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Revision Survey
Settlement.
Mehamadabad

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PAPERS

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RELATING TO THE

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REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT

OF THE

MEHMADABAD TALŪKA

OF THE

KAIRA COLLECTORATE.



Bombay:

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1894.

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日本の先端技術力	森谷正規	現代史出版会	1982	502.1
<u>THEATRE</u>				
上方落語 かたい水事典	相羽秋夫	弘文出版	1982	779.13
唐組 状況劇場全記録 写真集	劇団状況劇場編	パルコ出版	1982	775.5
君は海を見たか Scénario・1982	倉本聡	理論社	1982	912.7
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<u>FICTION</u>				
文明開化と女性 日本女性の歴史		暁教育図書	1982	367.21
近代史の おんな	村上信彦	大和書房	1980	281.04
<u>WORLD WAR, 1939-1945</u>				
あの人は帰ってこなかった	茅池敬一、大年羅良編	岩波書店	1973	13045
慰安婦 秀雲	江先光	叢文社	1982	913.6
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太平洋戦争と沖縄戦	平和教育教材パネル			
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FROM

T. R. FERNANDEZ, ESQUIRE,

Deputy Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey;

TO

THE COLLECTOR OF KAIRA.

Surat, 5th July 1893.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit for the approval of Government proposals for the revision settlement of the táluka of Mehmabad of your Collectorate.

2. This táluka did not exist at the original settlement of the Collectorate, for it was created in the year 1867, when a general re-distribution of the villages took place. It is composed of contributions from three old tálukas, as follows :—

7 villages from the late Jetalpur Táluka of Ahmedabad, which was survey settled in 1858-59.

33 villages from the Mátar Táluka settled in 1862-63, and

17 villages from the late Mahudha Táluka of Kaira, also settled in 1862-63.

57

The total of 57 represents the number of the Government villages now to be revised. There are also three Inámi villages, number of villages of the táluka up to 60.

3. The late Jetalpur Táluka was settled in the device of double rates for each group has hitherto sufficed; but, in the present case, it has been found compulsory to go even beyond this and have special low rates for some of the villages in all but the second group, the reasons being (1) because some of the old rates are special ones in consideration of the being of the inferior caste, and (2) because of the necessity to keep the rates fixed by the Land Revenue Code. The villages which I have in the above special manner are as follows :—

		Proposed rate,			Present rate.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1st Group ...	{ Gádva ...	4	8	0	3	12	0
	{ Khumarvád ...						
3rd Group ...	{ Bidaj ...	3	8	0	2	8	0
	{ Kaniij ...						
	{ Ráska ...						
4th Group ...	{ Rohisa ...	3	0	0	2	8	0
	{ Jhinjhar ...	2	8	0	2	4	0
	{ Háthnoli ...						

The rice water maximum rates are also very irregular, but, except in the case, I fear they must be accepted as they are, for the limitation rules of the way. The exception mentioned is that of Jhinjhar, the rate of which has been reduced from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 2-8, as it seemed to me somewhat

The area classed as dhakudiát is 613 acres. I have adopted the present rates for it, viz., Re. 1 for lands under the Khári, and Rs. 2 for lands under the rivers in the táluka.

I cannot ascertain if any land was assessed as bhátha at the original settlement, as there is no allusion to such a class of garden cultivation in the settlement. The bhátha area for settlement is 269 acres, and it is distributed all the rivers of the táluka. I propose the following rates for it :—

In the original survey the sub-holdings in survey numbers were measured by untrained men, according to the native principle of surveying, hence the large differences observable.

6. The following statement furnishes a comparison of areas of the old and new surveys :—

		Total.	Unarable Waste.	Remaining Arable.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
By Original Survey	...	105,734	13,900	91,834
By Revision Survey	...	105,685	13,261	92,424
Increase	...	.....	.....	590
Decrease	...	49	639	.....

7. The same data are exhibited below in a different form :—

	By former Survey.	By Revision Survey.
Both the market towns ...	66,470.1	73,470.34
is also a railway station. ...	16,717.6	16,399.11
		1,110.20

It will be seen that there were two abnormal years, the other of excess. The distress caused in the former year upon the revision survey of the taluka for a season. It was the Koli population. The remaining nine years were good years were, however, good, and they must have greatly helped such as *tur*, *mug*, *math*, &c., which are gathered from December

13. More rice is grown on the western side of the rail than on the eastern side. This is due to the principles of irrigation obtainable from the Khari. There are no channels to use pipes, which are fixed in the bank at the right level. The crops used for irrigation. In the higher lands, *bajri* and *kodra* form the principal crops; and with them are sown, respectively, *mug*, *math*, *chola*, red, and *gavdar*, and *til*, *tur* and hemp. Generally speaking the rotation is confined to *bajri* and *kodra* alternately. Cotton, both of the annual and perennial kind, is raised, though on a small scale.

14. The extent to which the various kinds of crops are grown is shown in Appendix B. In the subjoined statement I give, in a summary form, the proportion the area covered by each crop bears to the entire occupied lands of the taluka :—

Cereals.		Percentage of area under each crop.	Pulses.		Percentage of area under each crop.
Javár	...	12.01	Tur	...	2.62
Bajri	...	30.32	Gram	...	0.48
Rice	...	19.18	Mug and Arad	...	0.57
Wheat	...	2.13	Math and Kalthi	...	2.88
Other grains	...	17.90	Others	...	2.23
	...	3.93			
Total	...	85.47	Total	...	8.78

782年版 日本情報		Total	...	1-26
		Grass or fallow	...	6-29
0.25		Total	..	105-77
		Deduct—		
		Area twice cropped	...	5-77
0-06		Total	..	100 00

Products of the taluka are, as will have been seen, bajri and pulses, such as Kodra, Bavto and Banti combined, bear a large whole of the cropped area. The Javar grown is almost entirely of one variety, which is chiefly raised for fodder, and, as such, it is so that it is quite as paying as a grain crop. Wheat is mainly grown in rice lands. Green fodder means the sundhia javar grown in winter months by means of irrigation, chiefly from wells. Cotton and sugarcane occupy but an insignificant position among the crops of the taluka, and there is no reason why the latter should not, when there is an increased demand for it, become far more extensively cultivated than it is.

16. Before the year 1862-63, the year of the introduction of the survey, there were no made roads in the tract now known as the Mehmadabad taluka. In fact, until the railway was opened in 1863, there were scarcely any made roads in the Kaira District; and Mehmadabad was not on the main traffic-line, for both the land route and the sea route *via* Cambay, from Surat to Ahmedabad and north, converged at, and passed through, Kaira. This was no doubt to avoid crossing the three difficult rivers that intervene between Nadiad and the northern boundary of Mehmadabad. Even at this day there are but two made roads in the taluka; one connecting Kaira and Mehmadabad, the other crossing through Lali and Mahij and joining Barejdi Station. The Nadiad-Mahudha first class road decidedly helps the traffic of the south-eastern villages. The rest of the taluka, which is not served, is a physically difficult country for road making; and the traffic of the northern villages is so well established with Ahmedabad, that a road through them to Mehmadabad would be of doubtful utility, especially as the traders of the latter town do business on a small scale.

17. The market towns in the taluka are Kaira and Mehmadabad; while outside the border are Ahmedabad, Mahudha and Nadiad. Rice is sold at door, the same as in Matar. The cotton produced in the northern half is taken to Ahmedabad, and that in the southern half to Nadiad. The quantity of goods traffic passing through Mehmadabad station for the last three years has been as follows:—1890, 1,421 tons; 1891, 1,830 tons, and 1892, 2,636 tons. The quantity for Barejdi for the same three years is, 878, 1,116 and 1,833 tons. This shows a steady development of the rail-borne trade of the taluka.

18. There are no fairs held in the taluka.

The reason of the large reduction in the garden area is the abandonment of the well system of taxation, the land now subject to it being transferred to the heading of dry crop. The area of *jirāyet* land converted into rice during the lease is 5,260 acres 26 gunthás.

8. The *táluka* of Mehmabad lies between 72°38' and 72°59' east longitude, and 22°44' and 22°57' north latitude. It is bounded on the north by the *táluka* Daskroi of Ahmedabad, the Gáikwár's territory and the Mahi Kánt Political Agency; on the south by *tálukas* Nadiád and Mátar of Kaira; on the east by *tálukas* Nadiád and Kapadvanj; and on the west by *tálukas* Daskroi and Mátar. Its total extent, including the area of alienation, is 109,234 acres or 170·7 square miles. The population by the Census of 1891 being 93,600 persons (including the inhabitants of Inám villages), the density per square mile is 548·8, which compares well with the same datum of Mátar and Daskroi, which is 369 of the former and 421·3 of the latter.

9. From a glance at the map, it will be seen that the *táluka* is well watered. The Mesvo and the Vátrak run through it, and unite four miles north of the town of Kaira, the continuation bearing the name of the larger of the two, the Vátrak. This river is at times subject to violent floods. In 1875, the bridge across it was carried away, and last year it invaded the town and suburbs of Kaira, converting the latter into a series of islets, so that locomotion was possible by boats only. The Shedhi, which skirts the *táluka* on the south, flows into the Vátrak just below the town of Kaira. The Vátrak and the Shedhi are used for irrigation, but the banks of the Mesvo are too steep and rugged to be useful in the same way. The Khári passes through the *táluka* at Láli and Bidaj on the north-west corner; and, though the smallest of the rivers in the *táluka*, its utility surpasses that of all the others combined.

10. The *táluka* is a fairly level tract of country throughout its extent, the most fertile part being on the west of the railway. It is generally extremely well wooded, the principal trees being mango, mahuda, ráo,

19. In the subjoined table I give statistics of population, cattle, &c., for the years 1872 and 1892. The details for the survey settlement year are, I am sorry, not available :—

	1872.	1892.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.
Population	85,754	93,674	7,920	...	+9½
Wells	1,445	1,930	485	...	+33½
Agricultural cattle	14972	14,898	...	74	—½
Cows, buffaloes and their young .	26,507	33,721	7,214	...	+27
Horses and Ponies	315	290	...	25	—8
Sheep and Goats	7,976	6,119	...	1,857	—23½
Ploughs... ..	6,460	7,514	1,054	...	+16½
Carts	2,839	3,202	363	...	+12¾

20. The population has increased to the extent of 9½ per cent. in twenty years. If the health statistics to be given later are trustworthy, and I do not think that they can be far wrong, then this increase is solely attributable to immigration. The increase, however, to whatever cause due, is satisfactory.

21. The increase in the number of wells is 33½ per cent. This may be looked upon as very satisfactory, as being indicative of prosperity.

22. The number of agricultural cattle may be said to have remained stationary. This seems strange considering that ploughs have increased by 1,054 or 16½ per cent. It will be perceived from Appendix Statement F that the number of the plough animals has been almost steadily decreasing since 1887-88, though even now it is all but double the number of the ploughs.

23. Carts have increased by 363 or 12¾ per cent.

24. Horses and ponies have decreased to the extent of 8 per cent.

25. Cows and buffaloes have increased by 7,214, or 27 per cent.

26. Sheep and goats have decreased by 1,857 or 23½ per cent. This is a satisfactory feature, for it means the increase of cultivation and a corresponding diminution in the area of pasturage.

27. Owing to the small outturn of cotton, steam-gins are conspicuous by their absence. The number of hand-gins is 211. In the weaving of cloth 292 looms are employed. Only "*bhadi*" is manufactured, and the value of the outturn for the year is put down at Rs. 850.

28. A reference to Appendix G will show that during five years from 1887- to 1891-92, while the number of births was 16,372, the number of deaths was 282; that is, from natural causes, the population during those years increased the annual rate of only 18! Judging from the appearance of the country, the fact that much the larger area consists of dry porous soil, this result, I think, conclusively points to the existence of some removable insanitary cause, which should be investigated and gradually got rid of.

29. Appendix H shows the condition of education in the taluka. 28 out of 60 villages have schools. There are 24 Local Board, 5 Municipal, and 5 Government schools for boys, attended by 1,710 boys; and 1 Local Board and 2 Government schools for girls, attended by 101 girls.

From Appendix I it will be seen that out of a total of 36,554 numbers in the taluka, 23,203 numbers or 63 per cent. are Government, the rest being 13,351 numbers or 37 per cent. of the whole taluka is cultivated by Government occupants; 7 per cent. is waste and the remainder, 4 per cent., by Government in partnership with others, or by sub-tenants, for either money or

Next come five Appendices furnished by the Registration Department, showing the saleable, mortgage and sub-letting values of the lands of the taluka.

In Appendix K a summary of 99 cases of ordinary sales is given. It shows that 199 acres were sold, producing Rs. 17,953. This gives a sale price of Rs. 90-3-5, and as the average rate of assessment is Rs. 3-3-10, the lands are sold 27-63 times their rental.

Civil

33. Appendix K (1) gives information regarding six sales by order of Civil Courts. The sale money was 5.78 times the Government rental. The results produced by the two methods of sale cannot be compared in the absence of such essential details as the names of the villages and the soil values of the lands sold. But this much may be confidently affirmed, that private sales may be almost invariably expected to produce larger results, because they are more or less in the nature of private agreements between debtors and creditors commonly made in favour of the former.

34. Appendix L shows the result of 62 cases of simple mortgage. The amount of the mortgage money was 21.26 times the Government rental of the lands affected.

35. In Appendix L (1) mortgage with possession is shown collectively of 100 cases. The mortgage money was 27.55 times the Government rental of the lands mortgaged.

36. Appendix M furnishes information regarding the subletting value in 100 cases. The average shows the subletting value was 2.83 times the Government rental of the lands leased.

37. In Appendix N the prices of the staple articles are given, first for five years, of the ante-survey settlement period, and next for the 30 years of the lease. The latter period, for a more correct appreciation of facts, is divided into three decades. The first decade was remarkable for its very high prices caused by the American war. In the second, prices would have settled down to normal, but for the exceedingly short rains of 1877 (about 16 inches). The last decade is also not wanting in its disturbing cause, which was the scanty rainfall of 1888. Altogether the average of the prices of the last decade seems to me might be accepted as the normal level below which they are not likely to fall. Comparing this set of averages with that for the five years preceding the introduction of the settlement, the rise in the prices of the staple products is as follows:—

In Bājri there is a rise of 35.2 per cent.
„ Kodra „ 36.5 „
„ Jawār „ 37.7 „
„ Paddy „ 47.2 „

38. From information received from the Mámlatdár, no improvement seems to have taken place in the wages of agricultural labourers. At the introduction of the current settlement, an adult male was paid 2 annas in money in addition to one meal, or in its place $1\frac{1}{2}$ sers of grain, and an adult woman $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas beside the allowance of one meal, or grain instead. One of the main reasons of this stagnation seems to be the almost total supersession of hand-ginning of cotton in the district by steam-gins. In the statement of Prices and Wages received from the Agricultural Department the wages of field labourers are however, shown to have risen from 3 annas per diem in 1888-89 to 3 annas, it varied from 3 annas 4 pies to 4 annas.

39. In Appendix O the revenue history of the 50 late Mátar and Múdba Government villages, which have been incorporated in the táluka, is It is divided into two periods; the first containing the five years that diately preceded the introduction of the survey rates, and the second years of the lease, which expired last year. The following extract from Appendix will show the progress that has been made:—

Period.	Occupied Areas.	Full Assessment.	Permanent remissions.	Casual remissions.	Total remissions.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1857-58 to 1861-62 ...	31,801	1,13,040	16	283	29
1862-63 to 1871-72 ...	43,652	1,51,125	88	...	...
1872-73 to 1881-82 ...	42,035	1,46,231	...	...	...
1882-83 to 1891-92 ...	43,372	1,50,231	...	27	...

40. It will be seen that in the first decade the progress was nearly 12,000 acres in area and Rs. 38,000 in revenue. This was no doubt owing to the impetus given by the fabulous prices that were due to the American war. In the next decade there is a fall of 1,617 acres in area and Rs. 4,894 in revenue; the very likely attributable to a contraction of the holdings attendant on a fall in prices. In the last decade, however, the condition of the taluka all but recovered the level of what might be called the golden decade. In 1891-92, the total area of Government unoccupied assessed land was 2,299 acres carrying an assessment of Rs. 5,984. Much of it is auctioned for grass, and the average revenue from this source for the year 1891-92 was Rs. 1,066, so that out of a total survey assessment of Rs. 1,56,300, only Rs. 4,918 remained unrealizable.

41. In Statement O^o, the revenue history of the late Jetalpur villages is given. The survey settlement having been introduced into that taluka in 1858-59, the lease has run thirty-four years. The following abstract will show clearly how the present rates have answered:—

Period.	Occupied Area.	Full Assessment.	REMISSIONS.			Balance for collection.
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.	
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1853-54 to 1857-58 ...	5,692	26,815	...	...	...	26,815
1858-59 to 1861-62 ...	7,453	24,703	282	...	282	24,421
1862-63 to 1871-72 ...	9,083	30,805	127	...	127	30,678
1872-73 to 1881-82 ...	8,025	27,089	25	...	25	27,064
1882-83 to 1891-92 ...	9,213	30,124	22	...	22	30,102

42. The main features presented by the above array of figures are identically the same as those which distinguish the history of the Matar and Mahudha villages, explained in paragraph 39 above. In 1891-92, the unoccupied area was 1,703 acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 4,705. But as the same area brought Rs. 889 from the sale of its grass, the amount that was left unrealized was Rs. 3,816.

43. The table given below shows the extent of the difficulty that was met in the collection of the revenue during the last four years:—

Year.	Number of villages.	Number of notices.	Number of distraint cases.
1889-90 ...	52	3,057	43
1890-91 ...	52	2,944	15
1891-92 ...	51	1,970	20
1892-93 ...	49	1,254	.....

The first year for which data are shown is the one immediately following which was a year in which only about half the average rain fell. Each year then shows improvement. But still the number of notices issued is far too large, and is an indication of the unthrifty character of the Mahomedan cultivators.

It is to be regretted that information as to the number of cultivators, their caste, is not available, but I have good reason for stating that even the number of the inferior classes of cultivators to the Kunbis is larger in this taluka than it is either in Matar or Nadiad. But, notwithstanding this fact, the account of the taluka for the last 30 years here given shows a general state of prosperity; the principal among them being the satisfactory increase in the number of oxen, sheep, and dairy animals. The price of rice, the most valuable of our crops, has risen 47 per cent, and this rise, as I have shown, may be looked upon as a proof of the general prosperity of the district.

To show that rice cultivation is profitable, I will state that,

during the lease, 5,260 acres of dry crop land have been converted. The demand for rice is bound to go on increasing owing to the rapid out of Káthiáwár by railways, because many parts of that Province, to my ledge, grow little or nothing of it. Further, it will have been seen that Civil average subletting value of land as furnished by the Registration Department is nearly 300 per cent. of the Government assessment. Lastly, as the revision of your tálukas is to follow upon one another as fast as the collection of the statistics will permit, it is advisable that the rates of the district should show a consistency, which was rather difficult of attainment 30 years ago when settlements were of a more tentative character than they now are. Mehmabad, as will be seen by a reference to the map, is adjoining Nadiád, the top rate of which is Rs. 6-4-0, whereas its own top rate is Rs. 4-12-0. From all this I cannot but conclude that the present maximum rates are capable of being enhanced by 33 per cent., the highest limit of increase permitted by the Land Revenue Code.

45. I will now proceed to group the villages for the purpose of rating. I need not add that these villages are now, for the first time, being treated as a whole; for up to 1867 they had belonged to different tálukas, and had been classified from different stand-points of view.

46. The climate being the same over the small extent of the táluka, the proximity to the railway and the nearness and accessibility to the markets will form the main conditions which will guide me in the formation of the groups. The following villages I place in the first group:—

1. Kairá.	9. Samastpur.
2. Mehmadábad.	10. Gádvá.
3. Dedardá.	11. Gotháj.
4. Parsátáj.	12. Bávrá.
5. Khátraj.	13. Katakpur.
6. Areri.	14. Cháprá.
7. Vansol Devki.	15. Jáva.
8. Káchái.	16. Khumarvád.
	17. Viral.

Both the market towns of Kaira and Mehmabad are in the group. The latter is also a railway station.

47. The villages of my second group are as under:—

1. Vánthvali.	7. Sunj.
2. Mokvá.	8. Kesrá.
3. Richol.	9. Vansol Sundhá.
4. Akláchá.	10. Vamáli.
5. Vansoli.	11. Sundhá.
6. Rasulpur.	12. Varsolá.

These villages adjoin the first group and are almost included in the triangle formed by the three market towns of Mehmabad, Mahudha and Nadiád. The sides of the triangle are formed by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and the class road from Nadiád to Kapadvanj.

48. The below mentioned villages belong to the third group:—

1. Rudan.	13. Mahij.
2. Karoli.	14. Sansoli.
3. Setrundá.	15. Kanij.
4. Ghodáli.	16. Ráská.
5. Sojáli.	17. Rohisá.
6. Sarsavni.	18. Modaj.
7. Vásná Khurad.	19. Ámsarván.
8. Samádrá.	20. Nenpur.
9. Sánkhej.	21. Pábád.
10. Vásná Márajiá.	22. Vadadlá.
11. Bidaj.	23. Malátaj.
12. Láli.	24. Sádrá.

The above villages are in two clusters; one adjoining Kapadvanj the other Daskroi. The position assigned to the former requires explanation. The reason why the former is placed in the same class is that it has the drawback of being separated from Kaira and Mehmabad by two rivers, both of which have high precipitous banks, which must be worked by bullock-power for the haulage of carts.

40. The fourth and last group consists of:—

acres in	1. Dájipurá.	}	3. Kuná.
impuls	2. Jhinjhár.		4. Háthnoli.

the r
ver
It calls for no explanation.

50. The present maximum rates range as follows:—

			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Mátar villages from	...	...	4 12 0	to 3 8 0
Mahudha do.	...	...	4 4 0	„ 2 4 0
Jetalpur villages have one uniform rate of	...	...	2 8 0	

The above rating is most irregular, for the Jetalpur villages are among the finest in the táluka, and in respect of rice cultivation some of them are the very best.

51. This great irregularity makes the fixing of new rates for the villages, which have been grouped together for the first time, a difficult matter, especially when the limitation rules come in to hamper the Settlement officer. The goal of evenness of rates that cannot now be reached must be left for the next generation of officials to attain; our part being to help them to do this by arranging things towards that object. The new maximum rates I beg to propose are as given below:—

				Rs. a. p.
1st Group	...	...	...	{ 5 8 0 5 0 0
2nd Group	...	...	...	{ 5 0 0 4 8 0
3rd Group	...	...	...	{ 4 8 0 4 0 0
4th Group	...	...	...	{ 4 0 0 3 0 0

The device of double rates for each group has hitherto sufficed; but, in the present case, it has been found compulsory to go even beyond this and have special low rates for some of the villages in all but the second group, the reasons being (1) because some of the old rates are special ones in consideration of the being of the inferior caste, and (2) because of the necessity to keep the limits fixed by the Land Revenue Code. The villages which I have in the above special manner are as follows:—

			Proposed rate.	Present rate.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1st Group	{ Gádva	...	4 8 0	3 12 0
	{ Khumarvád	...		
3rd Group	{ Bidaj	...	3 8 0	2 8 0
	{ Kanij	...		
	{ Ráska	...		
	{ Rohisa	...		
4th Group	{ Jhinjhár	...	3 0 0	2 8 0
	{ Háthnoli	...	2 8 0	2 4 0

The rice water maximum rates are also very irregular, but, except in this case, I fear they must be accepted as they are, for the limitation rules the way. The exception mentioned is that of Jhinjhár, the rate of which has been reduced from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 2-8, as it seemed to me somewhat fair.

Coarsimts
Others

The area classed as dhakudiát is 613 acres. I have adopted the present rate, viz., Re. 1 for lands under the Khári, and Rs. 2 for lands under the rivers in the táluka.

I cannot ascertain if any land was assessed as bhátha at the original time, as there is no allusion to such a class of garden cultivation in the Land Revenue Code. The bhátha area for settlement is 269 acres, and it is distributed all the rivers of the táluka. I propose the following rates for it:—

For bhátha land on the Vátrak below the junction and the Shedhi	Rs.
For bhátha land on the Vátrak and the Mesvo above the junction	7
For bhátha land on the Khári	6
	5

55. The subjoined statement shows the extent of land of different descriptions that has been adjudged to have subsoil water advantages:—

Group.	Number of Villages.	TOTAL AREA.			AREA ASSESSED FOR SUBSOIL WATER.		
		Dry-crop.	New Rice.	Old Rice.	Dry-crop.	New Rice.	Old Rice.
		A. g.	A. G.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.
I	17	9,723 10	1,036 5	2,741 28	9,183 9	1,007 13	2,681 18
II	12	9,421 35	965 9	3,141 8	7,900 9	892 29	2,914 38
III	24	15,438 23	1,677 35	4,286 4	14,836 32	1,675 13	4,285 2
IV	4	2,418 33	280 25	568 26	2,268 4	271 39	558 38
Total	...	37,002 21	3,959 34	10,737 26	34,188 14	3,847 19	10,440 16

56. The following abstract of Appendix Q will show at a glance the estimated result by the group of the application of the above proposed rates to all the occupied and unoccupied Government lands of the táluka:—

Group.	Number of Villages	Maximum dry-crop rate	LATE SYSTEM.		SURVEY SYSTEM.				Percentage increase		
			Government occupied Land.		Government occupied Land.		Government unoccupied Land.			Total.	
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.		Area.	Assessment.
I	17	5'8 5 0 4'8	13,691 4	52,296 3	13,689 20	71,325 4	458 35 113 16	1,833 8	14,148 15 113 15	73,158 12	36
II	12	5 0 4 8	13,525 1	49,080 7	13,544 26	64,874 0	132 10 3 22	458 0	13,676 36 3 22	65,332 0	32
III	24	4'8 4 0 3 8	22,019 2	71,458 2	22,064 1	94,726 0	2,990 2 591 3	10,744 8	25,054 3 5'1 3	1,05,470 8	32
IV	4	4 0 3 0 2'8	3,283 19	7,349 15	3,283 36	9,626 12	231 19 5 32	628 0	3,515 14 5 32	10,254 12	31
			52,518 26	1,80,184 11	52,582 3	2,40,552 0	3,812 25 713 35	13,664 0	56,394 28 713 31	2,54,216 0	33

The black figures represent unassessed bhátha land.

The increase on the whole is 33 per cent. The increase on group first exceeds the legal limit, but it will be reduced by 4 or 5 points in the detailed calculation.

57. In 43 villages of the táluka there are a few fruit trees which belong to Government, and from which Government got an average revenue for the last five years of Rs. 903-0-8. In their respect I recommend the same policy as has been pursued in Gujarát revision settlements, *i. e.*, that the right of property in them be handed over to the Khátedárs in whose lands they stand.

58. As usual, teak, blackwood and sandalwood trees will be reserved to Government at the announcement of the revised rates.

59. In conclusion, if the proposed rates are approved by Government I recommend that they be guaranteed for the usual term of 30 years beginning from the year in which they are first levied.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. R. FERNANDEZ,

Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Gujarát.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing monthly Rain-fall recorded at Mehmadaad Station, Kaira District, during the years 1882 to 1892.

Year.	From January to April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
	In. ct.	In. ct.	In. ct.	In. ct.	In. ct.	In. ct.	In. ct.	In. ct.	In. ct.	In. ct.
1882 ... ..	.....	.....	7 85	17 99	4 22	4 21	.....	.....	.....	34 27
1883	0 54	0 81	4 51	12 70	0 86	9 20	0 10	.....	.....	28 72
1884 ... ..	.....	.....	3 44	24 77	6 95	12 77	.....	.....	.....	47 93
1885	0 9	0 16	3 21	9 26	14 30	0 35	1 8	.....	.....	28 45
1886 ... ..	.....	0 8	6 24	21 60	6 72	3 2	0 32	.....	.....	37 98
1887	0 8	.....	9 32	18 27	8 64	1 20	.....	1 62	0 32	39 45
1888	0 71	.....	2 55	4 79	7 96	.....	.....	2 55	.....	18 56
1889 ... ..	.....	2 98	4 42	12 15	11 76	0 76	1 61	.....	.....	33 68
1890 ... ..	.....	.....	4 42	9 40	10 38	4 40	.....	.....	.....	28 60
1891	0 10	.....	.....	18 16	2 57	3 26	.....	.....	.....	24 9
1892 ... ..	.....	.....	1 36	15 53	15 40	21 87	1 25	.....	.....	55 41
Average ...	0 14	0 37	4 30	14 96	8 16	5 55	0 40	0 38	0 3	34 29

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the average of Cultivated and Uncultivated Area, as also the details of Crops for five years from A.D. 1887-88 to 1891-92.

Taluk.	CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED AREA.														CROPS.																																		
	Number and Area of Villages.			Area for which Agricultural Statistics are available.											Cereals.							Pulses.					Orchard and Garden Produce.				Oil-seeds.				Fibres.			Miscellaneous.	Gross Area cropped.	Deduct Area twice cropped.	Remainder net Area cropped.								
	Government.	Alienated	Total.	Villages.	Area in acres.	Percentage of Column 9 on the gross area.	Area cultivated.				Area uncultivated.			Jowari.	Bajri.	Faddy.	Wheat.	Coarse grain.	Others.	Total.	Tur.	Gram.	Mug and Udid.	Mash and Kuth.	Others.	Total.	Vegetable.	Green Fodder.	Fruit trees.	Total.	Tobacco.	Condiments and Spices.	Sugarcane.	Sesame.	Others.	Total.	Dyes.					Cotton.	Others.	Total.					
							Irrigated.	Not irrigated.	Fallows.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	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	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38					39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	No.	Area in acres.	Percentage of Column 9 on the gross area.	Irrigated.	Not irrigated.	Fallows.	Total.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	57	1,05,733	3	8,549	60	1,09,282	57	1,05,733	97	6,237	76,583	5,558	88,378	4,160	...	13,195	17,355	10,616	26,795	16,950	1,878	15,820	3,476	75,535	2,319	425	500	2,544	1,965	7,753	196	1,410	59	1,665	253	224	52	628	649	1,277	44	975	139	1,114	4	87,921	5,101	82,820	
Percentage on cultivated area.									7.06	86.65	6.29	100.00	12.01	30.32	18.18	2.13	17.80	3.93	85.47	2.61	0.46	0.57	2.88	2.23	8.78	0.23	1.60	0.06	1.88	0.29	0.25	0.06	0.71	0.73	1.44	0.05	1.10	0.16	1.26	...	99.46	5.77	93.71		

APPENDIX D.

Detail of Population according to Occupation by percentages for the Mehmada bad Táluka.

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
2.71	35.39	20.42	0.01	58.53	1.12	7.76	8.88	67.41	15.32	2.05	15.22	32.59

APPENDIX E.

Detail of Population according to religion and education for the year 1891-92.

Táluka.	Caste.	MALES.			Total Males.	FEMALES.			Total of Columns 5 and 8.	CAN READ.			
		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.	Total.		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.	Total.		Males.		Females.	
										Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Mehmada bad.	Hindus...	15,580	27,396	42,976	12,685	27,010	39,695	82,671	5,726	13.34	115	0.29	
	Musalma ns ...	1,732	2,969	4,701	1,504	2,767	4,271	8,972	359	7.62	...	...
	Pársis ...	2	11	13	1	1	2	15	11	84.61	1	50.00	
	Christians ...	...	8	8	...	1	1	9	8	100.00	1	100.00
	Total ...	17,314	30,384	47,698	14,190	29,779	43,969	91,667	6,104	12.80	117	0.27	

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural Stock of the 57 Government villages in the Mehmada bad Táluka of the Kaira Collectorate, 1887-88 to 1891-92.

Yr.	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, that is of over 2 cattle.	For passenger.	For produce and goods.	
	Oxen.	He buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull buffaloes.	Oxen.	He buffaloes.	Cows.	She buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo calves.									
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
88	15,310	1	12	35	191	16	4,570	11,929	5,070	8,242	45,376	284	580	5,029	7,878	...	164	3,163	
89	15,015	4	8	39	118	38	4,785	12,250	5,120	8,680	46,037	270	515	4,931	7,725	...	166	3,152	
90	14,857	8	16	37	168	9	5,066	12,602	4,788	8,891	46,487	288	740	4,748	7,818	...	142	3,298	
91	14,958	4	20	45	214	11	4,999	12,975	4,715	9,567	47,508	256	778	4,682	7,530	1	138	3,400	
92	14,896	..	19	47	131	5	4,995	13,116	6,062	9,548	48,619	290	703	5,416	7,514	..	161	3,202	

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.	Tajimkhana.	Daramshalas.	TEMPLES.	
			Cotton.	Woolen.	Hand-gins.	Steam-gins.							Hindu.	Musalman.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
57	781	97	232	...	211	...	1887-88 ... 3,017 1888-89 ... 2,937 1889-90 ... 3,518 1890-91 ... 3,312 1891-92 ... 3,588 Total ... 16,372 Average . 3,274	1887-88 ... 3,609 1888-89 ... 2,911 1889-90 ... 3,559 1890-91 ... 3,224 1891-92 ... 2,979 Total ... 16,282 Average .. 3,256	1887 88 ... 1,187 1888-89 ... 1,420 1889-90 ... 1,331 1890-91 .. 1,251 1891-92 .. 1,365 Total ... 6,504 Average .. 1,301	2	...	30	140	30

APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools together with their average attendance in the year 1891-92.

District.	Name of Taluka.	Number of Villages in which there are Schools.	LOCAL BOARD SCHOOLS.				MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.				PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				Remarks.
			Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		
			Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Kaira ...	Mehmadabad ...	28	24	1,008	1	17	5	522	2	84	5	180	...	...

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the proportion of Government Occupied and Inam Lands cultivated by Occupants and Sub-tenants, &c., in the year 1891-92.

Number of Villages	Taluka.	Total Numbers cultivated by Occupants or Inamdars.		Total Numbers cultivated by Occupants or Inamdars in partnership with others.		Total Numbers cultivated by Sub-tenants on money rent.		Total Numbers cultivated by Sub-tenants for produce of grain rent.		Waste Numbers.	Parampok Numbers.	Total Num	
		Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.	Government	Inam.			Government.	1
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
57	Mehmadabad ...	19,041	11,080	311	235	484	1,329	741	707	1,698	928	23,203	
	Percentage ...	51	80	1	1	1	4	2	2	4	3	63	

Statement showing Wells, Budkis, Tanks and other sources of water-supply in the 57 Government villages of the Mehmabad Taluka of the Kaira Collectorate for the years 1886-87 and 1891-92.

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.	Katcha.	Pakka.	Katcha.	Pakka.	Katcha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Katcha.	Pakka.	Katcha.	Pakka.	Katcha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Katcha.	Pakka.	Katcha.	Pakka.	Katcha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	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
57	1886-87..	1,449	18	167	4	85	..	124	19	..	180	14	8	3	186	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1891-92..	1,479	75	204	4	22	5	129	12	12	162	8	8	1	239	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

ABSTRACT.

No.	Details for the year 1891-92.	Wells, Budkis and the like.		Tanks.		Other sources.		Remarks.
		Pakka.	Katcha.	Pakka.	Katcha.	Pakka.	Katcha.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	For irrigation	1,479	75	12	163	..	..
	For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation .	204	4	3	3	..	..
	For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings..	22	5	1	239	..	..
	In disuse	141		2		....	
	Tota ..	1,930		422		..		
	Total recorded in the year 1886-87	1,796		393		..		

APPENDIX K. *showing ordinary sales.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total Acres sold.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per Acre for which sold.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	6	17.22	60 8	6 14 4	436	24 13 6	7.20
" II— 11 to 25 "	80	158.0	524 0	3 5 0	13,656	86 6 10	26.06
" III— 26 to 50 "	12	22.0	57 0	2 9 5	3,461	157 5 1	60.71
" IV— 51 to 100 "	1	1.18	3 8	2 6 7	400	275 13 9	114.28
" V— 101 to 250 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	99	199.0	645 0	3 3 10	17,953	90 3 6	27.83

APPENDIX K⁽¹⁾ *showing sales under Court decree.*

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 ...	4	18	63	3 8 0	225	12 8 0	3.57
" II— 11 to 25 "	2	4	19	4 12 0	249	62 4 0	13.10
" III— 26 to 50 "	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...
" IV— 51 to 100 "	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...
" V— 101 to 250 "	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...
Total ...	6	22	82	3 11 7	474	21 8 8	27.83

APPENDIX L. *showing simple Mortgages.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total Acres mortgaged.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per Acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	12	54	166	3 1 2	1,218	22 8 11	7.34
" II— 11 to 25 "	28	90	332	3 11 0	5,865	65 2 8	17.66
" III— 26 to 50 "	19	57	176	3 1 4	6,322	110 14 7	35.92
" IV— 51 to 100 "	3	6	22	3 10 8	1,395	232 8 0	63.40
" V— 101 to 250 "	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...
Total ...	62	207	696	3 5 9	14,800	71 8 0	21.26

APPENDIX L⁽¹⁾. showing Mortgages with possession.

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total Acres mortgaged.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per Acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. a.	Rs. a p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I-- 1 to 10 times ..	7	208	89 12	4 6 1	709	34 9 4	7 89
„ II-- 11 to 25 „	41	89 0	287 0	3 3 7	5,680	63 13 1	19 79
„ III-- 26 to 50 „	41	76 0	238 0	3 2 1	8,521	112 1 10	35 80
„ IV-- 51 to 100 „	10	19 0	59 0	3 1 8	3,465	182 5 10	58 72
„ V--101 to 150 „	1	0 32	2 4	3 14 7	250	434 12 6	111 11
Total ..	100	205 0	676 0	3 4 9	18,625	90 13 7	27 55

APPENDIX M. 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
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I-- 1 to 5 times ...	83	232	794	3 6 9	2,061	8 14 1	2 59
„ II-- 6 to 10 „	17	25	69	2 12 2	388	15 8 4	5 62
„ III--11 to 25 „	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	..
„ IV--26 to 50 „	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	..
„ V--above 50 times	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	..
Total .	100	257	863	3 5 8	2,449	9 8 5	2 83

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Mehmabad Taluka of the Kaira Collectorate for 35 years from 1857-58 to 1891-92.

Years.		LBS. OF 39 TOLAS PER RUPEE.				Remarks.
		Bajri.	Kodra.	Juvár.	Rice (in husk).	
1857-58	...	66	100	70	100	
1858-59	...	55	65	65	90	
1859-60	...	53	100	75	60	
1860-61	...	50	90	46	60	
1861-62	...	48	70	52	52	
Average		54	85	61½	72	
1862-63	...	42	60	45	44	
1863-64	...	40	60	50	45	
1864-65	...	16½	30	19	27	
1865-66	...	16	20	23	18	
1866-67	...	36	50	46	25	
1867-68	...	35	52	44	30	
1868-69	...	34	45	42	30	
1869-70	...	28	40	35	32	
1870-71	...	24	40	32	34	
1871-72	...	23	45	36	40	
Average		29	44	37	32	
1872-73	...	30	50	40	43	
1873-74	...	40	70	55	48	
1874-75	...	37	80	47	43	
1875-76	...	54	65	70	60	
1876-77	...	50	60	55	65	
1877-78	...	36	50	35	40	
1878-79	...	22	28	24	20	
1879-80	...	17	26	28	32	
1880-81	...	32	48	40	37	
1881-82	...	40	70	46	40	
Average		36	55	44	43	
1882-83	...	42	65	45	54	
1883-84	...	40	60	36	40	
1884-85	...	40	60	36	40	
1885-86	...	34	56	40	35	
1886-87	...	34	60	32	39	
1887-88	...	29	60	36	40	
1888-89	...	26	36	34	30	
1889-90	...	32	49	43	32	
1890-91	...	40	53	37	37	
1891-92	...	32	46	40	33	
Average		35	54½	38	38	

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Mehmabad Taluka of the Kaira Collectorate for 35 years from 1857-58 to 1891-92.

Years.		LBS. OF 39 TOLAS PER RUPEE.										Remarks.		
		Bajri.	Kodra.	Juvár.	Rice (in husk).									
1857-58	...	...	66	100	70	100								
1858-59	...	...	55	65	65	90								
1859-60	...	...	53	100	75	60								
1860-61	...	...	50	90	46	60								
1861-62	...	...	48	70	59	23,740	3,464	14,854	59,109	31,878	1,825			
1855-56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1856-57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1857-58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average	5,692	26,815	...	26,815	3,380	9,743	169	5,744	23,738	3,392	14,822	60,296	30,376	1,459
1858-59	6,269	20,791	271	20,520	4,900	12,475	183	6,408	20,816	3,421	17,577	54,082	24,124	1,543
1859-60	7,160	23,217	271	22,946	4,009	10,050	195	6,408	20,966	3,616	17,577	54,233	26,757	...
1860-61	7,887	25,591	271	25,320	3,282	7,676	205	6,413	20,850	3,505	17,582	54,117	29,030	16
1861-62	8,495	29,212	316	28,896	2,700	5,663	526	6,381	21,678	3,498	17,576	56,553	32,920	598
Average	7,453	24,703	282	24,421	3,723	8,966	277	6,402	21,077	3,510	17,578	54,746	28,208	539
1862-63	8,930	29,734	316	29,418	2,276	5,145	479	6,368	21,684	3,496	17,574	56,563	33,393	...
1863-64	9,273	31,566	378	31,188	1,981	4,500	422	6,392	22,431	5,407	17,646	58,497	37,437	452
1864-65	9,120	31,246	328	30,918	2,155	4,903	1,322	6,373	22,353	6,065	17,648	58,502	38,305	...
1865-66	8,814	30,402	35	30,367	2,358	5,386	1,112	6,476	22,715	5,933	17,648	58,503	37,412	...
1866-67	8,868	30,423	35	30,388	2,520	5,661	1,171	6,398	22,415	5,876	17,786	58,499	37,435	...
1867-68	8,783	30,153	35	30,118	2,769	5,984	1,278	6,398	22,409	5,878	17,950	58,546	37,274	...
1868-69	9,269	31,302	35	31,267	2,284	4,835	1,115	6,398	22,409	5,879	17,950	58,546	38,261	...
1869-70	9,207	31,019	35	30,984	2,317	5,028	1,139	6,395	22,395	5,877	17,919	58,442	38,000	...
1870-71	9,363	31,434	35	31,399	2,153	4,597	860	6,389	22,377	5,876	17,905	58,408	38,135	...
1871-72	9,202	30,768	35	30,733	2,317	5,272	1,119	6,387	22,368	5,870	17,906	58,408	37,722	...
Average	9,083	30,805	127	30,678	2,313	5,131	1,044	6,397	22,355	5,616	17,793	58,291	37,337	45
1872-73	8,890	29,483	25	29,458	2,616	6,492	1,243	6,389	22,355	5,857	17,895	58,330	36,558	23
1873-74	8,128	27,594	25	27,569	3,350	8,337	1,272	6,384	22,341	5,850	17,862	58,272	34,691	29
1874-75	7,500	25,822	25	25,797	3,879	9,338	1,225	6,328	22,199	5,822	17,707	57,359	32,844	4
1875-76	7,258	24,866	25	24,841	3,864	10,083	1,199	6,326	22,184	5,818	17,448	57,133	31,858	4
1876-77	7,403	25,378	25	25,353	3,989	9,817	818	6,326	22,184	5,818	17,718	57,379	31,989	3
1877-78	7,665	25,769	26	25,744	3,779	9,456	1,059	6,274	22,070	5,807	17,718	57,295	32,610	...
1878-79	7,909	26,502	25	26,477	3,224	8,277	810	6,274	22,069	5,807	17,407	56,848	33,094	...
1879-80	8,648	29,361	25	29,336	2,525	5,417	876	6,285	22,070	5,807	17,458	56,848	36,011	...
1880-81	8,346	27,932	25	27,907	2,823	6,815	853	6,275	22,070	5,807	17,444	56,817	34,567	5
1881-82	8,505	28,191	25	28,166	2,664	6,559	796	6,271	22,053	5,798	17,440	56,803	34,760	124
Average	8,025	27,089	25	27,034	3,271	8,059	1,015	6,313	22,160	5,819	17,609	57,308	33,898	19
1882-83	8,828	28,970	25	28,945	2,342	5,780	693	6,271	22,053	5,798	17,441	56,803	35,442	124
1883-84	8,961	29,203	25	29,178	2,208	5,226	703	6,272	22,053	5,798	17,441	56,482	35,679	122
1884-85	9,022	29,531	25	29,506	2,143	5,195	718	6,273	22,053	5,798	17,438	56,779	36,022	85
1885-86	9,210	29,925	25	29,900	1,955	4,795	936	6,272	22,053	5,798	17,437	56,773	36,634	122
1886-87	9,298	30,344	25	30,319	1,866	4,376	935	6,293	22,053	5,798	17,457	56,773	37,052	123
1887-88	9,528	31,168	25	31,143	1,312	3,422	800	6,262	22,030	5,796	17,102	56,620	37,739	4
1888-89	9,473	31,050	25	31,025	1,368	3,541	789	6,262	22,030	5,796	17,103	56,621	37,610	11
1889-90	9,485	30,980	25	30,955	1,358	3,603	724	6,256	22,019	5,795	17,099	56,607	37,474	16
1890-91	9,203	30,202	25	30,177	1,625	4,368	659	6,237	22,019	5,794	17,085	56,589	36,630	76
1891-92	9,127	29,869	...	29,869	1,703	4,705	889	6,255	22,015	5,793	17,085	56,589	36,551	120
Average	9,213	30,124	22	30,102	...	...	45	...	...	5,796	17,268	56,663	36,683	80
					35		54½		38		38			

APPENDIX O.

Revenue History for 17 Villages of the old Mahudha Taluka and 33 Villages of the Matar Taluka in the Mehmasabad Taluka of the Katra Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1862-63.

[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 outstanding at close of year	Amount finally remitted.	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			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 16.			
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1-58 ..	30,087	1,07,529	.	258	258	1,07,276	9,087	29,796	1,519	25,996	1,01,068	31,466	65,150	2,38,888	1,40,561	70	70	
59 ..	31,024	1,10,627	.	292	292	1,10,335	8,145	26,791	1,650	23,976	1,01,031	31,089	65,145	2,38,449	1,43,974	810	810	
60 ..	31,627	1,10,452	60	290	369	1,12,083	7,290	26,057	2,057	25,947	1,00,463	32,320	65,225	2,38,974	1,46,460	3	3	
61 ..												33,758	65,393	2,39,171	1,50,134	20	20	
62 ..													65,473	2,39,387	1,52,608	30	30	

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APPENDIX Q.

APPENDIX Q.
