414	4 8 8	{ N. 16 O. 70 }	114 7 2 0 642 9 3 9	---	---	---	---	10,958	50,170	4 9 3	+0 05	Total of Group II.		
<b>Group III.</b>																	
5 0	---	347	1,291	3 11 6	{ N. 1 O. 5 }	3 3 0 0 32 6 6 8	---	---	---	---	353	1,326	3 12 1	+0 76	Páodi Ambhata ...	21	
5 0	---	603	2,675	4 7 0	{ N. 1 O. 1 }	3 3 0 0 1 1 0 0	---	---	---	---	605	2,679	4 6 10	-3 18	Telod ...	22	
5 0	---	1,197	5,521	4 9 10	{ N. 1 O. 1 }	7 7 0 0 9 9 0 0	---	---	---	---	1,199	5,537	4 9 11	-2 53	Ásta ...	23*	
5 0	---	531	2,194	4 2 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	531	2,194	4 2 1	-10 01	Mángrol ...	24*	
5 0	---	609	2,655	4 5 9	---	---	---	---	---	---	609	2,655	4 5 9	-0 08	Útráj ...	25	

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMER SURVEY.													
			Maximum Rates.		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhātha.			Total.		
			Dry-crop and Rice.	Bhātha and Bagayat.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	<i>Group III—continued.</i>		Ra. a.	Ra. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra. a. p.
26	Ganpatpura ...	III	5 8	...	52	328	4 6 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	288	4 6 2
27	Mandwa Matied ...	III	5 8	...	507	3,850	4 0 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	507	2,030	4 0 8
28	Matied ...	III	5 8	...	533	3,684	3 15 2	3	27	9 0 0	...	...	...	936	3,711	3 15 2
29	Mothia ...	III	5 8	...	727	2,667	3 8 6	8	55	6 14 0	...	...	...	735	2,622	3 8 6
30	Shera ...	III	5 8	...	919	4,104	4 7 5	24	241	10 0 8	...	...	...	943	4,348	4 8 9
31	Digas ...	III	5 8	...	1,125	5,061	4 8 0	14	143	10 8 5	...	...	...	1,139	5,204	4 8 0
32	Sarthān ...	III	5 8	...	1,098	4,488	4 2 1	62	466	7 8 8	...	...	...	1,148	4,954	4 5 0
33	Kāhānwā ...	III	5 8	...	245	968	4 0 10	4	25	6 4 0	...	...	...	249	1,018	4 1 6
34	Karmāl ...	III	5 8	...	512	1,978	3 13 8	6	43	7 2 8	...	...	...	518	2,018	3 14 3
35	Savidra ...	III	5 8	...	1,164	5,307	4 8 11	43	406	9 7 1	...	...	...	1,207	5,718	4 11 9
36	Umarbār ...	III	5 8	...	209	723	3 7 4	2	12	6 0 0	...	...	...	211	735	3 7 9
37	Saphipura ...	III	5 8	...	504	3,012	3 15 10	27	218	6 1 2	...	...	...	531	2,230	4 3 2
38	Umarwāra ...	III	5 8	...	3,368	11,668	3 9 3	44	342	7 12 4	...	...	...	3,310	12,030	3 10 4
39	Kāpodra ...	III	5 8	...	362	1,254	3 4 6	46	401	8 11 6	...	...	...	408	1,655	3 13 10
40	Sanjāl ...	III	5 8	...	698	2,876	4 1 11	30	262	8 11 9	...	...	...	728	3,137	4 4 11
41	Khārad ...	III	5 8	...	2,170	7,929	3 10 11	39	368	9 7 0	...	...	...	2,209	8,287	3 12 4
42	Bākrōl ...	III	5 8	...	930	3,047	3 4 5	19	177	9 5 1	...	...	...	949	3,224	3 6 4
43	Bhādi ...	III	5 8	...	1,462	5,651	3 13 10	28	263	10 7 5	...	...	...	1,490	5,944	3 15 10
44	Kosandi ...	III	5 8	...	2,636	8,874	3 8 0	46	456	9 14 7	...	...	...	2,682	9,330	3 9 10
45	Bhādkodra ...	III	5 8	...	1,126	4,820	4 1 1	48	375	7 13 0	...	...	...	1,238	5,196	4 2 6
46	Jitāl ...	III	5 8	6 0 0	2,166	7,075	3 4 6	90	609	8 13 10	9	30	8 14 3	2,254	7,964	3 8 6
47	Sārangpur ...	III	5 8	...	769	2,668	3 12 1	12	96	8 0 0	...	...	...	801	3,039	3 12 1
48	Motāl ...	III	5 8	...	284	959	3 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	284	959	3 6 0
	<b>Total of Group III</b> ...	...	...	...	<b>27,126</b>	<b>1,06,196</b>	<b>3 14 1</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>5,357</b>	<b>8 11 9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>3 14 3</b>	<b>27,727</b>	<b>1,10,635</b>	<b>3 15 9</b>
	<i>Group IV.</i>															
49	Kalam ...	IV	5 0	...	741	3,180	4 4 8	1	4	4 0 0	...	...	...	742	3,184	4 4 8
50	Alwa ...	IV	5 0	...	734	3,376	4 9 7	1	2	3 0 0	...	...	...	735	3,377	4 9 7
51	Sān ...	IV	5 0	...	1,056	4,235	4 1 6	4	31	7 13 0	...	...	...	1,060	4,258	4 1 6
52	Bādōdra ...	IV	5 0	...	662	2,090	4 8 2	26	203	7 12 11	...	...	...	688	3,193	4 10 3
53	Wāsmoli ...	IV	5 0	...	334	1,600	4 2 8	4	25	6 4 0	...	...	...	368	1,625	4 2 8
54	Ambhata ...	IV	5 0	...	828	5,258	3 14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	828	5,258	3 14 11
55	Katpor ...	IV	5 0	...	3,011	11,659	3 12 5	162	1,308	7 14 10	...	...	...	3,213	12,764	3 15 7

Q—continued.

By Revision Survey.															Percentage Increase or Decrease	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatha.			Total.						
Dry-crop and Rice.	Bhatha.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
5 0	...	52	154	2 15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	154	2 15 5	-32.46	Group III—continued.	26	
5 0	...	510	2,044	4 0 2	{N. ... {O. ... 1	...	...	...	...	...	511	2,063	4 0 3	+0.10	Māndwa Mālied ...	27	
5 0	...	934	2,838	4 2 1	{N. ... {O. ... 2	...	...	...	...	...	936	2,870	4 2 2	+4.28	Mitied ...	28	
5 0	...	726	2,715	3 11 10	{N. ... {O. ... 6	...	...	...	...	...	733	2,756	3 12 3	+5.11	Mothla ...	29	
5 0	...	911	3,940	3 15 11	{N. ... {O. ... 24	...	...	...	...	...	935	3,889	4 2 0	-11.19	Shera ...	30	
5 0	...	1,125	5,226	4 10 4	{N. ... {O. ... 14	...	...	...	...	...	1,135	5,346	4 11 2	+2.77	Digas ...	31	
5 0	...	1,091	5,329	4 13 5	{N. ... {O. ... 60	...	...	...	...	...	1,163	5,761	5 0 0	+16.99	Sarthān ...	32	
5 0	...	249	1,107	4 7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	249	1,107	4 7 2	+8.74	Kāhāwa ...	33	
5 0	...	511	2,063	4 0 2	{N. ... {O. ... 2	...	...	...	...	...	517	2,114	4 1 5	+4.86	Karmāli ...	34	
5 0	...	1,137	4,613	4 2 7	{N. ... {O. ... 40	...	...	...	...	...	1,105	5,223	4 5 5	-3.46	Ravidra ...	35	
5 0	...	209	690	3 2 6	{N. ... {O. ... 2	...	...	...	...	...	211	671	3 2 11	-8.71	Umarbār ...	36	
5 0	...	506	1,943	3 13 7	{N. ... {O. ... 25	...	...	...	...	...	531	2,183	4 1 4	-3.78	Saphipura ...	37	
5 0	...	3,390	13,027	3 15 11	{N. ... {O. ... 64	...	...	...	...	...	3,309	12,479	4 1 2	+12.04	Umarwāra ...	38	
5 0	...	384	1,313	3 6 11	{N. ... {O. ... 43	...	...	...	...	...	433	1,636	3 15 4	+2.42	Kapodra ...	39	
5 0	...	626	2,322	4 2 7	{N. ... {O. ... 20	...	...	...	...	...	728	3,184	4 6 0	+1.50	Saunjāli ...	40	
5 0	...	2,170	8,334	3 12 10	{N. ... {O. ... 27	...	...	...	...	...	2,211	8,664	3 14 0	+2.43	Khārd ...	41	
5 0	...	928	3,623	3 14 6	{N. ... {O. ... 20	...	...	...	...	...	949	3,906	4 0 2	+18.05	Bākrol ...	42	
5 0	...	1,461	5,044	3 7 3	{N. ... {O. ... 27	...	...	...	...	...	1,490	5,391	3 8 10	-10.99	Bhādi ...	43	
5 0	...	2,539	9,337	3 10 10	{N. ... {O. ... 44	...	...	...	...	...	2,534	9,780	3 12 7	+4.83	Kosamdi ...	44	
5 0	...	1,136	4,393	3 11 4	{N. ... {O. ... 47	...	...	...	...	...	1,233	4,710	3 13 1	-9.34	Bhadkētra ...	45	
5 0	6 0 0	2,118	7,163	3 5 4	{N. ... {O. ... 80	...	...	14	125	8 14 10	2,253	8,023	3 9 0	+0.78	Jitāli ...	46	
5 0	...	776	2,343	3 10 11	{N. ... {O. ... 12	...	...	...	...	...	793	2,366	3 11 9	-3.37	Srangpur ...	47	
5 0	...	294	891	3 2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	294	891	3 2 2	-7.09	Motāli ...	48	
...	...	27,086	1,08,532	3 15 0	{N. ... {O. ... 575	...	...	14	125	8 14 10	27,724	1,11,841	4 0 7	+1.18	Total of Group III.		
Group IV.																	
4 8	...	741	3,063	4 2 2	{N. ... {O. ... 1	...	...	...	...	...	743	3,071	4 2 3	-3.55	Kalam ...	49	
4 8	...	733	2,633	3 13 11	{N. ... {O. ... 1	...	...	...	...	...	733	2,634	3 13 10	-16.03	Alwa ...	50	
4 8	...	1,680	3,946	3 10 11	{N. ... {O. ... 4	...	...	...	...	...	1,684	3,945	3 11 4	-9.44	Sten ...	51	
4 8	...	671	2,647	3 16 1	{N. ... {O. ... 15	...	...	...	...	...	697	2,761	4 0 4	-15.63	Bido-trā ...	52	
4 8	...	336	1,295	3 9 5	{N. ... {O. ... 2	...	...	...	...	...	330	1,409	3 9 10	-13.29	Wānsoli ...	53	
4 8	...	826	3,529	3 10 6	{N. ... {O. ... 1	...	...	...	...	...	829	3,630	3 10 6	-7.00	Ambheta ...	54	
4 8	...	3,052	10,211	3 5 6	{N. ... {O. ... 156	...	...	...	...	...	3,201	11,263	3 8 4	-11.77	Katpur ...	55	

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By Former Survey.													
			Maximum Rates.		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatha.			Total.		
			Dry-crop and Blos.	Bhatha Bāgāyat.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	<i>Group IV—contd.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rn.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
56	Wamleshwar ...	IV	5 0	.....	702	3,034	4 5 2	21	174	8 4 7	...	...	...	723	3,208	4 7 0
57	Kantidāl ...	IV	5 0	.....	917	2,493	2 11 7	64	432	6 12 0	...	...	...	981	2,930	2 15 9
58	Samli ...	IV	5 0	.....	639	2,406	3 12 3	37	259	7 0 0	...	...	...	676	2,665	3 15 1
59	Jetpor ...	IV	5 0	.....	554	1,958	3 8 7	25	174	6 15 4	...	...	...	579	2,132	3 10 11
61	Ankalwa ...	IV	5 0	.....	976	3,874	3 15 6	63	545	8 10 5	...	...	...	1,039	4,419	4 4 1
61	Dhanrād ...	IV	5 0	.....	1,589	5,189	4 0 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,280	5,169	4 0 5
62	Wadhwan ...	IV	5 0	.....	1,319	5,271	3 15 11	21	131	6 9 11	...	...	...	1,340	5,453	4 1 1
63	Dantrāi ...	IV	5 0	.....	601	3,638	4 3 7	39	298	7 10 3	...	...	...	900	3,934	4 5 11
64	Chhildra ...	IV	5 0	.....	701	2,955	4 3 5	3	18	6 0 0	...	...	...	704	2,973	4 3 7
65	Bobolā ...	IV	5 0	.....	775	3,633	4 11 0	11	65	7 11 8	...	...	...	786	3,717	4 11 8
66	Mālanpor ...	IV	5 0	.....	1,007	4,056	4 0 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,007	4,066	4 0 7
67	Alhādra ...	IV	5 0	.....	532	2,244	4 3 6	9	76	8 7 1	...	...	...	541	2,300	4 4 7
68	Bsiota ...	IV	5 0	.....	1,569	6,076	3 14 0	2	13	6 8 0	...	...	...	1,571	6,089	3 14 0
69	Ilāv ...	IV	5 0	.....	2,398	9,018	3 14 8	79	570	7 4 8	...	...	...	2,387	9,594	4 0 4
70	Shāhol ...	IV	5 0	.....	900	3,627	4 0 7	31	230	7 11 4	...	...	...	981	3,968	4 2 5
71	Asāra ...	IV	5 0	.....	972	4,144	4 4 3	13	125	9 9 10	...	...	...	935	4,269	4 5 4
72	Obhā ...	IV	5 0	.....	1,930	8,112	4 3 3	14	106	7 9 2	...	...	...	1,944	8,219	4 3 8
73	Suneh Khurd ...	IV	5 0	.....	1,024	4,499	4 6 4	33	219	6 10 2	...	...	...	1,057	4,718	4 7 5
74	Rāema ...	IV	5 0	.....	579	2,315	3 13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	579	2,315	3 13 3
75	Wauer ...	IV	5 0	.....	1,587	6,120	3 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,587	6,120	3 13 8
76	Amratpura ...	IV	5 0	.....	503	1,402	2 12 6	2	13	6 8 0	...	...	...	504	1,415	2 12 11
77	Uchālī ...	IV	5 0	.....	606	2,108	3 0 6	9	75	8 5 4	...	...	...	705	2,183	3 1 7
78	Karāvel ...	IV	5 0	.....	1,250	4,235	3 7 0	3	20	6 10 8	...	...	...	1,253	4,315	3 7 1
79	Awādar ...	IV	5 0	6 0	733	3,343	3 3 2	20	147	7 5 7	7	64	9 2 3	760	2,554	3 5 9
80	Piprod ...	IV	5 0	6 0	432	1,452	3 6 6	4	36	9 0 0	33	213	6 10 6	468	1,701	3 10 2
81	Pārdi Mukha ...	IV	5 0	...	384	1,100	3 0 4	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	385	1,162	3 0 3
82	Shongpur ...	IV	5 0	6 0	1,753	5,967	3 6 6	106	970	9 2 5	13	97	8 1 4	1,871	7,034	3 12 2
	Total of Group IV.	...	...	.....	34,357	1,33,588	3 14 8	798	6,253	7 13 4	51	374	7 5 4	35,206	1,40,215	3 15 9
	<i>Group V.</i>															
83	Hājāt ...	III	5 8	.....	787	3,166	4 0 4	44	344	7 13 1	...	...	...	831	3,510	4 3 7
84	Telwa ...	III	5 8	.....	680	2,876	4 3 2	10	87	8 11 2	...	...	...	690	2,943	4 4 3
85	Piludra ...	III	5 8	.....	1,032	4,057	3 14 11	12	71	5 14 8	...	...	...	1,044	4,128	3 15 3

100--continued.

By Revenue Survey.															Percentage Increase or Decrease.	Name of Village.	Number.
Minimum Rates.		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhātha.			Total.						
Dry-crop and Bhātha.	Bhātha.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
Rs. p.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Ra.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Rs. a. p.		Group IV--contd.		
4 8	--	698	2,612	3 11 9	{ N. 3 O. 12	9	4 8 0	--	--	--	714	2,727	3 12 8	-15-63	Wanleshwar	56	
4 8	--	912	2,423	3 10 6	{ N. 13 O. 28	41	3 2 6	--	--	--	927	2,654	3 14 3	-3-59	Kantidāl	57	
4 8	--	681	2,068	3 4 10	{ N. 9 O. 26	43	4 10 8	--	--	--	676	2,345	3 7 7	-11-99	Saml	58	
4 8	--	555	1,920	3 7 9	{ N. 26 O. 26	178	7 0 8	--	--	--	580	2,106	3 10 1	-1-23	Jetpor	59	
4 8	--	978	3,533	3 9 11	{ N. 1 O. 21	1	1 0 0	--	--	--	1,038	3,923	3 13 1	-10-34	Ankalwa	60	
4 8	--	1,287	4,678	3 10 2	{ N. 1 O. 1	11	5 8 0	--	--	--	1,290	4,687	3 10 2	-0-67	Dhamrād	61	
4 8	--	1,323	4,664	3 8 5	{ N. 21 O. 21	158	7 8 10	--	--	--	1,344	4,820	3 9 5	-11-59	Wadhwan	62	
4 8	--	881	3,331	3 13 11	{ N. 1 O. 28	1	1 0 0	--	--	--	900	3,617	4 0 4	-6-08	Dandri	63	
4 8	--	704	2,783	3 15 3	--	--	--	--	--	--	704	2,783	3 15 3	-6-38	Chhildra	64	
4 8	--	778	2,063	3 15 7	{ N. 20 O. 20	21	8 1 7	--	--	--	786	2,164	4 0 5	-14-28	Beholav	65	
4 8	--	1,008	3,600	3 9 2	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,008	3,600	3 9 2	-11-45	Mālanpor	66	
4 8	--	832	2,105	3 15 4	{ N. 1 O. 8	1	1 0 0	--	--	--	841	2,175	4 0 4	-6-25	Alidra	67	
4 8	--	1,568	5,421	3 7 4	{ N. 1 O. 2	1	1 0 0	--	--	--	1,571	5,423	3 7 4	-10-79	Bālotā	68	
4 8	--	2,334	8,281	3 8 9	{ N. 76 O. 76	527	7 1 1	--	--	--	2,410	8,618	3 10 7	-6-09	Iliv	69	
4 8	--	901	3,480	3 12 5	{ N. 1 O. 21	4	4 0 0	--	--	--	933	3,665	3 14 10	-5-20	Shihol	70	
4 8	--	972	3,736	3 12 8	{ N. 13 O. 13	23	7 1 3	--	--	--	985	3,629	3 14 2	-10-33	Asārma	71	
4 8	--	1,939	7,332	3 12 10	{ N. 1 O. 13	8	8 0 0	--	--	--	1,942	7,426	3 12 2	-9-64	Obha	72	
4 8	--	1,026	4,112	4 0 2	{ N. 23 O. 23	224	7 0 0	--	--	--	1,057	4,337	4 1 8	-8-08	Sunev Khurd	73	
4 8	--	523	1,963	3 6 0	--	--	--	--	--	--	522	1,963	3 6 0	-11-39	Rāema	74	
4 8	--	1,527	5,580	3 8 1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,527	5,580	3 8 1	-9-15	Waner	75	
4 8	--	504	1,459	3 14 4	--	--	--	--	--	--	504	1,459	3 14 4	+3-11	Amratpura	76	
4 8	--	676	1,796	3 10 6	{ N. 7 O. 7	40	5 11 5	--	--	--	623	1,826	3 11 0	-15-99	Uchālī	77	
4 8	--	1,246	4,179	3 5 8	{ N. 3 O. 3	15	5 0 0	--	--	--	1,249	4,194	3 5 9	-2-90	Karālval	78	
4 8	6 0	717	2,030	3 13 4	{ N. 2 O. 20	12	4 0 0	17	127	8 0 11	757	2,321	3 1 1	-9-12	Awādar	79	
4 8	6 0	434	1,422	3 4 5	{ N. 1 O. 4	7	7 0 0	22	107	8 7 6	471	1,668	3 8 8	-1-94	Piprod	80	
4 8	--	391	1,145	3 15 8	{ N. 1 O. 1	2	2 0 0	--	--	--	385	1,147	3 15 8	-1-29	Pārdi Mukha	81	
4 8	6 0	1,717	5,452	3 1 11	{ N. 9 O. 103	67	5 3 7	12	23	7 12 0	1,671	5,457	3 7 3	-9-20	Shongpur	82	
4 8	--	34,339	1,21,261	3 8 6	{ N. 48 O. 753	390	3 15 4	61	437	7 2 7	35,200	1,27,246	3 9 10	-9-25	Total of Group IV.		
Group V.																	
4 0	--	778	2,700	3 7 6	{ N. 42 O. 42	271	6 7 2	--	--	--	620	2,971	3 10 0	-15-36	Hajāt	83	
4 0	--	676	2,525	3 12 0	{ N. 3 O. 9	12	4 5 4	--	--	--	685	2,695	3 12 7	-11-46	Telwa	84	
4 0	--	1,034	3,514	2 6 5	{ N. 11 O. 11	73	6 8 9	--	--	--	1,046	3,585	3 6 11	-11-39	Piladra	85	

Number.	Name of Village.	BY FORMER SURVEY.														
		Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhātha.			Total.		
			Dry-crop and Rice.	Bhātha and Bigayat.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	<i>Group V—continued.</i>		Rs. a.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
86	Adol ...	III	5 8	.....	1,001	2,691	3 11 0	38	319	8 13 9	...	...	...	1,037	4,010	3 12 10
87	Aloj ...	III	5 8	.....	1,021	4,037	4 0 1	24	169	7 0 8	...	...	...	1,045	4,266	4 1 3
88	Motwān ...	IV	5 0	.....	690	2,893	4 3 1	13	104	9 0 0	...	...	...	708	2,997	4 4 3
89	Rohid ...	IV	5 0	.....	1,007	4,165	4 2 2	8	55	6 14 0	...	...	...	1,015	4,230	4 2 8
90	Pārdī Edris ...	IV	5 0	.....	842	3,148	3 11 10	25	185	7 6 5	...	...	...	867	3,333	3 13 6
91	Kathodra ...	IV	5 0	.....	680	2,673	3 14 11	30	258	8 9 7	...	...	...	710	2,931	4 2 1
92	Adādra ...	IV	5 0	.....	671	2,393	3 9 1	5	44	8 12 10	...	...	...	676	2,437	3 9 8
93	Ghodādra ...	IV	5 0	.....	672	2,191	3 4 3	23	167	7 4 2	...	...	...	695	2,353	3 6 3
94	Pandwāī ...	IV	5 0	.....	431	1,454	3 6 0	2	21	10 8 0	...	...	...	433	1,475	3 6 6
95	Amod ...	IV	5 0	.....	406	1,400	3 7 2	16	120	8 2 0	...	...	...	423	1,530	3 10 0
96	Kharach ...	IV	5 0	.....	631	2,030	3 3 3	93	274	7 3 4	...	...	...	669	2,310	3 7 3
97	Pānjroll ...	IV	5 0	.....	658	2,339	3 8 11	2	16	8 0 0	...	...	...	660	2,355	3 9 1
98	Dungra ...	IV	5 0	.....	612	2,904	2 9 3	11	83	8 0 0	...	...	...	623	2,982	3 10 2
99	Shisodra ...	IV	5 0	.....	1,953	8,453	4 5 3	67	532	9 2 6	...	...	...	2,010	8,975	4 7 5
100	Kudādra ...	IV	5 0	.....	653	2,441	3 11 10	13	119	9 2 8	...	...	...	666	2,560	3 12 6
101	Parwat ...	IV	5 0	.....	1,002	3,809	3 12 10	32	321	8 3 3	...	...	...	1,041	4,129	3 15 6
*102	Sunav Kāla ...	IV	5 0	.....	1,519	6,460	4 2 4	51	359	7 0 9	...	...	...	1,610	6,619	4 3 9
	Total of Group V...	...	...	.....	17,138	66,615	3 14 0	459	3,653	7 15 4	...	...	...	17,647	70,263	3 15 9
	Grand Total ...	...	...	.....	97,784	4,01,399	4 1 3	2,119	17,681	8 5 8	587 B 4 335	5,675 B 4 335	9 10 6 B 4 335	101,325	4,31,392	4 4 1

Explanation:—

O.—old rice.

N.—new rice.

\* Bhāgdāri Villages.



1893—concluded.

By Revision Survey.															Percentage Increase or Decrease.	Name of Village.	No.
Minimum Rates.		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatta.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Bhatta.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
S. N.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
40	...	1,002	3,613	3 9 8	{ N. 1 O. 33	5 234	5 0 0 7 1 5	...	...	...	1,038	3,383	3 11 7	-3'04	Adol	88	
40	...	1,018	3,309	3 2 5	{ N. 2 O. 24	9 167	4 8 0 6 8 8	...	...	...	1,044	3,376	3 3 9	-20'70	Aloj	87	
40	...	987	2,455	3 9 2	{ N. 4 O. 13	23 94	5 12 0 6 7 8	...	...	...	704	2,682	3 10 3	-14'51	Motwan	89	
40	...	1,005	3,408	3 6 3	{ N. 1 O. 9	6 41	6 0 0 4 8 11	...	...	...	1,016	3,453	3 6 5	-13'18	Rohid	89	
40	...	590	2,788	3 4 9	{ N. 1 O. 25	2 175	2 0 0 7 0 0	...	...	...	685	2,943	3 6 5	-11'70	Pardi Edris	90	
40	...	679	3,099	3 1 5	{ N. 1 O. 30	7 234	7 0 0 7 12 10	...	...	...	710	2,310	3 4 7	-20'16	Kathdra	91	
40	...	671	2,143	3 3 1	{ N. ... O. ...	... 40	... 6 10 8	...	...	...	677	2,188	3 3 7	-10'42	Adadra	92	
40	...	663	2,271	3 6 5	{ N. 3 O. 20	15 140	5 0 0 7 0 0	...	...	...	691	2,428	3 6 3	+3'08	Ghodadra	93	
40	...	427	1,455	3 6 6	{ N. 3 O. 2	18 19	4 5 4 9 8 0	...	...	...	432	1,487	3 7 1	+0'91	Pandwal	94	
40	...	410	1,362	3 1 3	{ N. ... O. ...	... 98	... 6 12 4	...	...	...	423	1,350	3 3 1	-11'78	Amod	95	
40	...	629	1,854	3 15 4	{ N. 3 O. 38	9 245	4 8 0 5 7 2	...	...	...	629	2,108	3 2 5	-8'74	Kharach	96	
40	...	659	2,062	3 2 1	{ N. ... O. ...	... 11	... 5 8 0	...	...	...	661	2,078	3 2 2	-11'07	Panjroll	97	
40	...	812	2,543	3 2 1	{ N. ... O. ...	... 94	... 7 10 2	...	...	...	823	2,628	3 3 1	-12'23	Dungra	98	
40	...	1,955	6,941	3 8 10	{ N. ... O. ...	... 380	... 7 0 11	...	...	...	2,008	7,804	3 10 3	-18'02	Shisodra	99	
40	...	452	3,138	3 4 6	{ N. 1 O. 12	1 93	1 0 0 7 12 0	...	...	...	686	2,282	3 5 8	-12'51	Kudadra	100	
40	...	1,083	3,394	3 6 2	{ N. ... O. ...	... 234	... 7 6 4	...	...	...	1,041	3,078	3 6 6	-10'02	Farwat	101	
40	...	1,565	5,307	3 6 3	{ N. 2 O. 42	9 235	4 8 0 6 12 7	...	...	...	1,609	5,601	3 7 8	-17'86	Sunav Kala	102	
...	...	1,719	57,609	3 5 9	{ N. 24 O. 432	112 2,974	4 10 3 6 14 2	...	...	...	17,624	60,755	3 7 2	-13'54	Total of Group V.		
...	...	69,211	386,630	3 14 10	{ N. 211 O. 2,016	1,333 15,692	6 5 6 7 12 3	331	7,523	9 0 10	101,269	4,10,173	4 0 10	-4'88	Grand Total.		

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

Showing Area of Villages for Settlement with Details.

Number.	Name of Village.	Former Taluka.	BY FORMER SURVEY.					BY REVISION SURVEY.					Population.	Remarks.
			Gross area, including Inam.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government Assessed Land.			Gross area, including Inam.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government Assessed Land.				
					Occupied.	Unoccupied waste.				Occupied.	Unoccupied waste.			
						Area.	Assessment.				Area.	Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<b>Group I.</b>			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		
1	Ankleshwar ...	Ankleshwar.	2,448	485	1,104	69	318	2,448	522	1,105	41	162	10,692	
2	Pánod ...		397	29	335	12	43	396	28	333	14	54	...	
3	Pungam ...		900	118	623	26	81	900	118	623	26	103	585	
4	Haripura ...		940	122	755	28	168	1,037	226	754	22	124	284	
5	Diva Rajput Páti ...		1,729	173	1,410	1	6	1,729	174	1,409	1	5	1,409	
6	Diva Hora Páti ...		1,757	148	1,444	1	3	1,757	149	1,443	1	4	1,953	
7	Divi ...		809	79	423	6	33	808	80	422	6	28	649	
8	Chorái ...		427	10	312	...	...	427	10	312	...	...	...	
9	Survádi ...		848	117	475	8	66	846	117	474	8	56	407	
10	Andáda ...		2,018	508	1,161	13	65	2,022	513	1,161	10	35	1,240	
11	Chhápa ...		399	131	141	46	128	398	130	141	46	143	375	
12	Sámor ...		1,077	166	630	48	102	1,125	196	680	48	58	542	
13	Mándva Bujrag ...		1,489	328	906	...	...	1,523	361	906	...	...	2,005	
Total of Group I ...			15,238	2,414	9,768	258	1,013	15,416	2,624	9,763	229	607	20,141	
<b>Group II.</b>														
14	Gadkhol ...	Ankleshwar	1,571	141	1,060	2	4	1,573	157	1,049	2	5	384	
15	Pírámán ...		2,585	179	2,079	3	9	2,585	177	2,078	5	14	369	
16	Bovidra ...		1,438	120	1,116	76	317	1,437	122	1,115	74	238	509	
17	Nágál ...		1,154	112	800	...	...	1,154	112	800	...	...	476	
18	Sajod ...		4,186	438	3,057	74	263	4,137	441	3,052	77	236	1,335	
19	Hansot ...		3,136	2,752	269	15	57	3,137	2,754	278	5	17	4,436	
20	Pánoli ...		3,300	257	2,566	3	12	3,299	258	2,565	3	11	1,370	
Total of Group II ...			17,320	3,999	10,967	173	662	17,323	4,021	10,957	166	531	9,479	
<b>Group III.</b>														
21	Paedi Ambhota ...	Ankleshwar	1,196	635	333	19	39	1,576	1,133	353	1	2	262	
22	Telod ...		865	12	598	8	33	868	16	604	1	2	...	
23	Asta ...		1,923	64	1,199	...	...	1,923	94	1,199	...	...	472	
24	Mángrol ...		901	68	535	...	...	901	61	531	...	...	398	
25	Utrag ...		1,472	457	608	68	82	1,472	458	609	67	71	209	
26	Ganpatpura ...		2,665	1,820	52	779	2,907	2,666	1,820	52	779	1,213	89	
27	Mándva Mátied ...		1,704	759	707	164	629	1,704	863	511	57	159	296	
28	Mátied ...		2,011	355	936	206	770	2,012	423	950	133	507	525	
29	Mothia ...		1,436	143	735	1	6	1,440	149	732	2	4	363	
30	Shera ...		1,861	331	943	173	677	1,858	333	935	181	577	342	
31	Digas ...		2,146	113	1,139	...	...	2,147	114	1,139	...	...	536	
32	Sarbhán ...		2,014	127	1,148	90	330	2,017	129	1,143	91	421	572	
33	KÁhánva ...		462	19	249	2	12	462	19	249	2	11	73	
34	Karmáli ...		612	22	518	1	2	610	22	517	1	3	232	
35	Ravidra ...		1,675	154	1,207	21	85	1,676	167	1,205	11	32	565	
36	Umarbár ...		244	15	211	...	...	244	15	211	...	...	...	
37	Saphipura ...		693	28	531	...	...	694	28	530	1	4	56	
38	Umarwáda ...		3,377	216	3,310	5	14	3,381	221	3,309	5	19	1,044	
39	Kapodra ...		727	100	423	29	91	727	100	423	29	89	640	
40	Sanjahli ...		985	69	728	9	26	986	69	728	9	28	534	
41	Áharod ...		2,301	193	2,209	103	269	2,301	193	2,211	103	276	1,204	
42	Bákról ...		1,323	159	949	38	93	1,323	159	949	38	109	373	
43	Bhadi ...		1,955	182	1,490	16	51	1,956	182	1,490	17	44	825	
44	Kosandi ...		3,333	254	3,532	49	143	3,335	254	3,584	46	137	1,201	
45	Bhadkodra ...		1,743	179	1,233	3	5	1,744	180	1,233	3	7	419	
46	Jitali ...		3,267	358	2,254	19	43	3,267	357	2,253	20	55	1,358	
47	Sárangpur ...		1,360	133	801	34	96	1,358	150	792	33	93	453	
48	Motali ...		437	111	284	4	12	437	111	284	4	13	233	
Total of Group III ...			46,383	7,096	27,737	1,351	6,425	46,385	7,335	27,723	1,637	3,865	13,333	

APPENDIX Q<sup>(1)</sup>—continued.

Number.	Name of Village.	Former Tánks.	BY FORMER SURVEY.					BY REVISION SURVEY.					Population.	Remarks.	
			Gross area, including Inám.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government Assessed Land.			Gross area, including Inám.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government Assessed Land.					
					Occupied.	Unoccupied waste.				Occupied.	Unoccupied waste.				
						Area.	Assessment.				Area.	Assessment.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
<i>Group IV.</i>			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.			
49	Kalam ...	Ankleshwar ..	1,104	69	742	...	...	1,104	69	742	...	...	224		
50	Alwa ...		988	41	735	13	47	988	44	733	13	43	167		
51	Sáen ...		2,644	489	1,060	1	8	2,645	486	1,064	1	3	631		
52	Bádodra ...		1,143	343	688	16	42	1,142	344	687	16	41	352		
53	Wánsnoli ...		696	235	368	7	31	698	240	390	2	7	145		
54	Ambhetá ...		2,867	1,220	828	123	532	2,369	1,392	829	11	37	638		
55	Katpor ...		13,338	8,837	3,213	566	1,329	13,326	9,351	3,201	104	211	1,331		
56	Wamleshwar ...		2,397	1,462	723	94	368	2,395	1,547	714	16	31	397		
57	Kantiájál ...		6,411	5,282	931	102	242	6,412	5,286	987	73	91	644		
58	Samli ...		1,246	413	676	5	18	1,247	419	676	...	...	561		
59	Jetpor ...		933	288	579	...	...	983	297	580	...	...	159		
60	Ankalvá ...		2,672	1,442	1,039	53	184	2,672	1,444	1,038	52	156	314		
61	Dhamrád ...		2,672	596	1,289	234	594	2,573	601	1,289	220	526	541		
62	Wadhwan ...		1,659	140	1,340	...	...	1,660	136	1,345	...	...	331		
63	Dantrái ...		1,299	243	900	60	184	1,300	248	900	56	157	296		
64	Chhilodrá ...		1,205	359	704	7	17	1,205	361	704	5	11	334		
65	Beholav ...		1,045	70	786	19	66	1,044	69	786	19	59	313		
66	Málanpor ...		1,264	128	1,007	22	42	1,266	129	1,008	22	38	252		
67	Aládra ...		909	50	541	3	8	908	49	541	2	8	236		
68	Balota ...		3,254	1,313	1,571	44	125	3,254	1,317	1,571	40	84	619		
69	Iláv ...		3,510	606	2,887	31	69	3,512	584	2,410	30	65	2,086		
70	Sháhol ...		1,292	196	931	4	14	1,297	199	933	4	14	438		
71	Asármá ...		1,334	115	985	97	235	1,384	115	985	97	265	423		
72	Obhá ...		2,453	211	1,944	91	273	2,452	209	1,942	94	242	884		
73	Sunevkhurád ...		1,831	101	1,067	1	1	1,825	196	1,057	1	1	766		
74	Rácmá ...		1,666	564	579	...	...	1,666	560	582	...	...	890		
75	Wáner ...		2,818	192	1,557	...	...	2,822	196	1,587	...	...	700		
76	Anratpura ...		571	16	504	34	51	571	16	504	34	53	113		
77	Ucháli ...		1,117	288	705	18	36	1,121	267	683	12	25	339		
78	Karálvel ...		1,778	230	1,253	216	597	1,779	235	1,249	216	622	504		
79	Awádar ...		1,164	134	760	124	368	1,214	192	757	120	298	391		
80	Piprod ...		637	63	438	73	226	638	64	471	70	165	163		
81	Párdi Mukha ...	525	33	335	42	87	525	35	385	40	72	211			
82	Shengpur ...	3,344	360	1,871	641	1,623	3,344	360	1,871	641	1,510	1,314			
Total of Group IV.			73,235	26,103	35,206	2,781	7,452	73,341	26,887	35,201	2,011	4,835	17,357		
<i>Group V.</i>															
83	Haját ...	Ankleshwar ..	1,351	109	831	...	...	1,352	119	820	3	10	329		
84	Telwa ...		932	42	690	22	91	935	51	688	19	71	195		
85	Pitudra ...		1,661	101	1,044	109	355	1,659	108	1,045	107	301	352		
86	Adol ...		2,411	181	1,037	87	223	2,411	189	1,036	85	216	607		
87	Aloj ...		1,399	98	1,045	16	46	1,401	99	1,044	18	39	396		
88	Motwán ...		1,061	59	703	18	60	1,062	58	704	13	50	242		
89	Bobid ...		1,537	124	1,015	15	35	1,537	126	1,015	13	22	519		
90	Párdi Edris ...		1,832	132	867	65	193	1,834	136	865	65	177	446		
91	Kathodra ...		1,280	142	710	...	...	1,280	146	710	...	...	232		
92	Adádra ...		911	62	676	1	1	911	61	677	1	1	240		
93	Ghodádra ...		1,620	218	692	57	141	1,619	223	691	56	147	433		
94	Pandwái ...		971	62	433	1	2	970	62	432	1	2	261		
95	A'mod ...		723	51	423	8	11	722	51	423	8	10	137		
96	Kharach ...		1,805	125	669	499	1,072	1,804	125	669	498	288	619		
97	Pánjroli ...		1,457	287	680	16	57	1,487	286	661	16	46	576		
98	Dungra ...		958	43	323	...	...	953	43	323	...	...	197		
99	Shisodra ...		3,605	232	2,010	60	255	3,603	236	2,006	59	211	825		
100	Kudádra ...		1,173	95	666	...	...	1,173	96	665	...	...	273		
101	Parwat ...		1,376	139	1,041	...	...	1,377	140	1,041	...	...	432		
102	Sunev Kala ...		2,959	109	1,610	38	116	2,959	109	1,610	38	91	668		
Total of Group V.			81,551	2,411	17,647	1,012	2,657	81,554	2,460	17,625	1,005	2,332	8,077		
Grand Total ...			183,782	42,023	101,825	6,025	13,209	184,518	45,817	101,269	5,042	12,410	68,337		

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

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

Number.	Name of Village.	SUBSOIL WATER ASSESSMENT.											Percentage increase or decrease as per Appendix Q, Column 82.
		Original well Kasar.	Dry-crop.		New rice.		Old rice.		Bháttha.		Total.		
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
1	Ankleshwar ...	23*	71	90	6	11	14	26	...	...	93	127	+7.02
3	Pungam ...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+12.56
5	Diwa Rajput Páti ...	43*	465	463	...	...	...	...	...	...	465	463	+5.71
6	Diwa Hora Páti ...	28*	460	418	...	...	...	...	...	...	460	418	+1.72
7	Divi ...	...	141	142	...	...	17	16	...	...	158	153	+3.95
8	Chorási ...	28*	73	44	14	15	69	60	...	...	156	119	+1.17
9	Survadi ...	26	82	43	3	3	...	...	...	...	85	46	-15.70
10	Andáda ...	64	37	24	27	21	...	...	...	...	64	45	-7.44
11	Chhápra ...	27	18	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	16	-5.21
12	Sámor ...	6	68	37	4	3	...	...	...	...	72	40	-5.40
13	Mándwa Bujrag ...	150	341	261	4	3	...	...	...	...	345	264	-2.43
15	Pirdman ...	17	16	9	...	...	7	5	...	...	23	14	+13.60
19	Hánsot ...	8	7	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	9	4	-9.10
25	Utráj ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-0.08
47	Sárangpur ...	28	23	8	3	1	2	1	...	...	28	10	-3.37
55	Katpur ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-11.77
69	Iláv ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-8.09
72	Obha ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-9.64
75	Wáner ...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-9.15
92	Adádra ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-10.42
	Total ...	534	1,802	1,553	62	58	109	103	...	...	1,973	1,719	-

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

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

From

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

To

THE COMMISSIONER,  
Northern Division.

Poona, 29th March 1901.

SIR,

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

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

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

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

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

6. Mr. Mehta pointed out in his report of July 1898, that a general lowering of the maximum rates, while it would not afford adequate relief to low-lying villages, would on the other hand unnecessarily reduce good soils. In the present proposals he recommends a lowering of the rates from Rs. 5-8-0 or Rs. 5 to Rs. 4-8-0 or Rs. 4. This reduction, however, only lowers the average dry-crop assessment from Rs. 3-14-3 to Rs. 3-8-6 the acre in the 4th group, and from Rs. 3-14-0 to Rs. 3-5-9 in the lowest group. In some villages (*e.g.* No. 76) the average dry-crop assessment is raised. When recently discussing the subject with me, Mr. Mehta said he thought the rates in these two groups should be lowered

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

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

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

9. Some instructive experiments on cotton crops in the Broach Taluka were conducted by Mr. Mollison in 1897-98, the results of which are discussed at pages 12—14 of the compilation. In five experiments, the value of the outturn per acre ranged from Rs. 18-3 to Rs. 30-9-8 and averaged Rs. 25-0-4. The assessment, which exceeded Rs. 5 in each case, averaged Rs. 5-6, and the incidence ranged from 17-76 to 28-81 per cent. and averaged 22-12. The villages bear the same rate as those of the Ankleshvar first group. In each field rice was subordinate to the cotton. The rice was not tested, but was assumed to produce sufficient to pay the assessment. "It has to be remembered, however, that the practice of fallowing is common in the district and that on an average perhaps one-fourth of the holding of a good cultivator is fallowed every year." The value of the subordinate rice may be considered a set off against \* \* \* \* the practice of fallowing."

10. In Ankleshvar the practice of growing rice subordinate to cotton does not prevail. Cotton is grown alone on 46-46 per cent. of the cropped area. One experiment by Mr. Painter in 1896-97 gave an outturn of Rs. 23-4-5 the acre and incidence of assessment 21-77 per cent. This appears to be the only recent experiment on cotton in the taluka. Mr. Starmont in 1871 estimated the value of the outturn at Rs. 37 the acre with cotton at Rs. 112 the bhar (paragraph 72 of the original settlement report. It should be noted that Rs. 7 cannot cover both rent and cost of cultivation). At Rs. 70 the bhar the outturn would be worth Rs. 23 the acre, which agrees with Mr. Painter's experiment and does not differ much from Mr. Mollison's results. Except in the first group the land in Ankleshvar is inferior to Broach and the practice of fallowing is curtailed by the necessity of raising money. Taking the outturn at Rs. 24 the acre the assessment should not as a rule exceed Rs. 4.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

19. In the second group it is surprising to find that Gadkhol, which has been removed by Mr. Mehta from the first group, as explained in his 34th paragraph, shows an increase of over 13 per cent., although the dry-crop rate is reduced by a whole rupee, the

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. P. SYMONDS,

Survey Commissioner and Director,  
Land Records and Agriculture.



No. 1753 of 1901.

FROM

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

TO

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

*Broach, 30th April 1901.*

SIR,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8. Mr. Symonds recommends a decrease of Re. 0-8-0 in the dry-crop rate, of Re. 0-4-0 in the rice rates for the first group so as to allow a reduction of 7 per cent. for the whole group. For the second group he proposes a decrease of Re. 0-8-0 in the dry-crop rates and an equal decrease for rice, which would bring the total reduction in the group to 14 per cent. For the remaining three groups also he proposes similar reduction in the rates, which are calculated to effect a reduction of 10, 11 and 12½ per cent., respectively, for the three lowest classes in addition to that already proposed by Mr. Mehta. The total decrease thus proposed amounts to Rs. 71,839 or 16·6 per cent. in the total assessment. This reduction would afford substantial relief, and considering the present condition of the taluka, could appear to be absolutely needed. The few modifications I would beg to suggest would be mainly in the direction of a more equitable distribution of the relief that is to be afforded by the proposed reduction. For this purpose I would suggest some change in the arrangement of the groups and a slightly larger apportionment of the relief to the three higher groups. For the purpose it will be necessary to examine the several groups in more detail. Before doing it, however, it may be observed that it would be desirable that the grouping so far as possible be in strict conformity with the assessment paying capacity of the villages. Thus only those villages which bear the same assessment or nearly equal assessment with a difference of about annas 8 should appear under the same group and that group should cover all such villages and be confined to them alone. This would appear to be necessary when reduction is to be allowed by the group. Under the existing and proposed groups, however, lands bearing assessment of Rs. 4 or more would appear to be grouped with those bearing assessment of Rs. 3 or even less and in some cases lower groups would appear to include lands assessed at a higher rate than some of those in higher groups. This so far as possible may, I think, be avoided by re-arranging the groups on the lines I have suggested, if the same be not too late at this stage.

9. The average assessment of the first group according to the proposed revision comes to Rs. 6-2-7, which would appear to be higher than that for the first group of the Broach Taluka, consisting of the 6 pattis, which enjoy special advantage by their close proximity to the city. The lands composing the first group of the Ankleshvar Taluka, do not enjoy the same advantage as those of the first group of the Broach Taluka and are not more productive than the lands included in the second group of the Broach Taluka. The examination of the results of crop experiments, made by Mr. Symonds in his remarks on the Ankleshvar and Broach Settlements, would show that even for a favourable crop in superior land assessed over Rs. 5 the average yield would come to Rs. 24 to 28, and the assessment, according to the accepted proportion of ¼ produce, should not on such lands exceed Rs. 4. The limit would appear to be far exceeded in the existing rates for the villages in the first group, and its further increase was not certainly justified. As a matter of fact, however, the assessment has been raised in 7 out of the 13 villages included in this group. The only substantial reduction would appear to be in the case of Survadi, the amount of which is reduced by 15·7 per cent. It was desirable that the other villages, which closely adjoin and enjoy nearly the same advantages, should have been also equally fortunate. The rates would appear to be particularly heavy in case of those villages where they exceed Rs. 6 more especially in the case of Chorasi, Mandwa and Chapra, in the case of which they exceed Rs. 7, 8 and 9. It is true the rates include those for Bagayat and Bhata lands along with dry crop, but those for dry crop alone in the case of Mandwa and Chapra would appear to be over Rs. 7. The reduction of Re. 0-8-0 for dry and Re. 0-4-0 for rice proposed by Mr. Symonds would not, I think, give adequate relief to this group, and I would submit that the dry crop rate be reduced by Re. 0-12-0 and the Bagayat and rice rates by Re. 0-8-0 each. The villagers of Chapra have long complained of pressure of heavy assessment on their lands and have applied to be allowed to resign their Bhag, but withdrew it on realizing that they would have to forfeit their houses, which stood in part of Bhagland. In group No. 2 the increase in Gadkol and Piraman would appear to be not justified, considering the poor condition of the two villages. The increases proposed in the case of villages of group III appear to me also alike not defensible. The villages of Mandwa-Matied, and Matied, like Ganpatpura, suffered by the overflowing of their lands,

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

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

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

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

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

No. 3553 of 1901.

*Camp Tithal, 6th May 1901.*

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

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

No. 1165 of 1901.

From

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

To

THE COMMISSIONER, N. D.

*Camp Viramgám, 14th May 1901.*

SIR,

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

2. Under the circumstances, I considered that Mr. Mehta's proposals were at any rate not in excess of requirements. The Survey Commissioner goes further and recommends reductions on Mr. Mehta's proposed rates, which would give an all-round decrease of 16·6 per cent. I would venture to strongly support a reduction to that extent. In the first group the proposed reduction of eight annas in the dry crop will do all that is required. Considering the smallness of the area under rice, it seems doubtful whether it is worth while to complicate matters by having a separate rate for rice, and the rice might, I think, be given the same benefit as the dry crop. When we come to the second group, however, the difficulties of the situation begin to be apparent. As pointed out by Mr. Symonds, though Gadkhol has been reduced from the first to the second group, and its maximum rate is reduced from Rs. 6-8-0 to Rs. 5-8-0, it still shows an increase of 13·28 per cent., owing to the manipulations of the distance scale at the last settlement. This manipulation has been the despair of the Revision Settlement Officer in Gujarát throughout the Revision Settlement, and the strict adherence to rule at the time of revision has, I am convinced, been productive of no small hardship in the poorer villages. If Mr. Mehta's rate is reduced by eight annas, there will in Gadkhol and Piraman still be an increase of 3·9 and 2·2, respectively. The increase is trifling, no doubt, but I know of no reason why there should be any increase in either village.

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

Matied	...	...	4·28	Mothia	...	...	5·11
Sarthán	...	...	15·89	Kahanwa	...	...	8·74
Karmáli	...	...	4·86	Umarwára	...	...	12·04
Bakrol	...	...	18·05	Kosamdi	...	...	4·82

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

Matied	...	...	-6·1	Mothia	...	...	-5·4
Sarthán	...	...	+4·2	Kahanwa	...	...	-2·1
Karmáli	...	...	-5	Umarwára	...	...	+·8
Bakrol	...	...	+6·2	Kosamdi	...	...	-5·6

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

will get a reduction of Rs. 362, or 7.2 per cent. Land has gone out of cultivation in Umarwára, and in the western portion the land suffers from salt and water-logging like that of the adjoining villages of the central group. To place it in that group would, however, be to lower the assessment unnecessarily, and unless we are to abandon all attempt at grouping, it cannot be placed in the fourth. It is a big village and possibly the distance scale will make an appreciable reduction. The village really wants reclassing. Again, there is nothing in the circumstances of Bakrol to warrant any increase. Would it not be possible to remit the increase for, say, ten years, the full assessment being imposed at the end of that time, if the condition of the village warrants it?

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

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

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

E. MACONCHIE,  
Acting Collector.

## Report as to the condition of the Ankleshvar Táluka and Hánsot Maha'l in 1899-1900.

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

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

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

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

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

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

					Rs. a. p.
1892-93	...	...	...	...	.....
1893-94	...	...	...	...	266 5 0
1894-95	...	...	...	...	146 4 6
1895-96	...	...	...	...	1,953 7 10
1896-97	...	...	...	...	4,316 4 5
1897-98	...	...	...	...	9,496 13 11
1898-99	...	...	...	...	14,630 13 6
1899-1900	...	...	...	...	3,19,502 2 5

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

Year.	Decrease in Government occupied area.	Alienated area.
	Acres.	Acres.
1895-96	8	Nil.
1896-97	318	8
1897-98	149	2
1898-99	417	.....
1899-1900	2,623	253

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

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

Year.	LAND RELINQUISHED OR FORFEITED.		LAND TAKEN UP.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
1895-96	21 8	75 14	34 8	110 0
1896-97	49 13	135 12	18 5	46 10
1897-98	105 3	295 8	33 14	103 5
1898-99	103 34	355 12	103 11	277 4
1899-1900	475 30	1,798 8	126 0	544 8

Up to 1899-1900, land measuring acres 410 and gunthas 10, assessed at Rs. 1,579-13-0, went out of occupation. The only villages in which the net relinquishments were appreciable were:—

	Area.	Assessment.
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.
A'mod	59 7	197 3 0
Dangra	86 33	338 4 0
Kharach	208 8	678 10 0

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

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

Year.		Government occupied.	Alienated.
		Rs.	Rs.
1895-96	... ..	Nil.	Nil.
1896-97	... ..	1,090	8
1897-98	... ..	382	4
1898-99	... ..	1,519	770
1899-1900	... ..	10,750	

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

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

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

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

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

10. In 1895 the rainfall was as under:—

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



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

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

11. The rainfall of 1896 was as follows :—

Taluka.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.
Anklesvar ... ..	7.72	42.70	3.92	2.78	.....
Hānsot ... ..	5.56	30.27	3.25	0.48	.....

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

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

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

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

12. In 1897 the rainfall was as follows :—

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

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

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

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

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

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

13. In 1899 the rainfall was as under:—

Taluka.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.
Anklesvar ... ..	10.20	18.22	1.81	6.68	Nil.
Hansasot ... ..	5.59	17.47	1.97	6.13	"

No crop experiments were reported for the season 1898-99, and the only comments on the season are contained in the Deputy Collector's annual report, of which an extract is appended. This shows that in spite of energetic measures to deal with contumacy, Rs. 30,764 were outstanding on the 1st July.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Year.	Crop.	Character of Season.	Price. Lbs. per Rupee.	Percentage of Price above or below average for the decade.	Revenue out- standing at end of revenue year.	Net Relinquish- ments.	
						Government occupied.	Alien- ated.
					Rs. a p.	A. g.	A. g.
1894-95	Cotton ... Wheat ... Jowār ...	Decidedly un- favourable.	12½ 30½ 37½	+5·5 -30·1 -7·1	146 4 6	Nil	Nil
1895-96	Cotton ... Wheat ... Jowār ...	Moderately good.	12½ 29 37½	+9·2 -24·7 -7·1	1,953 7 10	3 0	Nil
1896-97	Cotton ... Wheat ... Jowār ...	Rather unfavour- able.	12½ 15½ 22	+9·2 +33·5 +35·0	4,316 4 5	303 0	8 0
1897-98	Cotton ... Wheat ... Jowār ...	Not bad except for cotton.	16 14½ 30½	-18·5 +34·5 +13·7	9,486 13 11	149 0	2 0
1898-99	Cotton ... Wheat ... Jowār ...	Unfavourable ...	17½ 27½ 49½	-29·6 -19·3 -40·7	14,630 13 6	417 0	Nil
1899-1900	.....	.....	...	...	.....	2,628 0	252 0

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

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

acres and 15 gunthas, assessed at Rs. 734-15-9. He let it for Rs. 1,075-14-0 and recovered all but Rs. 51. In 1897-98 he had 207 acres, having relinquished 16 as the land did not pay; he had to pay Rs. 689 and let the land for Rs. 979; he recovered only Rs. 668 or Rs. 23 less than the assessment. He gave up 4 acres that year. The next year, 1898-99, he had to pay Rs. 678-8-0. He let the land for Rs. 959, and recovered Rs. 200 only. He then relinquished all but 88 acres assessed at Rs. 272. He let this in 1899-1900, but recovered nothing. In the six years ending 1899-1900 he had to pay Rs. 4,502 assessment and got Rs. 4,479 rent, that is he lost Rs. 23 on the whole period. Only the last three years were really bad ones however. In Sámor he had in 1893-94 73 acres and 30 gunthas, assessed at Rs. 508; this was rented for Rs. 784, all of which except Rs. 10-8-0 was recovered. In 1898-99 the rent was Rs. 812, but only Rs. 549 was recovered. In 1899-1900 the rent was Rs. 752, but only Rs. 296 was recovered. In Anklesvar he has 165 acres of bhág land, assessed at Rs. 848. He realized over Rs. 1,100 rent down to 1898-99 when he only got Rs. 892 and in 1899-1900 he recovered only Rs. 811. On 125 acres of other land in Anklesvar assessed at about Rs. 558, he realized between Rs. 888 and Rs. 799 down to 1898-99, when he only recovered Rs. 588. In 1899-1900 he recovered Rs. 237 only. These figures show that his land was let in ordinary seasons at about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times the assessment, and that there was no real difficulty about recoveries till 1898-99.

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

					Rs.	a.	p.
1896-97	amounting to	...	...	...	...	88	0 0
1897-98	do.	...	...	...	...	162	14 0
1898-99	do.	...	...	...	...	617	7 0
1899-1900	do.	...	...	...	...	2,021	0 0

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

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

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

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

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

*Waner.*

Year.	Area.	Assessment.	Rent.	Recoveries.	Arrears.
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1896-97	59 0	199 12 5	486 0 0	372 14 0	63 2 0
1897-98	59 0	199 12 5	521 0 0	234 8 0	287 8 0
1898-99	59 0	199 12 5	365 0 0	188 14 5	176 1 7
1899-1900	59 0	199 12 5	257 14 0	<i>Nil</i>	257 14 0

*Dhamrad.*

1896-97	63 31	237 1 2	394 10 1	259 5 6	105 4 7
1897-98	63 31	237 1 2	408 15 3	350 0 0	53 15 3
1898-99	63 31	237 1 2	357 8 9	228 12 4	128 7 8
1899-1900	63 31	237 1 2	331 12 6	0 6 0	331 6 6

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

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

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

20. According to his figures 48·7 per cent. of the cropped area was then under cotton, 26·7 per cent. under jowár and 15·2 per cent. under wheat. These proportions have remained practically unaltered, whilst the prices at which Colonel Prescott calculated the value of the gross outturn have, as has already been shown, varied on the average very slightly. If Colonel Prescott's calculations were, to use his own words, "at all reliable," the incidence of the assessment on the gross produce must have altered very little unless the average outturn has fallen off. But there can be little doubt that he put the average produce at a very moderate figure. He estimated the average outturn of seed-cotton at 8 maunds per acre, of jowár at 21 maunds, and of wheat at 10 maunds. In the tables showing the estimated average yield per acre of the principal crops, based on crop experiments made during the five years ending 1896-97, the yield per acre of the crops in Broach is given as follows—Cotton (cleaned) lbs. 130. This would give 390 lbs. of uncleaned cotton or 9¼ maunds. Jowár lbs. 1,160 kharif and lbs. 1,020 rabi, or 29 maunds and 25¼ maunds, respectively. Wheat lbs. 600 or 15 maunds. Mr. Mollison's five experiments on jowár made in Anklesvar in 1897-98 gave outturns varying from 11½ maunds to 23 maunds. His five wheat experiments in Hánsot gave yields of from 6¼ to 22 maunds. Considering the capriciousness of the seasons in this taluka, Colonel Prescott's estimates seem to me to be fair, but if there was any error it was, I think, on the side of moderation.

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

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

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



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

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

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

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



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

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

30. Since the foregoing was written I have received from Ráo Bahádur S. B. Upásani, the Subordinate Judge of Anklesvar, two statements relating to Civil Court decrees, executions, and recoveries during the last five years. I append these statements (Appendix ). Statement No. I shows the total number of suits filed in the Court in each year, and the number filed against agriculturist debtors, the total amount of claims allowed against the latter class of debtors, and the amount recovered up to the end of December 1899. Statement No. II gives the total number of applications for execution filed in each year, the total amount recovered and the number of judgment-debtors arrested and sent to jail. These figures refer to all classes of debtors and not to agriculturists only. The figures are not very conclusive. The total recoveries in each year (Statement II) have fallen off steadily since 1896, but the applications for execution have been fewer. But the very small proportion of claims against agriculturist debtors recovered since 1896 seems to have some significance. Out of claims amounting in all to Rs. 2,91,252, only Rs. 51,413 have been recovered, or 17.6 per cent.

*March 1901.*

E. MACONOCHE,  
Assistant Collector.

No. 4075 or 1901.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.  
*Camp Tithal, 21st May 1901.*

Submitted to Government.

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

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





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

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

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

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

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

Revision settlement of the Ankleswar  
Táluka of the Broach District.

No. 8093.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th November 1901.

Memorandum\* from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 4075, dated 21st May 1901—Submitting Letter\* from the Assistant Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey No. 31, dated 11th December 1899, with his remarks, the papers specified in the margin, containing proposals for the revision settlement of the Ankleswar Táluka of Broach District.  
Letter\* from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. s.—478, dated 29th March 1901.  
Letter\* from the Collector of Broach, No. 1753, dated 25th April 1901.  
Letter\* from Mr. E. Maconochie, I.C.S., Collector of Ahmedabad, No. 1165, dated 14th May 1901, with accompaniment.

**RESOLUTION.**—These papers contain proposals of the Assistant Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey, Mr. P. R. Mehta, for the revision settlement of the Ankleswar Táluka, together with reviews by the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, the Collector of Broach and the Commissioner, N. D., and a note from Mr. E. Maconochie, who also has fully reviewed the economic and agricultural conditions of the táluka in recent years in the report called for in Government Resolution No. 3467 of the 9th October 1900, Famine Department. After a careful perusal of these papers, including Mr. Maconochie's special report, the Governor in Council has come to the conclusion that a temporary measure of relief from the existing burden of assessment should be given at once for the reasons and in the manner stated below.

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

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

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

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

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

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

P. J. MEAD,  
Under Secretary to Government.

To

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

No. A.—4233, dated 16th July 1904.

To—The Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Sir,

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

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

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

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

I have, &c.,

H. S. LAWRENCE,

Director, Land Records and Agriculture.

No. 1557, dated 30th May 1904.

To—The Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

Sir,

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

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

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

*Anklesvar.*

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

*Hánsot.*

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

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

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

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

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

7. Coming to the villages in detail and taking those of Anklesvar first, *Adol* and *Haját* possess a drainage channel constructed within the last 18 years (and the cause of much woe to their neighbours) and therefore they should have small cause of complaint. *Haját* in fact has none: the small amount of water-logging remaining was cured last year by the villagers themselves by digging out a water-course at an expense of Rs. 10 and this year they got good crops on the land. In *Adol* about 20 per cent. of the land is still water-logged or salt. In *Telva*, though the channel drains it, nearly half the area is still declared water-logged, and there is a large patch of salt land. *Piludra* and *A'lonj* have no water-logging to complain of; but 20 per cent. of *Piludra* and nearly the whole of *A'lonj* are said to be more or less salt. As regards these five villages, however, it is to be noted that they have all been removed from the old Group III with a maximum rate of Rs. 5-8-0 to Group V with a maximum rate of Rs. 4; and the assessment on the salt lands of *A'lonj* (to take an example) has been reduced from Rs. 5,179 to Rs. 3,376. It is difficult to see what more they can want, and in fact there is no indication that they need any further attention. In *Telva* all the assessed waste is rapidly being taken up, and since the channel the "water-logging" appears to be no more than is good for the land in normal years. In *Piludra* and *A'lonj* the waste land is similarly being taken up, and the people of *A'lonj*, which on the Mámlat-dár's table makes the worst show in the group, are said to be perfectly satisfied with the present reduction. There can be nothing seriously wrong with the assessment when the unoccupied lands, presumably the worst, have been reduced to less than a quarter in the last few years. *Párdi Edris* has nearly a quarter of its area water-logged; and it is one of the villages which complain that they have suffered by the Adol-Haját channel, which fills the Vand river and causes an overflow on their lands. Still here too a large area of waste has been taken up since the revision survey and more is being applied for. *Motván* has small plots of water-logged or salt land; but hardly any waste. In *Sisodra* the area of water-logged and salt land does not exceed 13 per cent. of the whole; and here again there has been a rush to take up waste lands since the revision. The assessment of this village has been very drastically reduced. In *Adádra* there is no water-logging; but a small area is salt.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Name of village.	Total area.		Total assessment (old survey).			Total assessment (revision survey).			Percentage of decrease.		
	A.	g.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.			
<i>Anklesvar.</i>											
1. Haját	1,350	21	1,352	1	5,245	2	0	3,974	2	0	26
2. Adol	2,412	10	2,411	7	8,533	15	0	7,188	10	0	16
3. Teiva	935	3	935	3	3,781	10	0	2,941	8	0	22
4. Motván	1,061	0	1,061	32	4,371	0	0	3,256	0	0	25
5. Piludra	1,659	34	1,659	20	6,224	7	0	4,570	12	0	26
6. A'lonj	1,399	5	1,400	28	5,459	14	0	3,593	0	0	34
7. Párdi Edra	1,833	0	1,833	26	6,688	12	0	4,888	10	0	27
8. Kísodra	3,603	12	3,603	19	15,232	6	0	10,282	2	0	32
9. Adádra	910	5	910	27	3,121	4	0	2,385	12	0	23
<i>Hánsot.</i>											
10. Rohid	1,536	30			4,596	2	0	3,479	7	0	24
11. Kudádra	1,173	1			2,957	14	0	2,403	2	0	19
12. Kathodra	1,280	2			4,157	7	0	3,002	14	0	28
13. Ghodádra	1,619	18			3,301	2	0	2,986	5	0	10
14. Pandváí	970	38			2,546	14	6	2,347	10	6	8
15. A'mod	723	0			2,028	0	11	1,638	14	11	19
16. Kharach	1,334	19			3,317	4	0	2,767	10	0	17
17. Pánjroll	1,487	8			3,578	13	0	2,974	1	0	17
18. Dungra	958	5			3,091	13	0	2,556	12	0	17
19. Parvat	1,376	18			5,579	7	0	4,412	14	0	21
20. Suneokala	2,960	6			10,329	12	0	8,115	0	0	21

A. C. LOGAN,  
Collector of Broach.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

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

No. 6049.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th August 1904.

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

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

G. F. KEATINGE,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

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

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

Revision settlement of the Anklesvar Táluka  
of the Broach District.

No. 939.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23th January 1907.

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

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

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

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

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

G. MONTEATH,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

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

No. 1500, dated 4th October 1906.

To—The Director of Land Records.

Sir,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

\* Not printed.



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

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

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

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

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

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

I have, &c.,

J. E. C. JUKES,

Superintendent, Land Records and  
Registration, N. D.

No. 382, dated 26th January 1907.

To—The Director of Land Records.

Sir,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. Remarks on Mr. Jukes' report:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

\* Not printed.

8. Separate statements\* are forwarded for each village which are numbered in the order of Mr. Jukes' two lists of Bolan and Dhowan and Khar. Village maps also accompany similarly numbered in which the survey numbers which suffer from these three defects are marked out in different colours, and the reason for the proposed assessment for each number will be found in a note attached to each. A consolidated statement\* marked Appendix A is forwarded for Bolan and Dhowan and Khar. The total area of Bolan and Dhowan is 5,403 acres with a revision assessment of Rs. 14,849-8-0. Of this the Dhowan area is approximately 3,085, whilst there is Bolan in 2,318 acres: the whole of this is not water-logged, but most of it is liable to water-logging, though the actual water-logged area varies according to the nature of the monsoon: an approximate estimate of the water-logging in the rains of 1906 has been entered in the note against each number where the water-logging did not seem to spread over the whole number and the actual area water-logged in the past rains (1906) may be 2,000 acres. Some fields have water-logging and are swept over with rain-water as well and in others you find a combination of water-logging and salt. The proposed assessment by the Land Records Department after the monsoon of 1905 (17"), in which the water-logged and over-flooded area was at its best, is Rs. 12,900-4-0 or an average assessment per acre of some Rs. 2-6-0. I would suggest an additional reduction of Rs. 673 for which details are given against each survey number: this is a very moderate increase when we consider that the area water-logged and over-flooded after 1906 was undoubtedly much larger with a 45" monsoon than the area over-flooded and water-logged after the rains of 1905 with a 17" monsoon: the monsoon of 1905 was over abundant for these lands, the isolated downpours were heavy and rainless intervals short, but I would deprecate any decrease of my proposed reduction which is for the area liable to water-logging and over-flooded in most monsoons with an average rainfall of 41" though the crop may not be so retarded or suffer quite so heavily in a normal monsoon. My proposed resulting assessment amounts to Rs. 12,235 which gives an average of Rs. 2-4-0 per acre; there is not much difference in the average per acre for Bolan and Dhowan. The assessment of the original survey was Rs. 20,324 and of the revision Rs. 14,858 with a resulting reduction of Rs. 5,466, but it must be remembered that this is the result of a general reduction only which lowered these villages from a maximum dry crop rate of Rs. 5 to a maximum rate of Rs. 3-8-0 and placed them in the lowest or 5th group, but this general reduction did not deal with the special defects which are due to water-logging and over-flowing and Khar on the areas in these villages specially liable to these evils because there is not much doubt that average land which is not water-logged swept over with flood water and salted with Khar in these villages is about twice as fertile as the land which so suffers; hence such areas require special treatment and greater reductions than those which are the result of the general reduction.

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

(1) *Sisodra*.—About half the culturable area is held on the new tenure and four-fifths of this (1,228 acres) has been forfeited for arrears since the famine, while 250 acres were resigned before the famine probably because the owners could not cultivate them with success and pay the assessment. The cultivators are a much indebted and rather thriftless set of Kolis and indifferent Bhils who do not do their best or get the best work out of the Bhil day labourers: this may have nothing to do with the incidence of the assessment, but it makes the revenue all the harder to collect and forfeitures in bad years are again likely to occur. The letting value of the land is low and in water-logged, over-flooded and Khar fields the number is often let for the assessment only. With a heavy monsoon the area sown with cotton, the most paying crop, has been less by 300 acres, and wheat, lang and juwar have been substituted and in a heavy monsoon a good deal of land this year—500 acres—remains uncultivated because the constant rain does not admit of ploughing it in time and the area of the village is so large and the workers, rather few in proportion, that if rain is scarce in October (4 cents, 1906) land dries up and cannot be ploughed and sown, whilst the cultivators being thriftless have not so many cattle or such command of labour as in better villages. It is likely also that some of the Kolis have more land than they can manage to cultivate thoroughly. An additional reduction of Rs. 36-10-0 is proposed in the Bolan area because the water-logging is excessive in these numbers; the crop this year is poor and the best crop which the land, proposed for further reduction, will give indifferent as the notes on each number will indicate. The average rate for Bolan works out at Rs. 2-8-0 per acre. A good deal of the water-logged land here this year is uncultivated because it dried up soon and whilst cultivators were working at other lands they had not sufficient resources to cultivate all of it. In a light monsoon most of this would have been cultivated. An additional reduction of Rs. 16-8-0 with a resulting average of Rs. 2-3-0 per acre is proposed for the Khar in Sisodra as the crops in the Khar are poor because a copious monsoon has brought up the salt more than usual and October rain has been scanty. A supplementary list\* has been made for Sisodra which shows that there is Khar in 16½ acres in addition. There is no doubt of the Khar here as it is indicated by the state of the crops which are poor and all the visible signs of Khar are there such as Damro grass, salt in the soil, plants withering and drying up here and there with bare patches in the fields where nothing is growing

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

(ii) *Sunev Kala (Bhagdari village)*.—Until the Bhags are dissolved the poorer lands cannot be resigned; hence full consideration must be given to Bolan, Dhowan and Khar areas. The general reduction on revision has been Rs. 3,759, but water-logged, over-flooded and Khar areas are here again specially dealt with. The village has suffered a good deal this year from the heavy downpours with insufficient breaks; the area of cotton is less by 200 acres and the juwar and wheat have been much retarded by heavy rain. Much of the cotton has been sown three times. Where the land has been forfeited it is "Gamatia" or rayatwari land. Of the area of 500 (496 acres) in Sunev Kala which suffers from excess of water, that liable to water-logging is about 250 acres and the actual extent of water-logging is indicated in the notes against each number. The area liable to be swept over by flood water (Dhowan) is 250 acres and the actual flooded area is given in the notes. Both these vary yearly: an additional reduction of Rs. 22-12-0 is proposed which may be sanctioned. The average assessment works out at Rs. 2-6-0 per acre. There is a large strip of Khar land stretching from the Parvat boundary to the village site, about 1,200 yards in width. In some of it the Khar is very bad and has dried up much of the cotton which will hardly give one maund per acre: it is only in the numbers with much Khar where the crop is really quite poor that substantial further reductions have been proposed. You cannot lay down an arbitrary rule that so many Bhag annas (say, 3) only may be deducted and no more: the state of the crop is the best indication of the degree of Khar and when it is as bad as the annewari of some of these crops indicates you must allow for it fully. Where the Khar is bad the number is generally let for the assessment only. The damage by Khar is permanent and greater than the evil from water-logging and over-flooding. The additional reduction (Rs. 180) as proposed is required and then the average assessment per acre is Rs. 2 which is not unfair in proportion to the average assessment in the Bolan and Dhowan area at Rs. 2-6-0 per acre. The damage done to cotton, wheat and juwar by Khar in Sunev Kala is serious.

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

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

(v) *Kharach*.—313 acres are held on the new tenure of land, resigned 200 acres and forfeited for arrears 113 acres. Some 456 acres are still resigned and waste because of Khar in the land. Dhowan area, 116 acres and 11 gunthas; proposed total reduction Rs. 42-8-0 + 12-8-0 = Rs. 54, giving an average assessment of Rs. 2 per acre. This over-flooding is considerable and comes from the Kim river and the land has also Khar; most of it has been forfeited and is held on the new tenure. The Khar area is 104 acres and 12 gunthas and the proposed reduction of Rs. 30-12-0 + Re. 1-4-0 = Rs. 32 gives an average assessment of Rs. 2-3-0 per acre. The crops are fair: and the Khar in the cultivated lands is not so serious as elsewhere: much of this area is held on the new tenure.

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

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

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

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

(ix) *Piludra*.—Bhil and Koli village. Culturable area acres 1,550. More than half of this land, 849 acres, is held on the new tenure 124 acres resigned and the rest, acres 725, forfeited for arrears. There are two drains in this village which give some help, but only the lands just on the drains get benefit. Cotton was sown once, but proving a failure wheat and juwar were largely substituted and there are 250 acres less of cotton this year and the cotton is poor on account of heavy rain and low lying land: 210 acres are still waste. The area over-flooded (Dhowan) is about 65 acres and the water-logged area 102 acres in the former the land is chiefly under grass; much of the water-logged area has poor crops. The total proposed reduction, Rs. 36-14-0 + 69-8-0 = Rs. 106-6-0, giving an average assessment per acre of Rs. 2-4-0. Khar area 313 acres; proposed reduction, Rs. 94-8-0 + 164-8-0 = Rs. 259, gives an average assessment of Rs. 1-12-0 per acre. The land has much Khar and the crops are poor, so the additional reduction is required. Much of the land has been resigned and forfeited before and is now held on the new tenure. This year it will be hard to get in the last Rs. 500 of the revenue.

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

(xi) *Alonj-(Vigotia)*.—A Vora and Bhil village. This village is low-lying and much of it suffers in a heavy monsoon: the cotton was sown thrice this year and has been much retarded. A good deal of the land has Khar. Of the culturable area, 1,285 acres, 470 acres are held on the new tenure. The Bolan area, 265 acres, is much water-logged and the crops, cotton and juwar, this year were poor. The rents are low and some of this land was resigned but has been taken up again as owners prefer to do what they can than become day-labourers. An additional reduction of Rs. 90-4-0 is proposed and needed and with the total reduction of Rs. 51-8-0 + Rs. 90-4-0 = Rs. 141-12-0 the average assessment is Rs. 2 per acre. This village is a poor one and suffers from



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

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

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

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

(xv) *Kathodra*.—Koli Bhil village. 250 acres forfeited, taken up by Gamsamasth. This year 200 acres less cotton mostly sown three times, of which some 396 acres partly failed. Of 396 acres about 300 acres suffer from being swept over with rain water and 96 acres are water-logged: the crops here are poor and rents low: the additional reduction of Rs. 52-2-0 is required. The total reduction, Rs. 135-6-0 + Rs. 52-2-0 = Rs. 187-8-0, gives an average assessment of Rs. 2-2-0 per acre. The Khar area is 78 acres: although there is Khar the cotton is fair in some places. The total proposed reductions, Rs. 24-8-0 + Rs. 6-8-0 = Rs. 31, give an average assessment of Rs. 2-8-0 per acre.

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

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

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

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

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



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

11. With reference to Mr. Logan's report No. 1557 of the 30th May 1904, which is an accompaniment to Government Resolution No. 6049 of 9th August 1904, I would venture to point out that his inspection, which was not a very detailed one, took place in the hot weather of 1904 after we had had a rainfall of 14 inches and 86 cents in Ankleshwar. With regard to paragraphs 5 and 6 the total water-logged and over-flooded area in his report is 4,890 acres for the taluka and mahal and the Khar area for both is 3,072 acres, which nearly correspond to the 3,042 acres of this report (Appendix\* A). Paragraph 7—the drainage channel gives but little relief to Adol or to Telva either, as most of the present water-logged areas are at a distance from the channel. Piludra has 167 acres and Alonj 238 acres water-logged. The classers have found a salt area of only 27 acres in Alonj and the old assessment on the combined areas of Khar (27 acres 20 gunthas) and water-logged land (268 acres 28 gunthas), total 291 acres 8 gunthas, in Alonj is Rs. 1,169; new assessment Rs. 757; reduction Rs. 412; Alonj no doubt requires the further reductions proposed. In Telva the water-logged area is not large, but the Khar area has much salt in it and is at least 344 acres: there are still 106 acres culturable waste in Telva unoccupied and the taking up of land there has caused a good deal of loss to two occupants, one of whom abandoned his land altogether. There are 210 acres culturable waste in Piludra still unoccupied and some 18 acres in Alonj where the people suffer much in a normal monsoon from water-logging and complained with reason of their hard luck this year: although land is taken up in Pardhi Idris still the cotton in Bolan suffers: people take up their old forfeited lands because their livelihood is agriculture only and they do not want to become mere day-labourers. In Sisodra the water-logged area is about 800 acres which is  $\frac{1}{4}$  or 25 per cent. of the culturable area of 3,331 acres; there are 33 acres waste and 500 acres are unsown this year because of too heavy rain which did not permit of time to cultivate before the land dried up. In Rohid the classers found 250 acres swept over by a rush of water which is far more serious than water-logging. In Kathodra an area of some 490 acres (396 acres 12 gunthas) suffers from excess of water and 300 acres of these are swept over by a rush of water, whilst some 96 acres are water-logged and the drainage channels have doubtless aggravated the evil since the old survey. In Sunve Kala the water-logged area is 500 acres. In Kudadra, Ghodadra, Pandwai, Amod, Kharach and Panjroli the over-flooded areas are 848, 607, 202, 66, 116 and 140, respectively (total 1,979), and exceed this estimate of 1,279 acres by 700 acres. In Pandwai the Dhowan area is 200 acres, whereas in Kudadra and Ghodadra it is extensive. The water-logged area in Parwat is about 18 acres, but the area swept over with water is 150 acres. As for Parwat Khar it has been shown that the Survey Department took no thought of Khar at all and it is probable that salt efflorescence has been there at and before the survey of 1872. In Sunve Kala the water-logged area is about 250 acres and the area swept over by flood water 250 acres and although the Adol-Hajat channel comes into the Vand at Pardi Idris six miles away, it causes a great overflow of water on the Sunve Kala fields. Floods can never benefit crops and where they cause a rush of water the deterioration increases from year to year and a heavy monsoon does much harm by Bolan and Dhowan; it is only with a light monsoon if some 20" that such areas do their best. They are even then about half as fertile as average land in those villages, especially the soil which is swept over by rain water. Dungra has 140 acres of land swept over by a rush of water which causes a poor yield of crops in normal times. *Paragraph 9.*—There is no question whatsoever that land must of necessity and does deteriorate by water-logging and much more so by a sweep of water over it; with the first defect the cotton or juwar has to be sown three times and at the last in the end of August; it loses  $2\frac{1}{2}$  months of the benefit of the monsoon and much of the good of the soil has been taken out by rank weeds and fertilising agents soaked through; no manure can then be put on the field and much of water-logged land gives half the yield in a monsoon of 20" to that of average land, whilst in a heavy monsoon the damage done is great, in a normal monsoon the crop is poor. The deterioration by Dhowan is worse and continues because more surface soil is washed away year by year and a thinner upper layer left; in some fields the cultivators sweep up the upper layer and heap it up against the cotton plants. It is doubtful if art can cure water-logging and flooding, but in any case to do it thoroughly the expense would be enormous and could never pay, whilst small drains may well prove to be futile and the two acres of Bolan and Dhowan may be increasing. It could not pay to drain the tract; the areas are in each village so scattered and the whole area, some 5,400 acres, is but of the size of one large village. It is in these very 19 villages that reductions of Rs. 8,660 in 5,400 acres of water-logged,

\* Not printed.

flooded and salt land have given some relief and a further reduction of Rs. 5,054 is needed. The price of cotton is still fairly high at Rs. 100 a bhar, but cotton does badly in all these areas and its quality is inferior. In Sisodra we have 500 acres, Parwat 32 acres, Adol 89 acres, resigned before the famine: Kharach 474 acres, Telwa 27 acres, resigned before the famine and 79 forfeited after the famine: Padwai 12 acres, Alonj 12 acres, Pardi Idris 30 acres, Amod 4 acres, Kudadra 97 acres, 2 resigned before the famine and 85 forfeited since the famine, Panjroli 14 acres, or 1,370 acres in all of culturable land which are not cultivated this year although price of cotton is high on account of Bolan, Dhowan and Khar, and of this some 870 are waste for some time and are likely so to continue for the above defects.

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

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

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

Rs. 5,079

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

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

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

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

I have, etc.,  
H. W. J. BAGNELL,  
Collector of Broach.

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

To—The Commissioner, Northern Division, Ahmedabad.

Sir,

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

The re-classification was directed by Government Resolution No. 8098 of November 19th, 1901. Subsequently doubts arose as to the exact area in which it was to be carried out and it was laid down in Government Resolution No. 6049, dated August 9th, 1904, that it should be confined to 19 villages in Group V.

3. The result of Mr. Jukes' proposal is as follows:—

	Villages.	Area of Survey Numbers affected.	Present assessment.	Reduced assessment.	Difference.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Areas suffering from water logging and flooding.	19	5,484	14,605	12,697	1,908
Areas suffering from salt ...	16	2,878	8,056	7,026	1,030
Total ...		8,362	22,661	19,723	2,938

The net reduction in the assessment will thus be Rs. 2,938. The total assessment of the survey numbers affected in these villages according to the original survey was Rs. 32,358; this was reduced by the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 8093, dated November 19th, 1901, to Rs. 28,700 and will now be further reduced to Rs. 19,723. The total reduction in the burden of the assessment will thus be 40 per cent.

4. Mr. Jukes has been carefully over the area inspecting all the survey numbers which the Revenue Department considered to have deteriorated as well as those pointed out by the villagers. His examination was made in March and April which are the best months for studying the effects of salt efflorescence and his conclusions were checked by a second examination carried out by Mr. Mohanlal Ishwardas, an experienced Head Surveyor, after heavy rains in August. Every effort therefore seems to have been made to ensure a correct decision.

5. Mr. Jukes' proposals were on receipt forwarded by my *locum tenens* Mr. Enthoven to the Collector for opinion. The Collector has returned them with a letter of 25 closely written sheets in which he criticizes Mr. Jukes' scheme and recommends that additional remissions to the extent of Rs. 673-11 for water-logging and Rs. 1,403 for salt should be granted.

6. It is for consideration now whether Mr. Jukes' or Mr. Bagnell's proposals should be accepted. I should have been glad to settle the point by personal examination, but I have not the time at my disposal; and I am compelled to ask you to forward the papers to Government for orders, as they are.

7. My own view is that the matter is a technical one pure and simple and therefore one for decision by a survey expert only; further that there was no reason to consult the Collector on the subject.

8. However as the Collector has been at pains to write at length on the subject, I will endeavour to make a reply. The first thing to bear in mind is that the Survey Department examined all the land which the Revenue Department showed them. If, as Mr. Bagnell states in paragraph 6 and elsewhere, lands were not examined which ought to have been examined, the Collector and his subordinates are the only persons to blame. In the second place, it is necessary to define very clearly the factor of which the Survey Department are to take cognizance in *classifying* the land. The Survey Department cannot consider, as the Collector considers, the tenure of the land, that is whether it is Bhagdari or rayatwari, nor the area resigned, nor the character or comparative intelligence of the population, nor the number of the inhabitants, nor the price of the produce, nor the rate of sub-letting. What the Survey Department do is to examine the quality of the soil, its depth, colour, freedom from faults of various kinds, ability to retain moisture and so forth. It is quite true that it will depend on the ability and experience of the classing establishment whether this examination is satisfactorily performed; but given the skill and experience, it is I think generally admitted that the final estimate of the productive power of the soil formed by the Survey Department has been always wonderfully accurate.

9. Now what the Collector asks is that Government should accept his estimate of the fertility of the soil based on an empirical examination of the crops, plus numerous miscellaneous factors such as population, prices, area under cultivation, letting value in preference to that framed by the technical department. I leave it for Government to decide which should be accepted. The conditions of the current year, during which the Collector has made his examination, were, he admits, abnormal and the admission, I would submit, largely detracts from the value of his opinion.

10. With regard to Mr. Jukes' suggestion that the remission on account of the damage done by "dhowan" and "bolan" should be declared to be "temporary" in view of a big drainage scheme being eventually carried out, I venture to think that this should be adopted. It is very unlikely that drainage will be undertaken, but, if it is, it may save trouble, if the deductions from the standard assessment due to the lack of it are already ascertainable from the records.

I have, etc.,  
G. S. CURTIS,  
Director, Land Records.

No. 1271, dated 20th March 1907.

Submitted to Government.

2. The Commissioner agrees with the Director throughout.
3. The special reduction may for the present be sanctioned for a period of five years.

R. M. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner, N. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

Broach.

Reclassification of certain villages in the  
Ankleshwar Taluka.

No. 5855.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th June 1907.

Letter from the Director of Land Records, No. 857, dated 12th March 1907.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 1271, dated 20th March 1907.

RESOLUTION.—After careful consideration, the Governor in Council is of opinion that the conclusions of the Superintendent of Land Records and Registration, supported as they are by the Director of Land Records and the Commissioner, N. D., should be accepted. Had the inspection been limited to the survey numbers selected by the Revenue Department there might be room for doubt; but the villagers were given opportunities of pointing out additional numbers, which were also inspected and classified. It may be taken as pretty certain that the villagers drew attention to all lands which merited examination. As to the extent and degree of the "faults", the estimate of the technical experts, confirmed by an extensive test taken by the Superintendent of Land Records and Registration, must be accepted. The Superintendent was careful to make allowance for the special characteristics of the season in which and the time of year at which the classification and test inspection were made, and checked his results by a special inspection made during the heavy rains of 1906 by an exceptionally able and experienced surveyor. The Collector made his inspection at the close of an exceptionally unfavourable monsoon, and based his recommendations principally on the state of the crops grown in such abnormal conditions. Government fully appreciate the pains he has taken, but cannot regard his conclusions as entitled to greater weight than those of the experts of the Survey Department. The villages have already received a handsome reduction of assessment, and the additional reductions proposed by Mr. Jukes are without doubt sufficient to obviate all risk of over-assessment.

2. The reductions being reductions of classification will not be subject to change when the revision settlement proposals, which entail no alterations of classification, come up for consideration. The reductions for "dhowan" and "bolan" are therefore sanctioned for five years. Those for "khár" may be made permanent unless the Director of Land Records should be of opinion that they also can be remedied within a reasonable period.

3. The Director of Agriculture should be requested to have this tract examined, in consultation with the Executive Engineer and to report whether any scheme of drainage or other measure can be recommended for the improvement of the lands in question. He is at

liberty to make arrangements for an experiment, at moderate cost, if he thinks it would lead to definite conclusions as to the utility or the reverse of a comprehensive scheme.

R. P. BARROW,  
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,  
The Collector of Broach (with the statements and maps received with his letter),  
The Director of Land Records (with two statements of "bolán" and "dhowán" and "khár" received with Mr. Jukes' letter),  
The Director of Agriculture and of Co-operative Credit Societies,  
The Accountant General,  
The Superintending Engineer, N. D.,  
The Financial Department of the Secretariat,  
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.

No. 2056, dated 24th June 1907.

To—The Commissioner, N. D.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to Government Resolution No. 939, dated January 28th, 1907, and my No. 386, dated January 31st, 1907, to the address of the Collector of Broach, copy of which is attached for ready reference, on the subject of the revision settlement of the Ankleshvar Táluka.

2. To the latter letter the Collector of Broach has forwarded the annexed reply. As you will see from the remarks in the Collector's paragraph 18, the financial effect of his proposals had to be worked out in this office, and there has in consequence been some delay. I should have preferred also to have been able to prepare a map, which would show the grouping proposed by the Collector, but the matter is somewhat urgent, and I therefore forward the papers without further waiting.

3. In my letter above referred to I suggested to the Collector that it might be advisable to continue the present rates for a further period of five years. The Collector has found himself unable to accept this suggestion, and has formulated certain proposals of his own which, I understand him to recommend, should be treated as the basis of a settlement for thirty years.

4. It will be convenient if I show at once what the approximate effect of these proposals will be. The attached statement shows by groups the revenue—

- (i) according to the settlement of 1871,
- (ii) according to the orders of 1901,
- (iii) according to Mr. Bagnell's present proposals,

with the differences *plus* and *minus* between them.

Proposed group.	Assessment by the original settlement of 1871.	Interim assessment as levied at present.	Assessment by Mr. Bagnell's proposals as worked out in the Central Record Office.	Difference between columns 2 and 3.	Difference between columns 2 and 4.	Difference between columns 3 and 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I ...	79,942	71,690	87,778	— 8,252	+ 7,836	+ 16,088
II ...	1,505	1,324	1,492	— 181	— 13	+ 168
III ...	18,743	14,563	20,255	— 4,180	+ 1,512	+ 5,692
IV ...	44,462	36,470	41,794	— 7,992	— 2,668	+ 5,324
V ...	92,491	79,073	83,750	— 13,418	— 8,741	+ 4,677
VI ...	73,293	58,145	60,140	— 15,148	— 18,153	+ 1,995
VII ...	64,299	48,641	46,054	— 15,658	— 18,245	— 2,587
VIII ...	56,497	42,925	36,929	— 13,572	— 19,568	— 5,996
	4,31,232	3,52,831	3,78,192	— 78,401	— 53,040	+ 25,361

5. It will be seen that the total assessment under the past settlement was Rs. 4,31,232. The reduced assessment under the orders of 1901 is Rs. 3,52,831, and that now proposed by Mr. Bagnell is Rs. 3,78,192.

6. A further statement is attached showing the number of villages in each group, and the rates assigned to each :—

Groups.	Settlement of 1871.		Settlement of 1901.		Settlement proposed by Mr. Bagnall.	
	Number of villages.	Rates.	Number of villages.	Rates.	Number of villages.	Rates.
I	14	6.8	13	5.8	15	6.8
II	6	6.0	7	5.0	1	6.0
III	38	5.8	29	4.8	5	5.8
IV	44	5.0	33	3.8	9	5.0
V	...	...	20	3.0	23	4.8
VI	...	...	...	...	19	4.0
VII	...	...	...	...	15	3.8
VIII	...	...	...	...	15	3.0

7. Now the question is what course is to be pursued.

There seem to be three courses open to us :—

(i) To accept the Collector's recommendations as they stand, introduce his rates, and guarantee them for 30 years. In this case the present rates must be continued for one year more.

(ii) To have the settlement of the taluka examined and reported on by a special officer in the coming cold weather. This also will involve the continuance of the present rates for another year.

(iii) To continue the present rates for five years and have the revision settlement proposals prepared in 1909-10.

8. Out of these three courses I strongly recommend the adoption of the last. With all due deference to the Collector's opinion, based as it unquestionably is on an intimate knowledge of the taluka, I do not think that we can safely accept his present proposals as the basis of a 30 years' settlement. My principal reasons for this are already given in my letter to his address. In the first place the last five years have not been years of average prosperity or normal agricultural conditions and it is not right to assume that the circumstances of the villages in the south-west of the taluka are as desperate as they are made out to be. Secondly, I think that the record of rights deserves far more careful examination than the Collector has accorded to it.

The circumstances of the Ankleshvar Taluka are peculiar. In 1901, as you will remember Government were led, owing to statements in the public press and elsewhere regarding the heaviness of the assessment, to order a special inquiry into the economic and agricultural condition of the taluka. The officer deputed to conduct the inquiry, Mr. E. Maconochie, formulated certain conclusions which led Government to order a large reduction of the assessment. The question is now whether those conclusions were correct. Mr. Maconochie conducted his inquiry under considerable difficulties : he had no legal power to collect evidence or enforce the attendance of witnesses, and he was necessarily restricted as to time : it is possible, therefore, (I am sure he would be the first to admit this) that all facts were not laid before him and that the compendium of information now collected under the machinery provided by the Record of Rights Act might have led him to change or modify his views. For this reason, as I have already said, a careful examination of the record of rights with a view to test Mr. Maconochie's conclusions seems urgently called for.

Thirdly, while admitting that the Collector has devoted an immense amount of time and attention to the question of the assessment of the Ankleshvar Taluka, I venture to think that his views require careful testing on the spot before they can be accepted. In the one case in which I had occasion to make inquiries myself I found that his recommendations, which would have involved wholesale re-classification of a large area, were altogether unjustifiable and in a recent correspondence I had occasion to point out the incompatibility of his proposals with received survey principles (*vide* this office No. 857,\* dated March 12th, 1907). His attitude towards settlement questions is based on the assumption that it is necessary and possible to vary the rating of soils according to an empirical valuation of their productiveness made by himself and his subordinates, ignoring the fact that differences in fertility have already been fully allowed for in the classification. As an instance of this, I have only to refer to paragraph 11 of his present letter, in which, if I understand him rightly, he recommends the adoption of two maximum rates in a single village. To adopt proposals framed on this principle, without careful test, might lead to most undesirable anomalies.

9. Assuming, therefore, that the Collector's proposals to introduce a 30 years' settlement at once is negatived, we have to consider whether steps should be taken to prepare other formal proposals at once, *viz.*, in 1907-08 or in 1909-10. In my humble opinion the latter year would

\* *Vide* Government Resolution No 5855, dated 11th June 1907.

be preferable. For the last two and a half years the táluka or parts of it have been in what may be described as a continual state of unrest. Circle Inspectors, Mámlatdárs, at least two Deputy Collectors and finally the Collector himself have been going round inviting complaints as to deterioration of soil and erroneous classification, and making proposals for reduction of the assessment, all of which have come to nothing. What is wanted now is a little peace. The reduction of assessment made by Government in 1901, viz., Rs. 78,401, was extremely liberal; it has since been further increased by the orders in Government Resolution No. 5855, dated 11th instant, and from what I saw myself (and I inspected a large area in which Mr. Bagnell had declared reductions to be absolutely necessary) there is no reason to suppose that the present rates are anywhere excessive. Let us, therefore, I would urge, give the present temporary settlement a fair chance. It is possible that by so doing we may lose some increase of assessment which might be legitimately demanded from the richer villages; but this need not be regretted. It will be far better to wait and make a really satisfactory settlement.

10. One point in the Collector's letter remains to be dealt with, viz., the assessment of Sarthan. Here I have ascertained from the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, N. D., that there has been a mistake, the assessment having been worked out on a rate of Rs. 4-8-0 instead of Rs. 4. This was evidently due to a misunderstanding of the Commissioner's (Sir F. S. P. Lely) remarks in paragraph 7 of his letter No. 4073, dated May 21st, 1901, printed at page 86 of the revision settlement papers. Instructions will be given to have the assessment correctly calculated and communicated to the revenue authorities in place of those now levied.

I have, &c.,  
G. S. CURTIS,  
Director of Land Records.

No. 386, dated 31st January 1907.

To—The Collector of Broach.

Sir,

I have the honour to reply to your No. 91, dated 7th January.

2. I think that there is great danger of two entirely different things being confused (i) the re-classification of certain villages in group V, (ii) the general revision settlement of the táluka.

3. As to (i), the question is really a technical one which might be decided entirely by officers of the Survey Department. My *locum tenens* referred the Superintendent's proposals to you for opinion, and having done so, I am bound to wait for that opinion. But I would earnestly urge you to leave the discussion of the technical questions as far as possible to the officers of Land Records Department. The main question to be answered is not, 'has a certain area faults', 'but have the faults been allowed for or not in the classification'? And this is a question which only an expert can answer.

4. As to (ii), the general revision of the táluka, I would point out that the five years for which the existing assessments were continued under the orders contained in paragraph 4 of Government Resolution No. 8093, dated 19th November 1901, expired on July 31st, 1906, and Government ought to have been moved then to accord their sanction to their continuance for at least the present year. On the fact coming to my notice a few days back I addressed Government and asked them to communicate to you their sanction by telegraph. I trust that that sanction\* has been received.

5. Meanwhile, we have to consider whether we have collected sufficient information to justify our submitting proposals to Government for the settlement of the demand for a period of 30 years. I am strongly of opinion that we have not. In the first place the last five years have not been years of general prosperity. Areas which have grown cotton have yielded large profits, areas which have been under cereals have not been so remunerative to their owners. We require further experience of years of a less abnormal character.

*Secondly*, the record of rights has only just been introduced and has not yet been properly digested. We require time to master the mass of valuable details which this contains.

*Thirdly*, the most important factor in the prosperity of the táluka is the price of cotton, which is at the present moment extremely high. Experts differ as to whether this level will continue; and it is impossible to say at present which of them is right. Five years may not settle the point; but they will, at all events, give us more information than we possess now.

Finally, I would refer to the correspondence ending with your No. 894, dated March 12th, 1906. We agreed there that the question of the assessment of certain areas would be best settled by waiting to see whether or not in normal years the area under cultivation

\* *Vide* Government Resolution No. 939, dated 28th January 1907.

contracted or not. Obviously the time which has elapsed since that agreement has not been sufficient to settle the point.

6. On these grounds I am inclined to ask Government to continue the existing assessment for a further term of five years from July 31st, 1906, to July 31st, 1911, and to suggest that a special Settlement Officer be appointed to review the condition of the táluka in 1909-10. I shall be obliged if you will favour me with your views on this suggestion.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. S. CURTIS,  
Director of Land Records.

No. 746, dated 20th February 1907.

To—The Director of Land Records, Poona.

Sir,

With reference to your No. 396 of the 31st January 1907, I have the honour to report as follows.

2. It is with entire deference to the opinion of the Commissioner expressed in his memorandum No. 575 of 8th February 1907 that I have ventured to differ after an experience of three seasons in the táluka and the mahál and on the completion of a special inquiry into the conditions of each village and a personal visit to each in November and December last. It seemed to me essential to have at least some alternative proposals of my own if I disagreed, and they will be found below.

3. With regard to your paragraph 2 there has been no confusion of (i) re-classification of certain villages in group V and (ii) general revision settlement of the táluka. The report on group V is quite distinct in itself and I merely pointed out at the end of it in view of my proposals for additional reductions in group V that there were rich villages in group I which if restored to the maximum rates of Colonel Prescott's Survey (former survey) would make up for the additional revenue to be remitted in group V.

4. Your paragraph 3.—I was bound to go and see the lands and to give my opinion as the facts appeared to me. I have visited these survey numbers in group V under different conditions of a rainfall of some 44 inches in 1906 as compared to about 14 inches in 1904 and 17 inches in 1905, after which two dry seasons the lands were classed by the Land Records Department and Mr. Jukes has pointed out this very difficulty in paragraph 5 of his\* No. 1500 of 4th October 1906. In such a bad waterlogged area it was hardly possible to allow for all the faults after a rainfall of 17 inches which could have been conceded in the classification had the same numbers been seen with the crops on them after a fall of 44 inches. I had no desire to find fault with Mr. Jukes' classification. I merely pointed out what seemed to me to be needed when the conditions were so entirely different and much nearer to the normal fall of 41 inches.

5. Your paragraph 5.—I think on the whole we are now in a position to submit some proposals which would secure a larger demand from the more well-to-do villages and a smaller assessment from the poorer ones. This re-adjustment could be tried from 1st August 1907 for five years and we would be in a better position then to see how such a settlement was suited to the táluka.

6. Although we had a rat year in 1902 and 14 inches in 1904 and 17 inches in 1905, yet the rainfall in 1903 was normal with a high price of cotton and the rains in 1906 have been abundant and the price of cotton is good, above Rs. 100 per bhár (Rs. 110). With these varying conditions the villages in group I have done well and from the information I collected at the Jamábandi in November and December last which is correct enough to rely upon, I find that in group I (Revision Survey) out of a gross area including inám of 15,416 acres only 1,599 acres are mortgaged, 393 acres have been forfeited and restored on the new tenure—and this chiefly on account of contumacy and not because the occupants could not pay and retain their land on the old tenure—199 acres have been resigned and 115 acres are still uncultivated, having been forfeited for arrears. The former maximum rate of Rs. 6-8-0 could well be restored in these villages which I do not think have deteriorated under this rate of the former survey.

7. I would bring to your notice the following facts in some of the separate villages of group I.

*Ankleshvar*.—138 acres resigned as well as 20 acres forfeited have all been taken up for cultivation. *Panod*.—27 acres forfeited are now being cultivated. The increase of about Rs. 200 in Government land in Pungám is not levied under Government Resolution No. 8093, dated 19th November 1901. A very small area of 24 acres is waste; there are no forfeitures or arrears since the famine: Since the former survey Government has built a long bund in Pungám which protects a large area from flooding from the Amla Khadi. Rice is

\* Vide Government Resolution No. 5865, dated 11th June 1907.



grown with the cotton though it has been reported that such is not the custom in the Ankleshvar Táluka; the profits from palm leaves are from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 4,000 a year in this fine village with its fine crops.

*Haripura.*—The Sajodra Bráhmíns and Rajputs of Sajod pay seven-eighth of the assessment. The former are the most skilled and well-to-do cultivators of the táluka and they have acquired most of the land in Haripura and live close by at Sajod. The flood from the Narbudda leaves a rich silt and renews the lands every year. With three floods in the Narbudda (1906) only 100 acres were resown, but the second sowing of wheat and jowár has given and always gives splendid crops in the resulting silt. The Bet has 136 acres which brings in a rent of Rs. 12 per acre with good profits to the Machhi and Bhil tenants. All the forfeited area (61 acres) has been taken up and there are no arrears since 1901-02 in any year.

*Diwa Vohora Pati.*—Though sometimes flooded in parts to excess by the Narbudda, it has fine later crops of wheat and jowár and tur in the resulting silt and in the following year if the flood is not so high very fine cotton is grown as the silt renews the land. In this village and Diwa Rajput Pati, which are practically one village, the income from palm leaves is from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 10,000 a year according to the price of the leaves for which there is a great demand outside the táluka and some Rs. 1,000 a year is derived for tapping rent from these trees. This village also gets silt from the Narbudda. Andada gets silt from the Narbudda in most of its area and has an income of Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,000 from its tád leaves. 58 acres forfeited have all been taken up. Although the bhágs were broken in Chapra and the land made khálsa there are only 50 acres of culturable waste not taken up. The Narbudda spreads its silt over most of this village of well-to-do pátidárs. Samor in the same way is favoured by the Narbudda and is held largely by well-to-do Banias. Mandwa Buzrug is perhaps the richest village of the group as it grows tobacco in 200 acres. All its land benefits from the silt of the Narbudda: it has a rich bet of 250 acres which sells for Rs. 20 to Rs. 22 an acre every year. There is a revenue of Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 6,000 a year from the mango trees and of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 a year from its palm leaves, and it sends much produce by boat to Broach for disposal including much hariali grass from its bets which fetches a high price per head-load. No land has ever been forfeited here nor have there been any arrears. It is owned by the richest sávkárs in Broach.

Although Gadkhol is a Bhil and Talabda Koli village yet two-thirds of it is owned by well-to-do Kachias and Kunbis of Ankleshvar. All the land (70 acres), forfeited after the famine, has been taken up: it has fine crops of cotton with several gins at its doors and one-third of the population earns permanent wages on the B. B. & C. I. Railway. It did well in the group I to which it should be restored. In group II we have a fine village in Sajod: half the village gets silt from the Narbudda and even if wheat and jowár have occasionally to be sown in some 100 acres where cotton has been flooded out the crops are very fertile as the silt renews the land: cotton here is most abundant in soil yearly refertilised as the floods come in quietly and deposit a rich mud. These Sajodras have acquired some 400 acres from the Kolis and have bought lands, 125 acres in Kahanwa, 50 acres in Matied, 400 acres in Haripura and 50 acres in Nagal and scattered lands as far away as Raima. The yield of cotton is from 9 to 10 maunds an acre: in Sajodra marriages they pay Rs. 2,000 for the bride. The village could well come into group I of the former survey with a Rs. 6-8-0 maximum rate.

8. There are the following villages in which the maximum rates of the former survey might well be restored:—

*Hánsot (group II).*—It is the head-quarters of the Mahál and does much business with all the Mahál villages. All the well-to-do sávkárs live here, and land sells at Rs. 150 an acre. The reduction on revision is small (about Rs. 200); there are never any arrears. There is a ginning factory in the town itself where cotton can be ginned at a short distance from the fields. Only 1 acre is forfeited.

*Telod (group III).*—No land forfeited or resigned. It is as good as Asta which is the best village of the Mahál. The khátédárs are well-to-do Kolis and Musalmáns of Hánsot. Land is sold at Rs. 150 an acre. In Asta (group III) no land is resigned or forfeited: a bhágdári village of which the six bhágs are owned by Sajodra Bráhmíns who are well off and most excellent cultivators; hardly any arrears after the famine. In Mangrol (group III) no land is resigned or forfeited and arrears both before and after the famine were insignificant. A well-to-do Sajodra Bráhmín bhágdári village. Utraj (group III), close to the Hánsot gin, is never in arrears and has no land forfeited or resigned, owned by Sajodra Bráhmíns and is a well-to-do village. Digus (III) is a fair village never in arrears. Alwa, a village like Asta which is never in arrears: a Bhágdári village of Sajodra Bráhmíns with only 13 acres waste and a sale rate of about Rs. 75 an acre. Bolav, with no land forfeited or held on new tenure with 19 acres waste and never in arrears. Málanpore, a well-to-do Sajodra Bráhmín village with only 24 acres on the new tenure, restored to the old occupants: a sale rate of Rs. 63 per acre and never in arrears. Aniadra with no land resigned or forfeited or held on the new tenure and a sale rate of about Rs. 68 per acre; never in arrears. Raima, a village like Asta, with no arrears and no waste land and 4 acres only forfeited.

9. I would therefore restore the maximum rates of the former survey in the above-named villages as a tentative measure rather than lose the increased revenue, as these villages did well under those rates and are well-to-do. It was in the extreme eastern villages of group III, former survey, and the rest of the group with the exceptions above mentioned

(omitting Sarthan) and in groups IV and V as pointed out by Mr. Maconochie (paragraph 24, page 81, of the accompaniments to Government Resolution No. 8093, dated 19th November 1901) that the rates of the former survey were not suited and this portion of the taluka did not do well under the old settlement.

10. On Mr. Maconochie's (page 83, paragraph 25, and page 71) suggestion Sarthan was placed in the IV group. Both Messrs. Symonds, Páuse and the Commissioner agreed that it required a reduction from a maximum rate of Rs. 5-8-0 (former survey) to Rs. 4, yet we find that there is an actual increase in Sarthan (though this is not levied at present) by the revision survey of some 300 rupees on the Government lands. I visited Sarthan in March 1906 after a monsoon of 17 inches when there were no crops on the ground and as the assessment had been raised I assumed it was justified and was not inclined to listen to complaints of water-logging and considered that the poor condition of the Mahomadans was due to their indolent cultivation as compared with that of the Dheds. I again visited Sarthan this year after a rainfall of 44 inches and with the crops on the ground and went through each field. There is no doubt that most of the village suffers from water-logging and the greater part of the crops is in consequence poor—about annas 6—as may be seen from the notes I made on each number. Before the famine 130 acres were resigned and since 120 acres are forfeited of which 98 acres remain khálsa and uncultivated. Much cotton has to be sown three times and the crop in the end is poor. The Dheds are better off than the Mussalmáns and their lands have less water-logging; they are more diligent cultivators and live on less. I think Sarthan is badly off and the drain which has been made to take off the flood water helps very little. The explanation of the actual increase in Sarthan is reported by the Superintendent, Land Records, to be due to the application of the revision distance from village scale; although four revenue officers have intended that there should be a substantial reduction in Sarthan it has not been effected and I would deprecate delay for another five years to carry out these suggestions. As a reduction from Rs. 5-8-0 to Rs. 4 has not lowered the assessment, I would propose a maximum rate of Rs. 3 with the present distance from village scale. I forward herewith an Appendix A\* with my notes on each number in Sarthan.

11. With regard to group V, out of a total gross area including inám of 31,554 acres there are some 1,138 acres mortgaged, 3,434 acres are held on the new tenure having been forfeited for arrears, 590 acres are resigned and 237 acres remain uncultivated having been forfeited for arrears and not again taken up. Mr. Symonds in his paragraph 22 (page 65, Revision Settlement papers) at first proposed that the maximum rate of this group should be Rs. 3, or Re. 1 below Mr. Mehta's rate of Rs. 4 because Mr. Mehta thought that the rate in the group should be lowered 25 per cent. The Commissioner (Sir F. Lely)—page 86, paragraph 9, Revision Settlement papers—recommended a rate of Rs. 3 without noticing that Mr. Symonds in the second part of his paragraph 22 considered on the whole that Rs. 3-8-0 was a sufficient rate for this group. It seems, however, that Sir F. Lely was of the deliberate opinion that Rs. 3 was the proper rate for group V, for he says that "it is demanded by present conditions which are desperate. They are not the result of mistakes of the people but of irresistible natural forces." There is no doubt that the villages of group V except Panjroli, Kharach, Hajat, Rohid, Motwan and Párdi Idris are poor villages and being low lying suffer from excess of water. Sir F. Lely had been Assistant Collector in this district and Collector of Surat for some time where he knew well water-logged villages in the Olpád Taluka in which reductions were given on revision survey. With all respect to his opinion and his great experience, their condition is not exactly desperate, but it is disheartening except in Panjroli, Kharach, Rohid, Motwan and Párdi Idris. The rate should be Rs. 3 in this group except in those survey numbers which are not included in the lists accompanying Superintendent, Land Records, Northern Division's No. 1500 of 4th October 1906.

12. Taking these villages of group V in their order, I would point out that—

Telwa has 88 acres on the new tenure and 106 acres uncultivated of which 79 are forfeited and waste and 27 acres have been resigned. In a heavy monsoon, cotton is sown, mostly three times and is poor, being mostly late cotton (see Mr. Mollison's remark, page 75, of accompaniments to Government Resolution No. 8093, dated 19th November 1901).

Piludra has 849 acres on the new tenure of which 124 acres were resigned and 725 acres forfeited. There are some 200 acres still waste.

Adol has 125 acres mortgaged, 410 acres on the new tenure and 89 acres resigned, because the land is water-logged and much of the cotton is late, having to be sown three times.

Alongj suffers from water-logging and much of the cotton is sown thrice in a heavy monsoon and being late cotton gives a poor yield. 470 acres forfeited have been taken up again.

Kathodra has 175 acres mortgaged, 250 acres on the new tenure and a selling value of about Rs. 27 per acre.

Adadra has a considerable area (250 acres this year) uncultivated when there is excess of rain.

Ghodadra is a poor village much washed over with flood water; always in arrears although the Vohrahs are energetic cultivators.

Pandvai is a poor village like Parvat where excess of water impoverishes the crop.

A'mod is a similar village with 114 acres on the new tenure, 39 acres still forfeited and not taken up as the land is poor.

Dungra is a much indebted village like Pandvai with 106 acres on the new tenure and 79 acres mortgaged.

Sisodra has 1,478 acres on the new tenure. 1,228 acres have been forfeited and 250 acres resigned : it suffers generally from water-logging, so that much cotton is late having to be sown two or three times, and 500 acres were left unsown this year.

Kudadra has 320 acres held on the new tenure, 97 acres still waste, 85 having been forfeited and 12 resigned ; a poor village which was always in arrears.

Parvat is said to be the poorest village of the Mahál where the land lets for the assessment.

Sunev Kalla suffers from khár and excess of water and half the cotton is late and has to be sown some three times.

13. Group IV was all recommended for a rate of Rs. 3-8-0 by Messrs. Lely and Maconochie. Of these Dhamrad, Ankalwa, Jetpore, Katpore, Samli, Kantiazal, Waghwan, Balota and Dantrai are poor villages and always in arrears. Ankalwa, Jetpore, Katpore, Samli and Kantiazal are chiefly wheat villages and grow either jowári or bájri for home consumption. If there is a copious monsoon and rain in October the wheat does well, but except Dhamrad they have no cotton to fall back on. Cotton seems to yield both with a poor monsoon and a heavy rainfall if the land is not water-logged. I would propose a reduction in these nine villages from Rs. 4 to Rs. 3-8-0 as the maximum rate. Taking the villages in detail we find that—

14. Dhamrad has 273 acres old waste ; as the land is poor, 42 acres are still waste. Much of the area has salt dust blown over it and requires much rain to wash out the salt. Ankalwa has 36 acres forfeited still waste and 92 acres old waste : it requires heavy and late rains to mature the wheat : it has salt dust blown over most of the village and is always in arrears. Jetpore suffers from the salt dust too and depends on its wheat crop. Samli has its people much indebted, is always in arrears and dependent chiefly on wheat with 178 acres mortgaged. Kantiazal has 118 acres resigned, 95 mortgaged and 65 forfeited. It is a poor village much in debt. Katpore has 269 acres resigned, 159 acres forfeited and waste and 20 acres on the new tenure. It is always in arrears and was in arrears before the famine. It has only 20 acres cotton : wheat does well only with heavy and late rains. In 1904 much revenue was remitted. Waghwan has 210 acres mortgaged, 157 waste, because land is poor, of which 40 acres were resigned three years ago because of the salt dust blown over it. It is a poor village where cotton is poor : it keeps in arrears and the land generally fetches the assessment only as rent. In Dantrai the people are much indebted ; salt dust is blown over from the mouth of the Vaud. Balota has 47 acres resigned and 52 acres forfeited and uncultivated, because the land is poor ; the south-west portion has salt dust blown over it and the village is always in arrears.

15. *Your paragraph 5.*—It would not take long to digest the details which are required from the record of rights. The chief facts for each village to be gathered from the record are (a) the total number of acres mortgaged, (b) the area held on the new tenure, (c) the average value of land per acre, (d) the letting rate per acre, (e) the amount of land resigned, (f) the area forfeited and still uncultivated, (g) the rate at which land is mortgaged per acre, (h) the culturable waste still uncultivated. My office collected these details whilst doing the Jamábandi of the táluca this year and the results are I think fairly accurate. It is difficult to fix a general sale rate of in a village or a letting rate as lands differ in fertility. The letting rate in the lower groups IV and V is often for the assessment or a rupee an acre above the assessment. The price of cotton varies so much that it is impossible to take such a varying item into consideration : the prices here depend on the American crops and the fluctuations and manipulations of the American market and no expert can make any reliable prophecy about cotton from one year to another. The only way to secure a profit to Government from the high price in any year would be to add, say, an anna to each rupee of assessment of land under cotton if the price exceeded, say, Rs. 120 a Bhar at the time of the instalments in March and April. This would hardly work in practice and we should be content that when prices are high the suspensions of previous years if any, and tagávi can be more easily recovered and the rayat has something to fall back on when the season though poor brings no suspensions with it.

16 I think that it would be well to appoint a special officer in 1911-12 to review the táluca : he would need do so after a normal monsoon and it would be better that he should have some two or three years' experience of this sub-division in which the condition varies so much each year.

17. To sum up my proposals, I would ask that the present rates should continue for one year from 31st July 1906 and that from the 1st August 1907 the following grouping and maximum rates should be temporarily introduced for five years until 1912.

*Group I, maximum rate Rs. 6-8-0.*

1. Ankleshwar.	6. Diva Vohara Páti.	11. Chhapra.
2. Pánod.	7. Divi.	12. Samor.
3. Pungám.	8. Chorási.	13. Mandva Buzrug.
4. Haripura.	9. Surwádi.	14. Gadkhol.
5. Diwa Rajput Páti.	10. Andada.	18. Sajod.

*Group II, rate Rs. 6.*

19. Hásot.

*Group III, rate Rs. 5-8-0.*

22. Telod.	24. Mangrol.	31. Digus.
23. Asta.	25. Utraj.	

*Group IV, rate Rs. 5.*

15. Piráman.	20. Pánoli.	66. Malanpur.
16. Boidra.	50. Alwa.	67. Aliadra.
17. Nagal.	65. Bolav.	74. Raima.

*Group V, rate Rs. 4-8-0.*

21. Pardi Ambheta.	38. Umerwáda.	46. Jitali.
26. Ganpatpura.	39. Kapodra.	47. Sarangpore.
29. Mothia.	40. Sanjali.	48. Motali.
30. Shera.	41. Kharod.	51. Sayan.
34. Karmáli.	42. Bakrol.	52. Badodra.
35. Ravidra.	43. Bhadi.	53. Vansoli.
36. Umerbar.	44. Kosamdi.	54. Ambheta.
37. Safipura.	45. Bhadkodra.	

*Group VI, rate Rs. 4.*

27. Mándva Matied.	70. Sahol.	77. Uchhali.
28. Matied.	71. Asarma.	78. Kararwell.
33. Kahanwa.	72. Obha.	79. Awadar.
49. Kalam.	73. Sunev Khurd.	80. Piprod.
56. Vamleshwar.	75. Varner.	81. Párdi Mukha.
64. Chhilodra.	76. Amarat Pura.	82. Shangpore.
69. Ilav.		

*Group VII, rate Rs. 3-8-0.*

55. Katpore.	61. Dhamrad.	88. Motwan.
57. Kantiazal.	62. Waghwan.	89. Rohid.
58. Samli.	63. Dantrai.	90. Párdi Idris.
59. Jetpore.	68. Balota.	96. Karach.
60. Ankalwa.	83. Hazat.	97. Panjroli.

*Group VIII, rate Rs. 3.*

4. Telva.	92. Adadra.	99. Sisodra.
85. Piludra.	93. Godadra.	100. Kudadra.
86. Adol.	94. Pandvai.	101. Parvat.
87. Alonj.	95. Amod.	102. Sunev Kalla.
91. Kathodra.	98. Dungalara.	32. Sarthan.

18. The groups in all cases are not very compact, but owing to the varying conditions of their villages this cannot be helped.

From the 102 villages in Appendix Q I have proposed increases in numbers 1 to 13 of group I; in Nos. 14, 18 and 19, group II; in Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25 and 31 of group III; in Nos. 50, 65, 66, 67, 74 of group IV, making 26 villages in all; and I have suggested decreases in No. 32, group III; Nos. 55, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63 and 68, group IV; and Nos. 84, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 98, 99, 100, 101 and 102, group V, or a total of 24 villages. Thus in 50 villages altogether have changes been suggested. It may be that the increases in the one set will balance the decreases in the other including the decreases proposed in my report\* No. 382, dated 26th January 1907, and the total figure for the settlement of the taluka may remain the same as now. It would not take very long for the Superintendent, Land Records, N. D., to make the calculations.

19. I consider that these proposals are justified by the information already acquired which is collected in detail in notes on the villages of groups I to V (Appendix Q) which were made by me in November and December last. They are forwarded for each group marked as Appendices† B, C, D, E and F. If Government do not approve of my scheme they will be of use to the officer making the settlement later on as they give information about the

\* Vide Government Resolution No. 5855, dated 11th June 1907.

† Not printed.

population, the class of cultivators, the culturable occupied area with its former and present assessment, the remissions, including the remissions calculated on Inám lands, the areas resigned, held on the new tenure, forfeited and still uncultivated, the culturable areas still waste and the conditions of the village affecting its prosperity or otherwise to which a settlement officer would have to direct his attention.

20. *Last 6 lines of your paragraph 5.*—I agree that the "certain area" alluded to may be examined some time hence. The proposals of my paragraphs 13 and 14 are made on general considerations.

21. I have forwarded a copy of this report to the Commissioner, N. D.

I have, &c.,  
H. W. J. BAGNELL,  
Collector of Broach.

No. 4141, dated 12th July 1907.

Submitted to Government.

2. The Commissioner entirely concurs with Mr. Curtis.

R. M. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner, N. D.

No. 2951, dated 13th July 1907.

To—The Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to state that the period of extension of the old survey allowed by Government Resolution No. 939, dated the 28th January 1907, is coming to a close. Early orders are required for the continuance of a survey settlement in Ankleshvar Táluka to legalise the levy of the assessment.

I have, &c.,  
H. W. J. BAGNELL,  
Collector of Broach.

No. 4245, dated 16th July 1907.

ed with reference to this office No. 4141, dated 12th July 1907.

R. M. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner, N. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

Broach.  
Revision settlement of the Ankleshvar  
Táluka.

No. 8471.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th August 1907.

Letter from the Director of Land Records, No. 2056, dated 24th June 1907.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 4141, dated 12th July 1907.

Letter from the Collector of Broach, No. 2951, dated 13th July 1907.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 4245, dated 16th July 1907.

RESOLUTION.—In the opinion of the Governor in Council the Ankleshvar Táluka certainly needs a rest. The existing settlement should be maintained till 31st July 1913,

and the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records should be requested to submit proposals in due course for the revision being taken in hand.

M. K. NARIMAN,  
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,  
The Collector of Broach (with Appendices A to F to his letter No. 746, dated 20th February 1907),  
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,  
The Director of Agriculture,  
The Superintending Engineer, N. D.,  
The Accountant General,  
The Financial Department of the Secretariat,  
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

Broach.  
Reduction of assessment on "khar" lands in certain villages of the Ankleshvar Taluka.

No. 10601.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th October 1907.

Letter from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, No. 3200, dated 26th September 1907 :—

"With reference to paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 5855, dated 11th June 1907, I have the honour to state that the deterioration on account of 'khar' seems to me to be of a permanent nature and that therefore the reductions sanctioned in the Government Resolution for such deteriorations should be made permanent."

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 5646, dated 8th October 1907 :—

"Submitted to Government for information."

RESOLUTION.—Recorded.

M. K. NARIMAN,  
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,  
The Collector of Broach,  
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,  
The Director of Agriculture,  
The Superintending Engineer, N. D.,  
The Accountant General,  
The Financial Department of the Secretariat,  
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.

No. 3896 OF 1912.

*Broach, 11th September 1912.*

From

OTTO ROTHFELD, ESQUIRE, B.A., I. C. S.,  
Collector of Broach;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,  
Northern Division, Ahmedabad.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith the Settlement Report for Ankleshwar Táluka prepared by Mr. Denning, I. C. S.

2. It has been admitted by the various Officers who have considered the question since 1900 that the assessment fixed by the former survey for the táluka is under present conditions too heavy. In 1901 Government sanctioned certain temporary remissions in the form recommended by Mr. (now Sir Frederick) Lely. In 1907 reclassification was further made by Mr. Jukes in 19 villages, with the result that the assessment was further lowered, the decrease being at once made permanent in the case of certain classification defects and declared to be temporary in the case of other classification faults.

3. The general result of Mr. Denning's proposals is to confirm the changes already sanctioned for another period of 30 years. That is to say, he proposes that the maxima of assessment shall in practically all cases be the same as those proposed by Sir Frederick Lely and sanctioned by Government; and that all the changes in classification made by Mr. Jukes shall now be permanent. In this general proposal I entirely concur. In my opinion this measure will continue an assessment which the experience of ten years has shown to be reasonable and fair in reference both to the State and to the occupants. And this conclusion is supported not only by experience in the district but also by the figures of percentage of rent to assessment which Mr. Denning has collected.

4. In certain cases, however, the maxima of assessment will be different from those proposed by Sir Frederick Lely, the reason being that Mr. Denning has altered the grouping of certain villages. I have gone carefully through the reasons for altering the grouping with Mr. Denning in each case and am satisfied that the grouping now proposed gives the most equitable results possible. In almost every case, the villages affected by regrouping are villages in which Mr. Maconochie or Mr. Bagnell had already shown the need for changes greater than those to be secured by a mere change of maximum while they continued in the same group. Sarthan and Telva for instance are villages which certainly required further relief than could be given if they remained in group III. It appears in fact that much of Mr. Bagnell's criticism of the classification made in this táluka is not unjustified; and to rectify what inference from experience shows must have been errors in the scientific process of classification, regrouping has in some instances become necessary. For similar reasons again the maximum Bhatta assessment of Kansia has been raised as far as possible, as the classification of this rich village—owned by three or four rich sávkárs—is undoubtedly far from free of error, the errors being of a kind unduly favourable to the owners. I am of opinion, therefore, after careful scrutiny that the proposals both in respect of maxima and of grouping are reasonable, just, and advantageous to all concerned.

4. Owing to Mr. Denning's departure on leave I have not been able to check the working out of Appendix Q, notably in respect of deductions and

additions to the Kacha Akar for lands gone out of or brought under cultivation. But Mr. Denning was careful and painstaking, and it may be assumed that Appendix Q is a correct estimate of the increase and decrease—apart from distance scale—to be produced by the proposed settlement.

5. It may be added that the Census figures of 1894 and 1897 taken from Mr. Mehta's report, can hardly be assumed to be correct, while the figures for farm servants given by the Director of Agriculture are certainly glaringly incorrect.

6. I have, therefore, the honour to recommend that the proposals be submitted to Government for the favour of sanction. In my opinion Mr. Denning deserves credit for a moderate and careful investigation and conclusion of a complicated matter.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

OTTO ROTHFELD,

Collector, Broach.

Through the Settlement<sup>4</sup> Commissioner and Director of Land Records,  
Bombay Presidency.



REF. NO.  $\frac{467}{S.S.}$  OF 1912.

*Camp Ankleshwar, 11th April 1913.*

From

F. G. PRATT, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,  
Settlement Commissioner and Director  
of Land Records, Poona;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,  
Northern Division,  
Ahmedabad.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward Revision Settlement proposals for the Ankleshwar Táluka of the Broach District prepared by Mr. H. Denning, I. C. S., under the orders contained in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8471 of 27th August 1907. I also forward a letter from the Collector of Broach No. 3896 of 11th September 1912 sending on Mr. Denning's report.

2. Proposals were first framed in 1899 by Mr. P. R. Mehta but it was ordered by Government in 1901 that the introduction of a Revision Settlement should be postponed and that in the meantime the existing assessments should be reduced all round and the relief so given in the year 1901-02 has been continued up to the present day by annual remissions.

3. The táluka was discussed at great length in the papers underlying Government Resolutions Nos. 8093 of 19th November 1901, 5855 of 11th June 1907 and 8471 of 27th August 1907 and it is not necessary that I should go over all this ground again.

But the following introductory remarks are necessary before I can proceed to discuss Mr. Denning's proposals. The fact that relief has been given under a system of annual remissions ever since 1901-02 seems to have prevented Mr. Denning from realizing that the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 8093 of 19th November 1901 were in everything but name and technical formality a complete resettlement of the táluka.

For four groups assessed at Rs. 6-8, 6-0, 5-8 and 5-0 there were substituted five groups assessed at Rs. 5-8, 5-0, 4-8, 4-0 and 3-8. The new assessments were calculated out in detail for every survey number in the táluka and were embodied in the Record-of-Rights in every village and have for all practical purposes entirely superseded the old assessments. Now in formulating his proposals Mr. Denning has described their effect when compared with the old superseded assessments but he has not described their effect when compared with the assessments as they stand now.

4. In considering his proposals the practical question which arises is—How do they affect the assessments now being levied? And the answer to this question, which I will shortly give in full detail, makes it impossible for me to accept his proposals in the case of a considerable number of villages.

5. Further it must be noted that Appendix Q has been prepared in a manner which is now obsolete. The responsibility for this defect rests not on Mr. Denning but on myself and my office for the effect of the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 10380 of 27th October 1909 was not clearly brought to Mr. Denning's notice. Under those orders the new assessments in

Revision Settlement must be worked out by rule of three from the old assessments without any fresh employment of jantries and distance scales. The great advantages of this reform are that the operation is greatly simplified and cheapened a fertile source of confusion uncertainty and doubt is removed, and the Settlement Officer knows precisely what will be the effect of his assessments and how they will work out and is able to prepare an Appendix Q which is not a mere estimate liable to future variations but a final and precise document. The Collector's remarks in paragraph 4 of his review shew that he also has not noticed the orders above quoted and this is due to the fact that Ankleshwar is the first Gujarát taluka to come under revision subsequent to those orders. Mr. Denning's Appendix Q does shew roughly and approximately the effect of his proposals when compared with the assessments of the Original Settlement but as I have already remarked those assessments have been abandoned and our present working basis must be the assessments which began to be levied in 1901-02.

6. The Collector's account of Mr. Denning's proposals is in the main a correct one (*vide* paragraph 3 of his letter), namely, that their general effect is to confirm the changes already sanctioned and to retain in practically all cases the maxima of assessment approved by Sir Frederick Lely. But it is correct only with one very important reservation, namely, the 20 villages in Sir Frederick Lely's 5th Group. I write their names down here for the sake of clearness:—

				Sir Frederick Lely's rate now in force.	Rate now proposed by Mr. Denning.	Resulting percentage increase.
				Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
Piludra	...	...	...	3 8	4 8	28½ per cent.
Aloj	...	...	...		4 8	
Adol	...	...	...		4 8	
Hajat	...	...	...		4 8	
Telva	...	...	...	3 8	4 0	14.25 per cent.
Motwan	...	...	...			
Rohid	...	...	...			
Kudadra	...	...	...			
Kathodra	...	...	...			
Pardi Edris	...	...	...			
Adadra	...	...	...			
Ghodadra	...	...	...			
Shiscdra	...	...	...			
Parwat	...	...	...			
Pandwai	...	...	...			
Amod	...	...	...			
Kharach	...	...	...			
Dangra	...	...	...			
Panjroli	...	...	...			
Sunev Kala	...	...	...			

These considerable increases in these twenty villages the poorest and most depressed in the taluka appear to me to be out of the question. Mr. E. Macnochie wrote of them in 1901: "The present condition of these villages is wretched. The worst is Piludra which is an absolute wreck. They will all need generous treatment at the time of revision settlement." And Mr. Bagnell in 1907 was anxious to secure for them a further degree of relief than they have hitherto received.

7. The increases are of course the direct result of the proposed alteration of the grouping from group 5 where they now stand rated at Rs. 3-8 to higher groups rated at Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 4-0. This change of grouping cannot, I think, be justified by the argument put forward that the classification having been revised the villages can now go back to the old group and be rated under a higher maximum rate. The revision of the classification has resulted in a more equitable internal distribution of the burden of the assessment but this

alone would not have been sufficient. The assessment were pitched too high and relief was also needed by such regrouping as would bring down the pitch of the assessment. That policy should not now be reversed.

The evidence of all observers of these villages shews that the pitch of the assessment was too high. And their observations receive strong corroboration from the figures in Appendix M. The assessments given in Appendix M are the assessments as reduced by the orders of 1901. So far from any increase being desirable I am strongly of opinion that in these villages even further reductions are desirable and this was also the view taken by Mr. Bagnell in 1907 (*vide* paragraph 11 at page 6 of the accompaniments to Government Resolution No. 8471 of 27th August 1907).

I must mention here that I discussed this question with Mr. Rothfeld in April 1913 before he left the district on furlough and he has informed me that he accepted Mr. Denning's proposals for these villages because he thought that they would result in a percentage reduction as shown in column 32 of Mr. Denning's Appendix Q and he did not realize that the reduction was only on a comparison with the original assessments and that no comparison had been made with the existing assessments. Mr. Rothfeld now agrees with me that there should certainly be no increase in the existing assessments of these villages and he also accepts my further proposals for a further reduction.

8. In paragraph 32 of the report I find this statement "Sarthan and Telva are two wretchedly poor villages and I have therefore reduced them to the fourth group" with a maximum rate of Rs. 4. The actual effect of this operation would be to leave the Sarthan assessments unchanged (they are now on a Rs. 4 basis) and to increase the Telva assessments (now on a Rs. 3-8 basis) by over 14 per cent.

9. I accept the other minor changes in grouping proposed by Mr. Denning, namely, those which affect the following villages in the following way:—

			Original rate.	Rate as fixed in 1901.	Rate now proposed.	Remarks.
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
Gadkhol	...	...	6 8	5 0	5 0	No change.
Telod	...	...	5 8	4 8	5 0	+11 per cent.
Ambheta	...	...	5 0	4 0	4 8	+12½ per cent.
Wansnoli	...	...				
Badodra	...	...				
Sayan	...	...				
Alwa	...	...				

10. It will be convenient if I go back and record, taking the groups in order, how far I am able to go with Mr. Denning in his proposals and at what point we part company.

*Proposed Groups I and II.*—I accept these groups and the rates proposed. The effect will be to leave the existing assessments unchanged in every village except Talod where there will be a slight increase.

*Proposed Group III.*—I accept this group and the rate proposed subject to this modification that the villages\* must be excluded and kept where they are now in group 5 as will be mentioned further on.

\* Piludra. | Adol.  
Aloj. | Hajat.

*Proposed Group IV.*—It is as regards this group that I chiefly dissent from the proposals.

The group is made up of the groups 4 and 5 which were set up in 1901 and have been in existence ever since and I have given my reasons above for thinking that they ought to be kept distinct. I have given the names of the twenty villages of group 2 a paragraph 6 above. By common consent these

are the villages in the táluka which on account of the very unfavourable natural and physical conditions stand most in need of lenient treatment. But the figures of Appendix M shew that the pressure of the assessments even after the reductions made in 1901 is still considerable. In several villages the assessment exceeds fifty per cent. of the rent. And it was mainly for these villages that the Collector Mr. Bagnell in 1907 after prolonged and laborious examination in the field proposed a reduced rate of Rs. 3 in place of the rate of Rs. 3-8 which they now pay.

I would therefore maintain this 5th group and add to it the village of Sarthan and fix its maximum rate now at Rs. 3-1 (*i. e.*, Rs. 3-8 reduced by  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. or 2 annas per rupee).

11. I come now to deal with the proposals about Bhatha lands. Here also Mr. Denning's proposals cannot safely be followed in those cases where he has proposed new rates, because he has omitted to take into account their effect upon the assessments which are now being levied. He has also made a serious mistake in supposing that large increases have resulted from the application of the distance scale in the villages of Borbhata, Sakarpur and Sarfudin; but this point will be dealt with afterwards when I come to deal with the four villages of Kansia, Borbhata, Sarfudin and Sakarpur which were transferred to this táluka from Broach in 1901.

As regards the other villages Mr. Denning proposes to leave unchanged all except Mandva Bujrag, Chhapra and Haripura. In Mandva Bujrag for good reasons he proposes an increase from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 and to this I agree. In Chhapra and Haripura he has proposed a decrease from Rs. 8 to Rs. 6 and this is also thought necessary by the Collector and may be accepted. The rate of Rs. 8 proposed for the new bhatha land in Samor may also be accepted provisionally.

12. I say provisionally because I think that this new classification of old dry crop land as bhatha should be carefully tested before the assessments are levied. My predecessor Mr. W. P. Symonds looked with great disfavour and suspicion on these increases of bhatha classification (see for instance his remarks in the Broach Táluka Selection No. CCCCVII—New Series, page 78, paragraph 16) and my views based on what I have personally seen in various parts of Gujarát are exactly the same. In the village of Pungam I personally examined the 41 acres newly classed as Bhatha and have no hesitation in saying that they ought to have been left as they were as dry crop.

In the case of this village I have in anticipation of the approval of Government ordered the bhatha classification of the whole area to be cancelled and the whole area to be reassessed at the dry crop rate on the original classification. And in order to make sure that similar mistakes have not been made in other villages I am ordering the Superintendent of Land Records, Northern Division, to make a personal test of all the land originally dry crop which has been newly converted into bhatha land. The area will not exceed three or four hundred acres in all.

13. There remain the old Broach villages: Kansia, Borebhatha, Sakarpur and Sarfudin. The following table shews the maximum rates sanctioned and proposed for these villages at various times:—

	Maximum rates of original Survey.	Rates proposed by Mr. Mehta in 1899 when the villages were in Broach.	Rates ordered by Government after the villages became part of Ankleshwar Government Memo. No. 5195 of 29th July 1902.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kansia ... ..	9	9	8
Borabhatha ... ..	10	10	8
Sakarpur ... ..	10	10	8
Sarfudin ... ..	9	10	8

It will be seen from the above that by the accident of their transfer from Broach to Ankleshwar in 1902 these villages were given reductions of rates which they would not have received if they had remained in Broach. The actual result when the assessments were worked out was that there were considerable reductions in Kansta and Borebhatha while in Sakarpur and Sarfudin the assessments remained at pretty much the same level. I have satisfied myself by personal scrutiny of the Akarbands and Village Books both in Ankleshwar and in the Broach Survey Office that Mr. Denning's statement that increases resulted in Borebhatha, Sarkarpur and Sarfudin is quite incorrect. By way of illustrating the confusion into which Mr. Denning has fallen it may suffice to point out that his proposed rate of Rs. 9 for Sarfudin (by way of relief) would bring about not a decrease but an increase of the existing assessments. For the existing assessments are as shewn above on a Rs. 8 basis and it is the existing assessments that he has shewn in Appendix M.

14. I now formulate my own proposals which are simple. The assessments of Borebhatha, Sakarpur and Sarfudin may very well be left as they are, *i.e.*, on the Rs. 8 basis. Reference to Appendix M will shew that this rate is under present conditions reasonable and equitable. The Kansia rate may now be raised to Rs. 10.

Under these proposals Kansia and Mandva Bujrag which have peculiar advantages of situation and derive the greatest benefits from the annual supply of flood water and fertilizing silt will be rated at Rs. 10 and the other villages in Group I will be rated at Rs. 8 except Chappra and Haripura which will come down to Rs. 6.

These proposals were personally discussed with Mr. Rothfeld before his departure on furlough and were accepted by him.

15. The only other point needing mention is that I support the Collector's proposal (paragraph 3 of his letter) that the changes in classification which were introduced temporarily in 1907 (Government Resolution No. 5855 of 11th June 1907) should now be made permanent.

16. I have attached for illustration of my proposals a new Appendix Q comparing old and new rates only and a couple of coloured maps shewing the groups and rates as left by the orders of 1901 and the groups as now proposed by me.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F. PRATT,  
Settlement Commissioner  
and Director of Land Records.

## Skeleton Appendix Q of the Ankleshwar Taluka.

Serial No.	Name of village.	By orders of 1901.			By Settlement Commissioner's proposals.		Percentage increase or decrease in dry crop and rice.	Remarks.
		Number of group.	Maximum rate.		Maximum rate.			
			Dry crop and rice.	Bhatha.	Dry crop and rice.	Bhatha.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Group I.</i>								
1	Sakarpur	...	...	8 0	...	8 0	No dry crop in these four villages.	
2	Sarphudin	...	...	8 0	...	8 0		
3	Borebhatha	...	...	8 0	...	8 0		
4	Kansia	...	...	8 0	...	10 0		
5	Ankleshwar	I	5 8	...	5 8	...		
6	Panod	I	5 8	...	5 8	...		
7	Pungam	I	5 8	8 0	5 8	Nil.		
8	Haripura	I	5 8	8 0	5 8	6 0		
9	Divs Rajput Pati	I	5 8	...	5 8	...		
10	Divs Borah Pati	I	5 8	...	5 8	...		
11	Divi	I	5 8	8 0	5 8	8 0		
12	Chorasi	I	5 8	...	5 8	...		
13	Survadi	I	5 8	...	5 8	...		
14	Andada	I	5 8	...	5 8	...		
15	Chhapra	I	5 8	8 0	5 8	6 0		
16	Samor	I	5 8	8 0	5 8	8 0		
17	Mandwa Buzrag	I	5 8	8 0	5 8	10 0		
<i>Group II.</i>								
18	Gadkhole	II	5 0	...	5 0	...	+11½ per cent.	
19	Piraman	II	5 0	...	5 0	...		
20	Boidra	II	5 0	...	5 0	...		
21	Nagal	II	5 0	...	5 0	...		
22	Sajod	II	5 0	...	5 0	...		
23	Hansot	II	5 0	...	5 0	...		
24	Panoli	II	5 0	...	5 0	...		
25	Talod	III	4 8	...	5 0	...		
26	Pardi Ambheta	III	4 8	...	4 8	...		
27	Asta	III	4 8	...	4 8	...		
28	Mangrole	III	4 8	...	4 8	...		
29	Utraj	III	4 8	...	4 8	...		
30	Ganpatpura	III	4 8	...	4 8	...		
31	Mandwa Matied	III	4 8	...	4 8	...		
32	Matied	III	4 8	...	4 8	...		
33	Mothia	III	4 8	...	4 8	...		
34	Shera	III	4 8	...	4 8	...		
35	Digas	III	4 8	...	4 8	...		
36	Kahanva	III	4 8	...	4 8	...		
37	Karmali	III	4 8	...	4 8	...		
38	Ravidra	III	4 8	...	4 8	...		
39	Umarbar	III	4 8	...	4 8	...		
40	Saphipura	III	4 8	...	4 8	...		
41	Umarwada	III	4 8	...	4 8	...		
42	Kapodra	III	4 8	...	4 8	...		
43	Sanjali	III	4 8	...	4 8	...		
44	Kharod	III	4 8	...	4 8	...		
45	Bakroli	III	4 8	...	4 8	...		
46	Bhadi	III	4 8	...	4 8	...		
47	Kosamdi	III	4 8	...	4 8	...		
48	Bhadkodra	III	4 8	...	4 8	...		
49	Jitali	III	4 8	6 0	4 8	6 0		
50	Sarangpore	III	4 8	...	4 8	...		
51	Motali	III	4 8	...	4 8	...		
52	Alva	IV	4 0	...	4 8	...		
53	Fayan	IV	4 0	...	4 8	...		
54	Badodra	IV	4 0	...	4 8	...		
55	Vansoli	IV	4 0	...	4 8	...		
56	Ambheta	IV	4 0	...	4 8	...		
<i>Group IV.</i>								
57	Kalam	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...	No change.	
58	Katpore	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
59	Vamleshwar	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
60	Kantiajal	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
61	Samli	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
62	Jetpore	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
63	Ankalva	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
64	Dhamrad	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
65	Vaghwan	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
66	Dautrai	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		

Serial No.	Name of village.	By orders of 1901.			By Settlement Commissioner's proposals.		Percentage increase or decrease in dry crop and rice.	Remarks.
		Number of group.	Maximum rate.		Maximum rate.			
			Dry crop and rice.	Bhatha.	Dry crop and rice.	Bhatha.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<i>Group IV—continued.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
67	Chhilodra ...	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...	No change.	
68	Bolav ...	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
69	Malanpore ...	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
70	Anidra ...	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
71	Balota ...	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
72	Ilav ...	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
73	Sahol ...	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
74	Aerama ...	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
75	Obha ...	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
76	Sunev Khurd ...	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
77	Raima ...	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
78	Waner ...	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
79	Amritpura ...	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
80	Uchhali ...	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
81	Karavai ...	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
82	Avadar ...	IV	4 0	6 0	4 0	6 0		
83	Piprod ...	IV	4 0	6 0	4 0	6 0		
84	Pardi Mukha ...	IV	4 0	...	4 0	...		
85	Shengpur ...	IV	4 0	6 0	4 0	6 0		
	<i>Group V.</i>							
86	Sarthan ...	IV	4 0	...	3 0	...	-25 per cent.	
87	Hajst ...	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		
88	Taiwa ...	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		
89	Piludra ...	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		
90	Adol ...	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		
91	Aloj ...	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		
92	Motwan ...	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		
93	Rohid ...	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		
94	Pardi Edrus ...	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		
95	Kathodra ...	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		
96	Adadra ...	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		
97	Godadra ...	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		
98	Pandwai ...	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		
99	Amod ...	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		
100	Kharach ...	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		
101	Panjroli ...	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		
102	Dungra ...	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		
103	Sisodra ...	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		
104	Kudadra ...	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		
105	Parwat ...	V	3 8	...	3 1	...		
106	Sunev Kala ...	V	3 8	...	3 1	...	-12½ per cent. The rate of Rs. 3-1-0 results from a decrease of annas 2 in each rupee of assessment.	

F. PRATT,  
Settlement Commissioner and  
Director of Land Records.

*Below Settlement Commissioner's No. 467-S.S., dated 11th April 1913.*

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 2009 OF 1913.

*Ahmedabad, Shāhibāgh,  
W. D. No. 1,  
20th May 1913.*

Forwarded to Government.

2. Mr. Denning has made a very careful investigation and it is unfortunate that his conclusions are, to some extent, vitiated, as the Settlement Commissioner has pointed out, by his having used for comparison with his own proposed rates, not those actually in force but those fixed at the time of the original Survey. The latter were reduced in 1901 and the reduction then made has continued in force ever since. It is certain that the abatement of the original Survey demand was no more than was equitable in view of the circumstances of the taluka nor has there been any such improvement in conditions since 1901 as would warrant any increase in the assessment of the twenty villages mentioned in paragraph 6 of the Settlement Commissioner's letter. On the contrary these villages need still further relief.

3. The grouping and rates proposed by the Settlement Commissioner may be accepted. They may be summarised thus :—

*Group I.*—As proposed by Mr. Denning.

Maximum rate Rs. 5-8-0.

*Group II.*—As proposed by Mr. Denning.

Maximum rate Rs. 5-0-0.

*Group III.*—As proposed by Mr. Denning except that the villages of Piludra, Aloj, Adol and Hajat should go into Group V.

Maximum rate Rs. 4-8-0.

*Group IV.*—As proposed by Mr. Denning except that the villages of Telva, Motwan, Rohid, Kudadra, Kathodra, Pardi Edris, Adadra, Ghodadra, Shisodra, Parwat, Pandwai, Amod, Kharach, Dungalra, Panjroli, Sunev Kala and Sarthan should be entered in Class V.

Maximum rate Rs. 4-0-0.

*Group V.*—The twenty-one villages removed from Mr. Denning's proposed Groups III and IV.

Maximum rate Rs. 3-1-0 for all but Sarthan where it should be Rs. 3-0-0.

4. The Commissioner concurs in the Settlement Commissioner's proposals with regard to the classification of old dry crop lands as bhatha and would ask for the approval of Government to Mr. Pratt's action in directing the cancellation of the bhatha classification in Pungam and the re-assessment of the whole area at dry crop rates.

5. With regard to the four villages of Kansia, Borebhatha, Sakarpur and Sarfudin, the rates proposed by the Settlement Commissioner, namely, Rs. 10 for Kansia and Rs. 8 for the other three may be sanctioned.

6. It has been suggested, and the suggestion is a reasonable one, that the changes in classification, which were introduced temporarily in 1907, should now be made permanent.

R. P. BARROW,  
Commissioner, N. D.



Reference No. 329-S. S. OF 1913.

Poona, 7th June 1913.

From

F. G. PRATT, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,  
Settlement Commissioner and  
Director of Land Records, Poona ;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,  
Northern Division.

SIR,

With reference to paragraph 12 of my letter Reference No. 467-S. S. of 11th April 1913, forwarding the Revision Settlement proposals of the Ankleshwar Táluka of the Broach District, I have the honour to forward, herewith, a letter No. 1115 of 28th May 1913 and its accompanying statement from the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Northern Division, showing the results of the test taken by him of jirayat lands converted into Batha at the revision survey in the villages of Divi, Haripura, Mandwa, Samor, and Jitali of the Ankleshwar Táluka and to recommend that the sanction of Government may be obtained to the conversion of the survey numbers shown in columns 4 and 6 of Mr. Mehta's statement into dry crop.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F. G. PRATT,  
Settlement Commissioner and  
Director of Land Records.

---

*Below No. 329-S. S., dated 7th June 1913, from the Settlement  
Commissioner and Director of Land Records.*

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No. 2428 OF 1913.

*Ahmedabad, Sháhibágh, W. D. No. 1,  
20th June 1913.*

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Forwarded to Government in continuation of this office No. 2009, dated the 20th May 1913, with a recommendation that sanction may be accorded to the conversion of the survey numbers shewn in columns 4 and 6 of the accompanying statement into dry crop.

R. P. BARROW,  
Commissioner, N. D.

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No. 1115 OF 1913.

*Camp Khaparnada, 28th May 1913.*

From

KHÁN BAHÁDUR P. R. MEHTA,  
Superintendent, Land Records and Registration,  
Northern Division ;

To

THE SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER AND  
DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS,  
Poona.

SIR,

In accordance with your letter Reference No. 329-S. S., dated the 9th instant, I have the honour to state that I have examined those lands which were classed as jirayat but which were changed to Bhatha recently. The result is shown in the accompanying statement. All the villages belong to the Ankleshwar Táluka. There is no such land in the Broach Táluka.

2. Sanction is solicited to the change of Bhatha numbers of the Original Settlement in the village of Haripura. There was a water course near these numbers at the time of the Original Settlement. It is very nearly filled up now. The land is not Bhatha now.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

P. R. MEHTA,  
Superintendent, Land Records and Registration,  
Northern Division.

Statement showing the results of the Test taken by the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, N. D.  
(Accompaniment to Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, N. D.'s No. 1115 of 28th May 1913.)

Village.	Survey numbers retained as bhatha.		Survey numbers cancelled as Bhatha and to be assessed as jirayat.		Remarks.																																																								
	Survey No.	Area.	Survey No.	Area.																																																									
1	2	3	4	5	C																																																								
		A. g.		A. g.																																																									
Divi ..	153 154 155 156	17 16 16 20 15 15 12 27	157 158 159 172	0 19 6 16 0 30 2 26	The four survey numbers retained as bhatha are subject to constant floods in the monsoon. They form the former bed of the river Narmada.																																																								
		62 8		10 11																																																									
Haripara ...	.....	.....	1 (part) 4 5 6 7 15 (part) 130 131 132 133 134 135 137 138 139 141 143	1 25 1 22 1 29 4 10 1 3 1 0 5 1 0 25 6 4 5 10 4 18 4 12 1 30 3 19 3 31 14 28 6 4	In this village there are other bhatha numbers as shown below. They are not bhatha. They were classed as bhatha at the Original Settlement, and continued as such in the revision. Orders are solicited to change these numbers from bhatha to jirayat. The whole lot of the numbers in this village are similar to the Pungam numbers which the Settlement Commissioner has ordered to be changed to jirayat:—																																																								
					<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Survey No.</th> <th>Area.</th> <th>Survey No.</th> <th>Area.</th> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>A. g.</td> <td></td> <td>A. g.</td> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>4 9</td> <td>23</td> <td>4 13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(part)</td> <td></td> <td>25</td> <td>12 35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>1 28</td> <td>26</td> <td>1 23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>5 3</td> <td>27</td> <td>7 24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>16</td> <td>5 26</td> <td>28</td> <td>1 23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>17</td> <td>5 24</td> <td>29</td> <td>2 37</td> </tr> <tr> <td>18</td> <td>1 3</td> <td>30</td> <td>3 25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>19</td> <td>1 18</td> <td>31</td> <td>4 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20</td> <td>0 38</td> <td>32</td> <td>2 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>21</td> <td>3 24</td> <td>34</td> <td>1 34</td> </tr> <tr> <td>22</td> <td>1 39</td> <td>35</td> <td>2 5</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td><hr/>75 37</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Survey No.	Area.	Survey No.	Area.		A. g.		A. g.	1	4 9	23	4 13	(part)		25	12 35	2	1 28	26	1 23	3	5 3	27	7 24	16	5 26	28	1 23	17	5 24	29	2 37	18	1 3	30	3 25	19	1 18	31	4 0	20	0 38	32	2 6	21	3 24	34	1 34	22	1 39	35	2 5				<hr/> 75 37
Survey No.	Area.	Survey No.	Area.																																																										
	A. g.		A. g.																																																										
1	4 9	23	4 13																																																										
(part)		25	12 35																																																										
2	1 28	26	1 23																																																										
3	5 3	27	7 24																																																										
16	5 26	28	1 23																																																										
17	5 24	29	2 37																																																										
18	1 3	30	3 25																																																										
19	1 18	31	4 0																																																										
20	0 38	32	2 6																																																										
21	3 24	34	1 34																																																										
22	1 39	35	2 5																																																										
			<hr/> 75 37																																																										
				66 31																																																									
Mandwa ...	297 298 305 307	50 29 11 37 4 18 36 23	136 137 138 139 140	7 26 6 8 2 29 2 38 7 6																																																									
		103 27																																																											
			141 142	2 13 5 34																																																									
				34 34																																																									

Village.	Survey numbers retained as Bhatha.		Survey numbers cancelled as Bhatha and to be assessed as jirayat.		Remarks.
	Survey No.	Area.	Survey No.	Area.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		A. g.		A. g.	
Samor ...	.....	.....	76 77 78 79 80	2 28 7 2 3 13 1 33 6 17 <hr/> 21 13	
Jitali ...	446 (part)	0 29	448	4 38	
Avadar ...	169 (part) 177 173 (part) 168 (part) 217	3 29* 3 25* 1 33* 1 18 6 11 <hr/> 16 36			*Sub-soil annas reduced because over 20 feet which is against rules

P. R. MEHTA,  
Superintendent, Land Records and Registration,  
Northern Division.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

Broach.

Revision settlement of the Anklesvar taluka.

No. 10241.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th November 1913.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 2009, dated 20th May 1913—Submitting,

Letter from Mr. H. Denning, r.o.s., Assistant Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer; Broach, No. 1814, dated 15th August 1912, with accompaniments.  
 Letter from the Collector of Broach, No. 3896, dated 11th September 1912.  
 Letter from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Ref. No. 467-s.s., dated 11th April 1913, with accompaniments.

with his remarks, the papers specified in the margin, containing proposals for the revision settlement of the Anklesvar taluka of the Broach district.

Letter\* from the Collector of Broach, No. 4510, dated 26th October 1912—Forwarding, with his remarks, petitions of objections received from certain villagers of the Anklesvar taluka against the proposed grouping and rates.

Memorandum\* from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Ref. No. 467-s.s., dated 30th October 1912, to the Collector of Broach.

Memorandum\* from the Collector of Broach, No. 4890, dated 19th November 1912—Submitting an English précis of the petitions of objections accompanying his letter No. 4510, dated 26th October 1912.

Memorandum\* from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Ref. No. 467-s.s., dated 24th April 1913.

Memorandum\* from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 2013, dated 20th May 1913.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 2428, dated 20th June 1913—Submitting, with his recommendation, a letter No. 329-s.s., dated 7th June 1913, from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, who forwards a letter No. 1115, dated 28th May 1913, from the Superintendent of Land Records and Registration, N. D., and recommends that sanction may be accorded to the conversion into dry crop of certain survey numbers in the villages of Divi, Haripura, Mándwa, Sámor and Jitali of the Anklesvar taluka.

**RESOLUTION.**—The proposals made by the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records in his letter No. 467-s.s., dated 11th April 1913, are sanctioned. The maximum rate of Rs. 8 approved provisionally in paragraph 1 of Government Resolution No. 7485, dated 12th August 1913, for bhatha lands in the village of Andáda is now sanctioned finally.

2. The action reported in paragraph 12 of the Settlement Commissioner's letter No. 467-s.s., dated 11th April 1913, regarding the treatment of new bhatha lands in the village of Pungám is confirmed, and the recommendation made by the Commissioner, N. D., in his memorandum No. 2428, dated 20th June 1913, regarding the conversion of certain bhatha survey numbers into dry crop is approved.

3. The changes in classification temporarily introduced under Government Resolution No. 5855, dated 11th June 1907, should be made permanent.

4. The appended statement† shows the rates as sanctioned. The revised rates should be introduced in the current revenue year 1913-14, levied in and from the Revenue year 1914-15 and guaranteed for a period of 30 years.

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

C. W. A. TURNER,  
Under Secretary to Government.

\* Not printed.

† Printed on page 156.

To

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

*Statement referred to in paragraph 4 of Government Resolution No. 10241,  
 dated 12th November 1913.*

Group.			Number of villages.	Dry crop and rice rates.	Remarks
I	...	...	17	Rs. a. 5 8	The bhatha rates sanctioned for certain villages are Rs. 10, 8 and 6.  * Except for the village of Sarthan for which the rate sanctioned is Rs. 3.
II	...	...	8	5 0	
III	...	...	31	4 8	
IV	...	...	29	4 0	
V	...	...	21	3 1*	

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REVISED APPENDIX Q.

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Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government occupied Land

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatha.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Bhatha.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group I.</i>			Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.
1	Sakarapur ...	I	...	...	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	775	6,314	8 2 4	775	6,314	8 2 4
2	Sartudin ...	I	...	...	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	1,414	10 0 5	141	1,414	10 0 5
3	Baorebhatha ...	I	...	...	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,004	8,984	8 15 3	1,004	8,984	8 15 3
4	Kausia ...	I	...	...	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,971	13,543	6 14 0	1,971	13,543	6 14 0
5	Ankleswar ...	I	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	1,064	4,504	4 3 9	{ O. 30 N. 7	299 41	9 15 6 5 13 9	...	...	...	1,101	4,844	4 6 8
6	Panod ...	I	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	393	1,883	4 10 11	{ O. 2 N. 1	12 5	6 0 0 5 0 0	...	...	...	341	1,600	4 11 3
7	Pungam ...	I	5 8 0	...	8 0 0	589	3,177	5 6 4	...	...	...	41	379	9 3 11	630	3,556	5 10 4
8	Haripura ...	I	5 8 0	...	8 0 0	620	3,263	5 4 2	...	...	...	131	1,326	9 5 9	751	4,489	5 15 8
9	Diwa Rajput pati.	I	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	1,409	7,732	5 7 10	O. 1	3	3 0 0	...	...	...	1,410	7,735	5 7 9
10	Diwa Borah pati.	I	5 8 0	...	...	1,448	8,328	5 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,448	8,328	5 12 0
11	Divi ...	I	5 8 0	5 8 0	8 0 0	314	1,933	5 15 11	{ O. 18 N. 8	166 52	9 3 7 6 8 0	73	447	6 3 4	412	2,543	6 3 0
12	Chorasi ...	I	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	197	1,082	5 7 11	{ O. 99 N. 14	1,023 121	10 5 4 8 10 8	...	...	...	310	2,326	7 2 11
13	Survadi ...	I	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	358	1,809	5 0 10	{ O. 24 N. 3	227 28	9 7 4 8 10 8	...	...	...	385	2,063	5 5 8
14	Andada ...	I	5 8 0	5 8 0	8 0 0	1,124	5,518	4 14 7	{ O. 0 N. 27	217	8 0 7	13	2 6 2 0	1,151	5,737	4 15 8	
15	Chhapra ...	I	5 8 0	...	8 0 0	72	432	6 11 1	...	...	...	65	643	12 15 1	137	1,325	9 10 8
16	Samor ...	I	5 8 0	5 8 0	8 0 0	573	2,624	4 9 3	{ O. 14 N. 6	115 43	8 3 5 7 2 8	21	181	8 9 11	614	2,963	4 13 8
17	Mandva Buzrag.	I	5 8 0	5 8 0	8 0 0	490	3,350	6 13 5	N. 4	31	7 12 0	435	4,012	9 3 7	929	7,303	7 15 4
17	Total of Group I.	...	...	...	...	8,598	45,335	5 4 8	{ O. 163 N. 70	1,845 530	9 13 0 7 10 6	4,653	37,944	8 0 4	13,510	85,080	6 4 1
<i>Group II.</i>																	
18	Gadkhole ...	II	5 0 0	...	...	1,055	3,829	3 10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,055	3,829	3 10 1
19	Piraman ...	II	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	2,049	6,713	3 4 9	O. 27	231	8 8 11	...	...	...	2,076	6,984	3 5 10
20	Boldra ...	II	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	1,116	4,498	4 0 7	O. 13	83	6 6 2	...	...	...	1,123	4,581	4 1 0
21	Nagal ...	II	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	815	2,636	3 8 8	O. 1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	818	2,887	3 8 7
22	Sajod ...	II	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	3,080	13,091	4 4 8	N. 5	28	5 3 2	...	...	...	3,041	13,057	4 4 1
23	Hansot ...	II	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	271	1,353	4 15 10	N. 2	10	5 0 0	...	...	...	273	1,362	4 15 10
24	Fanoli ...	II	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	2,523	9,041	3 13 1	{ O. 41 N. 10	380 68	8 10 11 6 12 10	...	...	...	2,577	10,065	3 14 0
25	Telod ...	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	596	2,391	4 0 2	{ O. 1 N. 1	1 3	1 0 0 3 0 0	...	...	...	596	2,395	4 0 1
25	Total of Group II.	...	...	...	...	11,463	44,381	3 13 11	{ O. 51 N. 18	673 107	8 1 7 5 15 1	...	...	...	11,564	45,100	3 14 0
<i>Group III.</i>																	
26	Pardi Ambheta...	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	397	1,132	3 5 9	{ O. 4 N. 1	3 3	7 8 0 3 0 0	...	...	...	342	1,165	3 6 0
27	Asta ...	III	4 8 0	4 3 0	...	1,105	4,735	3 15 5	{ O. 1 N. 1	8 5	8 0 0 5 0 0	...	...	...	1,197	4,748	3 15 0
28	Mangrole ...	III	4 8 0	...	...	531	1,966	3 11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	531	1,966	3 11 3
29	Uraj ...	III	4 8 0	...	...	605	2,278	3 12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	605	2,278	3 12 3
30	Ganputpura ...	III	4 8 0	...	...	61	199	2 4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	199	2 4 5
31	Mandva Matlod	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	355	1,118	3 2 8	O. 1	7	7 0 0	...	...	...	358	1,125	3 2 8
32	Matlod ...	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	804	2,853	3 8 9	O. 1	3	2 0 0	...	...	...	805	2,853	3 8 9



APPENDIX Q.

of the Ankleshvar Taluka of the Broach District.

By REVISION SETTLEMENT.

By REVISION SETTLEMENT.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhattha.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Bhattha.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
...	...	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	775 0	6,314	8 2 4	775	6,314	8 2 4	...	Sakarpat	1	
...	...	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	141 0	1,414	10 0 5	141	1,414	10 0 5	...	Sarfudin	2	
...	...	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,004	8,934	8 15 2	1,004	8,934	8 15 2	...	Baorebhattha	3	
...	...	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,971	16,927	8 9 5	1,971	16,927	8 9 5	+25.00	Kansia	4	
8 0	5 8 0	...	1,064	4,504	4 3 9	{ O. 30 N. 7	299 41	9 15 6 5 13 9	...	...	...	1,101	4,344	4 6 5	...	Ankleshwar	5	
8 0	5 8 0	...	393	1,683	4 10 11	{ O. 2 N. 1	12 5	6 0 0 5 0 0	...	...	...	941	1,600	4 11 1	...	Panod	6	
8 0	...	...	630	3,411	5 6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	630	3,411	5 6 8	-4.08	Pungam	7	
8 0	...	...	751	3,995	5 5 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	751	3,995	5 5 1	-11.00	Haripura	8	
8 0	5 8 0	...	1,400	7,732	5 7 10	O. 1	3	8 0 0	...	...	...	1,410	7,735	5 7 9	...	Diwa Rajput pati	9	
8 0	...	...	1,448	8,328	5 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,448	8,328	5 12 0	...	Diwa Borah pati	10	
8 0	5 8 0	8 0 0	324	1,943	5 15 11	{ O. 18 N. 8	166 53	9 3 7 8 8 0	02 0	337	5 7 0	412	2,468	6 1 0	-1.96	Divi	11	
8 0	5 8 0	...	187	1,082	5 7 11	{ O. 99 N. 14	1,023 121	10 5 4 8 10 3	...	...	...	310	2,226	7 2 11	...	Chorasi	12	
8 0	5 8 0	...	359	1,809	5 0 10	{ O. 24 N. 3	227 26	9 7 4 8 10 8	...	...	...	385	2,092	5 5 8	...	Survadi	13	
8 0	5 8 0	8 0 0	1,124	5,518	4 14 7	{ ... N. 27	...	...	0 13	2	8 2 0	1,151	5,737	4 15 8	...	Andada	14	
8 0	...	8 0 0	73	482	6 11 1	...	...	...	65 0	632	9 11 7	137	1,114	8 2 1	-15.92	Chhapra	15	
8 0	5 8 0	...	594	2,724	4 9 4	{ O. 14 N. 6	118 43	8 3 5 7 2 8	...	...	...	614	2,582	4 11 1	-2.73	Samor	16	
8 0	...	10 0 0	525	3,520	6 11 3	N. 4	31	7 12 0	400 0	4,610	11 10 5	929	8,211	8 13 5	+11.06	Mandva Buzrug	17	
...	...	...	8,834	40,681	5 4 5	{ O. 188 N. 70	1,945 536	9 13 0 7 10 6	4,418	39,270	8 14 3	18,510	88,283	6 9 7	+3.79	Total of Group I.	17	
...	...	...	1,055	3,829	3 10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,055	3,829	3 10 1	...	Gadhkhole	18	
5 0 0	5 0 0	...	2,049	6,763	3 4 9	O. 77	231	8 8 11	...	...	...	2,076	6,984	3 5 10	...	Piraman	19	
5 0 0	5 0 0	...	1,118	4,408	4 0 7	O. 13	89	6 6 2	...	...	...	1,128	4,661	4 1 0	...	Baidra	20	
5 0 0	5 0 0	...	816	2,886	3 8 8	O. 1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	816	2,887	3 8 7	...	Nagal	21	
5 0 0	5 0 0	...	3,036	13,031	4 4 8	N. 5	26	6 3 2	...	...	...	3,041	13,057	4 4 8	...	Sajod	22	
5 0 0	5 0 0	...	271	1,351	4 15 10	N. 2	10	6 0 0	...	...	...	273	1,363	4 15 10	...	Hansot	23	
5 0 0	5 0 0	...	2,529	9,641	3 13 1	{ O. 41 N. 10	356 68	8 10 11 6 12 10	...	...	...	2,577	10,005	3 14 6	...	Panoli	24	
5 0 0	5 0 0	...	598	2,057	4 7 4	{ O. 1 N. 1	1 3	1 0 0 8 0 0	...	...	...	598	2,661	4 7 2	+11.11	Telod	25	
...	...	...	11,463	44,647	3 14 4	{ O. 63 N. 18	673 107	8 1 7 5 15 1	...	...	...	11,564	45,428	3 14 10	+0.59	Total of Group II.	8	
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	337	1,132	3 5 9	{ O. 4 N. 1	30 3	7 8 0 3 0 0	...	...	...	342	1,165	3 6 6	...	Fardi Ambheta	26	
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	1,198	4,735	3 15 5	{ O. 1 N. 1	6 5	8 0 0 5 0 0	...	...	...	1,197	4,748	3 15 6	...	Asta	27	
4 8 0	...	...	631	1,966	3 11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	631	1,966	3 11 3	...	Mangrole	28	
4 8 0	...	...	608	2,278	3 12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	606	2,278	3 12 3	...	Utraj	29	
4 8 0	...	...	81	139	2 4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	139	2 4 5	...	Ganpatpure	30	
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	355	1,118	3 2 5	O. 1	7	7 0 0	...	...	...	350	1,125	3 2 7	...	Mandva Matied	31	
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	804	2,853	3 8 9	O. 1	3	3 0 0	...	...	...	805	2,855	3 8 9	...	Matied	32	

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group III—concluded.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
33	Mothia	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	689	2,324	3 3 8	O. 5	31	6 3 2	...	...	...	694	2,355	3 4 0
34	Shera	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	763	2,705	3 7 3	O. 24	205	8 8 8	...	...	...	807	2,910	3 9 3
35	Digas	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	1,091	4,881	4 0 3	O. 12	115	9 9 4	...	...	...	1,103	4,496	4 1 3
36	Kobauva	III	4 8 0	...	...	243	936	3 15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	243	936	3 15 8
37	Karmali	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	506	1,820	3 9 7	{ O. 2 N. 4	{ 13 34	{ 6 3 0 8 8 0	...	...	...	512	1,967	3 10 6
38	Bavidra	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	1,166	4,267	3 10 5	{ O. 44 N. 8	{ 339 56	{ 7 10 11 7 0 0	...	...	...	1,218	4,651	3 12 6
39	Umarbar	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	209	590	2 13 2	O. 1	10	10 0 0	...	...	...	210	600	2 13 6
40	Saphipura	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	491	1,610	3 4 6	O. 23	150	6 13 1	...	...	...	513	1,760	3 6 1
41	Umarvada	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	3,127	10,373	3 5 1	{ O. 194 N. 3	{ 839 26	{ 4 5 2 8 10 8	...	...	...	3,324	11,243	3 6 6
42	Kapodra	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	390	1,198	3 1 1	{ O. 44 N. 1	{ 352 3	{ 8 0 0 2 0 0	...	...	...	435	1,550	3 9 6
43	Sanjali	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	696	2,665	3 13 3	{ O. 31 N. 3	{ 258 15	{ 8 5 2 5 0 0	...	...	...	730	2,998	4 0 6
44	Kharod	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	2,277	7,458	3 4 5	{ O. 36 N. 3	{ 279 16	{ 7 12 0 5 5 4	1	3	3 0 0	2,317	7,756	3 5 6
45	Bakrole	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	944	3,186	3 6 0	{ O. 19 N. 1	{ 185 6	{ 8 10 11 8 0 0	...	...	...	964	3,339	3 7 6
46	Bhadi	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	1,412	4,419	3 2 1	{ O. 27 N. 2	{ 225 9	{ 8 5 4 4 8 0	...	...	...	1,441	4,653	3 3 6
47	Kosamdi	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	2,511	7,889	3 2 3	{ O. 44 N. 1	{ 405 3	{ 9 3 3 3 0 0	...	...	...	2,556	8,267	3 3 11
48	Bhadkodra	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	1,185	3,703	3 2 0	{ O. 47 N. 1	{ 279 5	{ 5 14 8 5 0 0	...	...	...	1,233	3,965	3 3 9
49	Jitall	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	2,011	5,704	3 13 5	{ O. 89 N. 3	{ 658 18	{ 7 6 3 6 0 0	14	125	8 14 10	2,117	6,505	3 1 5
50	Sarangpare	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	780	2,159	4 0 10	{ O. 12 N. 4	{ 66 22	{ 5 10 8 5 8 0	...	...	...	796	2,249	4 1 4
51	Motali	III	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	287	870	3 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	287	870	3 0 6
52	Alva	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	743	2,571	3 7 4	O. 1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	744	2,572	3 7 4
53	Sayan	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	1,064	3,416	3 3 10	O. 4	36	9 0 0	...	...	...	1,069	3,453	3 4 2
54	Badodga	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	674	2,280	3 6 1	O. 18	112	7 0 0	...	...	...	690	2,392	3 7 6
55	Vansoli	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	365	1,246	3 3 9	{ O. 3 N. 1	{ 23 1	{ 7 5 4 1 0 0	...	...	...	369	1,269	3 4 2
56	Ambheta	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	635	2,530	3 0 6	O. 1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	636	2,531	3 0 6
31	Total of Group III.	...	...	...	...	38,877	95,413	3 5 10	{ O. 685 N. 37	{ 4,606 223	{ 6 11 8 6 0 5	15	128	8 8 6	39,114	1,00,372	3 7 3
	<i>Group IV.</i>																
57	Kalam	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	742	2,730	3 10 8	O. 1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	743	2,732	3 10 8
58	Katpore	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	3,839	8,302	2 13 5	{ O. 133 N. 1	{ 769 2	{ 6 0 1 2 0 0	...	...	...	3,916	8,973	2 15 6
59	Vamieswar	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	609	2,343	3 3 4	{ O. 13 N. 2	{ 78 8	{ 6 0 0 4 0 0	...	...	...	714	2,399	3 4 2
60	Kantiajal	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	913	1,945	2 2 9	{ O. 30 N. 13	{ 354 32	{ 7 1 3 2 7 5	...	...	...	975	2,393	3 6 9

continued.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT.																	
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatba.			Total.			Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Bhatba.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	A. F.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	689	3,224	3 3 8	O. 5	31	6 3 2	...	...	...	694	2,255	3 4 0	...	Mothia	33
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	783	2,705	3 7 3	O. 21	205	8 8 8	...	...	...	807	2,910	3 9 8	...	Shera	34
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	1,091	4,361	4 0 3	O. 13	115	9 9 4	...	...	...	1,103	4,496	4 1 3	...	Digas	35
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	343	936	3 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	343	936	3 13 8	...	Kahanva	36
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	508	1,820	3 9 7	O. 2 N. 4	13 34	6 8 0 6 8 0	...	...	...	512	1,867	3 10 4	...	Karmali	37
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	1,166	4,257	3 10 5	O. 44 N. 8	338 69	7 10 11 7 0 0	...	...	...	1,216	4,661	3 13 1	...	Ravidra	38
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	209	500	3 13 2	O. 1	10	10 0 0	...	...	...	210	600	2 13 9	...	Umarbar	39
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	491	1,610	3 4 6	O. 22	150	6 13 1	...	...	...	513	1,760	3 6 11	...	Saphipura	40
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	3,127	10,878	3 5 1	O. 194 N. 3	839 28	4 5 2 8 10 8	...	...	...	3,324	11,243	3 6 1	...	Umarvada	41
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	800	1,196	3 1 1	O. 44 N. 1	353 2	8 0 0 2 0 0	...	...	...	435	1,550	3 9 0	...	Kapodra	42
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	996	2,665	3 13 3	O. 31 N. 3	259 15	6 5 3 5 0 0	...	...	...	730	2,938	4 0 5	...	Sanjali	43
4 8 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	2,377	7,458	3 4 5	O. 36 N. 3	279 16	7 13 0 5 5 4	1 0	3	3 0 0	2,317	7,766	3 5 7	...	Kharod	44
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	944	3,186	3 6 0	O. 19 N. 1	165 8	8 10 11 8 0 0	...	...	...	964	3,359	3 7 9	...	Bakrole	45
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	1,413	4,419	3 2 1	O. 27 N. 2	225 9	8 5 4 4 8 0	...	...	...	1,441	4,653	3 3 9	...	Bhadi	46
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	2,511	7,889	3 2 3	O. 44 N. 1	405 3	9 3 3 3 0 0	...	...	...	2,559	8,297	3 3 11	...	Kosamdi	47
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	1,185	3,702	3 2 0	O. 47 N. 1	278 5	5 14 8 5 0 0	...	...	...	1,233	3,935	3 3 9	...	Bhadkodra	48
4 8 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	2,016	5,742	3 13 7	O. 89 N. 3	659 16	7 6 3 6 0 0	9 0	87	9 10 8	2,117	6,505	3 1 2	...	Jitali	49
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	760	3,159	4 0 10	O. 12 N. 4	89 22	5 10 8 5 9 0	...	...	...	796	3,249	4 1 4	...	Sarangpure	50
4 8 0	...	...	287	870	3 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	287	870	3 0 6	...	Motali	51
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	743	2,592	3 14 3	O. 1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	744	2,603	3 14 3	+13'49	Alva	52
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	1,054	3,843	3 10 4	O. 4	36	9 0 0	...	...	...	1,053	3,879	3 10 8	+12'37	Sayan	53
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	674	2,565	3 12 11	O. 16	112	7 0 0	...	...	...	680	2,677	3 14 1	+11'31	Badodra	54
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	825	1,403	3 10 3	O. 3 N. 1	23 1	7 5 4 1 0 0	...	...	...	389	1,425	3 10 7	+13'29	Vansmoli	55
4 8 0	4 8 0	...	835	2,946	3 6 6	O. 1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	836	2,947	3 6 6	+12'49	Ambhota	56
...	...	...	29,383	96,956	3 6 8	O. 635 N. 37	4,608 233	6 11 8 6 0 5	10 0	90	9 0 0	29,114	1,01,877	3 8 0	+ 1'50	Total of Group III.	31
<i>Group IV.</i>																	
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	743	2,720	3 10 8	O. 1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	743	2,722	3 10 7	...	Kalam	57
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	3,580	8,302	3 13 5	O. 128 N. 1	769 2	6 0 1 2 0 0	...	...	...	3,618	8,973	3 15 7	...	Katpore	58
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	690	2,343	3 3 4	O. 13 N. 2	78 8	6 0 0 4 0 0	...	...	...	714	2,328	3 4 3	...	Vamleshwar	59
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	913	1,946	2 2 9	O. 50 N. 13	354 22	7 1 3 2 7 5	...	...	...	975	2,332	2 6 3	...	Kantiajal	60

BY FORMER SETTLEMENTS.																		
Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatha.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Bhatha.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>Group IV—continued.</i>																		
61	Samli	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	631	1,356	2 15 1	O. 36 N. 9	300 39	5 8 11 4 5 4	...	...	...	678	2,095	2 1 7	
62	Jatpore	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	533	1,623	3 0 8	O. 25	162	6 7 8	...	...	...	588	1,794	3 3 3	
63	Ankalva	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	958	2,844	2 15 7	O. 53 N. 1	348 1	6 8 5 1 0 0	...	...	...	1,010	3,191	3 2 2	
64	Dhāmrad	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	1,315	3,913	2 15 7	O. 0 N. 2	10	5 0 0	...	...	...	1,317	3,923	2 15 5	
65	Vaghwan	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	1,188	3,756	3 2 10	O. 13	93	7 2 6	...	...	...	1,195	3,849	3 2 9	
66	Dantrai	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	797	2,665	3 5 6	O. 33 N. 1	234 1	7 1 5 1 0 0	...	...	...	891	2,909	3 7 10	
67	Chhilodra	IV	4 0 0	...	...	703	2,216	3 2 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	708	2,216	3 2 5	
68	Bolav	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	778	2,740	3 8 6	O. 11	75	6 13 1	...	...	...	789	2,524	3 8 6	
69	Malanpore	IV	4 0 0	...	...	983	2,936	3 0 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	983	2,936	3 0 7	
70	Anladra	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	526	1,817	3 7 3	O. 8 N. 1	64 1	8 0 0 1 0 0	...	...	...	535	1,882	3 8 3	
71	Balota	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	1,781	4,884	2 11 9	O. 3 N. 26	9 44	4 8 0 1 11 1	...	...	...	1,800	4,917	2 11 4	
72	Ilav	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	2,335	7,131	3 1 6	O. 74	468	6 5 2	...	...	...	2,390	7,649	3 3 6	
73	Sahol	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	895	2,945	3 4 8	O. 3 N. 1	177 3	5 14 5 3 0 0	...	...	...	928	3,125	3 6 6	
74	Aerama	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	672	3,109	3 3 9	O. 13	63	6 6 2	...	...	...	665	3,192	3 3 11	
75	Obha	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	1,912	6,180	3 3 10	O. 13 N. 1	81 7	6 3 1 7 0 0	...	...	...	1,926	6,278	3 4 2	
76	Sanev Khurd	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	1,009	3,429	3 6 4	O. 32	188	5 14 0	...	...	...	1,041	3,617	3 7 7	
77	Raima	IV	4 0 0	...	...	532	1,630	3 14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	532	1,630	3 14 5	
78	Waner	IV	4 0 0	...	...	1,635	4,830	3 0 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,605	4,620	3 0 1	
79	Amritpura	IV	4 0 0	...	...	506	1,298	2 9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	506	1,298	2 9 1	
80	Uchhall	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	682	1,434	2 4 5	O. 5	35	7 0 0	...	...	...	657	1,519	2 5 0	
81	Katirvel	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	1,367	4,008	2 14 11	O. 3	14	4 10 8	...	...	...	1,370	4,022	2 15 0	
82	Avadar	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	835	1,556	2 5 6	O. 14 N. 3	97 11	6 14 10 3 10 8	27	177	6 8 11	979	2,241	2 8 10	
83	Piprod	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	479	1,293	2 11 2	O. 4 N. 1	27 9	6 12 0 9 0 0	22	196	8 14 7	606	1,524	2 0 3	
84	Pardi Mukha	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	394	956	2 7 10	O. 1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	385	967	2 7 9	
85	Shengpur	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	1,806	4,877	2 8 11	O. 103 N. 9	779 44	7 2 0 4 14 3	16	144	9 0 0	2,034	5,844	2 14 0	
29	Total of Group IV.	...	...	...	...	30,856	91,633	2 15 6	O. 665 N. 71	4,336 512	8 8 4 2 15 9	65	517	7 16 3	31,657	96,698	2 0 10	
<i>Group V.</i>																		
86	Sarthan	IV	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	1,143	4,156	3 10 3	O. 52 N. 8	373 40	7 2 9 5 0 0	...	...	...	1,2 2	4,529	3 9 10	
87	Hajat	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	663	2,027	3 0 11	O. 36	210	5 12 2	...	...	...	701	2,246	2 3 3	
88	Telwa	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	889	1,856	3 2 5	O. 9 N. 2	53 9	5 14 3 4 8 0	...	...	...	600	1,918	3 2 2	
89	Piludra	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	1,185	3,569	2 13 4	O. 10	65	5 8 0	...	...	...	1,185	3,414	2 13 4	
90	Adol	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	1,128	3,467	3 1 3	O. 31 N. 1	199 5	6 6 9 5 0 0	...	...	...	1,158	3,671	3 2 6	
91	Alqj	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	1,041	3,720	3 9 10	O. 24 N. 2	143 8	2 15 4 4 0 0	...	...	...	1,067	2,871	2 11 4	

Q-continued.

BY RAVINON SURVEILLANT.																	Percentage increase + or decrease—	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Bice.			Garden.			Total.							
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Bhotha.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Percentage increase + or decrease—	Name of Village.	Number.		
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.					
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	631	1,658	2 15 1	O. 36 N. 9	200 30	5 8 11 4 5 4	...	...	...	676	2,005	3 1 7	...	Samli	61		
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	538	1,622	3 0 8	O. 25	163	6 7 8	...	...	...	569	1,734	3 9 2	...	Jetpore	62		
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	956	2,944	3 15 7	O. 53 N. 1	346 1	6 8 5 1 0 0	...	...	...	1,010	3,191	3 2 7	...	Ankalva	63		
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	1,315	3,013	2 15 7	N. 2	10	5 0 0	...	...	...	1,317	3,923	2 15 8	...	Dhemrad	64		
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	1,131	3,756	3 3 10	O. 19	98	7 2 6	...	...	...	1,135	3,340	3 3 6	...	Vaghwan	65		
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	797	2,665	3 5 6	O. 33 N. 1	234 1	7 1 5 1 0 0	...	...	...	631	2,900	3 7 10	...	Dantnai	66		
4 0 0	...	...	703	2,216	3 2 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	703	2,216	3 2 5	...	Chhilodra	67		
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	778	2,740	3 5 8	O. 11	75	6 13 1	...	...	...	769	2,834	3 9 3	...	Bolav	68		
4 0 0	...	...	933	2,938	3 0 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	933	2,938	3 0 7	...	Malanpore	69		
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	526	1,617	3 7 3	O. 8 N. 1	64 1	3 0 0 1 0 0	...	...	...	535	1,832	3 6 3	...	Anladra	70		
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	1,781	4,864	2 11 8	O. 2 N. 26	9 44	4 8 0 1 11 1	...	...	...	1,809	4,917	2 12 6	...	Balota	71		
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	2,325	7,181	3 1 5	O. 74	468	6 5 2	...	...	...	2,309	7,640	3 2 0	...	Ilav	72		
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	835	2,945	3 4 8	O. 30 N. 1	177 3	5 14 5 3 0 0	...	...	...	926	3,125	3 6 0	...	Sahol	73		
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	972	3,109	3 3 9	O. 13	83	6 6 3	...	...	...	965	3,192	3 3 10	...	Asrama	74		
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	1,012	6,193	3 3 10	O. 18 N. 1	91 7	6 3 1 7 0 0	...	...	...	1,026	6,276	3 4 2	...	Obha	75		
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	1,000	3,429	3 6 4	O. 52	188	5 14 0	...	...	...	1,041	3,61	3 7 7	...	Sunev Khurd	76		
4 0 0	...	...	582	1,680	2 14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	582	1,680	2 14 5	...	Raima	77		
4 0 0	...	...	1,605	4,820	3 0 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,605	4,820	3 0 1	...	Waner	78		
4 0 0	...	...	500	1,298	2 9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	506	1,298	2 9 1	...	Amritpura	79		
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	652	1,431	2 4 5	O. 5	35	7 0 0	...	...	...	657	1,612	2 5 0	...	Uchhali	80		
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	7,367	4,008	2 14 11	O. 3	14	6 10 8	...	...	...	1,370	4,022	2 15 0	...	Kararvel	81		
4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	635	1,950	2 6 6	O. 14 N. 3	97 11	6 14 10 3 10 8	27	168	6 2 4	879	2,230	2 6 7	-0-40	Avadar	82		
4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	479	1,182	2 11 2	O. 4 N. 1	27 9	6 12 0 3 0 0	23	106	8 14 7	506	1,524	3 0 2	...	Piprod	83		
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	331	956	2 7 10	O. 1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	335	957	2 7 9	...	Pardi Mukha	84		
4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	1,908	4,877	2 9 11	O. 103 N. 9	779 44	7 9 0 4 14 3	16	144	9 0 0	2,034	5,841	2 14 0	...	Shengpur	85		
...	...	...	30,856	91,633	2 16 6	O. 665 N. 71	4,336 212	6 8 4 2 15 9	65	506	7 12 7	31,657	96,637	3 0 10	-0-01	Total of Group IV.	29		
3 0 0	3 0 0	...	1,122	3,117	2 11 8	O. 52 N. 8	280 30	5 6 2 3 12 0	...	...	...	1,202	3,427	2 13 7	-25-00	Sarhan	86		
3 1 0	3 1 0	...	603	1,773	2 10 9	O. 28	192	5 0 10	...	...	...	701	1,965	2 12 10	-12-51	Hajat	87		
3 1 0	3 1 0	...	589	1,624	2 12 1	O. 9 N. 2	48 8	5 1 9 4 0 0	...	...	...	600	1,676	2 12 9	-12-52	Telva	88		
3 1 0	3 1 0	...	1,185	2,939	2 7 8	O. 10	46	4 12 10	...	...	...	1,105	2,987	2 8 0	-12-51	Piludra	89		
3 1 0	3 1 0	...	1,126	3,034	2 11 1	O. 31 N. 1	174 4	3 9 10 4 0 0	...	...	...	1,158	3,212	2 12 5	-12-50	Adol	90		
3 1 0	3 1 0	...	1,041	2,383	2 4 7	O. 24 N. 2	125 7	5 3 4 3 8 0	...	...	...	1,067	2,612	2 5 8	-12-50	Aloj	91		

No.	Name of Village.	By FORMER SETTLEMENT.															
		Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatha.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Bhatha.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
	<i>Group V—concluded.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
92	Motwan ...	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	688	2,064	3 0 3	{ O 18 N 4	77 19	5 14 9 4 12 0	...	...	...	703	2,160	3 1 3
93	Bohid ...	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	942	2,645	3 0 4	{ O 8 N 1	89 5	4 14 0 5 0 0	...	...	...	951	2,689	3 0 7
94	Pardi Bdrus ...	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	924	2,435	2 11 0	{ O 19 N 1	107 1	5 10 1 1 0 0	...	...	...	944	2,693	2 11 11
95	Kathodra ...	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	807	2,122	2 10 1	{ O. 30 N. 1	209 7	6 15 6 7 0 0	...	...	...	838	2,338	2 12 8
96	Adadra ...	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	678	1,761	2 9 7	O. 6	38	6 5 4	...	...	...	684	1,799	2 10 1
97	Godadra ...	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	670	1,926	2 13 5	{ O. 21 N. 2	121 14	5 12 2 7 0 0	...	...	...	702	2,061	2 15 0
98	Pandwai ...	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	423	1,223	2 14 3	{ O. 2 N. 3	17 13	8 8 0 4 5 4	...	...	...	428	1,253	2 14 10
99	Amod ...	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	428	1,106	2 9 4	O. 13	79	6 1 3	...	...	...	441	1,185	2 11 0
100	Kharach ...	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	726	1,706	2 5 7	{ O. 39 N. 2	231 8	5 14 9 4 0 0	...	...	...	767	1,915	2 8 8
101	Panjroli ...	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	666	1,790	2 11 0	O. 2	10	5 0 0	...	...	...	668	1,600	2 11 1
102	Dungra ...	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	818	2,222	2 11 6	O. 11	76	6 14 7	...	...	...	829	2,298	2 12 4
103	Sisodra ...	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	2,396	7,031	2 14 11	O. 53	345	6 8 2	...	...	...	2,449	7,376	3 0 3
104	Kudadra ...	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	671	1,908	2 13 6	{ O. 13 N. 1	85 1	6 8 7 1 0 0	...	...	...	685	1,964	2 14 7
105	Parwat ...	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	654	2,398	2 8 3	O. 37	240	6 7 9	...	...	...	691	2,638	2 10 7
106	Sanev Kala ...	V	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	1,673	4,439	2 10 11	{ O. 42 N. 1	258 5	6 2 3 5 0 0	...	...	...	1,715	4,752	2 12 4
21	Total of Group V.	...	...	...	...	19,216	54,661	2 13 8	{ O 473 N 29	2,974 135	6 4 7 4 10 5	...	...	...	19,718	57,770	2 14 11
106	Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	93,508	3,31,423	3 5 9	{ O. 2,094 N 235	14,435 1,213	6 14 4 5 6 3	4,733	37,989	3 0 4	105,563	38,50,600	3 10 4

concluded.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT.																Increase or decrease.	Name of Village.	No.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Bhatia.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Bhatia.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Percentage decrease.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. ]	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group V—concluded.		
3 1 0	3 1 0	...	686	1,806	2 10 1	{ O. 13 N. 4	67 17	5 2 6 4 4 0	...	...	...	703	1,890	2 11 0	-12.50	Motwap	92	
3 1 0	3 1 0	...	942	2,480	2 10 4	{ O. 8 N. 1	31 4	4 4 0 4 0 0	...	...	...	961	2,528	2 10 6	-12.50	Rohid	93	
3 1 0	3 1 0	...	924	2,174	2 5 8	{ O. 10 N. 1	94 1	4 15 3 1 0 0	...	...	...	944	2,209	2 6 5	-12.50	Pardi Edrus	94	
3 1 0	3 1 0	...	807	1,857	2 4 10	{ O. 30 N. 1	183 6	6 1 7 6 0 0	...	...	...	838	2,046	2 7 1	-12.49	Kathodra	95	
3 1 0	3 1 0	...	678	1,541	2 4 4	O. 6	33	5 8 0	...	...	...	684	1,574	2 4 10	-12.51	Adadra	96	
3 1 0	3 1 0	...	670	1,635	2 7 8	{ O. 21 N. 2	106 12	5 0 9 6 0 0	...	...	...	702	1,803	2 9 1	-12.52	Godadra	97	
3 1 0	3 1 0	...	423	1,070	2 8 6	{ O. 2 N. 2	15 11	7 8 0 3 10 8	...	...	...	428	1,096	2 9 0	-12.53	Pandwai	98	
3 1 0	3 1 0	...	428	968	2 4 2	O. 13	69	5 4 11	...	...	...	441	1,037	2 5 7	-12.50	Amud	99	
3 1 0	3 1 0	...	726	1,493	2 0 11	{ O. 39 N. 2	203 7	5 2 10 3 8 0	...	...	...	797	1,702	2 3 6	-12.50	Kharach	100	
3 1 0	3 1 0	...	686	1,666	2 5 7	O. 2	9	4 8 0	...	...	...	688	1,575	2 5 9	-12.50	Panjroli	101	
3 1 0	3 1 0	...	818	1,944	2 6 0	O. 11	67	6 1 6	...	...	...	829	2,011	2 6 10	-12.50	Duogra	102	
3 1 0	3 1 0	...	2,396	6,153	2 9 1	O. 53	302	6 11 2	...	...	...	2,449	6,454	2 10 2	-12.50	Sisodra	103	
3 1 0	3 1 0	...	671	1,670	2 7 10	{ O. 13 N. 1	74 1	6 11 1 1 0 0	...	...	...	683	1,745	2 8 8	-12.50	Kudadra	104	
3 1 0	3 1 0	...	954	2,068	2 3 2	O. 37	210	5 10 10	...	...	...	991	2,308	2 5 3	-12.51	Parwat	105	
3 1 0	3 1 0	...	1,672	3,928	2 5 7	{ O. 42 N. 1	226 4	5 6 1 4 0 0	...	...	...	1,715	4,158	2 6 10	-12.51	Sunev Kala	106	
...	...	...	19,216	47,309	2 7 5	{ O. 473 N. 29	2,556 112	5 6 8 3 13 10	...	...	...	19,718	49,977	2 8 7	-12.50	Total of Group V.	21	
...	...	...	83,751	3,27,176	3 0 5	{ O. 2,024 N. 225	14,017 1,180	6 11 1 5 4 7	4,493	30,686	6 14 0	1,05,568	3,52,249	3 9 11	-0.73	Grand Total	106	

O=Old Rice.

N=New Rice.

P. R. MEHTA,  
Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, N. D.

CHECKED  
2003 04



Section 231

Minutes 289