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15429  
Revision Survey  
Settlement.  
Mehamadabad

5429  
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(Kaira Collectorate)

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PAPERS

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RELATING TO THE

Rare section

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT

OF THE

MEHMADABAD TALŪKA

OF THE

KAIRA COLLECTORATE.



Bombay:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL

1894.

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大日本技術帝国	馬野周二	光文社	1982	304
コンピュータ利用状況調査集計結果 1982年版	日本情報処理開発協会		1982	336.57
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
漫遊無限 「水戸黄門」ととむ14年	東野英治郎	講談社	1982	775.1
<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
一軍国主義者の直言	中山正男	鱒書房	1956	13044
抗日戦争のなかで 回想記	鹿地 亘	新日本出版社	1982	222.075
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日中戦争とインド 医療使節団	大形孝平編	三省堂	1982	222.075
ニューギニア空中戦の果てに	上木 利正	戦誌刊行会	1982	916
細菌戦部隊ハバロフスク裁判	牛島秀彦解説	海燕書房	1982	329.67
戦没農民兵士の手紙	岩手県農村文化懇談会編	岩波書店	1972	13046
太平洋戦争と沖縄戦	平和教育教材パネル			
	佐久田 繁 構成・解説	月刊沖縄社	1982	210.75

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 *gavdr*, 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.
Javar	...	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
谷		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 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 crop in rice lands. Green fodder means the sundhia javar grown over months by means of irrigation, chiefly from wells. Cotton and occupy but an insignificant position among the crops of the taluka, there is no reason why the latter should not, when there is an increased area for it, become far more extensively cultivated than it is.

16. Before the year 1862-63, the year of the introduction of the survey roads, there were no made roads in the tract now known as the Mehmabad taluka. In fact, until the railway was opened in 1863, there were scarcely any made roads in the Kaira District; and Mehmabad 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 Mehmabad. Even at this day there are but two made roads in the taluka; one connecting Kaira and Mehmabad, 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 Mehmabad 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 Mehmabad; 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 Mehmabad 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.

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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  $72^{\circ}38'$  and  $72^{\circ}59'$  east longitude, and  $22^{\circ}44'$  and  $22^{\circ}57'$  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 ... ..	14,972	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<sup>o</sup>, 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 the 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 taluka.

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.



For bhátha land on the Vátrak below the junction and the Shedhi	Rs.	7
For bhátha land on the Vátrak and the Mesvo above the junction	Rs.	6
For bhátha land on the Khári	Rs.	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 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	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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	162	..	..	
	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 .. .. .	131		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<sup>(1)</sup> *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 150 "	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...
Total ...	62	207	696	3 5 9	14,800	71 8 0	21.26

APPENDIX L<sup>(1)</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
			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 O.

Revenue History for 17 Villages of the old Mahudha Taluka and 83 Villages of the Matar Taluka in the Mehmuabad Taluka of the Kaira 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 ASSESSABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INA'S).			TOTAL LAND—GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INA'S.			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 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.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1857-58	30,067	1,07,529		258	258	1,07,276	10,087	29,796	1,819	25,998	1,01,063	31,466	65,150	2,38,388	1,40,561	70	70	
1858-59	32,770	1,15,957		292	292	1,15,665	6,737	22,908	1,716	25,888	1,01,031	31,089	65,145	2,38,449	1,43,974	810	810	
1859-60	33,515	1,18,033		290	290	1,18,743	6,070	20,450	1,727	25,888	1,00,304	32,320	65,225	2,38,874	1,46,460	3	3	
1860-61																		
1861-62	31,801	1,18,010	18	288	299	1,12,740	7,538	25,135	1,794	27,839	1,00,639	32,213	65,278	2,38,814	1,46,747	167	167	
Average.	44,904	1,62,803	148		148	1,52,655	2,014	5,382	1,358	28,924	1,01,749	35,370	75,843	2,59,934	1,89,383	23,576	23,576	
1862-63	43,332	1,48,865	15		15	1,48,850	3,682	9,532	333	28,892	1,01,518	42,325	75,936	2,59,915	1,91,508	55	55	
1863-64	43,154	1,50,531	15		15	1,50,516	3,704	9,717	759	28,753	1,01,106	43,058	75,611	2,61,354	1,94,393	40	40	
1864-65	42,918	1,49,903				1,49,903	3,555	9,123	880	28,992	1,01,948	42,776	75,463	2,60,974	1,93,559			
1865-66	43,071	1,50,240				1,50,240	3,291	8,390	961	29,025	1,02,058	43,146	75,387	2,60,688	1,94,347	31	31	
	42,979	1,49,317	351		351	1,49,966	3,309	8,772	1,256	29,023	1,02,047	43,137	75,211	2,60,136	1,93,359			
	43,853	1,51,501	350		350	1,51,551	2,543	6,803	904	29,030	1,02,067	43,141	75,426	2,60,771	1,95,636	353	353	
	44,002	1,52,283				1,52,283	2,298	6,025	968	29,129	1,02,658	43,276	75,429	2,60,946	1,96,507			
	44,163	1,52,647				1,52,647	2,166	5,894	1,172	29,127	1,02,658	43,251	75,446	2,60,969	1,97,070			
	44,204	1,52,781				1,52,781	2,124	5,670	947	29,125	1,02,622	43,273	75,453	2,60,973	1,96,551	55	55	
	3,652	1,51,125	88		88	1,51,037	2,867	7,501	909	29,002	1,02,040	42,275	75,521	2,60,666	1,94,221	2,411	2,411	
	3,963	1,52,098				1,52,098	2,675	6,770	493	29,122	1,02,629	43,176	75,600	2,61,497	1,95,767	107	107	
	3,031	1,49,161				1,49,161	3,013	8,494	572	29,114	1,02,408	43,072	75,158	2,59,999	1,92,806	155	155	
	1,710	1,45,616				1,45,616	4,069	11,206	892	29,005	1,02,297	44,321	74,873	2,62,019	1,90,829	25	25	
	1,103	1,43,368				1,43,368	4,609	13,037	1,137	29,087	1,02,273	44,317	74,801	2,62,678	1,88,872	68	68	
	9,901	1,42,899				1,42,899	4,942	13,843	1,286	29,028	1,02,256	44,306	74,926	2,62,998	1,88,491			
	1,154	1,43,643				1,43,643	4,094	13,193	750	29,073	1,02,214	44,295	74,921	2,63,090	1,88,668	9	9	
	3,383	1,44,283				1,44,283	4,322	12,164	1,166	29,079	1,02,214	44,295	74,778	2,62,611	1,89,694			
	1,920	1,45,047				1,45,047	3,798	10,481	1,063	29,101	1,02,197	44,294	74,919	2,62,625	1,91,294			
	2,498	1,47,428				1,47,428	3,207	9,011	1,045	29,061	1,02,161	44,261	74,766	2,62,600	1,92,733			
	3,638	1,43,016				1,43,016	3,024	8,468	975	29,054	1,02,142	44,246	74,766	2,62,616	1,93,237	16	16	
	42,035	1,46,231				1,46,231	3,825	10,655	853	29,087	1,02,479	44,057	74,947	2,62,965	1,91,241	39	39	
	42,822	1,43,485	27		27	1,43,458	2,879	7,968	962	29,064	1,02,152	44,258	74,765	2,62,595	1,93,668			
	42,940	1,43,933	27		27	1,43,906	2,771	7,501	1,035	29,064	1,02,151	44,257	74,775	2,62,585	1,94,198	10	10	
	43,214	1,49,316	27		27	1,49,289	3,468	6,618	1,021	29,064	1,02,152	44,358	74,766	2,62,586	1,95,096	33	33	
	43,595	1,50,924	1		28	1,50,896	3,106	5,441	1,100	29,064	1,02,152	44,256	74,765	2,62,517	1,96,254	31	31	
	43,597	1,50,891			27	1,50,864	3,099	5,427	1,355	29,064	1,02,152	44,258	74,760	2,62,470	1,96,377	14	14	
	43,734	1,51,193			27	1,51,165	1,982	5,110	1,205	29,062	1,02,151	44,258	74,758	2,62,453	1,96,628	14	14	
	43,588	1,50,640			27	1,50,613	2,113	5,449	1,051	29,059	1,02,142	44,252	74,758	2,62,451	1,96,176	13	13	
	43,487	1,50,644			27	1,50,617	2,212	5,663	1,196	29,059	1,02,141	44,252	74,758	2,62,453	1,96,064	13	13	
	43,332	1,50,231			27	1,50,204	2,339	6,040	1,128	29,059	1,02,138	44,251	74,760	2,62,420	1,95,603	19	19	
	43,300	1,50,916			25	1,50,891	2,399	5,984	1,066	29,059	1,02,138	44,251	74,749	2,62,438	1,95,608	29	29	
	1,00,231		27		27	1,50,204	2,327					44,255	74,761	2,62,498	1,95,589	17	17	





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	1,12,082	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 O (1).

Revenue History for 7 Villages of the old Jetalpur Taluka, situated in the Mehmabad Taluka of the Kaira Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1858-59.

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

Year.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABER 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 grants.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, rent, &c.	Total of Columns 8 and 11.	Full Assessment Total of columns 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.	Rs.	Rs.	
1853-54	5,973	28,598	...	...	...	28,698	3,140	8,998	160	5,750	23,747	3,361	14,863	61,443	32,219	1,472		
1854-55	5,907	28,249	...	...	...	28,249	3,171	9,007	162	5,745	23,740	3,394	14,717	60,906	29,849	2,034		
1855-56	5,618	26,293	...	...	...	26,293	3,354	10,076	170	5,740	23,731	3,379	14,854	60,202	29,377	9		
1856-57	5,578	25,828	...	...	...	25,828	3,536	10,643	189	5,740	23,731	3,364	14,856	59,731	28,561	1,854		
1857-58	5,386	25,003	...	...	...	25,003	3,730	10,992	189	5,740	23,731	3,364	14,856	59,731	28,561	1,854		
<b>Average</b>	5,692	26,815	..	...	...	26,815	3,380	9,743	169	5,744	23,738	3,392	14,822	60,296	30,376	1,439		
1859-59	6,269	20,791	271	...	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	...	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	...	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	...	316	28,896	2,700	5,663	526	6,381	21,678	3,498	17,576	56,553	32,920	598		
<b>Average</b>	7,453	24,703	282	...	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	...	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	...	378	31,188	1,981	4,500	842	6,392	22,431	5,407	17,648	58,497	37,437	452		
1864-65	9,120	31,246	328	...	328	30,918	2,155	4,903	1,322	6,373	22,353	6,065	17,648	58,502	33,305	...		
1865-66	8,814	30,402	35	...	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	...	35	30,388	2,520	6,661	1,171	6,398	22,415	5,876	17,786	58,499	37,435	...		
1867-68	8,783	30,153	35	...	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	...	35	31,267	2,284	4,835	1,115	6,398	22,409	5,879	17,950	58,546	38,611	...		
1869-70	9,207	31,019	35	...	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	...	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	...	35	30,733	2,317	5,272	1,119	6,387	22,368	5,870	17,906	58,408	37,722	...		
<b>Average</b>	9,083	30,805	127	...	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	...	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	...	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	25,797	3,879	9,338	1,225	6,328	22,199	5,822	17,707	57,359	32,844	4		
1875-76	7,268	24,866	25	...	25	24,841	3,864	10,083	1,199	6,326	22,184	5,818	17,448	57,133	31,558	4		
1876-77	7,403	25,378	25	...	25	25,353	3,989	9,817	918	6,326	22,184	5,818	17,718	57,379	31,989	3		
1877-78	7,665	25,769	25	...	25	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	...	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	...	25	29,336	2,525	5,417	876	6,285	22,070	5,807	17,468	56,848	36,011	...		
1880-81	8,346	27,932	25	...	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	...	25	28,166	2,664	6,559	796	6,271	22,053	5,798	17,440	56,803	34,760	124		
<b>Average</b>	8,025	27,089	25	...	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	...	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	...	25	29,178	2,208	5,226	703	6,272	22,053	5,798	17,441	56,482	36,679	129		
1884-85	9,022	29,531	25	...	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	...	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	...	25	30,319	1,866	4,376	935	6,293	22,053	5,798	17,457	56,773	37,062	123		
1887-88	9,523	31,168	25	...	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	...	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	...	25	30,955	1,358	3,605	724	6,256	22,019	5,795	17,099	56,607	37,474	16		
1890-91	9,203	30,202	25	...	25	30,177	1,625	4,368	659	6,237	22,019	5,794	17,085	56,589	36,530	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		
<b>Average</b>	9,213	30,124	22	...	22	30,102	541	538	38	638	22,038	5,796	17,268	56,663	36,683	80		

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APPENDIX Q.

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General Statement showing the result of the present and proposed rates in each of the 57

Former Taluka.	Number.	Name of Village.	Old sanctioned maximum dry-crop rate.	New proposed maximum dry-crop rate.	Total area available for cultivation including financial.	Total area not available for cultivation.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.										GOVERNMENT UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED LANDS.	
							Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Well-water.	Total.		Area.	Assessment.	
							Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.			
							7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
<b>Group I.</b>			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.		
Matar...	1	Kara	4 12	5 8	4,179	1,152	1,697	5,451	537	4,064	439	1,597	410	2,673	11,512	79	247	
	2	Mehmadabad	4 12	5 8	2,636	606	1,288	4,540	66	339	77	302	142	1,431	5,323	16	59	
	3	Dedardá	4 8	5 0	715	142	164	511	4	16	21	72	22	169	621	38	212	
	4	Parasatá	4 8	5 0	1,545	189	173	513	70	397	31	716	52	274	1,068	18	41	
	5	Khátraj	4 8	5 0	1,933	248	316	2,764	204	1,062	83	319	140	1,103	4,279	...	...	
	6	Samastapur	4 8	5 0	474	38	80	805	48	233	...	1	...	123	539	...	...	
	7	Gothá	4 8	5 0	978	118	560	1,779	88	455	39	132	59	475	2,425	50	146	
	8	Katakpur	4 8	5 0	837	68	353	1,126	93	409	39	180	119	475	1,777	23	66	
	9	Cháprá	4 8	5 0	1,407	119	554	1,782	192	1,174	28	94	48	774	3,058	...	...	
	10	Javé	4 8	5 0	443	133	175	500	61	321	6	19	16	242	856	7	26	
	11	Vírol	4 8	5 0	934	162	400	1,191	135	633	52	185	84	587	2,093	1	10	
Mahudha	12	Areri	4 4	5 0	893	54	586	2,011	41	220	34	126	69	641	2,425	...	...	
	13	Vansol Devki	4 8	5 0	1,999	223	899	3,043	370	2,049	17	67	33	1,275	5,192	34	327	
	14	Káshai	4 0	5 0	2,542	239	1,079	3,168	192	777	21	73	73	1,292	4,059	16	41	
Matar...	15	Bávrá	3 12	4 8	1,079	111	410	1,194	250	1,118	23	76	64	683	2,452	77	271	
	16	Gádvá	3 12	4 8	564	94	205	590	136	655	3	8	4	344	1,257	3	37	
	17	Khumarvád	3 12	4 8	1,555	256	565	1,516	327	1,417	14	43	15	906	2,991	24	6	
<b>Total</b>			...	...	24,714	3,942	9,963	31,982	2,804	15,322	924	3,644	1,348	13,691	52,296	495	1,511	
<b>Group II</b>																		
Mahudha	18	Vánthvali	4 4	5 0	3,357	318	1,439	4,356	553	2,774	98	355	271	2,090	7,756	...	...	
	19	Aklácha	4 4	5 0	1,395	246	881	3,099	86	431	41	159	79	1,008	3,767	...	...	
	20	Kesra	4 4	5 0	3,345	145	922	3,018	848	4,106	41	43	22	1,784	7,189	...	...	
	21	Sundha	4 4	5 0	714	52	327	1,206	149	638	23	84	25	541	2,153	53	...	
	22	Varsola	4 4	5 0	2,270	195	927	2,558	400	2,029	62	203	96	1,389	4,886	...	...	
	23	Richol	4 4	4 8	1,761	313	970	2,997	219	898	...	...	...	1,189	3,895	...	...	
	24	Vansol	4 4	4 8	571	74	349	1,240	30	159	14	51	22	392	1,472	11	...	
	25	Rasulpur	4 4	4 8	541	54	379	1,333	20	89	64	231	92	463	1,746	...	...	
	26	Sunj	4 4	4 8	3,809	384	1,106	3,138	555	2,635	40	138	194	1,701	6,105	...	...	
	27	Vansol Sundha	4 4	4 8	952	162	819	997	161	794	24	74	58	504	1,863	...	...	
	Matar	28	Vamáh	4 4	4 8	552	49	382	1,115	34	473	...	...	...	416	1,588	32	...
29		Mokva	4 0	4 8	2,189	428	1,680	4,988	174	789	194	696	138	2,048	6,661	16	...	
<b>Total</b>			...	...	20,458	2,420	9,673	29,955	3,279	16,015	573	2,033	1,043	13,525	49,081	138	...	
<b>Group III</b>																		
Matar...	30	Godah	4 4	4 8	555	96	474	1,605	26	137	20	76	33	520	1,861	...	...	
	31	Sojáh	4 4	4 8	669	194	460	1,374	7	34	...	...	...	467	1,403	...	...	
	32	Sansoli	4 4	4 8	1,211	141	444	1,464	5	23	50	198	29	499	1,714	103	...	
	33	Amsarvín	3 12	4 8	1,026	106	775	2,185	41	195	27	130	...	843	2,490	74	...	
	34	Nempur	4 4	4 8	2,560	520	1,124	3,343	74	472	115	450	229	1,312	4,494	195	...	
	35	Páhád	4 0	4 8	470	136	337	1,024	16	75	34	114	31	387	1,244	34	...	
	36	Vadadia	4 4	4 8	630	180	293	889	70	439	36	121	83	399	1,537	11	...	
	Matar...	37	Maláta	4 4	4 8	874	209	174	518	136	855	125	467	42	435	1,882	79	...
		38	Bádra	4 0	4 8	1,273	268	212	544	67	888	235	837	66	514	1,850	101	...
		39	Váana Khurad	4 4	4 8	838	133	132	570	7	40	22	84	...	211	694	51	...
	Mahudha	40	Samádra	4 4	4 8	1,664	301	481	1,376	149	832	60	201	73	690	2,483	221	...
41		Sáukhej	4 0	4 8	1,639	319	421	1,015	265	1,475	195	738	102	881	3,330	139	...	
42		Vaana Mára	4 4	4 8	1,325	159	370	969	329	2,084	15	46	25	714	3,124	165	...	
43		Rudan	3 8	4 0	2,468	344	764	1,739	95	124	19	52	42	818	1,947	13	...	
44		Karoh	3 8	4 0	1,413	139	621	1,622	12	49	8	21	14	641	1,706	4	...	
45		Setrunda	3 12	4 0	895	322	360	996	51	233	...	...	...	411	1,229	97	...	
Matar	46	Modaj	4 0	4 0	2,886	258	2,333	5,689	249	1,145	93	273	164	2,675	7,221	150	...	
	47	Láh	2 8	4 0	2,055	218	560	970	699	4,517	103	376	...	1,202	5,363	347	...	
Jetalpur	48	Mahij	2 8	4 0	4,367	352	1,069	1,888	1,060	6,265	83	298	...	2,219	8,451	472	...	
	49	Saravni	3 4	3 8	2,416	399	1,306	2,876	146	510	17	17	21	1,469	3,424	53	...	
Mahudha	50	Budaj	2 8	3 8	2,329	293	474	855	567	3,682	376	1,075	25	1,417	5,637	448	...	
	51	Kanj	2 6	3 8	4,081	1,069	935	1,433	307	1,940	199	703	...	1,441	4,076	157	...	
	52	Ráska	2 8	3 8	1,930	434	456	1,114	94	472	195	118	...	745	1,704	126	...	
Jetalpur	53	Rohisa	2 8	3 8	1,201	389	756	1,477	66	374	233	249	...	1,055	2,100	98	...	
	<b>Total</b>			...	...	40,765	6,819	15,361	87,455	4,378	26,355	2,260	6,644	1,004	22,019	71,458	3,136	...
<b>Group IV</b>																		
Matar...	54	Dajipura	3 8	4 0	791	19	249	704	277	1,136	6	18	1	532	1,859	129	...	
	55	Kuna	3 8	4 0	2,526	436	523	1,270	91	306	9	24	7	623	1,609	29	...	
Jetalpur	56	Jinjhar	2 8	3 0	1,121	159	880	1,460	66	322	49	255	...	995	2,037	67	...	
Mahudha	57	Hathnoli	2 4	2 8	1,461	104	993	1,483	137	340	4	7	15	1,134	1,845	16	...	
	<b>Total</b>			...	...	5,899	718	2,845	4,917	571	2,106	68	304	23	3,284	7,850	231	...
<b>Grand Total</b>			...	...	91,834	13,899	37,662	1,04,339	11,032	69,798	3,825	12,625	3,423	52,519	1,80,195	4,002	...	

Note.—The heavy figures in columns 26 and 27 represent assessed (per

Government villages situated in the Mehmabad Taluka of the Kaira Collectorate.

BY REVISION SURVEY.															Increase percentage of Assessment.	Average Assessment of Government land per acre.	Former and proposed rice water maximum.		
Total area available for cultivation including inam.	Total area not available for cultivation.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.										GOVERNMENT UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED LAND.							
		Dry-crop.		Converted dry-crop or new rice.		Old Rice.		Dhokdiat and Bhatia.		Total.		Area.	Assessment.						
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34			
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.			
4,211	1,181	1,584	9,719	139	862	620	4,464	118	670	2,637	16,096	78	342	36	5 15 2	4 0			
2,662	678	1,339	7,155	23	169	63	444	...	...	1,428	7,790	43	9	46	5 7 3	3 0			
712	146	105	397	60	374	3	21	...	...	188	961	88	222	54	4 4 7	3 8			
1,570	164	91	338	108	699	70	444	...	...	275	1,506	19	55	41	5 5 6	2 13			
1,927	254	346	4,038	47	277	203	1,341	...	...	1,096	5,651	...	...	32	5 2 5	3 0			
475	33	70	335	11	68	48	300	...	...	122	699	...	...	29	5 6 7	2 12			
974	118	512	2,298	72	397	86	508	...	...	670	3,196	...	210	31	4 11 8	2 6			
856	69	310	1,344	62	462	83	537	...	...	475	2,343	...	92	32	4 14 7	2 6			
1,417	112	471	2,087	115	711	199	1,370	...	...	784	4,146	...	...	35	5 4 6	2 12			
442	132	128	510	68	268	61	396	...	...	242	1,169	...	23	36	4 12 10	2 12			
958	184	388	1,701	68	419	131	381	...	...	587	2,951	...	6	42	6 0 6	2 12			
891	54	589	2,810	34	213	40	268	...	...	639	3,291	...	20	35	5 2 5	3 4			
1,977	234	841	3,764	68	374	384	2,123	...	...	1,273	6,261	...	73	20	4 14 4	2 12			
2,537	241	1,022	4,517	81	457	284	1,983	...	...	1,287	6,047	...	16	47	4 10 11	2 8			
1,088	110	407	1,793	34	181	246	1,459	...	...	637	3,433	...	77	40	4 15 10	2 6			
1,558	82	184	784	22	127	130	755	...	...	336	1,666	...	3	32	4 15 9	2 8			
1,555	258	580	2,339	34	186	312	1,793	...	...	906	4,128	...	24	38	4 8 6	2 8			
34,790	8,890	9,728	46,844	1,036	6,084	2,742	18,065	125	798	13,689	71,325	459	1,833	36	5 2 9				
								63	626			113							
3,348	326	1,553	6,420	44	224	480	2,797	...	...	2,077	9,441	...	...	21	4 8 9	3 4			
1,397	247	904	4,180	25	138	81	468	...	...	1,010	4,786	...	...	27	4 11 10	3 4			
2,345	147	811	3,618	140	732	332	4,961	...	...	1,788	9,311	...	4	30	5 3 6	3 4			
714	62	371	1,705	94	197	142	570	...	...	547	2,772	...	47	28	4 15 10	3 4			
2,286	186	896	3,835	116	630	393	2,525	...	...	1,405	7,046	...	...	44	5 0 3	3 4			
1,794	314	878	3,631	109	637	307	1,255	...	...	1,132	5,573	...	1	43	4 10 9	3 4			
	74	348	1,620	14	81	31	182	...	...	391	1,733	...	...	21	4 8 6	3 4			
	54	428	1,839	22	117	18	98	...	...	482	2,049	...	...	17	4 7 0	3 4			
	384	969	4,146	191	1,037	548	3,360	...	...	1,708	8,543	...	...	40	4 15 10	3 4			
	163	265	1,101	79	441	162	983	...	...	506	2,525	...	...	2	35	4 15 9	3 4		
	50	292	1,242	46	248	79	463	...	...	417	1,973	...	...	32	24	4 10 1	3 4		
	415	1,717	7,186	145	808	178	992	...	...	2,052	9,072	...	...	16	4 6 7	2 2			
								1	82			4							
	2,413	9,422	40,473	965	5,346	3,141	18,969	16	82	18,545	64,874	132	458	32	4 12 5				
								1	4			4							
87	469	1,944	8	17	24	131	...	...	...	516	2,092	...	...	13	4 0 11	2 9			
194	454	1,560	8	15	7	40	...	...	...	497	1,640	...	...	16	3 8 4	2 8			
149	485	1,924	8	11	5	22	...	...	...	25	16	...	...	15	3 14 1	2 9			
101	804	3,142	5	28	40	223	...	...	...	62	854	3,445	61	38	3 15 5	2 0			
594	1,173	4,814	68	360	70	439	...	...	...	...	1,311	5,603	187	24	4 3 4	3 4			
145	359	1,480	6	36	15	91	...	...	...	...	380	1,607	39	20	4 8 0	2 8			
183	301	1,186	30	162	62	368	...	...	...	...	396	1,661	2	6	4 2 8	2 12			
180	286	927	25	114	132	794	...	...	...	...	158	434	2,056	79	9	4 6 4	3 4		
265	265	1,014	15	73	65	371	...	...	...	...	80	513	2,398	53	29	4 9 1	2 12		
187	178	679	8	89	8	43	...	...	...	...	51	383	72	210	833	46	2 13 5	2 8	
251	335	1,699	71	343	143	845	...	...	...	...	42	185	691	3,072	231	965	28	4 5 1	3 13
319	428	1,556	80	382	263	1,701	...	...	...	...	55	229	880	4,284	51	402	28	4 10 10	3 8
181	303	1,020	79	356	328	1,934	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	530	6	4 6 3	3 12	
244	758	2,439	27	114	83	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	39	3 7 7	2 8		
139	623	2,140	6	23	19	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	30	3 7 8	2 8		
323	343	1,108	7	35	51	264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	21	3 5 9	2 12		
259	2,355	7,380	71	337	246	1,344	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
233	698	2,544	78	481	583	4,741	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
398	673	2,398	470	1,976	1,056	6,611	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
398	1,316	4,100	7	27	144	640	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
203	491	1,933	241	1,961	544	5,264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
975	793	2,659	820	1,278	302	1,911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
286	591	1,897	52	219	90	367	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
202	976	2,613	4	18	63	378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
								14	55	1,117	3,514	125	173	67	3 0 6	4 0			
								60	453			170							
												96							
												130							
6,277	15,439	63,860	1,878	8,379	4,286	29,032	462	1,935	22,064	94,726	2,990	10,745	32	4 3 4					
								196	1,520			591							
20	164	601	56	891	280	1,368	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
436	531	1,652	6	29	86	423	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
153	893	2,156	28	110	69	390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
104	841	1,649	160	446	134	419	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
713	2,419	6,080	280	970	669	5,000	10	49	3,284	9,627	232	628	31	2 14 8					
								6	48			6							
13,262	37,003	1,46,237	3,959	20,779	10,738	68,566	613	2,772	62,582	2,40,652	3,813	13,664	33	4 8 1					
							269	2,198			714								

and those in column 30 unassessed (kachha) bhathas.

No. 3024 OF 1893.

From

J. DECOURCY ATKINS, Esq.,  
Collector of Kaira,

To

G. B. REID, Esq.,  
Commissioner, Northern Division.

Kaira Collector's Office,  
28th September 1893.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the accompanying report by Mr. Deputy Superintendent Fernandez on the revision survey settlement of the Mehmabad Taluka of this district:

2. The increase of revenue from Government occupied land under his proposals is no less than Rs. 60,366, but inasmuch as the prescribed 33 per cent. increment is not exceeded, the settlement is, in this respect, on all fours with many other recent settlements. We have now, however, I venture to submit, reached a critical stage in survey settlement history: a stage at which it is desirable to act with caution and make sure of our ground. Of course, when we had to deal, at revision, with original settlements made during the low prices of the early fifties, it was a simple task to justify a large increment: and it will perhaps be an equally difficult task to justify any increment at all when we come to deal, at revision, with original settlements made as were some of those in Kaira and Broach during the high prices of the years of the American war. But in the case of original settlements made during the period 1857—1862, when prices, owing to the large imports of silver consequent on the "Public Works policy" of Inc<sup>571</sup> were steadily rising, but before their great "jump," care must be taken<sup>540</sup> to ascertain our data accurately; and this caution is more especially needed when revising Mehmabad settlement made in the last of that series of years, a settlement whose rates were enabled by the great "jump" of prices in 1863, to<sup>3,811</sup> be reported satisfactorily after a year's trial, in spite of the fact that, when they<sup>954</sup> were originally framed, both the Collector of the district and the Superintendent<sup>552</sup> feared they would be found too high. The statement that he<sup>2,196</sup> feared they would be found too high made by Captain Prescott in paragraph 14 of his report No. 546 of the 21st November 1863, on the Matar settlement, clearly negatives any inference that might otherwise have been drawn from his somewhat loose remarks in his previous report No. 542 of the 31st December 1862 on Matar: remarks which have already been given the epithet of "wild" by a responsible officer.

3. I submit that the decision as to whether an increase of assessment at this revision settlement is justified, should depend almost entirely on the answers given to the following two questions:—

(a) Are prices of the staple products, bajri and rice, higher than those on which the original rates were based?

(b) Are there any other reasons for believing that land in this taluka is at present under-assessed?

I am not to be numbered amongst those who, ignoring Malthus, find in increase of population a justification for raising rents in a thickly\* populated country or who find that justification in increase of huts or cattle, schools or dispensaries, carts or drinking wells. Such statistical information has its use, but its connection with increase of assessments is usually remote. It becomes important merely when the inference is negative. For example, a great decrease of population might suggest that rates ought not to be raised,

4. I will deal with prices first. An accurate discussion of the history of prices is always difficult. The data for early years are too uncertain to be trusted without careful check. And I am sorry I am obliged to entirely reject the

\* The population of Mehmabad is 550 to a square mile.

prices furnished by the Mámlatdár to Mr. Fernandez for the years just before, and

\* I would invite attention for example to the figures for the Bombay Presidency, especially for bájri, given at page 159 of Mr. O'Connor's "Prices and Wages in India," 10th Edition.

† For "bájri" and partially for rice, though there was another jump for rice in the following year.

‡ Mehmabad comprises villages formerly in Mátar, formerly in Mahuda, and formerly in Jetalpur.

§ Mátar town is close to Kaira in Mehmabad.

¶ In the diagram on page 606 of Government Selection CLIV. (a comparison of rice figures is not possible.)

¶ In the diagram on page 606 of Government Selection CLIV. (a comparison of rice figures is not possible.)

just after the settlement of Mátar. The great "jump" of prices (a sudden doubling almost) due to the American war is generally accepted,\* I believe, as having taken place in 1863. I find that the prices given in the Gazetteers for all three adjoining districts—Kaira, Broach, and Ahmedabad—support the view that this was the "jump" year.† Further, I find that in his report on Mahudha‡ (Government Selection CXIV.) Captain Prescott showed in his diagram (page 606), that the "jump" for bájri, for which alone he gives the 1863 price, took place in 1863, and he adds (page 608) that at the time of writing, viz. December 1863, "many kinds of agricultural produce are three times as dear as in 1856." Lastly, I find that Mr. Fernandez himself in his recent report on the Mátar§ settlement gave 1863-64 as the year of the jump in prices. When, therefore, I find that he, in his report now under review, makes out that the jump occurred a year later, viz. in 1864-65, I feel that his figures for early years are not trustworthy, and I prefer to depend for the early years, on those compiled with so much care by Mr. J. Campbell for the Kaira Gazetteer, with which, I may remark, Captain Prescott's figures for bájri¶ agree sufficiently well.

5. I give below the Gazetteer figures for bájri and *cleaned* rice (there are no figures for rice in husk) for the years 1850—1870, and figures obtained from the Mámlatdár for the prices of the same articles in the markets of Kaira and Mehmabad for the years 1885—1892. For the purpose of obtaining an average for recent years I prefer not to go back further than 1885, since when prices appear to have been somewhat steadier than previously. The figures represent "pounds per rupee."

Year.	Bájri.	Rice.	Year.	Bájri.	Rice.
1850	65	36	1861	40	24
1851	62	38	1862	40	26
1852	70	38	1863	19	20
1853	69	36	1864	15	11
1854	60	36	1865	23	9
1855	84	46	1866	32	10
1856	82	52	1867	24	11
1857	58	46	1868	29	10
1858	52	42	1869	20	10
1859	50	30	1870	21	13
1860	43	•24			

Year.	KAIRA.		MEHMADABAD.	
	Bájri.	Rice.	Bájri.	Rice.
1885	34	22	34	23
1886	32	21	34	26
1887	25	26	29	27
1888	30	19	26	20
1889	29	21	32	20
1890	32	20	40	20
1891	32	20	32	21
1892	32	24	32	24
Average, Bájri	31½			
Average, Rice	22½			

6. Having obtained our data, the question is—Were the “original rates” based on the low prices before 1857, or on the high prices after 1862, or on the prices of any one or more of the intermediate years of rapidly rising prices?

7. The conclusion at which I have arrived after careful study of the papers is that Captain Prescott *framed* his rates *somewhat lower\** than those justified by the prices of the year 1862, but that his rates were expected both by him and by the Collector to be found heavy,† and were prevented from being so found by the extremely high prices of 1863, the first year of the settlement. Unless those high prices (the sudden “jump”) had helped the new rates to be easily paid, there was a chance of their proving too high and being modified, and therefore I submit that though the rates were *framed* on prices somewhat *lower* than those of 1862, they were *established*, to some small extent, on the basis of the high prices of 1863. Taking into account this influence, small though it may have been, of the 1863 prices, or the settlement rates *before* they were submitted to Government for sanction, I think it would be reasonable to hold that the real price basis of the settlement was not appreciably lower than the prices of the year 1862; and the fairest course I can see is to take the actual prices of that year as our standard for the purpose of comparison with the average prices of the years 1885—1892.

8. The comparison is given below:—

	Bájri.	Cleaned Rice.
Prices of 1862	40	26
Average prices of 1885—1892	31½	22½

The increase is about 21 per cent. in the case of bájri and 13½ per cent. in the case of rice; a result which differs greatly from that obtained by Mr. Fernandez (*vide* his paragraph 36), and clearly does not justify the increase of assessments by 33 per cent., as proposed by him.

9. It must be recollected that Mehmada bad táluka comprises villages which formerly belonged to Mátar, villages which belonged to Mahudha, and villages which belonged to Jetalpur. The above comparison of prices is made with reference to the former villages alone. The Jetalpur villages were settled during the period of *very* low prices, and in their case the rise of prices since the settlement is undoubtedly sufficient to justify a full 33 per cent. increase; while on the other hand in the case of the Mahudha villages, which were settled later than those of Matar, an even smaller increase than that indicated in paragraph 8 could be justified by the history of prices alone.

10. I next turn to (b) (*vide* paragraph 3 above). The statistics in paragraphs 30—35 of Mr. Fernandez’s report undoubtedly show that land has a high value, and in spite of the difficulty of discriminating between the value of land in Kunbi and Koli villages, respectively—the value being of course much higher in the former than in the latter. I see no reason to believe that an increase of assessment to the full extent justified by the rise of prices would be unfair.

I am not prepared, indeed, to argue that a much higher increase (even the suggested 33 per cent. increment) *could not be paid* in so fertile a country, exceptional treatment could be accorded as a special case to the Koli and Muhammadan villages. It could certainly be paid, and indeed, any assessment that did not exceed the *rack-rent* could actually be paid *here or elsewhere*.\* But it has not, hitherto, been the policy of Government to increase assessments up to the limit of the rack-rents, or to assume that land assessed at a sum lower than the rack-rent is under-assessed. On the contrary, Government have generally been content to receive as assessment about one-third of the rack-rent, and to impose, at revision settlement, no greater increase than that justified by such tangible facts as increase of prices. It would not be well to

\* The rack-rent being the natural limit of paying capacity.

† 1873 and 1874.

‡ This is distinct from the distress referred to in paragraph 12 of Mr. Fernandez’s report.

make an exception to this policy with a táluka like Mehmada bad, where at one period in the course of the term of settlement, when prices were falling, much distress was reported by Revenue officers,‡ and where the following statistics of notices of demand show that it is not *comparatively* under-assessed; and indeed



that there is more actual difficulty found in realizing the land revenue in this, the smallest táluka, than in any other táluka of the district.

Táluka.	Notices of demand issued.		
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Mehmadabad ...	2,101	1,564	1,219
Mátar ...	1,752	943	1,061
Thásra ...	618	556	288
Kapadvanj ...	764	487	768
Nadiád ...	862	470	479
Borsad ...	922	290	128
A'nand ...	529	136	71

I might also call attention to the fact that the number of decrees of Civil Courts, for the sale of the property of agriculturists, executed by Revenue officers is comparatively large in Mehmadaabad, in proportion to the size of the táluka.

11. To sum up, I come to the conclusion that omitting the Jetalpur villages, which should be dealt with apart from the rest, an increase of assessment by from 15 to 20 per cent. can be justified by the history of prices, and the value of land.

## PART II.

12. The problem now is:—How should the increase be distributed? deal, in order, with (1) dhekudiat rates, (2) water-rates for rice land, and (3) dry-crop rates. Bhátha land is so fertile that I need not attempt to criticize Fernandez's proposals regarding it.

13. What is a dhekudi? It is simply a well dug in a *high* river bank. river water is brought into the bottom of the well, and is lifted by a bag top, from whence it is conveyed in narrow channels to various fields in neighbourhood, which belong either to the owner of the dhekudi or to persons who have paid him money for his water. It is sometimes urged that a lump sum annual tax should be paid by every man who owns a dhekudi; and at other times, it is urged that he should pay nothing for the dhekudi itself, but that the owners of all the fields to which the water could possibly be conveyed, if a dhekudi were made, should be lightly taxed. The pendulum swings backwards and forwards between these two policies. At the Original Survey Settlements of various tálukas in Gujarát districts, the former policy was sometimes adopted and sometimes the latter. At Revision Settlements the latter policy has hitherto been adopted; but Mr. Ozanne, a most competent critic, has always been opposed to it, and has recently put his objections very forcibly, and in a new and stronger light than before, in his review of the report on the Revision Settlement of Mátar. At one time, I confess, I thought he was wrong; but now, with some slight practical experience of Gujarát and of dhekudis, I am able to appreciate his arguments and to prefer them to those of his opponents. And one other thing that occurs to me, in addition to Mr. Ozanne's arguments, is, how can a man equitably be called on to pay dhekudiat assessment, when he is not able to make a dhekudi for himself, but has to depend on the chance of a dhekudi being made by his neighbour, and, even then, cannot get the water (except possibly some trickling through of subsoil water) unless he pays the dhekudi owner for such water as he receives?

14. But though I much prefer Mr. Ozanne's system to the system advocated (or rather "accepted") in the present report I have not been able to understand the use of assessing dhekudis at all in the Mehmadaabad Táluka. The total *extra* assessment due to dhekudis is, I learn, from

\* The figures in column 27 of Appendix B. represent dry-crop rates *plus* extra dhekudi assessment.

the Deputy Survey Superintendent, only Rs. 609\* per annum for the whole Mehmadaabad Táluka; and if two villages be omitted the total *extra* assessment is only Rs. 319, spread over 16 villages and in some

\* (It may be noted in this connection that it is proposed to give up the Government annual revenue of Rs. 900 for fruit trees, a much more legitimate source of revenue and a sum exceeding by 50 per cent. the total *extra* dhekudiat assessment for the taluka.)

consisting of such minute items as one, Rs. 5, Rs. 7 (twice), Rs. 8, and Rs. 9 per annum for a whole village. Surely these items are not worth a controversy and are not worth even the trouble\* that dhekudiat assessment will give to Revenue officers during the currency of the settlement. And, therefore, in view of the fact that the justification for assessing dhekudis in any way is extremely doubtful, I humbly offer the suggestion that at this Mehmabad settlement the extra revenue on account of dhekudis should be entirely foregone.

15. Dhekudiat rates, indeed, strike me as being somewhat easy to deal with. There is much more difficulty when I come to deal with water rates for rice land. Till I discussed this settlement with Mr. Fernandez, I never properly understood the principles on which water-rates were fixed in this part of the Presidency. His description was generally something like the following:—

“A Settlement officer inspects a typical field in a village, and as the result of his long experience is able to say to himself:—It would be fair to put the total assessment of this field at Rs. 4 per acre. But its soil rate will, I presume, be about Rs. 2. Therefore there are left Rs. 2 for water rate. Now the water classing book shows that the water classification annas are 12 on a 24-annas classification scale. In other words, Rs. 2 represent 12 annas of the classification scale. Hence the sum represented by 16 annas of the classification scale will be  $\frac{16}{12}$  (Rs. 2), that is, Rs. 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ . Therefore, the latter sum should be treated as the maximum (16 annas) or standard water-rate for this village.”

16. Of course, I admit that in this brief general description of procedure there is an exaggeration of defects and a failure to do justice to the experience, judgment, and ability of the selected officers to whom alone such important work is entrusted. But at the same time the point I want to make is set forth pretty clearly. This is that too much depends on (1) the impressions of a particular officer whose *standard* must vary from village to village and (2) which guess made by him of the probable soil rate. There is thus every reason to expect inequality of rating, or in other words variation in the maximum standard rates.

17. And to what length this inequality went at original settlement is shown by the following table compiled by me from statistics furnished by the Deputy Survey Superintendent, rates which Mr. Fernandez would leave unchanged;—

*Group 1—Seventeen Villages,*

					Rs.	a.	p.
1	has	a maximum	water-rate of	...	...	4	0 0
1	has	do.	do.	...	...	3	4 0
2	have	do.	do.	...	...	3	0 0
6	have	do.	do.	...	...	2	8 0

*Group 2—Twelve Villages,*

4	have	maximum	water-rates of	...	...	5	8 0
1	has	do.	do.	...	...	4	8 0
1	has	do.	do.	...	...	4	0 0
1	has	do.	do.	...	...	3	12 0
2	have	do.	do.	...	...	3	8 0
				...	...	3	4 0

*Group 3—Twenty-four Villages,*

5	have	maximum	water-rate of	...	...	2	12 0
7	have	do.	do.	...	...	2	8 0
1	has	do.	do.	...	...	2	4 0
1	has	do.	do.	...	...	2	0 0

*Group 4—Four Villages,*

3	have	maximum	water-rate of	...	...	2	8 0
1	has	do.	do.	...	...	1	4 0

18. Surely there is as much reason in Mehmabad as there was in Mátar for equalizing these maximum rates. *Comparative* water advantages are allowed for in the technical process of classification; but the *standard* of rating should be the same in all villages unless there are definite reasons to the contrary. The fact that one village has better tank or gets more rain or river water than another is no reason why the former's fields should have a higher *standard* rate than the latter, for the former's fields will, proportionately to their advantages, be rated at more scale annas in the classer's note book. If the former, for example, is rated in a classer's book at 20 scale annas and the latter at 8 scale annas, the effect of imposing the same "maximum" or "standard" rate (applicable to 16 annas) of Rs. 4 in both the villages will be that the former field will actually be assessed at Rs. 5 per acre and the latter at Rs. 2 only.

19. In Mátar as in Mehmabad (which indeed was formerly part of Mátar) the maximum water rates at the original settlement varied considerably. In his revision settlement report on Mátar, however, Mr. Fernandez went half way towards "equalizing" the standard rates. And Mr. Ozanne, in his critical review of that report, went more than half way. In fact he went three-quarters of the

(\*The ostensible reason, viz. better water supply in Group 3, is I think unsound. This is allowed for in a classer's note book and does not justify a difference of standard.)

way, and I have not been able to understand why he did not go the whole way.\* As Mehmabad was originally part of Mátar and was treated in the same way at original settlement, it should clearly be treated in the same way at revision. We should, I suggest, follow, for Mehmabad, Mr. Ozanne's example for Mátar, but should go "the whole way" instead of three-quarters

and should have the same *standard* of rating for all the groups. It might seem at first sight that the *standard* of water-rate, like that of soil rate, should be higher for group 2 than for group 3, and for group 1 than for group 2†, on the ground that communications with markets are best in group 1 and next best in group 2. But against this the facts must be borne in mind that a water-rate is applied only to rice land, and that in this particular taluka rice is reported to be "sold at door." Therefore rice cultivators have not the trouble of conveying their produce to markets, and all villages may be treated as on an equal footing as regards communication with markets so far as the disposal of rice is concerned.

20. Now, how can we obtain one *equal* standard. In the first case we may leave out of consideration the 6‡ Jetalpur villages to which I shall refer in paragraphs 33-37 below. I would also leave out of consideration the *exceptional* villages entered for convenience in group 4 and also perhaps the town of Kaira, on the ground that a head-quarters town has special advantages in the way of disposing of its rice crop and selling its rice land. There remain the following villages:—

					Rs.	a.	p.
1	Village with a maximum water-rate of	...	...	...	3	12	0
1	Do. do. do.	...	...	...	3	8	0
14	Villages do. do.	...	...	...	3	4	0
2	Do. do. do.	...	...	...	3	0	0
11	Do. do. do.	...	...	...	2	12	0
15	Do. do. do.	...	...	...	2	8	0
1	Village do. do.	...	...	...	2	4	0
1	Do. do. do.	...	...	...	2	0	0

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21. The general standard rate that has been proposed for the adjoining taluka of Mátar is Rs. 3. In Mehmabad the same rate would perhaps be suitable; but in view of the necessity, in conformity with my conclusions in paragraph 11 above, for *cutting down* Mr. Fernandez's rates, a more convenient general standard rate would, I think, be Rs. 2-12-0. The application of this to the above 46 villages will mean that the present maximum rate will be retained in 11 villages, raised in 17, and reduced in 18. The most noticeable reduction is that in 14 villages now rated at Rs. 3-4-0, but these include Mahudha villages in the 2nd group in the case of which my remarks at the end of paragraph 9

above show that even more care must be taken to cut down Mr. Fernandez's proposals than in other cases.

22. For me to suggest the above sweeping paper alteration of water-rates will doubtless appear a somewhat bold and presumptuous course. I may explain, however, in defence that this is no more sweeping a proposal and no more theoretical paper work than that of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner himself in paragraph 7 of his report, No. 854 of the 1st April 1893, on the revision settlement of Matar; and, inasmuch as Mr. Fernandez's proposals to perpetuate the present inequality of *standard* can clearly not be depended on any other ground than that it saves trouble, some

\* I am really only doing a portion of the settlement work which Mr. Fernandez has left undone.

such course as that which I propose seems essential,\* and the only difficulty is to decide between Rs. 2-8-0, Rs. 2-12-0, and Rs. 3 as our standard. It seems curious that in paragraph 51 of his report Mr. Fernandez has excused himself for not removing the inequality by saying that the limitation rules bar the way. He does not appear to have noticed that equality can be gained as simply lowering some rates and raising others as by raising alone; and the limitation rules while applying to the latter course would not necessarily apply to the former.

23. I now turn to the last and most difficult rates of those mentioned in my paragraph 12, *viz.*, the dry-crop rates, and inasmuch as my previous proposals cannot, to any appreciable extent, have reduced the increment proposed by Mr. Fernandez, it is clear that the reduction indicated to be necessary by my remarks in paragraph 11 must be made almost entirely by cutting down the suggested dry-crop rates.

The following is an abstract of a portion of Appendix Q:—

*Assessment on Government Occupied Land.*

Group.	1	2	3	4
	Former Settlement.	Revision Settlement.	Increment.	Percentage of Increment.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Group I. ... ..	52,296	71,325	19,029	61
Group II. ... ..	49,080	64,874	15,794	32½
Group III. (6 Jetalpur villages) ...	27,791	40,491	12,700	46
Group III. (18 other villages) ...	43,667	54,235	10,568	24
Group IV. ... ..	7,350	9,627	2,227	31

24. It will be observed that in compiling the above table, I have retained Mr. Fernandez's grouping or rather his nominal grouping. But while I think his nominal or *map* grouping is on the whole very satisfactory, it will easily be seen that the *actual* grouping is not *grouping* at all in the sense in which the term grouping is ordinarily used. The *grouping* of villages for the purpose of a survey settlement means the application of the same maximum rate standard to each of certain collections of villages, all villages *with the standard* being called a *group*. But Mr. Fernandez's groups are very different. His first group contains two villages with a (proposed) standard of Rs. 5-8-0, with a standard of Rs. 5, and 2 with a standard of Rs. 4-8-0. Similarly the 2nd group has 5 villages with a standard of Rs. 5 and 7 with a standard of Rs. 4-8-0; the third group has 13 with Rs. 4-8-0; 6 with Rs. 4 and 5 with Rs. 3-3-0, and the 4th group has 2 with Rs. 4, 1 with Rs. 3, and 1 with Rs. 2. In other words, the real grouping is utterly unlike the map grouping. Mr. Fernandez explained this to me by stating that his object was to indicate the correct grouping to the future settlement officers of 30 years hence, though he could not himself venture on proposing it and had to be content with the patch work just noted. I am inclined to think that it is safe to leave officers of the distant future to their own devices and that it is *our* business rather to secure fair and equal rating for the next period of thirty years. And I suggest there is no real difficulty in doing this.

25. I may, in time, invite attention to the very important fact that the increment shown in columns 3 and 4 of my table in paragraph 23 is due quite as much to the new *field work*† as to the raising of maximum rates. This is a matter of common experience, and it is perhaps unnecessary for me to waste time in proving my statement, though, as an example, I may invite attention to the typical case of Modaj village, where, with no increase of rice *land*, or dry-crop *rate* or of water *rate*, the total assessment on Government occupied land is increased by 25½ per cent. *as the result of field work alone*. I think therefore that we can safely rely on getting the increment indicated as equitable in paragraph 11 above as the result of *field work* without raising our maximum rates at all. My efforts will therefore be directed towards *equalizing* the maximum rates rather than towards raising them: for to raise them appreciably, as a whole, would give us a larger increment than I have suggested is justifiable.

26. For the first group I would suggest a uniform maximum rate of Rs. 4-8. This will mean retaining the present standard in 10 villages, lowering it by 4 annas in 2, and raising it by 4 annas in 1, 8 annas in 2, and 12 annas in 2.

27. For the 2nd group I would have a rate of Rs. 4-4, *i. e.*, I would retain the present standard for 11 villages and raise it by 4 annas in one.

28. In the case of the 3rd of Mr. Fernandez's groups, omitting the 6 Jetalpur villages† and the 5 marginally noted villages, I would also have a Rs. 4-4 rate, which means retaining the present rate in 9 villages, and raising it 4 annas in 3, and 8 annas in one. The five marginally noted villages I would form into a separate group with Rs. 4 as the maximum rate. They are unfavourably situated, and I notice that Mr. Fernandez while placing them in a Rs. 4-8 group has tried to make their actual *rate* lower.

29. As in the last group, or I should perhaps say, the "list of exceptional villages," I would include those in Mr. Fernandez's 4th group and let them retain the same maximum rates as they now have under the original settlement, relying on the "field work" to give us the increment required.

30. The only case in which my proposed rates will be higher than the suggested by Mr. Fernandez is that of Sarsavni, for which I would have Rs. 4 instead of his Rs. 3-8. Though the increase of revenue will be considerable, the village need not (especially in view of the large proportion of women in its population) receive more favourable rating than its immediate neighbours.

31. Thus, to sum up, my groups would consist of—			Rs.	a.
17 villages with a maximum rate of ...	...	...	4	8
25 do. ( <i>i. e.</i> 12 and 13) do. ...	...	...	4	4
5 do. do. ...	...	...	4	0
4 exceptional villages rated respectively at Rs. 2-4, 2-8, and Rs. 3-8 (twice).				

32. I must of course leave it to the Survey officers to work out the actual effect of imposing these rates, and to ascertain whether the result will, as I anticipate from my experience of increase due to field work (*vide* para. 25 above), be total increase of revenue in each group by from 15 to 20 per cent. If they work this out for each group separately, they will be able, in case I am proved to have erred appreciably in the case of any group, to add on 2 or 4 annas, or subtract that amount from my proposed rate for that particular group. And I would here suggest, for the consideration of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, that it would be convenient if these calculations could be made before my report reaches Government, unless indeed he feels complete confidence in his powers to shatter my general arguments ending with paragraph 11 above. And I might here venture to remark that the attempts made in both the Matar papers and in the present report to justify an increase by the assumed expediency of getting a "gradient" with Nadiád do not appear sound arguments.

## PART III.

33. I now turn to an exceptional case, that of the six marginally noted villages, which formerly belonged to Jetalpur, a taluka settled during the period of *very* low prices, and in whose case therefore the maximum increment of 33 per cent. would be justified\* at revision settlement. (There is also in Mehmabad another village Jinjhar, which belonged to Jetalpur, but it has been

\* *Vide* paragraph 9 above.  
treated as exceptional one and included in the 4th group by both Mr. Fernandez and myself.)

34. The following is an abstract of Appendix Q. regarding these villages :—

*Assessment on Government Occupied Land.*

Village.				Original Settlement.	Revised proposals.	Increment.	Percentage of Increase.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Lali	...	...	...	5,863	7,835	1,972	34
Mahij	...	...	...	8,451	11,040	2,589	31
Bidaj	...	...	...	5,637	9,441	3,864	68
Konij	...	...	...	4,036	5,939	1,903	47.5
Raska	...	...	...	1,704	2,722	1,018	59
Rohisa	...	...	...	2,100	3,514	1,414	67
Total				27,791	40,491	12,7	

35. And I also give the present and proposed water and soil

Village.				Present and proposed water rate.	Present soil rate.	Payment.	Percentage of Increment.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
Lali	...	...	...	5 8 0	2 8 0	4	32½
Mahij	...	...	...	5 8 0	2 8 0	3	46
Bidaj	...	...	...	5 8 0	2 8 0	3	24
Konij	...	...	...	5 8 0	2 8 0	3	31
Raska	...	...	...	4 8 0	2 8 0	3	8
Rohisa	...	...	...	4 0 0	2 8 0	3	8

36. Now the leading feature of the old Jetalpur settlement was the *high* position of heavy water rates, and, *to make up for that*, extra low soil rates were proposed. This *cause* for the lowness of the soil rates seems to have escaped notice in revising the Jetalpur villages which now belong to Daskroi and Mátar; nor has it apparently attracted more attention in now revising the Mehmabad villages which used to belong to Jetalpur. It was of course a simple task for a Settlement officer to point out to the low dry-crop rate of Rs. 2-8 and say, "This is an excellent fertile country; why should not its rate be as high as the Rs. 4 in villages quite close by. Raise it at once." But if we bear in mind that at the original settlement of Jetalpur soil and water rates were considered together (the proportion of *rice* land being large) and that the heaviness of the water rates was the *reason* for the lowness of the soil rates, it will be clear that we cannot equitably allow these villages to retain water rates twice as heavy as those of their neighbours, and, at the same time, raise the soil rates of the former to an equality with those of the latter. The double burden would be too heavy, and how heavy it is "is proved by the figures in the last column of my table in paragraph 34 above."

37. There are too many complications in the case of these Jetalpur villages for me to be in a position to offer definite suggestions with advantage, and I would rather leave them to the experience of the Survey and Settlement

Commissioner. I should have thought that the best course would be to reduce water rates, while raising soil rates: but I am not aware, and it is not indicated

Mr. Fernandez, whether there are any special reasons, such as in the Khari alambandi villages of Mátar, for leaving them unchanged as a temporary measure, in view for example of the much-talked-of possibility of Irrigation Act being substituted for survey water rates (in the Greek Kalends). If, however, the water rates are left unchanged, the proposed soil rates must, I think, be lowered; and this appears, in any case, to be necessary in the purely arable village of Rohisa, which I suggest might be treated as a quite exceptional village like those in Group IV. (paragraph 29 above) which it adjoins, in which case its soil rate will remain at Rs. 2-8-0.

## PART IV.

38. Before concluding, I may remark that I am aware that, if my arguments are correct, they prove that the recent proposals for the Mátar settlement were open to criticism in the same way as the present proposals for Mehmabad. I cannot help hoping therefore that Government will not have passed final orders on Mátar before the arrival of this report.

39. Lastly, I must apologise for having with only 4 months' experience of this district, ventured on writing so long and so critical a review of a settlement report drafted by a capable and experienced officer, Mr. Fernandez, whose labours I have fully appreciated, though I have had to raise so many objections to his proposals. But though my local experience has been short, I had a great deal to do with settlement reports for nearly 5 years in the Secretariat, and I do not therefore, in the present case, take up the work of criticism as a novice. That if settlement reports were ever to be criticised in the interests of the annas in 3, at the suggestion of the Collector of the District, however inexperienced, into a separate report, now the way, and I therefore had to make the most of my local knowledge, ably supplemented it with information specially collected for my purpose. I have also the results of my somewhat careful study in past years of prices in economic history.

29. Arable village should retain settlement,

I have, &c.,

J. DEC. ATKINS,  
Collector, Kaira.

Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

APPENDIX (*vide* paragraph 7 of Report.)*Facts.*

Captain Prescott submitted two reports on Mátar, *viz.*, 542 of 31st December 1862 and 21st November 1863. I shall call them A. and B. respectively.

In A., paragraph 24, he said—

I.—“If the District . . . it could at present prices pay an assessment 40 per cent. heavier than it now does.”

In A., paragraph 24, he—

II.—mentioned that he was actually raising assessments by 10 per cent.

In B., paragraph 14, he said:—

III.—“The only question is whether your fears, in which I confess I partly shared, that the rates proposed were too high and that an increase of revenue had been obtained at the price of over-assessing the district were well founded.”

*Inferences.*

First. C. { —III. read with I. shows that I. was an exaggeration and was virtually admitted a year subsequently to be an exaggeration.

Secondly. D. { II. read with I. shows that taking existing assessment at Rs. 100, Captain Prescott raised them to 110, though he might (if his exaggerations were not an exaggeration) have raised them to 140 or 150. In other words, *If there was no exaggeration* he took  $\frac{11}{10}$  or  $\frac{11}{10}$  of the utmost increase justified by the prices of 1862.  
Or: *If there was an exaggeration*—He took (say) about  $\frac{11}{12}$  or  $\frac{11}{13}$  of the utmost increase justified by the prices of 1862,

Hence admitting that C shows that there *was* an exaggeration, it can be said that the rates when framed were only a *little* lower than those believed to be justified by 1862 prices.

J. DEC. ATKINS,

Collector.

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No.  $\frac{8}{400}$  OF 1894.

From

E. C. OZANNE, Esq.,

Survey Commissioner, and Director  
Land Records and Agriculture;

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Revenue Department.

Poona, 19th February 1894.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Deputy Superintendent's proposals for the revision settlement of the Mehmabad Táluka of Kaira with a critical review by Mr. Atkins, written without the light of the decision on the Mátar settlement. I trust that my action in keeping the papers till orders on Mátar were passed will be approved.

2. Mr. Atkins's opinion is that, excluding the Jetalpur villages, a case is not made out for enhancement beyond 15 or 20 per cent. To effect the necessary reduction in Mr. Fernandez's proposals he would pitch the soil maximum rates at a lower figure all round, generally speaking retaining the old rates, expecting that the increment arising from the application of the subsoil water assessment will secure the justifiable enhancement. He would make the water maximum uniform throughout the táluka; and abolish all charge for irrigation from rivers by dhekudis, on the argument that in this táluka the facilities for such irrigation are rare and insignificant. Though admitting that the very lenient treatment of the old Jetalpur villages justifies an enhancement up to at least 33 per cent., he thinks the relative valuation of soil and water in those villages unreasonable, and would raise the soil but lower the water rate.

3. The Mehmabad Táluka contains, besides the old Jetalpur villages settled at times of low prices in 1858, villages which then belonged to Mátar and Mahudha. The Mátar settlement was made in accordance with proposals submitted in December 1862, and the Mahudha rates were fixed in consultation by the Survey Officer and the Commissioner, N. D., in February 1863, though the formal report was not written till December. These dates are important. The effect on prices due to the war in America had not then shown itself. There had been a rise in prices beginning soon after the Jetalpur settlement. It was these prices only which were considered by Captain Prescott, and he did not think they would be maintained. Mr. Atkins' contention therefore that very great caution must be exercised in revising the rates of tálukas settled during the era of abnormal prices during the war does not concern the present revision. But while it is incontestable that such caution will have to be exercised when we come to deal with later Kaira settlements, it is as incontestable that the pitch of assessment adopted in Mátar was taken as the guide in after-settlements rather than the after-course of prices.

4. Attention was principally centred on the old existing revenue. It was very irregular, very oppressive in some, and comparatively lenient in other



villages. The chief consideration in the mind of the Settlement Officer was the burden of the old demand. His duty was not to revise a rental which was well apportioned, but to fix an initial rental which should be equitable in its incidence. The Commissioner, Mr. Ellis, in submitting the Mátar proposals considered that the rates proposed were equitable, and commended Captain Prescott for not altogether ignoring the recent rise in prices.

With respect to the burden of the existing demand in Mátar Captain Prescott had doubts, but as to Mahudha he had none. He found that the old rental, though most irregular, was not on the whole a heavy one. Mr. Atkins, however, I believe, is quite right that but for the help of the unexpected further rise in prices, Mátar would have shown signs of over-assessment, but such signs would have been only visible in the Bhál villages, and not in the fertile tract adjoining Nadiád.

Captain Prescott then in Mátar, considering chiefly the former demand and its burden, decided to increase the Mátar revenue by 10 per cent. That done, he used prices and other facts to support his decision. But it is clear that his proposals were not based primarily or principally on prices.

5. It is not reasonable to urge that Captain Prescott based his settlement on the prices of 1862, and to insist that the present increase must be limited by the rise since that date. There has been material development. There is no longer a need for retaining the abnormally low rates accorded at the original settlement to Koli and Musalmán villages. I have not had the opportunity of forming my own opinion as to these classes in Mehmabad as I had in Mátar; but if they have not improved during the 30 years of special treatment, they will not improve by a continuation of like leniency now. They who can pay fair rates will prosper, but those who have not improved or have degenerated, must now improve or sink to the status of field labourers. Undue leniency seems to have had an effect opposite to that which was hoped for. It has made the Koli and Musalmán an easier prey to the moneylender. There is further a considerable increase due in the Jetalpur villages. On the whole I think that the maximum rates fixed for Mátar must be taken as the guide for Mehmabad.

6. These rates bear no direct comparison with the old maximum rates by reason of the application of the subsoil water charge. I shall comment on that point further on, but have only to urge now that whatever effect it has, the increment is taken into account, and the comparison instituted is not between old and present *rates*, but between old and present *demand*, made up of numerous factors.

7. Before I deal with the grouping and rates for dry-crop, I think it essential to clear the ground by somewhat full comment on the dhekudiat and subsoil water assessments, and the manner in which the water maximum for rice land has been and should be regulated in Gujarát.

8. I do not think that Mr. Atkins' method of solving the dhekudiat question is very sound. It is unimportant in most villages in Mehmabad, but in two villages at least it makes a considerable difference. However, Mr. Atkins' comments were submitted to Government while the Mátar proposals were still under consideration and the ruling in Mátar must govern Mehmabad.

I have been able to calculate the effect of giving up the dhekudiat charge on the area now classed for dhekudiat. The water charge proposed is Rs. 609, but the assessment for subsoil water amounts to Rs. 381 if the maximum soil are accepted as proposed by me in modification of those proposed by the Superintendent.

In other words, if the area now assessed as dhekudiat is assessed as dry-crop, the revenue will be only Rs. 228 less than if it is assessed as dhekudiat. The land near rivers with high banks is usually low in the scale of subsoil water assessments, for the water cannot be got except at a depth below the level of the water in the bed of the river. I have never objected to dhekudiat rates on the ground that they are an excessive charge. But my contention is that the bag rate is a fairer method of securing the revenue due to Government for the utili-

zation of water which vests in Government, and there is no objection to a bag rate charge, if the riparian occupants, even though the subsoil increment is assessed, find it more profitable to use the water directly than to dig wells near the bank in their own lands.

9. In order that the effect of the modifications in the rules regarding the subsoil water increment may be tested, I have, as a special case, caused the detailed calculations to be made for the Mehmabad Taluka. The tract is one with very large facilities for well irrigation. Nearly the whole area is assessed for the facility, viz. dry-crop 92, new and old rice 97, dhekudiat 98, total area 93 per cent. This does not mean that the whole area is assessed alike. The charge varies with the depth of the water and its character; and it is just this variation which is the essential object of the system. The classification valuation works out as follows:—Dry-crop 1 a. 8 p. New rice 2 as. 6 p. Old rice 2 as. Dhekudiat 2 as. 4 p. Total area 1 a. 10 p.

In other words, the addition is less than one class on the whole, and never exceeds one class and a quarter, but this is a substantial difference and is intended so to be. The variations may be exemplified by a few examples. In Vanthvali the wells are sometimes sweet, but chiefly blackish, and average 30 feet in depth. Only half the area is assessed under the increment. The assessment shows a classification of only 8 pies per acre on total area. In Pahad the wells are all sweet, and only average 18 feet to water. All the area is classed for subsoil water, and the classification incidence is as much as 2 as. 2 p. per acre. In Vasna Maragia, and Sankhej the wells are all or nearly all brackish, but the water is close to the surface, viz. at depths of 11 and 14 feet respectively. The incidence is 1 a. 9 p. and 1 a. 7 p. respectively. In Aklacha the wells are deep and some are brackish, averaging 38 feet, and so the incidence is only 1 a. It may be that the estimation by low paid subordinates of these facilities is somewhat rough and here and there at fault, but the fact still stands in strong relief that a differentiation is effected which is essential in our efforts to distribute the burden of assessment fairly, and that this differentiation could not within reasonable cost be effected otherwise.

This increment in classification has no reference to the former assessment on wells. That assessment has been wholly taken off, so that the stigma no longer remains that those who have sunk capital in improvements are made to pay an undue share of the profits of their enterprise. It may be added that, as far as comparison can be instituted, the total amount of the assessment leviable on account of the subsoil water increment far exceeds the former well assessment. The comparison can only be made as to the well charge on dry-crop land, a portion of which is new rice and shown separately in Appendix Q. as rice. The charge on rice land for well irrigation cannot be ascertained as field books which showed the detail were destroyed in the fire of 1887. Comparison proves that the subsoil water facilities are not yet fully utilized. The new system is intended to give an impetus to well irrigation, which is fitable in dry-crop though more essential for the safety of the rice crop, in *inter alia* it makes the rayat independent of the early rain. The total value of the subsoil water increment amounts to Rs. 23,773 or 14 per cent. on the revenue which will be demanded if my proposals are accepted. Of this value on dry-crop plus new rice amounts to Rs. 18,260 as compared with direct well charges under the defunct bagayat kasar system of Rs. 1. One natural result will follow from the non-appreciation of a factor in valuation which was neglected at the old survey, that a disturbance in distribution of the demand must be caused. A like disturbance also from the elimination of direct well assessments.

10. I have next to deal with an important subject in settlement has not hitherto been discussed with that fullness which it demands. I refer to the relative valuation of soil and water in assessing rice land. Though Mr. Atkins' description (paragraph 15) is admittedly exaggerated, it is hard to ascertain on what basis the old Settlement officers worked. Certainly their action was not uniform. In Mátar (Report of 1862, paragraph 34) Captain Prescott said:—  
“The maximum rice water rates I propose (calculated at 16 annas) vary according to the position of the rice beds of each village with reference to the supply

of water." In his Mahudha report (paragraph 20) the same officer said as regards the water rates that they "vary in different villages according to the maximum soil rate." Two systems are thus disclosed. The Mahudha system, as I think, is a fairly correct one, but the Mátar system was manifestly incorrect. Mr. Rogers in Jetalpur fixed the water maximum on another system. He took into account—

- (1) nearness to rice market ;
- (2) climate as regards rice cultivation ;
- (3) physical characteristics favouring rice.

[Vide page 138-5, Selection CCXIV).

Rice land is classed for soil and water. For soil up to 8 annas, and for water up to 16 annas, though by "chads" or "advantages," *e. g.* the subsoil water advantage, the soil annas can be raised above 8 annas, and when the water-supply from a tank is good enough to irrigate a crop after rice, an addition to the water annas of as much as 8 annas is allowed. Of the normal water, annas 8 are allotted to "akasia" or rainfall water, or the supply which is obtained by drainage from higher lands, and 8 annas to tank supply. The normal annas for soil are doubled before the maximum soil rate is applied. This peculiar rule of classing only up to 8 annas and then doubling the valuation, while it makes the soil factor as important as the water factor in classification, was intended to give effect to the acknowledged absence of need of too great differentiation in soil valuation in rice land. It had the effect too of ensuring greater attention to the water factor. In rain crop (akasia) rice, *i. e.* rice dependent solely on rainfall, the maximum water classification was 8 annas. In akasia rice land then the soil takes  $\frac{2}{3}$  the whole assessment and the water  $\frac{1}{3}$  if the soil and water maxima are equal. It was at the time of the Dholka settlement that these two maxima were separated. Mr. Rogers may be allowed to explain this in his own words, page 41 of "The Land Revenue of Bombay," Vol. 1 :—"Another difficulty arose in the assessment of the greater portion of the rice lands. These generally had no source of water-supply but that derived from the particular tanks under which they were situated, and, when that supply failed from deficiency of rain, lay altogether waste and unprofitable, there being no means by which the cultivators could recoup themselves for their loss. This led to the system of permanent assessment on such lands, practicable in the Konkan and elsewhere, being abandoned, and separate water and soil assessments being fixed on rice cultivation, the former under certain rules not being leviable when the water-supply failed."

In the Konkan the rainfall is certain and very heavy. All the rice is rain rice. The classification allots 8 annas for soil and 8 for water, and there being no separate soil and water maximum, the value in assessment of the soil and water factor is equal.

It is difficult to compare the Deccan practice for several reasons, but it may be generally stated that the heavier the rainfall the nearer the water factor approximates the soil factor in valuation.

11. Mr. Rogers in Dholka and in Jetalpur put a different maximum for soil and water with the specific object of making it easy to remit the water charge in any year in which the rice crop failed. His water rate was higher than he would have fixed if the special stipulation for remission had not been an essential in his settlement. As a fact, it was very high as compared with the soil rate. In Jetalpur the soil maxima varied from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-12, but the water maxima from Rs. 4 to 10, the latter rate being applied to villages with the certain irrigation from the Khári river. Undoubtedly if he had intended the water charges to be levied irrespectively of season, the relative pitch of the water maximum would have been nearer to that of soil.

I have failed however to ascertain on what basis Mr. Rogers so greatly altered the relative valuation. His precedent was not followed by Captain Prescott in Mátar and Mahudha. But both officers were very largely influenced by the pitch of former charges on rice land.

12. In revision settlements I think the principle which has been so far followed may be said to have been to confirm what was done by the former

generation of Settlement officers. And the reason I believe is that it was difficult to ascertain the system on which those officers worked. It seemed more politic then to give them the credit of having dealt rightly. They had more time in those days of leisurely settlement than falls to the lot of Settlement officers now. In his Sánand Report (para. 51) Mr. Fernandez does discuss the subject. With the enlarged experience I have since had, I cannot accept the principle therein enunciated. I am satisfied that there is no necessity whatever to vary the standard with the variations in different villages as to the tank supply. This was Captain Prescott's Mátar plan. One absolute and fatal objection to it is that it presupposes that all the rice land is tank irrigated, and to follow it would be to deal very unfairly towards the area of akasia rice. In the Mátar revision, however, the very irregular and inexplicable rating attracted serious attention. Mr. Fernandez went some way in the direction of simplification, but still was not guided by any set principle. Mr. Atkins rightly shows the fallacy of Mr. Fernandez's reasons for leaving the Mehmabad water maxima untouched. That they must be rectified on some principle is also evident from the proof that three different systems were applied in the táluka.

13. The point for decision is what system is to be followed. The analogy with the Konkan system is helpful, and so the reasons why the separation of soil and water rates was adopted by Mr. Rogers and followed in Gujarát since that time. This is my excuse for references to other systems than that of Gujarát. A perusal of paras. 63 and 64 of the Joint Report is also desirable to show how difficult the question even then appeared. One of the authors of the Joint Report (Mr. Wingate) in dealing, as Revenue Commissioner, with Dholka, said:—"In addition to the dry-crop assessment there should, in the case of rice land, be imposed an irrigation cess of fixed amount for each field to be levied in the years in which any portion is cultivated with rice." This remark, made with reference to Dholka, was made in the knowledge that that táluka suffers frequently from absence of rain when necessary for rice, which is not the case in Kaira.

14. To fix a workable system, the question should be considered with reference to rain rice only. It will then equally apply to rice with other facility for irrigation. In the Konkan the valuation of water and soil are equal. A very small portion of Gujarát has a similar rainfall, and if, as I believe, for the Konkan the Konkan proportion is right, cases can rarely occur in Gujarát in which the water rate there should be double that for soil. (I have already said that in classification the highest valuation for rain water is 8 annas, so that where the water rate is twice the soil rate, the water and soil are equally valued.) The very circumstances which led to the allotment in classification of 16 annas to soil and 8 to rain water seem to show that in Gujarát as a rule soil should have twice the value of water, for this allotment was of earlier date than the separation of soil and water rates. I think then that the water and soil rates should be fixed relatively, that in tracts where the rainfall is scant and uncertain, the water maximum should not exceed half the soil maximum, that in tracts like the major part of Kaira, where the rainfall is fairly sure, but where dry-crops predominate largely, the water rate should still be less than the soil rate. They may be equal or nearly so in tracts where rice is a very successful crop even without irrigation. In Surat where the climate is in parts very moist and where the rainfall is very heavy, the water rate may be higher than the soil rate.

15. On the principles here suggested as a guide the rice water rates sanctioned for the Mátar Táluka are in right proportion to the soil rates. In the Bhál tracts where rice is most successful and the climate most suitable for rice, the water rate Rs. 3 is nearly as high as the soil rate Rs. 3-12, while in the Charotar the difference between the two rates (soil Rs. 5 and water Rs. 3) is consistent with the smaller rainfall and the greater suitability of the climate for dry-crop cultivation. The matter demands further study which will be essential when the Surat revisions are under consideration.

16. As regards the grouping proposed by Mr. Fernandez, I am decidedly of Mr. Atkins' opinion that there was no necessity to make the map grouping so different from the real grouping according to the maximum rates. Mr. Atkins would allow the first group to remain unaltered. One village (Areri), however,

has been included in it, which belonged to Captain Prescott's lower group. By position it should undoubtedly belong to the higher group; still as no reason has been otherwise indicated for treating it exceptionally, I have included it in the old group on the principle that the old grouping should not be disturbed without strong reason. I have some hesitation as regards the small group of villages between the Khara and the Shedhi. They are cut off from Nadiád, the market of southern Mehmabad, and the Khara lies between them and the Mehmabad station. Of the 5 villages Captain Prescott rated three very low, but two were placed on an equality with the villages near Mehmabad. I include them all therefore in Group I, recommending a slight reduction in the soil maximum in 3, on the understanding that, after the precedent of Rasikpur in Mátar, these shall at the next revision be brought up to the level of the rest of the group. As to Group II., I think that Mr. Fernandez's map grouping is not right, for I do not think that the river obstructions in the case of some of these villages, grouped together by Captain Prescott, should more than counterbalance the distance from the rail in the case of others. I agree with Mr. Atkins that the real and the map grouping should follow the old settlement, but besides Modaj which Mr. Atkins would relegate to a lower group I would add Amsarvan. Both these villages were rated below the villages now under consideration, and are further from the rail and markets than the rest of the second group.

Modaj and Amsarvan may then be placed in a third group, which should include the old Jetalpur villages, except Rohisa and Jhinjhar. There is not a great difference between these two villages and Modaj and Amsarvan, but they are certainly worse off in position than the rest of the old Jetalpur group, and adjoin Daskroi villages rated at Rs. 3-4. They may then with the rest of the villages form a fourth group, which shall include all the "exceptional" villages. There will as I shall show be no necessity to treat any of these exceptionally except Hathnoli, lying in the midst of foreign territory. Hathnoli was very leniently treated at Captain Prescott's settlement. It may have a somewhat liberal treatment now during the currency of the new lease.

17. I have rated these groups as follows:—

Group	I.	Soil	Rs. 4-12,	Water	Rs. 3-0	} With some modifica- tions detailed below.
Do.	II.	"	" 4-8	"	" 2-12	
Do.	III.	"	" 4-0	"	" 2-8	
Do.	IV.	"	" 3-8	"	" 2-4	

But in Group I. I have, according to the recommendation made above, put a slightly reduced soil rate on 3 villages and a similarly special rate on Hathnoli of Group IV. As to water rates, the position of the villages requires further consideration. The best rice tract is that west of the Mesvo. That fact is recognized in the old rating. Irrespective of group therefore I have proposed a rate of Rs. 3 for villages west of the Mesvo. Hathnoli will require a special water rate to fit in with its special soil rate.

The result of this rating will be an enhancement of 26 per cent. on the old demand. I have rated the first group according to the Mátar decision, beginning at a slightly lower figure on account of the greater distance from the market Nadiád. Neither Kaira nor Mehmabad are important markets. The rating of the lower groups tallies with that already sanctioned for Daskroi villages adjoining.

I am further of opinion that the enhancement is just and reasonable. It includes a considerable increment due specially from the old Jetalpur villages, though that increment is reduced by the treatment I advocate as regards water rates. Mr. Rogers' rates were excessive. None of the villages get Khari irrigation by flow. Again, it includes the increment due to levelling up of the rates, where they were unduly low on account of a Koli or Musalmán population or other not specified reason, though at the same time this has been tempered with consideration where consideration appears due.

The net revised demand will be an increase of Rs. 47,292 on the old, as compared with the enhancement of Rs. 60,397, which is the estimated enhancement according to Mr. Fernandez's proposals.

The increase is slightly larger than that thought justifiable by the Collector, but is moderate and justified in my opinion. Though I have I think proved that prices were not the sole or even the chief basis of the old settlement, if prices are compared, it would be more reasonable to compare the present averages as given by Mr. Atkins with the prices of the 5 years preceding the Mátar and Mahudha settlements. This comparison shows a rise in rice of nearly 30 per cent. and in bájri of 43 per cent. I do not press this comparison for reasons already fully stated.

In 3 villages of Group III. the enhancement is large (Nos. 46—48). They are old Jetalpur villages in which the existing soil rate is unduly low. In two the water rate has been decreased. In these the net enhancement is due chiefly to the very large increase in new rice, and to the dhokudiat and bháta assessments. In the third the area of rice is small, and consequently the rise in the soil rate has had especial effect. But Raska is well situated, and I am not of opinion that any special rate can be justified. In Group IV. the soil rate of No. 51 is slightly lowered. However, the village cannot be put in a higher group unless its neighbours are also transferred. No. 53 Rohisa and No. 56 Jhinghar show a somewhat high increase. They formerly belonged to Jetalpur. No. 57 Hathnoli has already been discussed. I think that the proposed rating may stand, for the Igatpuri concession will temper the suddenness of the increases.

18. I have still to notice a few points in the Deputy Superintendent's report.

The explanation in paragraph 5 is irrelevant. The percentage differences are in survey numbers, and rough measurement of sub-divisions does not explain them. After reference Mr. Fernandez reports that the old work as far as tested at revision was found good. The percentage differences are deceptive. The size of survey numbers is very small, and a very insignificant difference appears large, when shown in the form of a percentage.

19. The table in paragraph 7 may better be shown thus:—

Kind of Land.	BY FORMER SURVEY.				BY REVISION SURVEY.				Remarks.
	Government.		Alienated.	Total.	Government.		Alienated.	Total.	
	Occupied.	Unoccupied.			Occupied.	Unoccupied.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Dry-crop ... ..	37,662	3,227	25,582	66,470	37,003	3,282	27,926	68,210	New rice. Old rice. Dhekudiat. Bhátha.
Rice ... ..	10,924	437	5,356	16,717	3,959 10,738	453	1,301 5,208	5,261 16,399	
Garden ... ..	3,933	338	4,375	8,647	613 269	78 714	753 127	1,443 1,111	
Uncultivable ... ..	...	13,613	287	13,900	...	12,974	287	13,261	
Total ... ..	52,519	17,615	35,600	1,05,734	52,582	17,501	35,602	1,05,685	

This shows that the alienated area of cultivable land is 38 per cent. of the total cultivable area.

There is now no land in Gujarát which is called garden. In the old garden area, the then area of dhokudiat and bhátha was included; but what that area was, there is not now a means of ascertaining. The dry crop area is decreased by that portion which has since been made rice, but increased by the large area which, being then assessed for direct well assistance under the bágayat kasar, was formerly classed under the head of 'garden'. The irrigated area for 1892-93 has been returned at 4,247 acres, made up of well irrigated dry crop, and that portion of dhokudiat and bhátha, which was actually irrigated from dhokudis in the year. It, on the other hand, clearly excludes the area of tank-irrigated rice. In 1892-93 rice occupied about 20 per cent. of the total cultivated area, but the returns do not show how much was "akasia" or rain crop rice.

20. I attach an amended Appendix Q. which shows in detail the modification which I have thought necessary or desirable in Mr. Fernandez's original proposals.

I would call attention to Appendix D. which is shown in the new form which has been made up from the district compilations for the Imperial Census of 1891. It is a matter of regret that Appendix E. cannot, from available information, show the chief Hindu castes and the population belonging to each. At all events the table indicates that the Musalmán population is small, but it must not be supposed that all these are unskilful and unthrifty cultivators.

21. I append the petitions of objections received in original with a précis in English. They are not numerous; but though I have during my study of this settlement frequently referred to them, I have not been assisted in any degree. They do not disclose any intelligent criticism of Mr. Fernandez's proposals. They disclose a claim from the Koli (Dhárála) and Musalmán villages for continuance of "caste bighoti," and show appreciation of the reductions in assessments recently granted by His Highness the Gáekwár in adjoining tracts.

22. The correspondence regarding the old Mahudha settlement has been printed as an appendix to the Nadiád settlement report about to be submitted. A copy of the proof is appended for reference.

I have the honour to be,  
 Sir,  
 Your most obedient Servant,  
 E. C. OZANNE,  
 Survey Commissioner, and Director  
 Land Records and Agriculture.

Through the Commissioner, N. D.

Referred to in paragraph 20 of the Survey Commissioner and Director,

BY FORMER SURVEY.

Former Taluka.	Number.	Name of Village.	OLD MAXIMUM RATES.		PROPOSED MAXIMUM RATES.		Total area available for cultivation including Inam.	Total area not available for cultivation.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.								GOVERNMENT UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED LANDS.		
			Soil.	Water.	Soil.	Water.			Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Well-water assess-ment.	Total.		Area.	Assess-ment.
									Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.		Area.	Assess-ment.		
			1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		<i>Group I.</i>																	
	1	Kaura ...	4 12	4 0	4 12	3 0	4,179	1,162	1,697	5,451	537	4,064	439	1,687	410	2,673	11,812	70	247
	2	Mehmadabad ..	"	3 0	"	"	2,636	606	1,269	4,540	66	339	77	302	142	1,431	5,323	16	59
	3	Dedardá ..	4 8	2 8	"	"	715	142	164	511	4	16	21	72	22	189	621	98	212
	4	Parastaj ...	"	2 12	"	"	1,545	189	173	518	70	387	81	116	52	274	1,068	18	41
	5	Khatraj ...	"	3 0	"	"	1,933	248	816	2,764	204	1,062	83	312	140	1,108	4,279	"	"
	6	Samastapur ...	"	2 12	"	"	474	98	80	305	43	232	"	122	59	674	2,425	50	146
	7	Gothaj ...	"	2 8	"	"	978	118	560	1,779	88	455	38	192	73	1,282	4,089	23	68
	8	Katakpur ...	"	2 8	"	"	837	68	353	1,126	83	408	89	180	118	475	1,777	"	"
	9	Cháprá ...	"	2 12	"	"	1,407	119	554	1,762	192	1,174	28	19	16	242	856	7	26
	10	Jává ...	"	2 12	"	"	443	133	175	500	61	321	6	6	6	587	2,093	1	10
	11	Viroi ...	"	2 12	"	"	934	162	400	1,191	185	633	52	185	84	906	2,991	24	60
	12	Vansol Devki ...	"	2 12	"	"	1,990	223	898	3,048	370	2,049	17	67	33	1,275	5,192	84	227
	13	Kácha ...	4 0	3 8	"	"	2,542	239	1,079	3,166	193	777	21	73	73	1,282	4,089	16	40
	14	Bávrá ...	"	"	4 8	"	1,079	111	410	1,194	250	1,118	23	76	64	688	2,452	77	274
	15	Gávrá ...	3 12	"	"	"	564	94	205	690	136	655	3	8	4	344	1,257	8	7
	16	Khumarvád ...	"	"	"	"	1,565	256	585	1,516	327	1,417	14	43	15	906	2,991	24	60
		Total ...					23,821	3,888	9,397	29,071	2,763	15,102	860	3,518	1,280	13,050	49,871	495	1,515
		<i>Group II.</i>																	
	17	Vásna Khurd ...	4 4	3 8	4 8	3 0	638	133	182	570	7	40	22	84	"	211	694	51	143
	18	Samádra ..	"	2 12	"	"	1,664	301	481	1,376	149	832	60	201	73	690	2,482	221	605
	19	Sámkhej ...	4 0	3 8	"	"	1,639	319	421	1,015	265	1,475	195	738	102	891	3,330	139	346
	20	Vasna Máraña .	4 4	3 12	"	"	1,325	159	370	969	329	2,084	15	46	25	714	3,124	165	417
	21	Aren ...	"	3 4	"	2 12	893	58	576	2,011	41	240	34	126	68	641	2,425	"	"
	22	Vánthvali ...	"	"	"	"	3,357	318	1,439	4,856	558	2,774	98	355	271	2,090	7,766	"	"
	23	Aklácha ...	"	"	"	"	1,395	246	881	3,099	86	431	41	153	79	1,008	3,767	"	"
	24	Kesra ...	"	"	"	"	2,345	145	924	3,018	848	4,106	14	43	72	1,764	7,189	3	6
	25	Sundha ...	"	"	"	"	714	62	370	1,206	149	838	22	84	25	541	2,153	53	56
	26	Varoia ...	"	"	"	"	2,270	195	827	2,558	400	2,029	62	208	96	1,359	4,893	"	"
	27	Richol ...	"	"	"	"	1,761	313	870	2,997	219	159	"	51	"	1,189	3,395	2	7
	28	Vansol ...	"	"	"	"	571	54	379	1,240	80	159	14	22	98	1,392	1,472	11	29
	29	Rasulpur ...	"	"	"	"	541	54	379	1,240	80	159	14	22	98	1,392	1,472	11	29
	30	Sunj ...	"	"	"	"	3,809	394	1,108	3,133	20	89	64	231	98	463	1,746	"	"
	31	Vansol Sundha ...	"	"	"	"	852	162	319	987	161	794	24	74	58	504	1,893	20	38
	32	Vamál ...	"	"	"	"	552	49	332	1,115	84	373	"	"	"	418	1,588	32	85
	33	Mokva ...	4 0	2 8	"	"	2,189	428	1,680	4,988	174	789	194	693	158	2,048	6,661	16	33
	34	Godali ...	4 4	"	"	"	555	96	474	1,605	26	137	20	76	33	520	1,851	"	"
	35	Sojáh ...	"	"	"	"	659	194	460	1,374	7	84	"	"	"	467	1,408	"	"
	36	Sansol ...	"	"	"	"	1,211	141	444	1,464	5	23	50	193	29	499	1,714	103	204
	37	Nenpur ...	"	3 4	"	"	2,560	520	1,124	3,243	74	472	115	450	229	1,318	4,494	196	396
	38	Páhdá ...	4 0	2 8	"	"	470	146	337	1,024	16	75	34	114	31	387	1,244	34	98
	39	Vadadla ...	4 4	2 12	"	"	630	180	293	889	70	439	36	121	88	399	1,537	11	39
	40	Maláta ...	4 4	3 4	"	"	874	209	174	518	136	855	125	467	42	435	1,882	79	167
	41	Sádra ...	4 0	2 12	"	"	1,273	268	212	544	67	383	285	837	86	514	1,850	101	264
		Total ...					55,047	5,130	15,211	46,687	4,471	23,084	1,514	5,491	1,354	21,196	77,116	1,240	3,131
		<i>Group III.</i>																	
	42	Amsarvan ...	3 12	2 0	4 0	2 8	1,026	106	775	2,185	41	195	27	130	"	848	2,480	74	122
	43	Modaj ...	4 0	2 12	"	"	2,886	258	2,333	5,639	249	1,145	93	273	164	2,670	7,221	160	243
	44	Lál ...	2 8	5 8	"	3 0	2,055	218	560	970	599	4,517	103	376	"	1,262	5,863	347	1,339
	45	Mahij ...	"	"	"	"	4,367	352	1,069	1,898	1,060	6,265	83	298	"	2,212	8,451	472	1,075
	46	Bidaj ...	"	"	"	"	2,329	233	474	855	567	3,692	376	1,075	25	1,417	5,637	448	1,426
	47	Kanij ...	"	"	"	"	4,061	1,069	935	1,433	307	1,940	199	703	"	1,441	4,076	157	266
	48	Ráska ...	"	4 8	"	"	1,980	434	456	1,114	94	472	195	118	"	745	1,704	126	284
		Total ...					18,674	2,670	6,802	14,064	2,917	18,216	1,076	2,973	189	10,595	35,442	1,774	4,955
		<i>Group IV.</i>																	
	49	Rudan ...	3 8	2 8	3 8	2 4	2,468	244	704	1,739	35	124	19	52	42	818	1,947	13	33
	50	Karoli ...	"	"	"	"	1,413	139	621	1,622	12	49	8	21	14	641	1,706	4	12
	51	Satrunda ...	3 12	2 12	"	"	895	322	360	996	51	233	"	"	"	411	1,299	97	196
	52	Sarasvni ...	3 4	2 4	"	"	2,416	399	1,306	2,876	146	510	17	17	21	1,469	3,124	52	63
	53	Rohisa ...	2 8	4 0	"	"	1,201	389	756	1,477	66	374	233	249	"	1,055	2,100	96	112
	54	Dajapura ...	3 8	2 8	"	"	791	19	249	704	277	1,196	6	18	1	532	1,859	129	376
	55	Kuná ...	"	2 0	"	"	2,520	436	523	1,270	91	308	9	24	7	623	1,606	29	66
	56	Junjhar ...	2 8	3 8	"	"	1,121	169	890	1,460	66	322	49	255	"	995	2,037	57	82
	57	Hatnoli ...	2 4	1 4	3 0	2 0	1,461	104	993	1,433	137	340	4	7	15	1,134	1,845	16	9
		Total ...					14,292	2,211	6,452	13,617	881	3,396	345	843	100	7,678	17,758	493	918
		Grand Total ...					91,834	13,899	37,662	1,04,339	11,037	59,798	3,825	12,625	3,423	52,516	1,80,185	4,002	10,689

Note.—The italic figures in column 3



BY REVISION SURVEY.																	
Total area available for cultivation including Indim.	Total area not available for cultivation.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.												GOVERNMENT UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED LAND.		Increase percentage of assessment.	Average assessment of Government occupied land per acre.
		Dry-crop.		New Rice.		Old Rice.		Dhekudiat.		Bhatha.		Total.		Area.	Assessment.		
		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.				
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
4,311	1,131	1,884	8,888	129	788	520	3,704	118	598	36	361	2,687	13,787	78	325	17	5 2 1
2,663	578	1,339	6,180	38	144	68	897	...	...	3	22	1,428	6,748	2	9	27	4 11 7
713	145	105	376	60	355	3	20	7	36	13	133	188	919	88	211	48	4 14 3
1,570	184	91	361	103	537	70	432	...	...	11	110	275	1,440	19	58	36	5 3 9
1,927	254	846	3,832	47	364	203	1,396	...	...	...	...	1,098	5,393	...	...	26	4 14 8
475	88	70	319	11	57	48	235	...	...	...	...	129	670	...	...	24	5 3 1
974	118	512	2,160	73	377	86	604	...	...	...	...	670	3,061	50	109	26	4 9 1
836	69	810	1,373	62	441	33	538	...	...	...	...	475	2,250	22	89	27	4 11 9
1,417	112	471	1,383	115	679	129	1,384	...	...	...	...	784	4,005	...	...	29	5 1 9
442	123	128	465	53	250	61	393	...	...	...	...	342	1,128	...	...	22	4 10 7
953	134	398	1,615	68	397	131	811	...	...	...	...	587	2,523	1	6	35	4 12 11
1,977	234	841	3,677	68	358	364	2,073	...	...	...	...	1,273	6,005	78	317	16	4 11 6
2,537	241	1,022	4,289	81	418	184	1,079	...	...	...	...	1,287	5,784	16	64	41	4 7 11
1,088	110	407	1,611	84	162	246	1,398	...	...	...	...	687	3,171	77	362	29	4 9 10
658	88	184	783	22	126	130	794	...	...	...	...	336	1,708	3	12	35	5 1 1
1,565	298	560	2,237	34	189	312	1,767	...	...	...	...	306	4,193	24	86	40	4 10 1
23,899	8,606	9,158	39,467	1,002	5,485	2,702	16,863	125	634	68	626	18,050	63,075	450	1,742	26	4 13 4
681	137	178	675	8	41	8	44	16	76	...	...	310	836	46	147	20	3 16 8
1,715	251	435	1,697	71	341	143	861	42	186	...	...	691	3,085	221	866	24	4 7 5
1,636	319	428	1,557	80	385	263	1,637	54	228	...	...	880	4,238	122	395	27	4 12 9
1,322	161	308	1,026	79	356	328	1,808	...	...	...	...	710	3,190	168	626	3	4 7 11
891	54	655	2,529	34	189	40	236	...	...	...	...	679	2,954	...	...	22	4 9 11
2,343	326	1,568	5,778	44	198	480	2,540	...	...	...	...	2,077	6,506	...	...	10	4 1 6
1,397	247	894	3,758	25	129	81	418	...	...	...	...	1,010	4,302	...	...	14	4 4 2
2,345	147	811	3,258	140	657	632	4,397	...	...	...	...	1,783	3,312	...	...	7	16 4 10 7
714	52	371	1,540	34	179	142	744	...	...	...	...	547	2,437	...	...	16	4 8 9
1,296	136	896	3,452	118	618	393	2,243	...	...	...	...	1,406	6,315	...	...	39	4 7 11
1,794	314	876	3,861	109	697	207	1,206	...	...	...	...	1,192	5,524	...	...	42	4 10 2
571	74	846	1,617	14	81	31	179	...	...	...	...	391	1,777	11	38	21	4 8 9
540	54	422	1,841	22	117	18	69	...	...	...	...	462	2,047	...	...	17	4 6 11
3,811	394	969	4,140	191	1,034	543	3,332	...	...	...	...	1,703	8,415	20	69	88	4 15 1
964	103	265	1,103	79	439	162	944	...	...	...	...	606	2,486	1	2	33	4 14 7
552	50	292	1,242	46	246	79	467	...	...	...	...	417	1,955	32	102	23	4 11 0
1,096	415	1,717	7,187	145	808	173	1,014	16	68	1	4	2,052	9,096	16	49	37	4 6 11
551	97	489	1,944	3	8	24	138	...	...	...	...	516	2,030	...	...	18	4 0 10
8	194	454	1,662	3	9	7	41	...	...	...	...	497	1,936	...	...	16	3 8 1
143	143	465	1,822	5	9	5	28	3	15	...	...	493	1,970	103	380	15	3 16 8
13	534	1,173	4,815	69	346	70	429	...	...	...	...	1,311	6,581	167	701	24	4 4 1
13	145	859	1,451	6	36	15	66	...	...	...	...	380	1,613	33	123	30	4 3 11
118	184	301	1,134	30	150	62	363	5	11	...	...	396	1,658	2	6	8	4 3 0
905	180	236	927	25	112	132	756	33	159	...	...	434	2,017	79	200	7	4 10 4
288	255	265	1,013	15	77	65	374	117	551	51	388	513	2,408	52	169	30	4 10 11
6,108	5,084	16,093	60,788	1,389	7,195	4,303	24,288	284	1,309	118	896	21,187	94,476	1,142	3,951	23	4 7 4
1,039	101	804	2,792	5	24	40	216	...	...	5	52	854	3,084	61	16	24	3 9 9
1,882	259	2,355	7,360	71	337	246	1,308	...	...	...	...	2,672	9,025	149	818	25	3 6 1
1,047	232	698	2,540	78	440	583	3,731	16	68	...	...	1,276	6,779	312	1,438	18	5 5 1
4,383	338	673	2,396	470	1,988	1,056	5,322	14	55	...	...	2,213	9,711	470	1,568	15	4 6 3
2,357	208	491	1,852	241	1,066	544	4,041	110	423	17	124	1,403	8,166	444	1,970	44	5 12 5
4,127	975	798	3,040	320	1,453	502	1,678	24	104	...	...	1,444	6,270	157	675	54	4 5 6
2,098	266	591	2,168	52	246	90	530	11	44	...	...	744	2,988	125	398	75	4 0
18,933	2,378	6,310	22,168	1,237	6,484	2,361	16,821	175	694	22	176	10,605	45,988	1,718	6,283	30	4 5 4
2,469	244	759	2,132	27	100	33	137	...	...	...	...	819	2,369	14	25	22	2 14 3
1,413	179	624	1,873	6	25	13	62	...	...	...	...	642	1,950	4	14	14	3 0 7
895	323	348	1,019	7	34	51	223	5	22	...	...	411	1,298	96	190	6	3 2 6
3,413	398	1,316	4,099	7	28	144	659	...	...	...	...	1,467	4,786	52	97	40	3 4 2
1,393	202	976	2,615	4	18	63	312	14	56	...	...	1,117	3,453	96	173	64	3 1 6
790	20	164	525	66	340	280	1,206	...	...	...	...	530	2,071	149	406	11	3 14 6
2,527	436	521	1,446	6	27	66	375	10	46	...	...	623	1,894	36	66	18	3 0 8
1,127	153	898	2,517	28	125	69	314	...	...	...	...	996	3,004	57	93	47	3 0 3
1,463	104	841	1,977	160	624	134	543	...	...	...	...	1,135	3,144	16	13	70	2 12 4
14,469	2,019	6,442	18,208	331	1,311	872	3,821	29	124	66	500	7,740	23,969	494	1,076	35	3 1 7
92,424	13,262	27,003	1,40,636	3,959	20,105	10,738	61,798	613	2,761	269	2,198	52,682	2,27,483	3,313	13,052	26	4 5 3

represent unassessed (kacha) bhatha.

No. 883 of 1894.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Camp Bulsár, 10th March 1894.*

The undersigned has the honour to forward the following remarks on the settlement report of táluka Mehmadañad, zilla Kaira.

2. It will be seen that there has been a considerable delay in the office of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, but this was justified by his waiting till the orders of Government were issued on the Mátar settlement.

3. Mr. Atkins, who was at the time in charge of the Kaira Collectorate, has reviewed the Deputy Superintendent's report at some length, and has raised some important objections to his proposals. These are summarised in the 2nd paragraph of Mr. Ozanne's letter.

One of the most important points is Mr. Atkins' assertion that Captain Prescott, in framing his proposals for Mátar, had, at any rate to a considerable extent, allowed for the "jump" in prices owing to the American war. His conclusion is stated in paragraph 7 that "Captain Prescott framed his rates somewhat lower than those justified by the prices of the year 1862, but that his rates were expected both by himself and the Collector to be found heavy, and were prevented from being so found by the extremely high prices of 1863, the first year of the settlement," and therefore "that though the rates were framed on prices somewhat lower than those of 1862, they were established to some extent on the basis of the high prices of 1863." He gives figures to show that the average prices of 1885—92, compared with those of 1862, show for bájri and cleaned rice a rise of only 21 and 13½ per cent. and that for the Mahudha villages, which were settled later, the rise is even less.

5. This point has been very clearly dealt with by Mr. Ozanne. He does not impugn the accuracy of the rates preferred for comparison by Mr. Atkins, nor apparently the rate of increase in prices taken by him; but he gives very good reasons for assuming that the 1862 prices were only one of several factors in the fixing of the rates, and there is little doubt that he is right.

6. As to dhékudiat, the amount is very insignificant, and the decision to be passed in Mátar, paragraph 7 of Government Resolution No. 1082, dated 10th February 1894, will govern it.

7. A very marked feature in the Settlement will be the effect of the sub-soil water rates which will proportionately reduce the assessment on the higher taxed fields and raise that on the lower, but this has already been the result elsewhere and was to be expected.

8. Mr. Atkins after a sharp criticism of the survey system of fixing maximum water rates recommends an equalization of rates through the táluka, and proposes a general water maximum of Rs. 3 per acre (or for the reasons which he has urged for cutting down the Deputy Superintendent's assessment throughout of Rs. 2-12 per acre.)

9. Mr. Ozanne has in his paragraphs 10 to 15 discussed the subject and referred to the "irregular and inexplicable rating" in Mátar. He is evidently an advocate for partial equalization, but the figures given in column 4 of his amended Appendix Q. show still considerable variety:—

				Rs.	a.	p.
Group I.	...	...	16 villages at	3	0	0
" II.	...	...	4 "	3	0	0
" III.	...	...	21 "	2	12	0
" "	...	...	2 "	2	8	0
" IV.	...	...	5 "	3	0	0
" "	...	...	8 "	2	4	0
" "	...	...	1 "	2	0	0

It is a pity that some explanation has not been given. The five villages with a high water rate in Group III. are easily accounted for as they are in the

north-western corner on the Khári River, and there are probably good reasons for the others also. But it is difficult to understand the object of keeping up so much variation.

10. The changes in the grouping of the villages in the amended Appendix Q are a decided improvement on Mr. Ferrnandez's original proposals, and the Commissioner concurs with the reasons for alteration given in Mr. Ozanne's paras. 16 and 17. It will be seen that to some extent they agree with Mr. Atkins' suggestions. The great simplification of maximum dry crop rates shown in Appendix Q and summarised in para. 17 is a decided advantage.

11. The question arises whether or not the enhancement of 26 per cent is justified. Mr. Ozanne has reduced the increase by 10 per cent from the 36 in the original Appendix Q.

12. There is something to be said both ways. The rise in prices though marked and, we may say, established, is not a very great one, and we have a rather curious fact brought out by Mr. Atkins and Mr. Fernandez's paragraph 43, that the táluka, though small and compact, requires a large number of notices; the crops grown are, as a rule, not of the more valuable kinds, and except in the case of wells there has been little or no marked increase in the ordinary items of agricultural wealth, nor any material rise in the price of labour.

13. On the other hand, the rainfall is to be relied on; wells have increased 33½ per cent; much land, 5,260 acres of dry crop, has been turned into rice crop; the táluka enjoys good Railway and fair road facilities, and the access to markets is good; the climate is much better than Mátar and the subletting value of land is decidedly high.

On the whole Mr. Ozanne's increase does not seem too high especially when it is remembered that several of the villages showing the highest percentage increase belonged to the under-assessed Jetalpur Táluka. The percentage increase on 5 of the 7 is:—

No. 46...	...44	} per cent.
" 47...	...54	
" 48...	...75	
" 53...	...64	
" 56...	...47	

The Commissioner would have preferred to have had the increase a little lower, say 5 per cent or 21 per cent increase, but he is not prepared to find any serious fault with Mr. Ozanne's proposals.

15. The Commissioner agrees with Mr. Ozanne that there is nothing in the objections raised by the villages that calls for special notice.

G. B. REID,  
Commissioner, N. D.

No. 4696 OF 1894.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th May 1894.

To

THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR,  
LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. S—400, dated 19th February 1894, submitting proposals for the revision settlement of the Mehmabad Táluka in the Kaira District, I am directed to inform you that Government have decided that the subsoil water annas should be halved in calculating the assessment for the purposes of the present settlement, and that the water maxima should be increased by 4 annas, except in Hatnoli (No. 57 in Appendix Q, to the letter). It appears to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the general effect of

these changes will be to reduce the total increase to about 21 per cent and that the inequalities of the increase in particular villages will be found to be reduced in most cases, when the assessment modified as directed above comes to be worked out in detail.

2. The village of Areri (No. 21 in the Appendix) should be raised to Group I. and that of Ráská (No. 48) should be reduced to Group IV.

3. I am directed to authorize you to proceed with the settlement on the lines stated above, and to request that you will be good enough to report, as soon as possible, the corrections to be made in Appendix Q.

I have &c.,

W. L. HARVEY,

Under Secretary to Government.

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No. S—1536 of 1894.

Poona, 25th June 1894.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Revenue Department.

SIR,

As directed in Government letter No. 4696, dated 30th May 1894, I have the honour to submit Appendix Q amended according to the instructions contained in the Government letter. It will be seen that the enhancement works out to 20½ per cent, which is the figure desired by Government, as the figure of enhancement on the taluka as a whole.

2. Mr. Fernandez's Appendix Q. requires explanation. In column 21 and corresponding columns for new rice and old rice he has shown the assessment at precisely the same figure as that given in amended Appendix Q. submitted with my letter No. 400, dated 19th February 1894, save that the figures for rice are slightly modified by the addition to the water rate ordered by Government. This entry by Mr. Fernandez of the assessment is misleading. The assessment must be found by deducting the second figure in column 21 and corresponding columns from the first figure in that column. Thus in the village of Kaira the assessment on dry crop is shown at 8,388 and the half deduction on account of subsoil water at 516. The assessment to be levied is 8,388 minus 516, that is 7,872. The result thus interpreted is correct, but I think that this explanation was necessary to make the figures intelligible.

3. \* \* \* \* \*

I have instructed Mr. Fernandez to introduce the rates at once without further orders from Government, the dhokudiat assessment being declared provisionally pending orders of Government.

I have &c.,

E. C. OZANNE,

Survey Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture.

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AMENDED APPENDIX Q.

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207 1.232 [ 88 ]  
74

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Referred to in para. 1 of the Survey Commissioner and Director Land

BY FORMER SURVEY.

Number.	Name of Village.	OLD SANCTIONED MAXIMUM RATES.		NEW PROPOSED MAXIMUM RATES.		Total area available for cultivation including Inam.	Total area not available for cultivation.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.							GOVERNMENT UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED LANDS.		Total area available for cultivation including Inam.	Total area not available for cultivation.		
		Soil.	Water.	Soil.	Water.			Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Well-water assessment.	Total.				Area.	Assessment.
								Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.		Area.	Assessment.				
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.			Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.			Rs.	Acres.
<b>Group I.</b>																				
1	Kaura ...	4 12	4 0	4 12	3 4	4,179	1,152	1,697	5,451	537	4,064	439	1,867	410	2,673	11,812	79	247	4,311	1,151
2	MehmadaBad ...	"	3 0	"	"	2,636	605	1,389	4,540	65	329	77	302	142	1,431	5,323	16	59	2,662	576
3	Dedardá ...	4 8	2 8	"	"	715	142	164	611	4	16	21	72	32	189	621	98	212	712	145
4	Parsátaj ...	"	2 12	"	"	1,545	169	173	618	70	827	31	116	52	274	1,068	18	41	1,570	164
5	Khátraj ...	"	3 0	"	"	1,933	248	316	2,764	204	1,062	83	313	140	1,103	4,279	"	"	1,927	254
6	Samastapur ...	"	2 12	"	"	474	39	80	305	43	232	"	1	"	128	538	"	"	476	86
7	Gothá ...	"	2 8	"	"	978	118	550	1,779	89	456	36	132	59	674	2,425	60	146	974	118
8	Katakpur ...	"	2 8	"	"	1,407	68	353	1,126	83	403	39	130	118	475	1,777	23	66	839	99
9	Obáprá ...	"	2 12	"	"	1,407	119	554	1,782	192	1,174	28	94	48	774	3,098	"	"	1,417	112
10	Járá ...	"	2 12	"	"	443	133	175	500	61	321	6	19	16	242	856	"	"	26	132
11	Virol ...	"	2 12	"	"	934	152	400	1,191	135	633	52	185	84	587	2,093	7	10	953	134
12	Vansol Devki ...	"	2 12	"	"	1,690	223	888	3,043	370	2,049	17	67	33	1,276	5,192	"	"	1,977	234
13	Azeri ...	4 4	3 4	4 8	3 4	893	54	566	2,011	41	220	34	126	68	641	2,425	"	"	40	891
14	Káchai ...	4 0	2 8	4 12	"	2,542	239	1,079	3,166	192	777	21	73	73	1,392	4,039	"	"	274	1,083
15	Bávrá ...	"	"	4 8	"	1,079	111	410	1,194	250	1,118	23	76	64	683	2,432	77	7	2,537	241
16	Gádvá ...	3 12	"	"	"	564	94	205	690	136	655	3	8	4	344	1,267	3	7	653	88
17	Khumarvád ...	"	"	"	"	1,565	256	665	1,516	327	1,417	14	43	15	908	2,991	24	60	1,565	238
	<b>Total ...</b>					<b>24,714</b>	<b>3,942</b>	<b>9,952</b>	<b>31,982</b>	<b>2,804</b>	<b>15,322</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>3,644</b>	<b>1,348</b>	<b>13,691</b>	<b>62,296</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>1,518</b>	<b>24,790</b>	<b>3,880</b>
<b>Group II.</b>																				
18	Vásna Khurd ...	4 4	2 8	4 8	3 4	838	133	182	670	7	40	22	84	"	211	694	51	142	831	137
19	Samádra ...	"	2 12	"	"	1,694	301	481	1,376	149	532	60	201	73	690	2,482	221	605	1,715	251
20	Sánkhej ...	4 0	3 8	"	"	1,639	310	421	1,015	265	1,475	195	738	102	881	3,330	139	346	1,686	319
21	Vásna Múragia ...	4 4	3 12	"	"	1,325	159	370	969	329	2,084	15	46	25	714	3,124	165	417	1,322	161
22	Vántivali ...	4 4	3 4	4 8	3 0	3,357	318	1,439	4,356	553	2,774	98	355	271	2,090	7,766	"	"	"	326
23	Aklácha ...	"	"	"	"	1,395	246	681	3,099	86	431	41	188	79	1,008	3,767	"	"	"	247
24	Kesra ...	"	"	"	"	2,945	145	922	3,018	848	4,106	14	43	22	1,784	7,189	3	6	147	147
25	Sundha ...	"	"	"	"	714	52	370	1,206	149	838	22	84	35	541	2,153	53	155	82	166
26	Vansola ...	"	"	"	"	2,270	195	927	2,558	400	2,029	62	203	96	1,389	4,386	"	"	7	166
27	Nichol ...	"	"	"	"	1,761	313	970	2,997	219	898	"	"	"	1,189	3,895	"	"	29	174
28	Vansol ...	"	"	"	"	571	74	348	1,240	30	14	"	51	22	392	1,472	11	29	54	64
29	Rasulpur ...	"	"	"	"	541	54	379	1,333	20	2	"	"	"	463	1,746	"	"	38	384
30	Sun ...	"	"	"	"	3,809	384	1,106	3,138	555	2,611	"	"	"	5,105	"	"	20	32	163
31	Vansol Sundha ...	"	"	"	"	952	162	319	937	161	6	"	"	"	1,746	"	"	20	32	163
32	Vamáli ...	"	"	"	"	552	49	392	1,115	84	84	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	85	59
33	Mokva ...	4 0	2 8	4 8	3 0	2,169	428	1,680	4,983	174	1,417	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	85	45
34	Godali ...	4 4	"	"	"	555	96	474	1,605	26	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	24
35	Sojáli ...	"	"	"	"	639	194	460	1,374	7	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	24
36	Sansoli ...	"	"	"	"	1,311	141	444	1,464	5	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	24
37	Nempur ...	"	3 4	"	"	2,580	520	1,124	3,343	74	16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	24
38	Páhád ...	4 0	2 8	"	"	470	136	937	1,024	16	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	24
39	Vadadla ...	4 4	2 12	"	"	870	180	293	889	70	136	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	24
40	Malátaj ...	"	3 4	"	"	874	209	174	518	138	70	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	24
41	Sádra ...	4 0	2 12	"	"	1,273	268	212	544	67	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	24
	<b>Total ...</b>					<b>84,754</b>	<b>5,076</b>	<b>14,645</b>	<b>44,876</b>	<b>4,430</b>										
<b>Group III.</b>																				
42	Amsarvan ...	3 12	2 0	4 0	2 12	1,026	106	775	2,165	41	195	"	"	"	2,071	5,000	"	"	"	"
43	Modaj ...	4 0	2 12	"	"	2,886	258	2,333	5,639	249	1,145	93	278	164	2,674	8,451	472	1,070	4,127	6,127
44	Láli ...	2 8	5 8	"	3 4	2,055	218	800	970	599	4,517	103	376	"	1,263	6,000	"	"	"	"
45	Mahij ...	"	"	"	"	4,367	352	1,069	1,888	1,060	6,265	83	298	"	2,212	8,451	472	1,070	4,127	6,127
46	Bidaj ...	"	"	"	"	2,329	233	474	855	507	3,682	376	1,075	25	1,417	5,637	448	1,426	2,354	3,354
47	Kanij ...	"	"	"	"	4,081	1,069	935	1,433	199	703	307	1,940	"	1,441	4,076	157	286	4,127	4,127
	<b>Total ...</b>					<b>16,744</b>	<b>2,236</b>	<b>6,146</b>	<b>12,950</b>	<b>2,715</b>	<b>16,507</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>4,092</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>9,850</b>	<b>32,738</b>	<b>1,648</b>	<b>4,701</b>	<b>16,836</b>	<b>16,836</b>
<b>Group IV.</b>																				
48	Rudan ...	3 8	2 8	3 8	2 8	2,468	244	764	1,729	35	124	19	"	42	818	1,947	13	23	2,469	2,469
49	Karoli ...	3 8	2 8	3 8	2 8	1,413	139	621	1,622	12	49	8	"	21	641	1,706	4	12	1,413	1,413
50	Setrunda ...	3 12	2 12	"	"	895	322	260	966	51	238	"	"	"	411	1,229	97	196	895	895
51	Sarsavni ...	3 4	2 4	"	"	2,416	399	1,306	2,876	146	510	17	"	21	1,469	3,424	52	83	2,416	2,416
52	Ráská ...	2 8	4 8	"	"	1,930	434	456	1,114	94	472	195	118	"	745	1,704	126	264	2,098	2,098
53	Rohisa ...	"	4 0	"	"	1,201	389	766	1,477	66	374	233	249	"	1,055	2,100	96	112	1,393	1,393
54	Dajpura ...	3 8	2 8	"	"	791	19	249	704	277	1,136	6	18	1	532	1,859	129	376	790	790
55	Kuná ...	"	2 0	"	"	2,526	486	629	1,270	91	308	9	24	7	623	1,609	29	56	2,527	2,527
56	Junjhar ...	2 8	3 8	"	"	1,121	169	580	1,460	66	322	49	255	"	995	2,037	57	52	1,121	1,121
57	Hatnoli ...	2 4	1 4	3 0	2 0	1,461	104	998	1,483	137	340	4	7	15	1,134	1,945	16	9	1,461	1,461
	<b>Total ...</b>					<b>16,222</b>	<b>2,645</b>	<b>6,908</b>	<b>14,731</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>3,868</b>	<b>540</b>								



*Revenue Survey and Assessment: Revision Survey of the Mehmabad Táluka of the Kaira District.*

No. 5928.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th July 1894.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 883, dated 10th March 1894—

Letter from the Deputy Superintendent, Gujarat Revenue Survey, No. 489, dated 5th July 1893.

Letter from the Collector of Kaira, No. 3024, dated 28th September 1893.

Letter from the Collector of Kaira, No. 3146, dated 9th October 1893, and the accompanying petitions of objections from various villages in the Mehmabad Táluka.

Letter from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. 400, dated 19th February 1894.

Submitting, with his remarks, the papers noted in the margin, containing proposals for the revision settlement of the Mehmabad Táluka of the Kaira Collectorate.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 925, dated 12th March 1894—Submitting, in continuation of his office No. 883, dated 10th idem, one No. s.—577, dated 1st idem, from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

Letter from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. s.—1536, dated 25th June 1894.

**RESOLUTION.**—These papers contain proposals for the revision settlement of the Mehmabad Táluka of Kaira. The táluka was formed in 1867 of 33 villages from Mátar, 17 from Mahudha, and 7 from Jetalpur. The last-mentioned villages were settled in 1858-59, and the others in 1862-63. The Survey operations were carried on on the same lines as in Mátar; the old measurement was accepted and brought up to date, and the classification was carried out, where possible, on the partial system. The water classification was, however, done over again.

2. The history of the táluka during the current lease, as judged from the revenue returns, has been on the whole satisfactory, though a considerable number of notices have had to be issued as is usual when many of the cultivators belong to backward classes. The area under cultivation increased immediately on the introduction of the settlement owing to the demand for produce consequent on the American war, but the figure has been maintained up to the present time. The amount of remissions granted has been very small. The statistics given in paragraph 19 of the report do not show that the material wealth of the táluka as represented by agricultural stock has increased to any great extent, except in the case of cows and buffaloes. The value of land, as shown by the figures of sales and mortgages, is high. The question of communications does not affect the settlement much, as the only made roads are that between Kaira and Mehmabad, and that passing through the north-west corner of the táluka to Báreja Station. They must, however, be taken as improvements, though Mr. Atkins urges, in his paragraph 19, that as the rice is not taken to market but sold in the villages, all the villages must be looked on as on an equal footing. He has overlooked the fact that the purchasers have to take the rice away, and that the price must in some measure depend on the facilities for exporting the grain, whether the latter operation be carried out by the buyer or seller.

3. Mr. Fernandez proposes to have four groups, proximity to the railway and accessibility to markets being the chief factors. His grouping, however, is in some respects unsuitable as he finds it necessary to have three rates in the 1st, three in the 3rd and four in the 4th group—a perpetuation of inequalities which it is impossible to admit. Following the same general principles Mr. Ozanne has corrected several mistakes and proposes to take for Group I, 16 of the 17 villages in Mr. Fernandez's Group I; for Group II, 1 village of Mr. Fernandez's Group I, 12 of Group II and 12 of Group III; for Group III, 7 villages of Mr. Fernandez's Group III; and for Group IV he takes the 4 villages in Mr. Fernandez's Group IV and adds 5 out of Group III. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to accept the grouping proposed by Mr. Ozanne with the exception that the village of Areri should be raised to Group I, and that of Raska should be reduced to Group IV.



4. The rates proposed by Mr. Fernandez work out to an enhancement of 33 per cent. on the whole taluka. Mr. Atkins objects to this generally on the ground that prices have not risen sufficiently to justify the increase proposed. He shows that Mr. Fernandez's statements as to prices are wrong, and that the real rise from the first year of the lease up to the present time is only about 21 per cent. on bajri and 13½ per cent. on rice. Mr. Ozanne points out that prices cannot be taken as the only guide, and that they were only one out of many factors at the original settlement. He points to the great development of the country, and proposes an increase of about 26 per cent. Mr. Reid, while accepting the 26 per cent., remarks that he would have preferred an increase of about 21 per cent. only. His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that a general increase of 26 per cent. is higher than the circumstances of the taluka warrant, and that too large a proportion of that increase is thrown upon the dry crop and new rice, as compared with the old rice lands. It is true that the price of rice has only advanced by 13 per cent., while that of bajri has advanced 21 per cent.; but whereas the increase in the assessment of dry crop lands is over 30 per cent. in every group, that on rice lands is only about 10 per cent. in Group I, about 5 per cent. in Group II, and about 12 per cent. in Group IV, while in Group III, chiefly composed of old Jetalpur villages, where the old water-rate was high, there is an absolute decrease. Government consider that the best way of remedying both these defects will be—

(1) to halve the subsoil water annas in calculating the assessment for the purposes of the present settlement, which, without altering the nominal rates, will reduce the soil assessment, and

(2) to increase the water maxima by 4 annas all round, except in Hatnoli, Group IV, where there is a considerable area of rice, and where the assessment is too high already.

Mr. Atkins appears to be right in his contention that the general pitch of the soil assessment has been increased by the subsoil water classification to a much greater extent than was contemplated, and there is reason to believe that the scale may have been rather too freely applied. On the other hand, the water maxima even with the proposed addition will still be well below the corresponding dry crop rates and conform sufficiently with the principle laid down in paragraph 4 of Mr. Ozanne's report No. s.—400 of 19th February 1894.

It will be seen from the amended Statement Q submitted by Mr. Fernandez that the general effect of these changes is to reduce the total assessment by Rs. 11,900, of which about Rs. 1,200 will be re-imposed on the rice land. The reduction in the total assessment will be about Rs. 10,700, and the per cent. increase will be reduced to about 20½ per cent. The inequalities of the assessment in particular villages have also been reduced in most cases.

In Government Resolution No. 5870, dated 10th July 1894, orders were passed on the Dhekudiat question, which was raised in the Mátar Report. Those orders will govern the assessment of Dhekudiat lands in Madabad.

The recommendations as to trees and bhatha lands are accepted.

In the foregoing orders, such effect as appears to be called for has been given to objections which have been received. The settlement as introduced in the current year and guaranteed for 30 years.

W. L. HARVEY,

Under Secretary to Government.

Commissioner, N. D.,  
 District of Kaira (with the petitions of  
 the talukas),  
 Commissioner and Director of Land  
 Revenue and Agriculture,  
 Assistant General,  
 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.



*Fernandez.*  
*Sup<sup>d</sup> Rev. Survey*

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sanctioned by Government

# KAPADVANJ TALUKA



...ka Bārdoli,  
894.

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FROM

T. R. FERNANDEZ, ESQUIRE,  
Deputy Superintendent,  
Gujarát Revenue Survey;

TO

THE COLLECTOR OF KAIRA.

Camp Vadhvania, Táluka Bádoli,  
17th April 1894.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit for the sanction of Government my proposals, for the revision settlement of táluka Nadiád of your district.

2. The táluka was settled according to survey principles in 1865-66, and although 30 years have not yet expired, according to paragraph 14 of Government Resolution No. 3586, dated 24th September 1868, the lease fell in in 1891-92.

3. The settlement of Nadiád was made by Captain Prescott (lately deceased). But at present the composition of the Táluka is radically different from what it then was. At the original settlement its length lay from north-west to south-east, the latter boundary resting on the near bank of the Mahi; but now the length runs from north-east to south-west. This alteration in its shape and composition was effected in 1867, or two years after the introduction of the survey.

4. At this settlement it contained 88 villages, of which 73 were Government and the rest inámi. Its present constitution is as follows:—

Government villages originally belonging to the táluka...	...	38
Do. transferred from the late Mahudha Táluka	...	51
Do. do. from the Mátar Táluka	...	3
Inámi village of Utarsanda since lapsed to Government	...	1
		93
<i>Deduct—</i>		
Village since become inámi...	...	1
		92

Besides these 92 Government villages there are seven inámi villages, 3 out of which have been surveyed at the request of their holders.

5. No tests were taken of the original survey, and the revision was confined to the breaking up of rice survey numbers containing more than one recognised sub-holding; also some jiráyat survey numbers of the same nature; the measuring of survey numbers intersected by roads and drainage channels made since the last settlement; and the measuring of all plots of new rice.

6. The revision classification was also done on the partial system. The whole of the original work, of which the classification values could be worked out, was accepted as correct.

7. The subjoined statement shows the increase in the number of fields caused by the revision survey, as also the percentage difference in area between the original and the new 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	52,349	5,435	4,680	600	93	56	15	2	9
By Revision Survey— Survey Number	60,090					5,435			
Pót Number	7,542								

8. In the following statement the areas of the original and revision surveys are compared:—

	Total.	Unarable Waste.	Remaining arable.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
By Original Survey ...	137,061	14,846	122,215
By Revision Survey ...	137,014	14,875	122,139
Increase ...	...	29	...
Decrease ...	47	...	76

9. The above figures are given below in greater details:—

Description of Land.	BY FORMER SURVEY.				BY REVISION SURVEY.				REMARKS.
	Government.		Alienated.	Total.	Government.		Alienated.	Total.	
	Occupied.	Unoccupied.			Occupied.	Unoccupied.			
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Dry-crop ...	39,112	987	51,203	91,302	39,634	1,000	58,547	99,181	New rice. Old rice.
Rice ...	6,915	43	8,148	15,106	3,957	...	4,101	8,058	
Garden ...	4,435	1	11,371	15,807	6,777	40	8,083	14,900	
Unculturable ...	...	14,576	270	14,846	...	14,605	270	14,875	
Total ..	50,462	15,607	70,992	137,061	50,368	15,645	71,001	137,014	

10. The garden area of the original survey is now merged in either dry-crop or rice areas. It will be seen that the area of new rice, both Government and alienated, is as much as 8,058 acres. This datum must be kept in view when the amount of the revised revenue comes to be considered.

11. The taluka of Nadiad is situated between the north latitudes of 21° 35' and 22° 54' and the east longitudes of 72° 48' and 73° 7'. It is bounded on the north by the taluka of Kapadvanj; on the south by the Gaekwar's territory; on the east by talukas Anand and Thasra; and on the west by talukas Mehmada-bad and Matar, and the Gaekwar's territory. Its area is 214 square miles, and as its population is 161,548, the density to the square mile is 755. Or in other words each person has only 0·85 of an acre of good and bad land to subsist on throughout the year. In 1872, according to the Gazetteer, the density was 679, which shows that, notwithstanding all drawbacks, the pressure has, in 29 years, increased by 76 per square mile. This additional pressure is to be regretted, for it is chiefly, if not wholly, due to the increase of the inferior classes of the peasantry, such as Kolis, Rajputs, &c. I am sorry I have not the necessary statistics to prove that the Kumbis and Patidars have, as a class, been stationary, if not actually retrograding in numbers, all these years. But enquire in any of the plebeian Kunbi villages, and the answer invariably is that, from one-fourth to one-half of the men are unmarried; and this in a caste in which child marriage is the rule! Until Mr. Sheppard, late Commissioner, N. D., induced Government to pass rules reducing the cost of marriages among them, the Kunbi fathers of the plebeian villages, one and all, aspired to give their daughters in marriage into one of the 12 or 13 aristocratic villages. The consequence of so much competition was that, a girl had to be weightied with Rs. 5,000 or 6,000 or even more, before an aristocratic father would accept her for his son's wife. This had the double consequence of impoverishing the foolish plebeian Kunbis and of making it impossible for their sons to get wives. Mr. Sheppard's rules, with their penal clauses, have only done some little good; for, while they are openly observed, they are mostly secretly evaded.



12. Within the last 5 or 6 years, however, the plebeians have come to appreciate, to some extent, the danger of extinction to which this pernicious system has been exposing them. Men of light and leading have sprung up among them who have succeeded in combining their castemen of 20 or 30 neighbouring villages to uphold one common object—that of not giving their daughters in marriage to any village outside their own respective combinations, under a penalty of Rs. 500. This object is most praiseworthy and would attain its end in time; but that it is marred by one grave palpable fault, which must counteract the good it can effect to a large extent. This defect is that, all the villages of a combination do not stand on a footing of equality, for, the poorer villages may give their daughters in marriage to their richer neighbours, but they must not look for wives from them, the honour being too great for them! Thus the measures by which the aristocratic principle was meant to be put down are tainted with the very evil which they were meant to cure. Can nothing be done to remove the bane which is holding within its iron grip the finest class of our peasantry?

13. For a description of the táluka, its soil and rivers, I would refer you to paragraphs 5, 6 and 11 of Captain Prescott's report No. 418, dated 25th November 1865, which accompanies this. I have nothing to add to it, except that the parts diversified by undulations are now in Táluka A'nand.

14. The subjoined statement of rain-fall is an abstract of Appendix A:—

Year.	Rainy days.	Amount of Rain-fall.	
		In.	cts.
1886... ..	49	42	72
1887... ..	52	47	27
1888... ..	24	20	25
1889... ..	45	37	79
1890... ..	45	31	96
1891... ..	28	26	52
1892... ..	53	59	08
1893... ..	53	52	41
Average ...	44	39	75

15. In 1888 the rain failed in June and July. The kharif crops consequently suffered, but the rabi was fair. The features of the year 1891 were exactly the opposite. In the other six years the rain was on the whole seasonable and abundant.

16. The extent to which the various kinds of crops are grown is shown in Appendix B. In the subjoined table I give, in a summary form, the proportion which the area covered by each kind of crop bears to the whole of the occupied area:—

<i>Cereals.</i>				Percentage of Area under each Crop
Jowári (Sundhia)	...	...	...	9.29
Bájri	...	...	...	32.66
Paddy	...	...	...	11.40
Wheat	...	...	...	1.08
Coarse grains	...	...	...	23.05
Others	...	...	...	0.65
Total				78.13
<i>Pulses.</i>				
Tur ...	...	...	...	3.20
Gram	...	...	...	0.98
Mug and udid	...	...	...	0.45
Math and kulth...	...	...	...	3.40
Others	...	...	...	1.33
Total				9.36

					Percentage of Area under each Crop.
<i>Orchard and Garden Produce.</i>					
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	0.15
Green fodder	...	...	...	...	1.67
Fruit trees	...	...	...	...	0.04
				Total	1.86
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	6.53
Condiments and spices	...	...	...	...	0.83
Sugar-cane	...	...	...	...	0.16
<i>Oil-seeds.</i>					
Sesame	...	...	...	...	0.70
Castor-oil seed	...	...	...	...	0.42
Safflower seed	...	...	...	...	0.02
Others	...	...	...	...	0.02
				Total	1.13
Dyes ..	...	...	...	...	0.03
<i>Fibres.</i>					
Cotton	...	...	...	...	0.80
Others	...	...	...	...	0.21
				Total	1.01
Grass or fallow	...	...	...	...	4.03
Miscellaneous, including roots and tubers	...	...	...	...	0.10
				Total	103.20
<i>Deduct—</i>					
Area twice cropped	...	...	...	...	3.20
					100.00

17. From the above table of proportions it will be perceived that, about four-fifths of the cultivated area produces cereals. Bajri takes the lead among them, followed by coarse grains such as *kodra*, *bavto* or *banti* (23.05). Rice has a percentage of 11.40 and wheat only 1.08. The *sundhia jowar* is chiefly for fodder. Bajri and *kodra* are the chief jirayat crops. In the higher levels undisturbed by storm floods, the former is mixed with *mag*, *math*, *diveka* and *val*, and the latter with *tuer* and *tal*. But, when the land is exposed to flooding *bajri* and *kodra* are grown alone, and, if possible, in alternate years. The most important crop, however, and that which has a bright future, is tobacco. In 1876-77, according to the Gazetteer, the area under tobacco was 3,618 acres; in 1886-87, according to the Statistical Atlas, 8,879 acres; and in 1891-92, 7,900 acres. The opening of the Bhavnagar-Gondal and the Rajputana Railways took place in the interval between 1876 and 1886. These lines gave a great impetus to the tobacco crop; for the Nadiad weed, which is smoked dry, or taken as snuff, suited the people of Kathiawar and Rajputana. The fall in area in 1891-92 is easily accounted for by the fact that in the first years of the impetus, tobacco growing was over-done. The greatest extension due to this cause must have been attained in 1885-86, when, as will be seen by a reference to Appendix I, the price went down to 20 lbs. per rupee, which was the lowest level reached during the whole period of 37 years for which prices are quoted. The bright future allude to is to be looked for in the construction of the line to Ratlam, on the Ajmere-Indore Railway, which will create a fresh demand for the Nadiad tobacco.

since it already finds its way into Meyvád, although the roads are not good and the time a cart takes on the journey amounts to a month and more. The following statistics regarding the gross profit of tobacco cultivation are collected from the Crop Experiment reports :—

Year.	Name of Village.	Local Estimate in Annas.	Yield in Lbs.	Value.			Survey Assessment.			Percentage of Assessment on Value of gross produce.
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1884-85	... Dabhan ...	Average.	1,435 Cured leaf.	143	6	5	5	6	9	3.77
1885-86	... Nadiád ...	12	1,920 Do.	205	6	0	10	5	6	5.02
1889-90	... Do. ...	8	1,394 Do.	170	0	0	5	11	7	3.36

18. Captain Prescott in his settlement report gives an accurate and interesting account of the mode of growing tobacco. I append a brief description of the attempts made at different times to cure the local product for the European taste. It was kindly supplied me by Sirdár Bahádúr Bechardás Viháridás of Nadiád. It is a great pity that the last experiment failed, since, but for one or two contretemps, it was as near success, as possible. With the experience now acquired costly as it has been, doubtless the next attempt, in the same direction, will meet with success.

19. I should like to say a few words regarding the manurial resources of the táluka. They are certainly great. For, besides farmyard manure, thousands of sheep, goats and camels come into the country, from Káthiáwár and the northern parts of this province, for grazing and largely add to the local supply. They begin to arrive in October and November and leave in June. The owners of these flocks and herds are open to the following terms, and their charges are never disengaged :—(1) for folding 500 sheep and goats in a field for one night,  $\frac{1}{2}$  maund of bájri and  $\frac{1}{2}$  maund of paddy; (2) for herding 100 camels for one night, the payment asked for is 1 or 2 rupees in cash, and, in addition for every herdsman, one seer bájri flour, and one seer rice and *dál*. Sheep and goat manure is good for any kind of crop; but camel manure, being more salty, is best adapted for rice and tobacco.

20. From the town of Nadiád I have heard loud complaints against the Municipality and the Sanitary Department whose behests in the matter the former has had to carry out. Till 4 years ago, the cultivators made manure in their own yards attached to their houses. I cannot do better than quote Dr. Voelcker on the subject, as he wrote from personal enquiry :—

“The practice in the town was to keep the cattle in sheds within the compounds, the ground sloped away into one corner, close at hand, where a pit was carefully dug and plastered; a channel was cut leading from where the cows stood, and along this the urine was led into the pit (a distance of only a few yards.) In this way the urine was soaked up and absorbed by the solid excrements, ashes, and house sweepings. As fresh manure was dropped it was added to the heap by plastering it over the surface. In this way an almost solid block of first rate manure, including the urine, was formed, and the surface getting quickly hard and dry there was little or no smell, nor anything objectionable.”

In 1890, it seems, orders were issued that, on pain of heavy fine, all cattle droppings should be daily taken outside the town limits. As there is no waste land available for the purpose in the immediate vicinity of the town, the cultivators have had recourse to all manner of shifts, with the result that dry cowdung is now daily carried out by their wives (in the case of the more respectable people sweepers have to be paid to do this), and deposited in heaps wherever a vacant spot is obtainable, free, or for payment. In these places the cowdung is exposed to the sun the livelong day, and to the showers of rain that fall during the dry season, which wash away much of the remaining goodness left by the sun. Thus, instead of the rich compost the cultivators made before the Sanitary authorities interfered they have now to make the best of the deteriorated stuff

described above. Considering how highly the lands of the township have been cultivated, the sanitary authorities have inflicted a heavy blow to agriculture.

21. It is true that, in the following year 1891, the Collector, having felt the justice of the complaints of the people, introduced a system of pass, renewable annually, by which, it was supposed, the people could revert to their old effective plan of making manure. But the terms attached to the permit are such that no man can use it and not become exposed to espionage and interference of the most annoying description from all the underlings of the municipality. I will give one instance to illustrate my meaning. Clause 5 of the conditions says that, the manure accumulated in the pit must be (I suppose daily) covered with a coating of such "pure things (२१२७ १२३१) that no smell must issue from it." What things are included in the term "pure things" are not enumerated, so that its interpretation is left to the municipal peons. Yet another illustration. Clause 4 directs that, in every season of the year a quantity of "dust" (३७) should always be ready to hand to mix with the urine, &c. "Dust" for this purpose would have to be brought from long distances, for it is penal to make holes, which the collection of "dust" would imply, in the vicinity of the town. Moreover, mixing "dust" in the way ordered spoils manure by checking fermentation. Is it to be wondered then that some 200 of the cultivators tried the pass system, and, finding themselves annoyed and fined, were glad to give it up? At the present time of writing, the system may be said to be non-existent so far as the cultivators are concerned.

22. Is cow-dung deserving the ban pronounced against it by the sanitary authorities? I scarcely think so; and there are proofs everywhere to support my opinion; for every native house in the country, never mind what its scale of grandeur, has some part of it cow-dung plastered at least once a week. Bráhmíns and other high caste Hindus, as a part of their religion, take their meals on cow-dunged floors. Then if you visit the milch cattle stables in Pré Catalan, in the Bois de Boulogne of Paris, you will see fashionably dressed people sitting in them eating cakes and drinking milk, the object in doing so being the benefit derivable in chest complaints from inhaling the odour of the stables. Further a chemist of such undoubted authority as Professor Voelcker says as follows on the subject (see page 129 of his printed report on the improvement of Indian Agriculture):—"In a part like this, where a magnificent cultivation was in a very great measure the result of the careful conservation of manure, it seemed to me a great mistake that the Sanitary authorities should have stepped only to produce a state of things infinitely worse than before in a sanitary light, and one that involved decided agricultural loss. It is absurd to take such measures while till allowing cattle to remain within the compounds, the urine polluting the streets, and the manure heaps making the roadside objectionable." I trust that in the interests of agriculture the orders of the Sanitary authorities on the subject will be reconsidered.

23. The markets in the táluka are Nadiád and Mahudha, and those outside its boundary Dákor and Umreth. To these latter the surplus produce of the border villages on the east are taken for sale. Nadiád is, no doubt, par excellence, the chief market. Its principal items of export are tobacco and mangoes. The amount and value of this export trade, as obtained from the railway office, are as follows:—

	Tonnage.	Value.
		Rs.
1888 ... ..	12,210	1,65,746
1889 ... ..	14,313	1,67,656
1890 ... ..	15,359	97,891
1891 ... ..	19,072	1,23,286
1892 ... ..	16,036	1,06,783

The fluctuation is, I believe, chiefly due to the mango season being a poor or a bumper one. In paragraph 55 of my Parántij revision settlement report, I stated that, to the railway, the mango trade was worth about Rs. 30,000 annually.

The following are the details of the import trade for two years obtained from the Nadiád Station Master's office :—

	Tonnage.	Value. Rs.
1891 ... ..	19,001	1,43,114
1892 ... ..	18,217	1,59,589

The chief articles imported are bájri, wheat, jagri and cotton-seed. No doubt, a certain percentage of the imports find their way beyond the boundary of the táluka. The jagri chiefly comes from the Surat districts and from Cawnpore; and the cotton seed from Baroda and Broach. The latter is used for the feeding of milch cattle. Boriávi Station, though named after a village of the A'nand Táluka, is situate within the limits of Kanjari in Nadiád. It has passenger traffic only, the bulk of the people, alighting at or departing from it, being pilgrims to the neighbouring Swamináráyan's shrine at Vadtál.

24. As is usual in this country, rice is principally sold at the door; but Umreth has a large export trade in both paddy and cleaned rice, and the cultivators not unfrequently cart the produce of their rice fields to it in hopes of getting better prices. Tobacco, like rice, is chiefly sold at the door to agents of merchants of Nadiád and different parts of the country, Rájputána included. Some of the tobacco is carted into Meywád along the Nadiád-Mahudha metalled road; and there is a fair trade in it with the Panch Maháls by the Godhra branch line.

25. When the existing settlement was introduced into the táluka, the Bombay-Ahmedabad railway had been opened only four years, and there were no metalled roads at all. Since then two branch railways have been constructed both of which, though not within the táluka, influence its trade beneficially, and two first class roads. The former are the A'nand-Godhra, which is now being extended to Rutlam, on the Ajmere-Indore line, and the A'nand-Petlád; and the latter, the road communicating with Mátar, Kaira and Dholka, and that running to Modása in the north-east of the Ahmedabad Collectorate *viá* Mahudha and Kapadvanj. A narrow gauge railway along this latter road was under discussion till two years ago, when the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, decided against its being a profitable investment. In my opinion the line, if managed by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, ought to pay. I would, therefore, recommend a fresh enumeration of the cart and Vanjára bullock and donkey traffic that passes either way on it. In placing the enumerators care should be taken that the traffic that will evade them by making even long détours, owing to the belief that they are toll collectors, is not overlooked.

26. There are three fairs held in the táluka, one in Nadiád itself and the remaining two at Vadtál, one of the chief centres of the Swamináráyan religions. At each of these fairs, the concourse of people amount to about 5,000. The sales that take place at them are said to be worth about Rs. 5,000.

27. From Appendix D. it will be seen that the agricultural population of Nadiád bears a percentage of 65.25 to the whole. Of this nearly 58 per cent. have interest in land, and the remaining percentage represents the farm servants and field labourers. These last are nearly all recruited from the *dharalá* or *koli* caste.

28. Most of the comparative figures tabulated below are taken from Appendix F and the Kaira Gazetteer:—

	1872 and 1876.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.
Population ... ..	151,483	1,65,548	10,065	...	+6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Wells ... ..	2,088	2,669	581	...	+27 $\frac{3}{4}$
Agricultural cattle ... ..	22,009	18,917	...	3,092	-14
Cows, buffaloes and their young ... ..	34,863	44,605	9,742	...	+28
Horses and ponies ... ..	344	255	...	89	-26
Sheep and goats ... ..	9,098	5,923	...	3,172	-34 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ploughs ... ..	9,774	11,272	1,498	...	+15 $\frac{1}{4}$
Carts ... ..	5,627	5,624	...	3	...

29. The population has increased only  $6\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. during 21 years. One of the causes of the small increase I have already shown in my paragraph 11 above. The other is furnished by columns 8 and 9 of Appendix G, which shows that for the five years, from 1888-89 to 1892-93, the average birth-rate per annum was 5,575 and the average death-rate 5,633. Considering that the soil of the táluka is chiefly red, and that the táluka, on the whole, is free from the infliction of heavy floods and, its consequence, water-logging, like Mátar, the statistics should point the other way. Can the excessive pressure on the land account for the abnormal state of affairs ?

30. Wells have increased by 581 or  $27\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. This indicates very satisfactory progress, and accounts largely for the heavy increase noticeable in the area of tobacco cultivation.

31. Agricultural cattle have, it would seem, decreased from 1876 by 3,092 or 14 per cent. If the figures are true, they are simply unaccountable, for the ploughs have increased by 1,498 or  $15\frac{1}{4}$  per cent., and cultivation, by 1,364 acres. A small decrease might perhaps be looked for owing to the increase of population and the consequent decrease in the size of the holdings. On enquiry I learn that, as a matter of essential economy, cultivators, having holdings of less than 5 acres, keep only one bullock, and help one another at time of ploughing. This cause, there is no doubt, also was in operation in 1876, but not to the same extent as now. It is evident, therefore, that, one, or both the figures given in this connection in the statement in paragraph 27 are not reliable.

32. Cows and buffaloes have increased by 9,742 heads or 28 per cent. These figures seem to be trustworthy ; for there is now an increasing trade in mává and cream. Mává, which is milk boiled down and condensed and used in the manufacture of native sweets, is made in seven of the villages of the táluka and sent to Bombay. The manufacture of cream for export is a new industry introduced since 1890, when, at a local exhibition, the Swedish cream separator was exhibited. In Nadiád town there are now two large separators, which use up daily 3,200 lbs. of milk. The cream is sent to Deesa and Bombay and the separated milk to Ahmedabad and Baroda. Besides the Nadiád town separators, there are two machines at Utarsanda and one at Chaklási. They supply the Prince of Wales Dairy Company in Bombay.

33. Horses and ponies show a decrease of 26 per cent.

34. Sheep and goats also show a decrease, the percentage being  $34\frac{3}{4}$ . This may be viewed as a favourable sign, as indicative of the extension of cultivation.

35. Ploughs show an increase of 1,498 or  $15\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. The increase in the area of cultivation during the currency of the existing lease has been 1,139 acres.

36. There is a nominal decrease in carts. According to the Gazetteer there were 6,661 carts in 1876, but I consulted the Mámlatdár and found that the number according to the táluka form was 5,627, and I have adopted this figure as the more accurate.

37. In Appendix G will be found some information regarding the industry practised in the táluka. To complete it I must add that there are a spinning factory (opened in 1875), a brass and iron foundry started four years ago, and three screw presses, which turn out about 2,000 half-pressed bales. The ginning factory mentioned in the appendix is worked in connection with the spinning mill, both having the same owner.

38. From Appendix H the state of education will be learnt. Out of 99 villages, both Government and inámi, composing the táluka, there are schools in only 46 of them. The number of Local Board and Municipal schools for boys is 46 and for girls 10. The attendance at the former is 3,753, and at the latter 406. Besides these, there exist 9 private schools for boys and 1 school for girls, the attendance being respectively 269 and 30,

39. Appendix I shows that there are in the táluka 26,351 Government survey numbers and 33,739 inámi. Of these, 20 per cent. and 27 per cent. respectively are cultivated by the owners themselves : 3 per cent. and 5 per cent. are cultivated by the owners in partnership with others ; 8 per cent. and 19 per cent.

are sublet on money rent; 9 per cent. and 5 per cent. are sublet for rent in kind. The number of Government waste survey numbers is 1 per cent. and of inámi 3 per cent.

40. The number of tanks for irrigation is 312, and those for cattle and washing purposes 624. The former chiefly irrigate rice lands, but their number and extent are very short of the requirement, for there are 1,597 acres irrigated to 5,187 acres of ákasia, or rain-dependent rice land.

41. Appendix K gives an abstract of ordinary sales to the number of 100 obtained from the Registration Department. These cases show as follows:—In three cases the amount of the sale per acre was 10 times the Government assessment; in 60 cases from 11 to 50 times; in 32 cases from 51 to 100 times; and in 5 cases from 101 to 250 times.

42. In Appendix K (1) is given 52 sales by order of the civil Courts. Column 8 shows that in 8 cases the sale money was 6 times the Government assessment; in 30, 27-11 times; in 10, 68-14 times; and in 4, 123-20 times.

43. Appendix L gives 100 cases of simple mortgages. The sums for which the mortgages were effected exceeded the Government assessment from 1 to 150 times. The lowest rate per acre was Rs. 27-3-2 and the highest Rs. 540.

44. Appendix L (1) gives the same number of cases of mortgages with possession. The lowest average rate per acre was Rs. 31-6-5 and the highest Rs. 255-12-11. The number of times the amount of the mortgage exceeded the amount of the Government assessment was from 8-72 to 65-65.

45. Appendix M contains 99 cases showing the subletting value of the land. It exceeded the Government assessment from 2-37 to 6-17 times.

46. In Statement N will be found the prices of bájri, paddy, tur and tobacco for seven years before the last settlement, and for the survey period down to 1892-93, which covers 28 years. Comparing the average prices that ruled in the first mentioned period with those of the last decade, the rise in prices is as follows:—

Bájri has risen...	...	...	... 34-4 per cent.
Rice in husk risen	...	...	... 33-3 "
Tur "	...	...	... 21-6 "
Tobacco "	...	...	... 13-3 "

The above comparison, however, seems to me to be one-sided and, in order to make it fair, the two abnormal years of 1863-64 and 1864-65, when prices were forced up by the great American War, should be eliminated. By doing this the result is as follows:—

Bájri has risen...	...	...	... 62-5 per cent.
Rice in husk risen	...	...	... 52-8 "
Tur "	...	...	... 48-7 "
Tobacco "	...	...	... 26-6 "

I may add that the prices quoted in the appendix may be accepted as thoroughly reliable. The prices furnished by the Mámlatdár were, on the face of them, wrong, and I got them replaced by quotations from a private account book while I was camped in the town of Nadiád.

47. The wages of agricultural labourers per diem, before the introduction of the existing survey rates, and at the present moment, are respectively as follows:—Man or woman  $1\frac{1}{2}$  annas and 3 hand-cakes, and 3 annas with the same number of hand-cakes. In respect of money payment alone the increase is 100 per cent. ✓

48. The revenue history of the táluka is shown in two separate statements, owing to the different years in which the survey rates were introduced into the Mahudha and Mátar villages on the one hand and the Nadiád villages on the other.

49. Taking the Nadiád villages first the usual comparison between the occupied area and the revenue therefrom of the years before the survey settlement with the same data of a like number of years immediately following it can-

not be made, for the reason that, in 1866-67 owing to the *bárkhalá* and Government areas having been finally adjusted, as suggested in paragraphs 69 and 70 of Captain Prescott's Nadiád settlement report No. 418, dated 25th November 1865, there was a decrease in the latter of 2,805 acres, which represented a revenue of Rs. 21,691. A few years after, however, in 1871-72, the inámi village of Utarsanda lapsed to Government, adding some 1,500 acres to the occupied area. But looking at column 8 of the revenue history statement it will be seen that, though the survey lease began with an assessed waste area of 1,144 acres, it ends with only 150 acres.

50. The revenue history of the Mahudha and other villages is given in Appendix O<sup>(a)</sup>. In 1864-65 a large area of narva land was transferred to the heading of Alienated land; hence, in respect these villages also, the usual comparison cannot be effected. A study of the 31 years' figures shows that the area of cultivation has kept very steady during all those years. In 1892-93 the area of unoccupied assessed land was the smallest during the whole of the lease.

51. In respect of remissions, an examination of the revenue history appendices will show that they have been almost nothing. The amounts remitted during the years of the introduction of the settlements were, of course, in accordance with the provisions of the Land Revenue Code, whereby the enhanced rates are not levied till the year following the introduction of the settlement.

52. The table given below will show the extent of the difficulty experienced in the collection of the revenue for the last three years:—

Year.	Number of Villages.	Number of notices.	Number of distraint cases.
1890-91 ... ..	61	909	31
1891-92 ... ..	53	646	7
1892-93 ... ..	39	341	2

In 1891 the rain-fall was much below the average. In the current year, so far as my personal enquiries in the *táluka* go, there has been little or no difficulty in collecting the revenue instalments so far.

53. Although the Nadiád settlement was effected partly in 1863-64 and partly in 1865-66, when the effect of the American War on prices was at its highest, and the railway communication with Bombay and Ahmedabad had only recently been established, it will be seen that, these important facts were not taken advantage of by Captain Prescott in fixing his maximum rates; for these, as will be seen from the correspondence herewith forwarded, did not raise the revenue by more than 10 per cent. That the pre-survey rates were moderate is testified to both by Captain Prescott and the Collector. Since the settlement, new roads have been built and railways have been, and are being, extended, owing to which new markets in *Rájputána* and *Káthiawár* have been opened out for the local produce. Prices of the various products, as I have shown in paragraph 45 above, have risen from 26 to 62 per cent. Wages of agricultural labourers have also advanced. The statistics furnished by the Registration Department show that land commands very good value. All these are considerations which, I submit, are in favour of Government taking a larger revenue from the *táluka* for the next lease than they are now doing.

54. I have now come to the grouping of the villages, a subject which, owing to the re-formation of the *Kaira Tálukas* in 1867, and to Captain Prescott's maximum rates being, more or less, caste rates, is not unattended with difficulty. As a proof of the latter, I will refer you to paragraphs 58 and 59 of that officer's Nadiád report No. 418, dated 25th November 1865, and to the end of paragraph 17 of his report on Mahudha, No. 561, dated 5th December 1863. Though Mr. Rogers, Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, in paragraph 5 of his



letter No. 4580, dated 23rd December 1865, combated Captain Prescott's views on this subject, inequalities of assessment have notwithstanding been perpetuated; for witness Salun Wánto, with its maximum rate of Rs. 4-8, situated between Nadiád and Salun Talpad, whose maximum rates are respectively Rs. 6-4 and Rs. 5-8.

55. The township of Nadiád consists of 7 *pátis*, or revenue divisions. In the original settlement, these *pátis* constituted the first group; and in my proposals I will also assign them the same prominent position. The names of the *pátis* are as follows:—

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. Alád Páti.      | 4. Lakhávd Páti. |
| 2. Kákarkhád Páti. | 5. Hirji Páti.   |
| 3. Chaklási Páti.  | 6. Ratanji Páti. |
| 7. Kiledári Páti.  |                  |

56. My second group consists of thirty villages. These are all either adjoining Nadiád town, or within six miles of it, or the important junction station of A'nand. I enumerate them below:—

- |                    |               |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. Kamlá.          | 16. Akhdol.   |
| 2. Bilodrá.        | 17. Mitrá.    |
| 3. Maridá.         | 18. Piplátá.  |
| 4. Salun Talpad.   | 19. Keriávi.  |
| 5. Salun Vánto.    | 20. Gutál.    |
| 6. Kanjodá.        | 21. Piplag.   |
| 7. Surásámal.      | 22. Dumrál.   |
| 8. Chaklási.       | 23. Gundel.   |
| 9. Fatepur Nadiád. | 24. Dávdá.    |
| 10. Utarsandá.     | 25. Bámnoli.  |
| 11. Bhumel.        | 26. Dantáli.  |
| 12. Narsandá.      | 27. Járol.    |
| 13. Mamadpur.      | 28. Degám.    |
| 14. Vadhtál.       | 29. Háthnoli. |
| 15. Valetvá.       | 30. Dabhán.   |

57. My third group consists of the villages adjoining those of second group on the eastern side of the railway. The village farthest from Nadiád Station is Mahudhá, which is itself a market, though a small one, and is connected with the station by a first class road. The number of the villages is 28, and their names are given below:—

- |                      |              |
|----------------------|--------------|
| 1. Andhaj.           | 15. Mahudhá. |
| 2. Arerá.            | 16. Bhumas.  |
| 3. Davápurá.         | 17. Vállá.   |
| 4. Erandiápurá.      | 18. Háthaj.  |
| 5. Mula.             | 19. Navágám. |
| 6. Viná.             | 20. Jáol.    |
| 7. Bagdu Alampur.    | 21. Pállaiá. |
| 8. Sámplá.           | 22. Moholel. |
| 9. Khuntaj.          | 23. Alindrá. |
| 10. Hajátiá.         | 24. Chaláli. |
| 11. Singáli.         | 25. Mágroli. |
| 12. Mangalpur.       | 26. Sodpur.  |
| 13. Nadgám.          | 27. Páldi.   |
| 14. Toraniá Hajipur. | 28. Alajdá.  |

58. My fourth group includes the remainder of the villages of the táluka except two. Their names are:—

- |                  |                        |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Aliná.        | 13. Faloli.            |
| 2. Arjanpur Kót. | 14. Fináv.             |
| 3. Kaiej.        | 15. Balol.             |
| 4. Kadi.         | 16. Baládi.            |
| 5. Khaládi.      | 17. Bháner.            |
| 6. Khadol Moti.  | 18. Mirjápur.          |
| 7. Khadol Náni.  | 19. Mehmadábdnu Muádu. |
| 8. Náná Vagá.    | 20. Ruppurá.           |
| 9. Minávadá.     | 21. Vadthal.           |
| 10. Chunel.      | 22. Seri.              |
| 11. Dadusar.     | 23. Sanáli.            |
| 12. Dhandhódi.   | 24. Heranj.            |
| 25. Undrá        |                        |

59. The fifth and last group consists of the villages of Ghoghávadá and Vásná. They are rather poor villages as compared with their neighbours, and they are moreover cut off from the Mahudhá-Kapadvanj road by a river.

60. The current soil maximum rates of the original Nadiád villages run from Rs. 6-4-0 to Rs. 4-8-0, and those of the late Mahudhá villages, from Rs. 4-8-0 to Rs. 2-8-0. There were only 3 villages transferred from Mátar, their maximum rates being Rs. 4-8-0.

61. The rates I now propose for the revision settlement are as follows :—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Group I.	...	...	...	6	12 0
Group II.	...	...	...	5	12 0
Group III.	...	...	...	5	4 0
Group IV.	...	...	...	5	0 0
Group V.	...	...	...	4	0 0
			...	3	0 0

The double rate for the second group seems necessary to prevent the increase on the Koli villages, which are now comparatively underassessed from becoming excessive.

62. The rice water maximum rates of the Nadiád and Mahudhá villages were fixed on the same principle as those of the soil; that is, they are, in the case of each group, one rupee lower than the soil maximum rate. The maximum rates of the 3 Mátar villages are in two cases Rs. 2 and in one case Rs. 1-12-0.

63. For my proposals I will adopt Captain Prescott's maximum water-rates of the 1st and 2nd groups as the maximum rates of my 1st and 2nd groups, and regulate those of the lower groups accordingly. The rates I propose are as follows :—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Group I	...	...	...	5	4 0
Group II	...	...	...	4	8 0
Group III	...	...	...	3	8 0
Group IV	...	...	...	2	8 0
Group V	...	...	...	1	12 0

That I have not begun the above rates at too high a figure is clearly proved by the fact that, under the current rates the area of newly converted rice has been as large as 8,058 acres, both Government and alienated.

64. The Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, in his remarks on my settlement report on the revision of the Mehmabad Táluka, has commented at length on the principle which should guide us in fixing the rice water maximum rates of the different groups of villages of a táluka. These remarks he has sent to me with a request that I will scrutinise them, and indicate the system which I intend to adopt in future revisions.

65. The Survey Commissioner at the outset states that, it is hard to ascertain on what basis the old settlement officers worked out the water maximum rates, because there was no uniformity in their action. I would respectfully beg to state that, as the subject is one which is not capable of bearing the application of one universal rule, the want of uniformity in their action seems to me to be natural. Rice is an aquatic plant, which will thrive on almost any kind of soil, provided there is an ample supply of water for it. It stands to reason, then, that an acre of rice land in a village of the lowest group, which has a full water-supply, will yield a far more abundant crop than an acre of land in a village of the highest group, which has only a fluctuating supply. If such be the facts, then it is evident that if we make a universal rule that, the maximum water-rate of a táluka shall always follow the same gradations as those of the maximum soil rate, inequalities of assessment must result. To illustrate this I will draw an example from Táluka Sánand to which Mr. Ozanne refers. The township of Sánand has a market of its own, and it also has a railway station within its boundaries. It is therefore classed in the first group, and has a maximum soil rate of Rs. 3 per acre. Juda, on the contrary, is a village which enjoys none of these advantages, and is therefore placed in the third group with a maximum soil rate of Rs. 2. By the general rule suggested by the Survey Commissioner in his paragraph 14, the táluka having a scant and uncertain rain-fall, the village of Sánand should have

a maximum water rate of Rs. 1-8-0 and Juda Re. 1. But what are their rice-growing qualifications? Sánand is in one of the highest levels of the táluka, owing to which rice is a precarious crop in it; and the difficulties of growing it have been increased by the railway embankment cutting off the drainage that came into it from the north. Juda, on the contrary, is in one of the great depressions, owing to which even in bad years rice is a possible crop, for the local supply of water is largely added to by the drainage of the surrounding country. Such being the actual conditions of the two villages, the question arises, would the maximum water rates of Rs. 1-8 and 1, as deduced by the Survey Commissioner's general rule for Sánand and Juda, respectively, be equitable rates? It seems to me that there cannot be two opinions about the matter that the maximum water rate of Juda should be higher than that of Sánand. Referring to the Sánand revision report, I find that the water rate of Sánand is Rs. 3-8 and that of Juda Rs. 4-0. The credit of these rates belongs to Mr. Rogers, for I have only adopted them.

66. Then again, it is well known that our soil rates have not been scientifically worked out, but that they have been, as it was right to do, practically deduced from actual facts derived from a study of the revenue history of the tálukas. Nobody who has seen the Khári and Nadiád villages will deny that as a rice-growing district the former, which lies in a great depression, is twice as good as the latter; and, yet, if the general rule already alluded to were applied to them, the maximum water-rate of Navágám, the finest of the Khári villages with a soil rate of Rs. 4, would be Rs. 2, whereas the same rate of the village of Nadiád, supposing the maximum soil rate now proposed for it, *viz.*, Rs. 6-12-0, is sanctioned, would be Rs. 3-6-0. If their respective original soil rates of Rs. 2-8-0 and Rs. 6-4-0 were taken as the basis, the result would, I think, be still more difficult to accept, for the rates would be Rs. 1-4-0 and Rs. 3-2-0.

67. In his paragraph 11, the Survey Commissioner alludes to his not having been able to understand the unusual disproportion adopted by Mr. Rogers in his Jetalpur soil and water maximum rates. This difficulty is however solved by a reference to paragraph 24 of Mr. Roger's report No. 127, dated 10th September 1859, to be found in the Daskroi Táluka revision settlement compilation. It will be seen from it that the then original water-rates of the Khári villages ranged from Rs. 13-8-0 to Rs. 15-3-6 per acre, and these Mr. Rogers could not well ignore.

68. In his paragraph 12, the Survey Commissioner says that "one absolute and fatal objection to it (Captain Prescott's plan of varying the standard of water rates) is that it pre-supposes that all the rice land is tank irrigated." I would most respectfully say that I do not understand to what this remark applies. In the original settlements some few of the rice rates were fixed on 24 annas of classification, but the majority were on 16 annas classification. In our revision work we have adopted one uniform rule to show the rates as fixed on 16 annas of classification. If I may add an explanation, this rule does not in the slightest degree pre-suppose that the whole of the rice area is tank irrigated; its only reason is, that, it is the most convenient one for our calculation purposes. This explanation should also be read in connection with paragraph 14, where, if I do not misread it, the misunderstanding occurs that our water maximum rates are fixed on 8 annas of classification.

69. I would beg to observe with reference to the Survey Commissioner's paragraph 10 that, a comparison in the matter of rice cultivation can scarcely be instituted between the North of Gujarát and the Konkan. In the latter, not only is the rain-fall about three times as great as in the former, but there is also the immense drainage from the neighbouring hills and mountains. Under such circumstances, which may be pronounced as practically unvarying, the application of general rules to the Konkan became not only possible but necessary. I hope I have succeeded in showing above that the observance of hard-and-fast rules in Gujarát cannot but produce most inequitable results.

70. The only rules I would propose for our guidance in the matter are these:—

- (1). In tálukas like Sánand and Mátar, with extensive depressions, where rice can be cultivated under the most advantageous circumstances,

the rice water rates should, in a great measure, be a consideration independent of the soil rates; because, to quote from paragraph 51 of my Sánand settlement report, "these physical advantages we cannot make to march hand in hand with such artificial considerations as proximity to markets and railways, which are the chief factors in the grouping of villages." I would crave a reference to paragraph 51 itself for all the arguments I would use in this place.

(2). In tálukas having an even surface, so that the conditions under which rice is grown in different parts of it are pretty equal, the maximum water rates may follow the maximum soil rates. I would lay down no rule as to the proportion the two should bear to one another. I would leave that to the judgment of the settlement officer, possessing as he does both local knowledge and the work of his predecessors to guide him. The only definite rule I would fix is that, in dry tálukas the water rates should be lower than the soil rates, and in wet tracts, like the Khári, they may be equal and even higher if the soil rates should be unduly low.

71. There is neither *bhátha* nor *dheñdiat* land in the táluka.

72. The areas, by the group, which have been classed for subsoil water advantages, and the assessment thereon according to the revised rates, are as follows:—

Group I	...	...	Area.		Assess-
			Acres.	Rs.	
Group I	...	...	4,693	3,894	
" II	...	...	11,298	7,536	
" III	...	...	13,624	6,377	
" IV	...	...	9,984	4,707	
" V	...	...	2,163	745	
Total			41,762	23,259	

The above figures give an incidence of 8.11 annas per acre.

73. The amount of *bágáyat kasar* abandoned is Rs. 12,871.

74. The subjoined table shows the estimated result of the application of the proposed rates to all Government lands, occupied and unoccupied, of the táluka. It is an abstract of Appendix Q:—

Class.	Number of Villages.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	By FORMER SURVEY.		By REVISION SURVEY.				Per-centage Increase.		
			Government Occupied Land.		Government Occupied Land.		Government Un-occupied Land.			Total.	
			Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.		Area.	Assess-ment.
			Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
I	7	6.12	4,802	31,477	4,799	34,211	2	10	4,801	34,221	8½
II	30	5.12	11,910	59,335	11,884	69,792	118	539	12,002	70,331	17½
		5.4									
III	28	5.0	16,649	61,742	16,620	82,473	173	669	16,793	83,142	33½
IV	25	4.0	14,397	41,858	14,366	54,543	656	1,962	15,022	56,505	30½
V	2	3.0	2,704	4,985	2,699	7,140	91	121	2,790	7,261	43½
	92	...	50,462	1,99,397	50,369	2,48,159	1,040	3,301	51,408	2,51,460	24½

75. All the groups show increases well within the limit prescribed by Government except Group V. There are only two villages in it, and the increase is chiefly owing to subsoil water assessment. Thinking there may have been some error in the subsoil water classification, I lately had both the villages carefully examined by an experienced classer. Notwithstanding that I have given the full benefit of the doubts raised by the classer in respect of parts of the work, the percentage increase is still above 33. I would, therefore, recommend that Government may be moved to sanction it as a special case.

76. It is necessary for me to allude to the village of *Bháner* classed in Group IV, the estimated increase on which is 75 per cent. This village is over two miles in length and its village site is situated at one extremity. The large percentage is to a certain extent due to this one peculiar fact, for the distance

from village scale must have reduced the estimate of the original settlement by about 12 per cent. The final assessment to be worked out for the announcing of the rates will also show a considerable decrease.

77. In Nadiád the survey settlement wisely conceded all rights in trees standing in Government occupied lands to the holders thereof. In Mahudha, however, for some reason, this was not done, hence for the last five years Government have derived an average revenue from trees of Rs. 238-15-3. In keeping with the now established usage, I would recommend that the trees yielding this small revenue may be entirely made over to the occupants of the numbers in which they are. It is astonishing that the collection of Rs. 9-2-0 per annum is still being made on account of trees belonging to holders of alienated land. The Resolution (No. 9,578) declaring that Government had no right in trees in alienated lands was issued on 19th December 1889, and the Commissioner, N. D., duly brought it to the notice of the Revenue officials. I have, therefore, only to here mention the above fact to stop the further collection of the revenue alluded to.

78. Sandalwood trees grow in the *táluka* and they will be reserved.

79. It has entirely escaped me to mention, in its proper place, one other just complaint made to me by the *khatedárs* of the town of Nadiád. It is that their carts used for agricultural purposes are taxed by the Municipality at the rate of Rs. 1-8 per cart per annum. Enquiring of the Collectors of Surat and Broach, I learn that such carts are not taxed by the Municipalities of Surat and Broach, but that only pleasure carts owned by well-to-do-cultivators are subjected to taxation. I would recommend to the President of the Nadiád Municipality the adoption of this liberal treatment towards the Nadiád citizens of the cultivating class.

80. In conclusion, I beg to recommend that the proposed rates, if approved by Government, be sanctioned for 30 years from the year of their introduction.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. R. FERNANDEZ,

Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Gujarát.

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APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rain-fall.

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.	
1886...	...	...	0·18	...	27·48	32	14·84	16	0·22	1	42·72	49	Kharif rains though favourable for rice were slightly excessive for bajri, &c. September rain deficient for rice, reducing its outturn. Rabi fairly good.
1887...	0·22	1	0·01	...	40·09	41	3·83	6	3·12	4	47·27	52	Rain though excessive and continuous in July, was on the whole good till September, but long break in October affected the crops. Tobacco was damaged by late rains.
1888...	0·75	2	...	...	6·80	12	10·54	8	2·16	2	20·25	24	Failure of rain in July, August and further on seriously affected kharif crops and outturn low except where helped by irrigation. Rabi fair.
1889...	...	...	2·31	3	23·44	30	12·04	12	...	...	37·79	45	Heavy rain at end of August, though slightly injurious to bajri, tobacco, &c., was good for rice. September rain scant, and late rains absent, consequently all crops suffered to some extent.
1890...	...	...	0·26	1	27·53	36	4·17	8	...	...	31·96	45	Kharif rain irregular and deficient for rice. Rabi and late rains very scant. Season unfavourable.
1891...	...	...	...	...	18·74	19	7·78	9	...	...	26·52	28	Kharif sowings late. Rain though insufficient, was seasonable till September. Kharif season fairly good. Rabi crops suffered owing to absence of late rains.
1892...	...	...	...	...	29·27	28	29·79	25	0·02	...	59·08	53	Excessive rain in early September damaged ripe bajri, &c. Otherwise season fairly good both for kharif and rabi.
1893...	0·41	2	0·35	2	38·45	30	11·60	15	1·60	4	52·41	53	Rain-fall much above average. July rain heavy for transplantation causing some delay. September rains slightly injurious to crops which, however, improved by the following break. Season on the whole fairly good.
Average ...	0·17	0·6	0·39	0·7	26·47	28·5	11·82	12·4	0·89	1·4	39·75	43·6	

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the average of Cultivated and Uncultivated area as also the details of Crops.

Taluka.	CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED AREA.																		CROPS.								
	Number and Area of Villages.							Area for which Agricultural Statistics are available.											Cereals.							Pulses.	
	Government.		Alienated.		Total.			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.	Villages.	Area in Acres.	Percentage of Column 9 on the gross Area.	Cropped (net).			Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.												
	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
Nadid Taluka of the Kaira Collectorate.	93	214	7	10	99	224	93	137,071	95.66	10,216	105,928	4,879	121,023	1,199	...	14,849	16,048	11,243	39,532	13,793	1,304	27,895	778	94,545	3,875	1,199	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.44	87.53	4.03	100.00	...	...	...	...	9.29	32.66	11.40	1.08	23.05	0.65	78.13	3.20	0.68	

Crops—continued.

Taluka.	Pulses—continued.				Orchard and Garden Produce.				Drugs and Narcotics.			Oil-seeds.										Fibres.				Miscellaneous including Roots and Tubers.	Gross Area cropped.	Detail—Area twice cropped.	Remainder net area cropped.
	Mug and Udid.	Meth and Kulith.	Others.	Total.	Vegetables.	Green Fodder.	Fruit-trees.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.	Condiments and Spices.	Sugarcane.	Sesame.	Linseed.	Castor-oil seed.	Safflower seed.	Others.	Total.	Dyes.	Cotton.	Others.	Total.						
1	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	50A	51	52	53		
Nadid Taluka of the Kaira Collectorate.	541	4,116	1,604	11,326	139	2,016	56	2,261	7,906	...	7,906	1,008	198	851	...	513	16	16	1,396	32	974	269	1,233	123	120,028	83,884	116,144		
	8.46	3.40	1.33	9.36	0.15	1.67	0.04	1.86	6.53	...	6.53	0.63	0.16	0.70	...	0.42	0.02	0.02	1.16	0.08	0.80	0.21	1.01	0.10	99.17	3.20	95.97		

## APPENDIX D.

*Detail of Population according to Occupation by Percentages.*

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.								NON-AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.				
Having interest in Land.					Labourers.			Total Agri- cultural Population.	Crafts.	Unskilled Labour.	Others.	Total non- agricultural Population.
Land Occu- pants not cultivating.	Land Occu- pants 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
3.07	37.17	17.67	0.05	57.96	0.96	6.33	7.29	65.25	17.43	3.97	13.35	34.75

## APPENDIX E.

*Detail of Population according to Religion and Education.*

Sex.	As per Village Census.	Percentage on total Popu- lation able to read or learning.	RELIGION.							
			Hindu Castes.			Musalman Sects.	Christians.	Pársis.	Others.	
			Kunbis.	Kolis.	Others					
Males	85,952	11.90	16,312	29,288	30,822	9,452	39	39	...	
Females	75,596	...	12,900	26,521	27,931	8,201	28	15	...	
Total	161,548	6.44	29,212	55,809	58,753	17,653	67	54	...	



APPENDIX F.

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-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	
76	Nadiád.	Government	14,066	1	11	48	128	7	2,859	14,711	4,879	11,952	48,662	172	4,387	281	8,680	...	169	3,900	13.12
16		Narva ..	4,338	10	17	18	69	204	697	6,049	505	2,953	14,860	83	1,040	218	2,592	...	139	1,416	13.0
		Total ..	18,404	11	28	66	197	211	3,556	20,760	5,384	14,905	63,522	255	5,427	499	11,272	...	308	5,316	....

## APPENDIX G.

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

Number of Villages.	Shops.	Oil-presses.	Looms.		COTTON SAW-MILLS.		Births.	Deaths.	Vaccination.	Liquor-shops.	Tāmūkhāns.	Dharmshālas.	TEMPLES.	
			Cotton.	Woolen.	Hand-gins.	Steam-gins.							Hindu.	Mussalmāns.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
92	796	165	932	1	...	1	1888-89 ... 4,763	1888-89 ... 5,321	1888-89 ... 1,729	5	...	96	326	47
							1889-90 ... 6,139	1889-90 ... 5,560	1889-90 ... 2,335					
							1890-91 ... 5,766	1890-91 ... 5,149	1890-91 ... 1,918					
							1891-92 ... 6,094	1891-92 ... 5,129	1891-92 ... 2,385					
							1892-93 ... 5,113	1892-93 ... 7,009	1892-93 ... 1,946					
							Total ... 27,875	Total ... 28,168	Total ... 10,313					
Average ... 5,575	Average ... 5,633	Average ... 2,062												

## APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools together with their Average Attendance.

Number of Villages in which there are Schools.	Tāluks.	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
46	Nadiād ...	37	2,300	7	164	9	1,453	3	242	9	269	1	30	

## APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the proportion of Government Occupied and Inām Lands cultivated by Occupants and Sub-tenants.

Number of Village.	District.	Total Numbers cultivated by Occupants or Ināmdārs.		Total Numbers cultivated by Occupants or Ināmdārs 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.	Inām.	Government.	Inām.	Government.	Inām.	Government.	Inām.			Government.	Inām.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
92	Nadiād ...	12,054	16,410	1,784	3,275	4,970	11,056	5,522	2,998	412	1,609	26,351	33,739
	Percentage ...	20	27	3	5	8	19	9	5	1	3	44	56

APPENDIX J.

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

Number of Villages.	Táinkas.	WELLS, BUDKIS AND THE LIKE.								TANKS.								OTHER SOURCES.								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
76	Nadiád. { Rayatwári ... Narva ... Total ..	1,162	84	200	18	82	18	128	86	...	190	...	...	15	494	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16		627	12	160	10	104	1	40	2	1	121	...	...	18	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1,789	96	860	28	166	14	168	88	1	311	...	...	33	591	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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
	For Irrigation ... { Rayatwári .. Narva ...	1,162	84	...	190	...	...	
	For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation. { Rayatwári ... Narva ...	200	18	...	...	...	...	
	For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings. { Rayatwári ... Narva ...	82	18	15	494	...	...	
	In disuse ... { Rayatwári .. Narva ...	169		2		...		
	Total ..	2,627		988		...		

## 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
			Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times... ..	3	6	31 7	5 3 10	249	41 8 0	7.92
" II— 11 to 25 " ... ..	60	119	473 0	3 15 7	14,100	118 7 9	29.80
" III— 26 to 50 " ... ..							
" IV— 51 to 100 " ... ..	32	40	182 0	4 8 9	14,125	353 2 0	77.60
" V— 101 to 250 " ... ..	5	4	20 9	5 2 3	3,499	874 12 0	170.16
Total ... ..	100	169	707 0	4 2 11	31,973	189 3 0	45.22

APPENDIX K<sup>(1)</sup>.*An Abstract Statement 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... ..	8	15	52	3 7 5	312	20 12 9	6.00
" II— 11 to 25 " ... ..	30	57	157	2 12 0	4,257	74 10 11	27.11
" III— 26 to 50 " ... ..							
" IV— 51 to 100 " ... ..	10	17	35	2 0 11	2,385	140 4 5	68.14
" V— 101 to 250 " ... ..	4	8	5	0 10 0	616	77 0 0	123.20
Total ... ..	52	97	249	2 9 0	7,570	78 0 7	30.40

## 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
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times... ..	11	40	146	3 10 5	1,088	27 3 2	7.45
" II— 11 to 25 " ... ..	33	105	422	4 0 3	7,219	68 12 0	17.10
" III— 26 to 50 " ... ..	41	93	417	4 7 8	14,282	153 9 1	34.24
" IV— 51 to 100 " ... ..	13	21	102	4 13 8	6,949	330 14 5	68.12
" V— 101 to 150 " ... ..	2	2	9	4 8 0	1,080	540 0 0	120.00
Total ... ..	100	261	1,096	4 3 2	30,618	117 4 11	27.93

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
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I ... 1 to 10 times...	3	5	18	3 9 7	157	31 6 5	8.72
Class II ... 11 to 25 times...	19	39	161	4 2 0	2,812	72 1 7	17.46
Class III ... 26 to 50 times...	47	74	300	4 0 10	11,372	153 10 9	37.90
Class IV ... 51 to 100 times...	31	58	226	3 14 4	14,837	255 12 11	65.65
Class V ... 101 to 150 times...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...
Total ...	100	176	705	4 0 1	29,178	165 12 6	41.38

## 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
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I... ... 1 to 5 times...	77	203	935	4 9 8	2,217	10 14 9	2.37
Class II... ... 6 to 10 times...	22	47	188	4 0 0	1,161	24 11 2	6.17
Class III... ... 11 to 25 times... }	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...
Class IV... ... 26 to 50 times... }	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...
Class V... ... above 50 times... }	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...
Total ...	99	250	1,123	4 7 10	3,378	13 8 2	3.00

## APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the Prices prevalent.

Years.		LBS. OF 39 TOLAS PER RUPEE.				REMARKS.
		Bajri.	Rice in husks.	Tur.	Tobacco.	
1		2	3	4	5	6
1858-59	...	62	72	80	20	
1859-60	...	57	58	55	20	
1860-61	...	50	52	57	19	
1861-62	...	47	44	42	18	
1862-63	...	42	47	40	16	
1863-64	...	25	40	28	13	
1864-65	...	18	22	16	13	
	Average ...	43	48	45	17	
1865-66	...	29	28	24	13	
1866-67	...	33	25	37	12	
1867-68	...	30	29	37	11	
1868-69	...	28	26	28	11	
1869-70	...	24	24	25	13	
1870-71	...	21	34	40	19	
1871-72	...	26	37	32	13	
1872-73	...	37	45	40	13	
	Average ...	28	31	33	13	
1873-74	...	43	45	32	20	
1874-75	...	45	48	43	18	
1875-76	...	42	42	50	16	
1876-77	...	27	37	35	14	
1877-78	...	16	25	16	10	
1878-79	...	17	27	18	13	
1879-80	...	36	35	42	13	
1880-81	...	43	57	60	12	
1881-82	...	31	40	34	11	
1882-83	...	31	52	48	10	
	Average ...	33	41	38	14	
1883-84	...	32	42	49	12	
1884-85	...	38	40	43	16	
1885-86	...	32	40	32	20	
1886-87	...	36	36	36	16	
1887-88	...	29	45	35	13	
1888-89	...	28	28	26	18	
1889-90	...	30	32	36	13	
1890-91	...	40	32	43	10	
1891-92	...	32	33	36	16	
1892-93	...	28	32	34	14	
	Average ...	32	36	37	15	

APPENDIX O.

Revenue History for 38 Villages, situated in the Nadiad Taluka of the Kaira Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1865-66.

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

Year.	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. As assessment.	Remissions.			Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from Auction Sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard As assessment	Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 8 and 11.	Full Assessment—Total of Columns 8, 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	
1860-61 ..	18,493	Rs. 86,584	...	...	...	Rs. 86,584	931	Rs. 3,216	67	26,990	Rs. 1,06,389	Rs. 37,397	46,414	Rs. 1,06,189	Rs. 1,24,048	...	...	...	
1861-62 ...	18,522	86,066	...	185	185	86,481	919	3,192	40	26,988	1,05,385	37,821	46,429	1,05,243	1,24,242	...	...	170	
1862-63 ...	18,559	86,357	...	...	...	86,357	871	3,060	34	26,987	1,05,632	38,153	46,417	1,04,949	1,24,544	...	...	...	
1863-64 ...	18,171	85,585	...	...	...	85,535	819	2,865	21	27,370	1,06,495	43,829	46,360	1,04,895	1,20,385	...	...	...	
1864-65 ...	18,224	85,652	...	...	...	85,652	813	2,886	22	27,326	1,07,351	43,986	46,368	1,05,899	1,20,660	...	...	...	
<b>Average ...</b>	<b>18,394</b>	<b>86,159</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>86,122</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>3,044</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>27,133</b>	<b>1,06,080</b>	<b>40,237</b>	<b>46,397</b>	<b>1,05,233</b>	<b>1,26,396</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>34</b>	
1865-66 ..	18,780	1,09,136	7	2,569	2,576	1,06,560	1,144	3,045	7	30,860	1,67,584	61,191	50,784	2,80,365	1,07,758	270	19,243		
1866-67 ..	15,975	87,445	187	90	277	87,168	1,284	4,046	30	33,517	1,74,376	67,108	50,776	2,66,367	1,54,303	...	94		
1867-68 ...	15,987	87,562	206	22	228	87,334	1,424	4,401	74	33,463	1,75,757	67,069	50,794	2,67,720	1,54,477	...	...		
1868-69 ...	15,918	86,651	206	22	228	86,333	1,376	4,066	96	33,462	1,70,678	66,362	50,776	2,61,305	1,52,791	...	...		
1869-70 ...	16,101	86,939	206	...	206	86,753	1,189	3,645	102	33,484	1,70,696	66,362	50,774	2,61,290	1,53,337	...	...		
1870-71 ...	15,940	86,394	206	...	206	86,188	1,374	4,100	115	33,484	1,70,675	66,362	50,798	2,61,169	1,52,685	...	...		
1871-72 ..	17,468	94,400	10	339	349	94,050	1,389	4,205	484	34,215	1,74,559	67,086	53,072	2,73,164	1,61,620	...	...	Utarsand village lapsed to Government.	
1872-73 ...	17,627	94,888	9	...	9	94,879	1,389	4,208	568	34,216	1,74,585	67,098	53,232	2,73,681	1,62,645	...	...		
1873-74 ...	17,499	94,513	6	...	6	94,503	607	1,923	99	34,214	1,74,575	67,109	52,320	2,71,011	1,61,716	...	...		
1874-75 ...	17,510	94,528	1	...	6	94,526	601	1,930	92	34,220	1,74,623	67,117	52,334	2,70,181	1,61,735	...	...		
<b>Average ...</b>	<b>16,870</b>	<b>92,239</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>91,829</b>	<b>1,178</b>	<b>3,617</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>33,518</b>	<b>1,72,859</b>	<b>66,291</b>	<b>51,566</b>	<b>2,63,715</b>	<b>1,58,287</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1,933</b>		
1875-76 ...	17,562	94,682	1	75	76	94,606	550	1,776	88	34,224	1,74,624	67,119	52,336	2,71,082	1,61,813	...	4		
1876-77 ...	17,486	94,378	1	...	1	94,376	593	1,975	112	34,233	1,74,667	67,120	52,307	2,71,020	1,61,608	...	...		
1877-78 ...	17,533	94,571	1	...	1	94,570	548	1,771	81	34,230	1,74,653	67,118	52,301	2,70,995	1,61,769	...	...		
1878-79 ...	17,573	94,666	4	10	14	94,652	510	1,707	118	34,222	1,74,663	67,121	52,310	2,71,041	1,61,886	...	...		
1879-80 ..	17,800	95,406	1	13	14	95,391	288	904	93	34,223	1,74,678	67,122	52,311	2,71,047	1,62,006	...	...		
1880-81 ..	17,818	95,451	1	13	14	95,436	277	933	149	34,217	1,74,652	67,113	52,307	2,71,036	1,62,698	...	...		
1881-82	17,832	95,482	1	13	14	95,468	265	895	114	34,224	1,74,688	67,139	52,311	2,71,066	1,62,721	...	6		
1882-83 ..	17,837	96,175	...	...	...	96,175	250	841	120	34,228	1,74,640	67,131	52,315	2,71,636	1,63,426	...	6		
1883-84 ...	17,649	96,323	...	...	...	96,323	233	732	120	34,220	1,74,615	67,128	52,302	2,71,620	1,63,471	...	...		
1884-85 ..	17,861	96,615	...	...	...	96,615	217	704	143	34,216	1,74,611	67,126	52,294	2,70,930	1,62,884	...	...		
<b>Average ..</b>	<b>17,724</b>	<b>95,265</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>95,251</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>1,235</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>34,221</b>	<b>1,74,649</b>	<b>67,124</b>	<b>52,309</b>	<b>2,71,149</b>	<b>1,62,488</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>		
1885-86 ..	17,893	95,730	...	...	...	95,730	179	570	122	34,215	1,74,598	67,121	52,287	2,70,898	1,62,973	...	...		
1886-87 ..	17,882	95,706	1	...	1	95,705	179	568	130	34,214	1,74,611	67,123	52,275	2,70,885	1,62,958	...	...		
1887-88 ..	17,930	95,806	1	...	1	95,805	169	545	118	34,205	1,74,611	67,123	52,304	2,71,022	1,63,108	...	...		
1888-89 ..	17,934	95,884	1	...	1	95,883	168	541	123	34,189	1,74,611	67,123	52,291	2,71,036	1,63,149	...	6		
1889-90 ..	17,934	95,885	1	...	1	95,884	165	528	138	34,206	1,74,611	67,123	52,305	2,71,024	1,63,145	...	6		
1890-91 ...	17,949	95,920	1	...	1	95,919	142	492	137	34,206	1,74,611	67,123	52,297	2,71,023	1,63,179	...	6		
1891-92 ...	17,950	95,924	1	...	1	95,923	142	494	135	34,206	1,74,609	67,122	52,298	2,71,027	1,63,180	...	6		
1892-93 ..	17,948	95,921	1	...	1	95,922	152	466	133	34,199	1,74,609	67,122	52,299	2,71,016	1,63,175	...	5		
<b>Average ..</b>	<b>17,928</b>	<b>95,855</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>95,854</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>34,206</b>	<b>1,74,609</b>	<b>67,123</b>	<b>52,295</b>	<b>2,70,992</b>	<b>1,63,103</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>6</b>		

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

Revenue History for 51 Villages of Taluka Mahudha and 3 of Taluka Matar, situated in the Nadid Taluka of the Kaira Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1862-63.

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

Year.	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.	Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment—Total of Columns 3, 9 and 13.	Grand Total for Columns 7, 10 and 12.				
			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.		
1857-58 ...	25,876	92,410	14	..	14	82,396	5,920	15,432	1,864	31,132	1,40,440	69,188	62,928	2,43,282	1,63,448	...	...	27	
1858-59 ...	25,698	93,084	14	1,166	1,179	91,905	6,305	15,721	1,798	31,220	1,40,329	68,518	63,223	2,49,134	1,62,221	...	...	48	
1859-60 ...	26,196	94,201	13	1,163	1,176	93,025	5,907	14,721	1,682	31,204	1,40,322	69,175	63,247	2,49,244	1,63,882	...	...	25	
1860-61 ...	26,525	96,552	15	1,174	1,189	95,364	5,467	13,255	1,686	31,202	1,40,316	69,173	63,194	2,50,122	1,63,203	...	...	25	
1861-62 ...	26,514	97,548	14	1,776	1,790	95,757	5,177	12,549	1,504	30,942	1,38,890	69,031	62,933	2,48,927	1,62,292	...	...	25	
Average ...	26,210	94,759	14	1,055	1,069	93,689	5,755	14,335	1,703	31,140	1,40,049	69,017	63,105	2,49,143	1,64,408	...	...	30	
1862-63 ...	33,728	1,05,112	150	6,988	7,138	97,974	1,353	2,749	1,125	35,161	1,20,294	70,256	70,242	2,28,155	1,69,365	...	...	11,420	
1863-64 ...	33,839	1,05,474	150	955	1,105	1,04,369	1,432	2,936	170	35,097	1,20,009	75,412	70,368	2,28,419	1,79,951	...	...	38	
1864-65 ...	32,393	1,03,768	150	637	787	1,02,981	1,473	3,153	552	36,231	1,24,165	78,274	70,100	2,31,098	1,81,807	...	...	5	
Average ...	33,320	1,04,781	150	2,860	2,010	1,01,775	1,419	2,946	618	35,497	1,21,469	74,647	70,436	2,29,220	1,77,038	...	...	3,821	
1865-66 ...	32,226	1,02,985	118	159	277	1,02,708	1,360	3,046	429	36,547	1,25,398	78,619	70,133	2,31,429	1,81,756	...	...	...	
1866-67 ...	31,955	1,02,706	...	5	5	1,02,702	1,235	2,923	575	36,639	1,25,564	79,184	69,778	2,31,192	1,82,461	...	...	...	
1867-68 ...	32,094	1,02,906	...	5	5	1,02,801	1,324	2,990	590	36,616	1,25,484	79,12	70,034	2,31,280	1,82,516	...	...	...	
1868-69 ...	32,113	1,02,602	...	5	5	1,02,598	1,337	2,010	667	36,609	1,25,471	79,103	70,089	2,31,083	1,82,369	...	...	...	
1869-70 ...	32,298	1,03,011	...	5	5	1,02,005	1,172	2,637	721	36,608	1,25,472	79,101	70,078	3,31,120	1,82,823	...	...	35	
1870-71 ...	32,168	1,02,716	...	5	5	1,02,712	1,291	2,876	759	36,608	1,25,463	79,082	70,053	2,31,060	1,82,563	...	...	...	
1871-72 ...	32,154	1,02,713	...	29	29	1,02,683	1,239	2,881	725	36,608	1,25,467	79,081	70,051	2,31,061	1,82,499	...	...	...	
1872-73 ...	32,131	1,02,600	...	25	25	1,02,635	1,314	2,934	734	36,608	1,25,465	79,072	70,053	2,31,059	1,82,441	...	...	...	
1873-74 ...	32,114	1,02,624	...	...	...	1,02,624	1,192	2,661	697	36,597	1,25,440	78,985	69,903	2,30,725	1,82,256	...	...	...	
1874-75 ...	31,972	1,02,278	...	...	...	1,02,278	1,319	2,948	724	36,594	1,25,403	78,901	69,885	2,30,629	1,81,903	...	...	10	
Average ...	32,111	1,02,710	12	23	35	1,02,676	1,287	2,891	662	36,604	1,25,463	79,022	70,002	2,31,064	1,82,359	...	...	4	
1875-76 ...	31,677	1,01,584	...	...	...	1,01,584	1,637	3,710	830	36,560	1,25,304	78,815	69,874	2,30,598	1,81,229	...	...	10	
1876-77 ...	31,614	1,01,396	...	...	...	1,01,399	1,715	3,972	840	36,542	1,25,253	78,785	69,871	2,30,666	1,80,964	...	...	...	
1877-78 ...	31,455	1,00,969	...	...	...	1,00,969	1,810	4,328	851	36,599	1,25,238	78,771	69,924	2,30,535	1,80,591	...	...	43	
1878-79 ...	31,639	1,01,339	...	...	...	1,01,339	1,688	3,912	823	36,538	1,25,237	78,770	69,865	2,30,488	1,80,932	...	...	43	
1879-80 ...	31,731	1,01,575	...	...	...	1,01,575	1,600	3,670	862	36,535	1,25,229	78,262	69,866	2,30,474	1,80,699	...	...	43	
1880-81 ...	31,779	1,01,633	...	...	...	1,01,68	1,556	3,581	965	36,535	1,25,229	78,263	69,870	2,30,493	1,80,941	...	...	44	
1881-82 ...	31,827	1,01,844	...	7	7	1,01,837	1,519	3,422	996	36,535	1,25,227	78,761	69,872	2,30,493	1,81,594	...	...	...	
1882-83 ...	31,830	1,01,833	...	7	7	1,01,826	1,495	3,297	1,041	36,564	1,25,224	78,759	69,889	2,30,354	1,81,026	...	...	...	
1883-84 ...	31,837	1,01,863	...	7	7	1,01,876	1,464	3,365	925	36,553	1,25,203	78,739	69,784	2,30,451	1,81,540	...	...	5	
1884-85 ...	31,837	1,02,089	...	7	7	1,02,082	1,409	3,146	1,025	36,554	1,25,203	78,740	69,880	2,30,438	1,81,847	...	...	5	
1885-86 ...	31,837	1,01,614	...	3	3	1,01,611	1,596	3,640	918	36,552	1,25,235	78,667	69,870	2,30,489	1,81,196	...	...	19	
1886-87 ...	31,837	1,02,384	...	7	7	1,02,327	1,294	2,888	976	36,552	1,25,208	78,740	69,880	2,30,430	1,82,043	...	...	6	
1887-88 ...	31,837	1,02,429	...	7	7	1,02,422	1,241	2,775	917	36,552	1,25,208	78,740	69,873	2,30,412	1,82,079	...	...	6	
1888-89 ...	32,103	1,02,478	...	...	...	1,02,479	1,203	2,684	1,016	36,529	1,25,199	78,734	69,835	2,30,362	1,82,259	...	...	6	
1889-90 ...	32,170	1,02,642	...	...	...	1,02,642	1,126	2,500	890	36,524	1,25,199	78,734	69,820	2,30,341	1,82,206	...	...	6	
1890-91 ...	32,261	1,02,936	...	...	...	1,02,936	1,133	2,512	1,003	36,524	1,25,199	78,734	69,918	2,30,647	1,82,672	...	...	6	
1891-92 ...	32,262	1,02,947	...	10	10	1,02,927	1,130	2,407	924	36,523	1,25,198	78,733	69,915	2,30,642	1,82,584	...	...	5	
1892-93 ...	32,461	1,03,356	...	...	...	1,03,356	982	2,034	764	36,523	1,25,198	78,733	69,916	2,30,632	1,82,353	...	...	5	
1893-94 ...	32,514	1,03,476	...	2	2	1,03,474	879	1,964	745	36,523	1,25,192	78,730	69,916	2,30,622	1,82,949	...	...	5	
Average ...	32,236	1,02,925	...	3	3	1,02,820	1,117	2,488	900	36,531	1,25,200	78,735	69,884	2,30,513	1,82,455	...	...	6	



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APPENDIX Q.

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## APPENDIX

General Statement referred to in paragraph 74 of the Deputy Superintendent's Report No. 400

Former Taluka.	Number.	Name of Village.	Old sanctioned maximum Dry-crop Rate.		New proposed maximum Dry-crop Rate.		BY FORMER SURVEY.										Government Unoccupied Assessed Land.				
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Acres.	Total area available for cultivation, including inam.		Total area not available for cultivation.		Government Occupied Land.						Area.	Assessment.			
							Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.				Well Water Assessment.	Total.	
											Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.				Area.	Assessment.
1	1a	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17				
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Class			
	1	Álfd Patí . . .	6 4	6 12	82	1	87	200	15	104	21	128	184	78	561	...	...				
	2	Kakakháđ Patí . . .	6 4	6 12	1,180	86	663	3,644	187	1,485	226	1,302	1,278	1,076	7,659	...	...				
	3	Chaklási Patí . . .	6 4	6 12	2,178	139	1,539	7,942	126	967	349	2,033	2,112	2,014	13,054	3	9				
	4	Lakhavád Patí . . .	6 4	6 12	1,062	85	671	3,299	83	694	177	1,027	629	936	5,649	...	...				
	5	Hirji Patí . . .	6 4	6 12	501	16	321	1,742	56	438	44	253	450	421	2,283	...	...				
	6	Ratanji Patí . . .	6 4	6 12	234	7	166	788	14	119	48	259	127	228	1,293	...	...				
	7	Killedári Patí . . .	6 4	6 12	788	669	28	98	7	56	19	110	114	54	378	...	...				
		Total . . .			6,025	1,003	3,425	17,713	499	3,313	884	5,107	4,844	4,802	31,477	3	9				
																		Class			
	8	Báodrá . . .	5 8	5 12	1,299	263	446	1,687	30	204	25	126	146	501	2,169	24	57				
	9	Salun Talpad . . .	5 8	5 12	2,429	209	22	153	83	530	366	1,847	313	471	2,643	4	12				
	10	Chaklási . . .	5 8	5 12	5,740	518	801	3,595	59	447	175	923	697	1,035	5,662	14	43				
	11	Utarsandá . . .	5 8	5 12	2,232	305	1,008	4,515	60	392	436	2,108	987	1,704	8,002	...	...				
	12	Narsandá . . .	5 8	5 12	2,057	193	272	1,608	23	201	107	602	698	407	3,104	...	...				
	13	Gutál . . .	5 8	5 12	884	69	156	754	15	98	6	30	18	177	900	...	...				
	14	Piplag . . .	5 8	5 12	1,094	113	247	1,081	23	141	...	...	...	270	1,221	1	17				
	15	Dumrál . . .	5 8	5 12	963	72	233	1,044	24	155	6	23	18	262	1,240	4	13				
	16	Tundel . . .	5 8	5 12	1,391	100	97	439	31	187	...	...	...	128	626	1	3				
	17	Dabhán . . .	5 8	5 12	2,014	149	609	3,042	102	844	172	900	799	384	5,585	2	18				
	18	Kanjodá . . .	5 4	5 12	1,196	97	283	1,130	11	66	...	...	...	299	1,196	...	...				
	19	Bhumel . . .	5 4	5 12	1,155	113	711	2,768	21	122	67	285	182	799	3,357	...	...				
	20	A'khdol . . .	5 4	5 12	1,160	116	196	935	5	29	47	231	186	248	1,381	14	34				
	21	Mitrál . . .	5 4	5 12	1,511	136	247	1,050	13	140	53	236	263	316	1,689	...	...				
	22	Piplátá . . .	5 4	5 12	1,405	86	124	531	30	206	24	105	62	178	904	5	18				
	23	Kerávi . . .	5 4	5 12	1,455	123	85	370	41	203	23	112	125	149	870	...	...				
	24	Dávdá . . .	5 4	5 12	1,066	78	60	398	38	282	23	112	103	150	893	...	...				
	25	Bannoh . . .	5 4	5 12	1,104	70	343	1,359	35	233	1	4	4	384	1,600	...	...				
	26	Háthnol . . .	5 4	5 12	647	78	367	1,582	45	316	23	103	81	435	2,082	7	36				
	27	Sutésámal . . .	5 0	5 12	1,928	158	359	1,570	79	465	45	216	320	483	2,577	13	49				
	28	Vadtál . . .	5 0	5 12	1,237	123	149	632	6	29	25	115	88	180	870	...	...				
	29	Valetvá . . .	5 0	5 12	814	54	99	404	1	7	4	17	12	104	440	...	...				
	30	Manadpura . . .	4 8	5 12	764	46	9	33	1	4	...	...	...	10	37	...	...				
	31	... . .	4 8	5 4	2,016	203	239	815	78	510	20	82	75	337	1,482	4	20				
	32	Salun Vánto . . .	4 8	5 4	1,948	127	7	27	50	238	40	131	36	97	432	...	...				
	33	Fatepur Nadiád . . .	4 8	5 4	471	34	173	514	7	32	...	...	...	180	546	2	9				
	34	Kamlá . . .	4 8	5 4	1,330	173	122	492	23	135	...	...	...	145	617	4	13				
	35	Dantál . . .	4 8	5 4	1,383	107	441	1,578	122	630	25	99	48	568	2,355	6	29				
	36	Járol . . .	4 8	5 4	554	70	271	976	78	486	...	...	...	349	1,462	3	19				
	37	Degám . . .	4 8	5 4	1,870	202	561	1,937	277	1,461	...	...	...	838	3,398	10	27				
		Total . . .			44,516	4,185	8,775	37,013	1,422	8,853	1,713	8,207	5,262	11,910	59,335	118	417				

Q.

dated 17th April 1894, for 92 Government Villages situated in the Nadiad Taluku of the Kaira Collectorate.

BY REVISION SURVEY.																					
Total area available for cultivation including Inham.	Total area not available for cultivation.	Government Occupied Land.												Government Unoccupied Assessed Land.		PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCE OF ASSESSMENT.		Average Assessment of Government Land per Acre.	RICH WATER MAXIMUM RATE.		
		Dry-crop.		Converted Dry-crop (for new Rice).		Old Rice.		Dhekudis.		Bhathas.		Total.		Area.	Assessment.	Increase.	Decrease.		Rs. s. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.								
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.						
<b>I.</b>																					
82	1	50	842	8	65	15	130	...	...	...	...	73	537	..	..	...	4	7 5 8	5 4	5 4	
1,177	86	833	5,708	62	544	178	1,713	...	...	...	...	1,073	7,965	...	...	4	..	7 6 9	5 4	5 4	
2,177	138	1,852	12,522	87	303	125	1,231	...	...	...	...	2,014	14,065	2	10	7	..	6 15 8	5 4	5 4	
1,082	86	834	5,657	20	168	81	772	...	...	...	...	935	6,597	...	...	10	...	7 0 9	5 4	5 4	
501	18	338	2,371	27	232	56	565	...	...	...	...	421	3,168	...	...	10	...	7 8 5	5 4	5 4	
235	7	210	1,365	4	29	14	138	...	...	...	...	228	1,532	...	...	18	...	6 11 7	5 4	5 4	
788	608	45	250	3	22	7	84	...	...	...	...	55	856	...	...	6	...	6 7 7	5 4	5 4	
6,022	909	4,182	28,215	181	1,663	476	4,633	...	...	...	...	4,799	34,211	2	10	8	...	7 2 0	..	..	
<b>II.</b>																					
1,299	261	454	2,186	15	95	30	244	...	...	...	...	499	2,525	26	76	16	...	4 15 4	4 8	4 8	
2,427	223	862	2,081	26	196	80	646	...	...	...	...	468	2,925	4	18	10	...	6 3 9	4 8	4 8	
5,785	518	934	5,256	41	279	57	479	...	...	...	...	1,032	6,014	14	56	6	...	5 12 10	4 8	4 8	
2,235	303	1,369	7,536	77	512	81	538	...	...	...	...	1,507	8,581	...	...	7	...	5 11 1	4 8	4 8	
2,054	193	397	2,227	9	65	27	205	...	...	...	...	403	2,497	...	...	19	...	6 3 2	4 8	4 8	
883	69	153	890	9	67	14	113	...	...	...	...	176	1,060	...	...	17	...	5 15 10	4 8	4 8	
1,092	113	230	1,244	14	104	23	193	...	...	...	...	267	1,841	1	1	26	...	5 12 5	4 8	4 8	
962	73	225	1,309	12	88	25	206	...	...	...	...	262	1,603	4	12	29	...	6 1 6	4 8	4 8	
1,391	100	77	417	20	152	31	261	...	...	...	...	128	830	...	...	32	...	6 7 9	4 8	4 8	
1,999	149	766	4,654	7	53	97	693	...	...	...	...	870	5,600	2	18	1	...	6 7 1	4 8	4 8	
1,196	97	260	1,218	29	171	10	83	...	...	...	...	299	1,467	...	...	22	...	4 14 6	4 8	4 8	
1,164	113	755	4,151	22	151	20	170	...	...	...	...	787	4,472	...	...	23	...	5 9 8	4 4	4 8	
1,160	116	215	1,274	28	190	5	38	...	...	...	...	248	1,502	14	45	8	...	5 14 6	4 4	4 8	
1,609	138	293	1,598	16	107	16	131	...	...	...	...	315	1,331	...	...	9	...	5 12 9	4 4	4 8	
1,405	85	136	812	12	91	29	233	...	...	...	...	177	1,136	5	25	25	...	6 6 1	4 4	4 8	
1,456	122	102	589	6	41	41	376	...	...	...	...	149	1,006	...	...	15	...	6 12 0	4 4	4 8	
1,066	78	101	565	10	72	39	350	...	...	...	...	149	987	...	...	10	...	6 10 0	4 4	4 8	
1,105	70	301	1,646	49	322	35	304	...	...	...	...	895	2,272	...	...	42	...	5 14 2	4 4	4 8	
645	79	382	2,067	7	53	44	383	...	...	...	...	438	2,503	7	50	20	...	5 12 10	4 4	4 8	
1,933	159	392	2,293	18	135	78	670	...	...	...	...	488	3,098	13	77	20	...	6 5 5	4 0	4 8	
1,237	122	174	1,005	1	4	5	43	...	...	...	...	180	1,052	...	...	21	...	5 13 6	4 0	4 8	
813	54	82	457	21	140	1	9	...	...	...	...	104	606	...	...	37	...	5 13 4	4 0	4 8	
764	46	8	42	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	9	47	...	...	28	...	5 3 1	3 8	4 8	
2,023	206	228	1,080	46	299	76	618	...	...	...	...	350	1,977	2	6	33	...	5 10 2	3 8	4 8	
1,348	114	45	232	3	21	49	401	...	...	...	...	97	654	...	...	51	...	6 11 11	3 8	4 8	
459	34	170	753	1	4	7	52	...	...	...	...	178	909	2	12	46	...	4 9 0	3 8	4 8	
1,330	172	113	598	9	65	23	131	...	...	...	...	145	842	5	23	36	...	5 12 3	3 8	4 8	
1,373	111	427	2,067	38	228	123	916	...	...	...	...	588	3,211	6	50	36	...	5 7 10	2 8	4 8	
550	70	223	1,134	46	280	76	629	...	...	...	...	345	2,043	3	24	30	...	5 15 4	2 12	4 8	
1,665	202	502	2,490	57	359	277	3,262	...	...	...	...	636	5,101	10	46	50	...	6 1 3	2 8	4 8	
44,491	4,186	9,836	53,829	649	4,344	1,399	11,819	...	...	...	...	11,884	69,792	118	539	172	...	5 13 9	...	...	

Former Taluka.	Number	Name of Village.	Old sanctioned maximum Dry-crop Rate.	New proposed maximum Dry-crop Rate.	BY FORMER SURVEY													
					Total area available for cultivation, including Inam.	Total area not available for cultivation.	Government Occupied Land.										Government Unoccupied Assessed Land.	
							Dry crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Well Water Assessment.	Total.		Area.	Assessment.	
							Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.		Area.	Assessment.			
1	1a	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Class	
Nadiad.	38	Alájdá ...	5 4	5 0	453	122	302	1,222	17	96	10	45	30	329	1,893	5	9	
	39	Aierá ...	5 0	5 0	2,337	221	907	3,506	227	1,289	45	159	91	1,179	5,045	23	68	
Mahudhá	40	Davapurá ...	4 8	5 0	1,224	101	960	3,521	131	669	...	...	...	1,091	4,190	...	...	
	41	Vallá ...	4 8	5 0	706	187	523	1,807	60	307	15	53	36	603	2,203	...	...	
Nadiad ...	42	Chaláíl ...	4 8	5 0	1,554	139	285	969	127	670	6	21	30	418	1,699	20	62	
	43	Andháj ...	4 4	5 0	1,111	203	461	1,454	83	448	36	120	49	580	2,071	15	35	
Mahudhá	44	Etandiápurá ...	4 4	5 0	300	58	140	462	1	5	...	...	...	141	467	16	39	
	45	Mulaj ...	4 4	5 0	725	59	285	941	48	266	...	...	...	333	1,207	...	...	
Mahudhá	46	Viná ...	4 4	5 0	1,932	242	875	2,788	90	445	26	90	85	991	3,408	...	...	
	47	Bagdu Alampur ...	4 4	5 0	403	41	190	592	84	399	15	53	52	289	1,066	3	8	
Mahudhá	48	Sámp'á ...	4 4	5 0	886	90	515	1,611	105	577	10	36	7	630	2,231	...	...	
	49	Khuntaj ...	4 4	5 0	1,267	139	496	1,403	133	774	51	183	87	685	2,452	4	9	
Mahudhá	50	Hajátsá ...	4 4	5 0	626	43	213	750	63	308	16	60	32	292	1,150	...	...	
	51	Singali ...	4 4	5 0	799	70	371	1,242	50	252	...	...	7	421	1,501	...	...	
Mahudhá	52	Mangalpur ...	4 4	5 0	659	83	356	1,206	128	615	...	...	...	484	1,821	...	...	
	53	Mahudhá ...	4 4	5 0	2,910	500	1,267	4,139	320	1,537	157	558	402	1,744	6,636	3	7	
Mahudhá	54	Bhumas ...	4 4	5 0	2,267	129	325	1,124	143	696	2	8	10	470	1,638	1	3	
	55	Háthaj ...	4 4	5 0	2,702	217	341	908	153	792	8	23	13	507	1,741	...	...	
Mahudhá	56	Navágám ...	4 4	5 0	663	126	305	1,012	53	247	2	9	2	365	1,270	...	...	
	57	Jáol ...	4 4	5 0	886	191	648	2,225	143	680	17	59	21	813	2,985	2	4	
Mahudhá	58	Pállaiá ...	4 4	5 0	766	74	364	1,294	107	527	23	89	65	494	1,965	1	4	
	59	Moholel ...	4 4	5 0	2,583	207	41	152	161	799	535	1,754	100	737	2,814	2	3	
Mahudhá	60	Alndrá ...	4 4	5 0	1,416	101	564	1,785	169	923	95	333	202	828	3,243	...	...	
	61	Pálda ...	4 4	5 0	393	77	266	907	16	79	9	34	15	291	1,035	68	244	
Mahudhá	62	Nadgám ...	4 0	5 0	1,446	109	791	2, 18	91	420	23	73	25	905	2,936	...	...	
	63	Toramá Háppur ...	4 0	5 0	849	105	301	1,014	32	161	21	70	15	354	1,260	3	6	
Mahudhá	64	Mágról ...	4 0	5 0	1,709	158	183	601	33	158	13	47	42	229	848	1	2	
	65	Sodpur ...	4 0	5 0	2,529	553	350	793	83	400	8	25	14	446	1,237	20	36	
					36,156	4,395	12,630	41,351	2,876	14, 44	1,143	3,907	1,440	16,649	61,742	177	539	
																	Class	
Mahudhá	66	Arjanpur-kot ...	4 0	4 0	393	124	224	710	5	27	...	...	...	229	737	2	7	
	67	Kadi ...	4 0	4 0	1,337	187	923	2,673	89	418	26	89	22	1,038	3,207	8	31	
Mahudhá	68	Khadol Moti ...	4 0	4 0	538	150	390	1,239	25	102	29	92	42	444	1,475	3	13	
	69	Khadol Nám ...	4 0	4 0	1,064	167	292	887	72	308	66	215	151	430	1,561	...	...	
Mahudhá	70	Náná Vagá ...	4 0	4 0	289	116	50	139	2	9	...	...	...	52	148	12	24	
	71	Chunel ...	4 0	4 0	3,412	473	363	969	138	603	34	118	73	534	1,763	30	84	
Mahudhá	72	Fináv ...	4 0	4 0	1,568	123	332	992	181	866	2	8	10	515	1,876	...	...	
	73	Sanáli ...	4 0	4 0	477	126	344	1,073	7	33	7	22	4	358	1,137	...	...	
Mahudhá	74	Undrá ...	4 0	4 0	1,490	268	432	1,223	44	196	9	32	29	435	1,450	23	37	
	75	Ahná ...	3 12	4 0	5,503	699	1,434	3,524	377	1,620	6	19	16	1,817	5,179	24	62	
Mahudhá	76	Khaládi ...	3 12	4 0	545	90	173	514	47	208	1	2	1	221	725	...	...	
	77	Dbandhodi ...	3 12	4 0	768	63	456	1,367	53	255	26	83	21	540	1,726	6	14	
Mahudhá	78	Baládi ...	3 12	4 0	517	58	63	190	30	124	...	...	...	93	314	10	20	

Q—continued.

BY REVISION SURVEY.																					
Total area available for cultivation, including Inam.	Total area not available for cultivation.	Government Occupied Land.												Government Unoccupied Assessed Land		Percentage difference of Assessment		Average Assessment of Government Land per Acre.	Rice Water maximum Rate.		
		Dry-crop.		Converted Dry-crop (or new Rice).		Old Rice.		Dhekudis.		Bhatas.		Total.		Area.	Assessment.	Increase.	Decrease.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.								
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
<b>III.</b>																					
452	123	280	1,327	30	188	17	107	..	..	..	..	327	1,617	5	9	10½	..	4 14 4	4 4	3 8	
2,340	218	860	3,839	95	534	226	1,417	..	..	..	..	1,181	5,790	23	66	14½	..	4 13 11	4 0	3 8	
1,225	101	793	3,548	168	897	131	781	..	..	..	..	1,092	5,236	..	..	24½	..	4 12 7	3 8	3 8	
694	199	514	2,106	16	83	60	362	..	..	..	..	590	2,551	..	..	15½	..	4 5 2	3 8	3 8	
1,555	139	259	1,173	34	208	126	863	..	..	..	..	419	2,244	20	82	32	..	5 5 0	3 12	3 8	
1,107	205	239	2,007	56	830	80	523	..	..	..	..	575	2,860	15	55	38	..	4 14 11	3 4	3 8	
290	59	135	505	2	10	1	5	..	..	..	..	138	520	15	40	11½	..	3 10 2	3 4	3 8	
723	57	127	597	159	889	48	332	..	..	..	..	333	1,818	..	..	50½	..	5 7 5	3 4	3 8	
1,975	242	819	3,844	80	436	86	512	..	..	..	..	985	4,792	..	..	40½	..	4 13 10	3 4	3 8	
403	41	185	667	44	190	80	463	..	..	..	..	289	1,325	3	9	21	..	4 6 10	3 4	3 8	
894	87	363	1,736	170	805	105	708	..	..	..	..	638	3,249	..	..	45½	..	5 1 6	3 4	3 8	
1,265	139	437	1,929	111	553	135	847	..	..	..	..	683	3,328	4	11	35½	..	4 13 8	3 4	3 8	
626	43	203	976	23	130	61	387	..	..	..	..	292	1,493	..	..	29½	..	5 1 10	3 4	3 8	
794	70	353	1,533	22	117	42	254	..	..	..	..	417	1,904	..	..	27	..	4 9 1	3 4	3 8	
656	88	263	1,202	93	499	126	770	..	..	..	..	482	2,471	..	..	85½	..	5 2 0	3 4	3 8	
2,913	500	1,232	5,936	194	1,117	320	2,081	..	..	..	..	1,746	9,134	3	9	37½	..	5 3 8	3 4	3 8	
2,262	123	269	1,338	50	335	142	869	..	..	..	..	466	2,542	1	7	39½	..	5 7 2	3 4	3 8	
2,696	217	267	996	79	431	155	1,041	..	..	..	..	501	2,468	..	..	41½	..	4 14 10	3 4	3 8	
669	127	318	1,385	7	39	88	239	..	..	..	..	363	1,663	..	..	31	..	4 9 4	3 4	3 8	
853	180	608	2,760	61	331	146	868	..	..	..	..	815	3,979	2	5	33½	..	4 14 0	3 4	3 8	
765	74	372	1,920	17	104	106	715	..	..	..	..	495	2,639	2	6	34½	..	5 5 4	3 4	3 8	
2,581	207	547	2,647	30	182	169	1,161	..	..	..	..	736	2,990	1	5	41½	..	5 6 9	3 4	3 8	
1,415	101	633	2,901	26	147	167	1,092	..	..	..	..	826	4,140	..	..	27½	..	5 0 2	3 4	3 8	
392	77	269	1,210	5	29	16	100	..	..	..	..	200	1,339	68	332	29½	..	4 12 7	3 4	3 8	
1,455	109	663	3,081	161	951	91	643	..	..	..	..	914	4,675	..	..	59½	..	5 11 0	3 0	3 8	
849	105	308	1,486	15	94	81	211	..	..	..	..	354	1,791	3	9	43½	..	5 0 11	3 0	3 8	
1,709	163	182	817	14	81	32	220	..	..	..	..	228	1,118	1	5	32	..	4 14 6	3 0	3 8	
2,526	400	334	1,133	28	144	83	530	..	..	..	..	445	1,807	17	19	46	..	3 15 3	3 0	3 8	
36,123	4,404	12,015	54,519	1,795	9,348	2,810	18,106	..	..	..	..	16,620	82,473	173	669	33½	..	4 15 3	..	..	
<b>IV.</b>																					
394	125	223	720	3	10	5	24	..	..	..	..	230	754	2	7	2½	..	3 4 6	3 0	2 8	
1,395	186	928	2,961	28	119	90	467	..	..	..	..	1,046	3,547	8	20	10½	..	3 6 2	3 0	2 8	
536	153	376	1,443	43	210	24	130	..	..	..	..	443	1,733	3	16	20½	..	4 0 6	3 0	2 8	
1,052	173	299	1,105	48	227	71	390	..	..	..	..	418	1,732	1	1	10½	..	4 1 11	3 0	2 8	
238	117	49	137	1	3	2	8	..	..	..	..	52	148	12	24	½	..	2 11 10	3 0	3 0	
3,407	479	371	1,178	25	104	133	660	..	..	..	..	599	1,942	30	94	10½	..	3 10 3	3 0	2 8	
1,567	125	289	1,033	49	211	177	853	..	..	..	..	514	2,132	..	..	13½	..	4 2 5	3 0	2 8	
476	126	347	1,130	3	10	7	35	..	..	..	..	357	1,175	..	..	3½	..	3 4 8	3 0	2 8	
1,479	276	428	1,341	4	19	43	189	..	..	..	..	474	1,549	28	43	4½	..	3 2 9	3 0	2 8	
5,504	697	1,198	3,465	248	937	371	1,785	..	..	..	..	1,917	6,187	23	61	19½	..	3 6 4	2 12	2 8	
543	90	146	492	27	103	46	237	..	..	..	..	219	827	..	..	14	..	3 15 0	2 12	2 8	
769	60	403	1,706	20	93	57	280	..	..	..	..	540	2,079	6	16	20½	..	3 13 5	2 12	2 8	
7	89	51	171	13	52	30	173	..	..	..	..	94	376	10	22	19½	..	3 13 3	2 12	2 8	

Former Taluka.	Number	Name of Village.	Old sanctioned maximum Dry-crop Rate.	New proposed maximum Dry-crop Rate.	By FORMER SURVEY.													
					Total area available for cultivation, including inam.	Total area not available for cultivation.	Government Occupied Land										Government Unoccupied Assessed Land.	
							Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Well Water Assessment	Total.		Area.	Assessment.	
							Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.		Area.	Assessment.			
1	1a	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
			Rs. a	Rs. a.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	
Maharashtra-contd	79	Heranj ...	3 12	4 0	2,302	351	784	2,139	101	458	43	143	141	928	2,881	...	...	
	80	Kaej . . .	3 8	4 0	885	74	230	625	2	9	10	27	4	242	685	1	2	
	81	Dadusar . . .	3 8	4 0	1,507	149	432	939	93	411	15	42	40	540	1,432	83	147	
	82	Mirjapur . . .	3 8	4 0	296	95	223	584	2	7	...	...	..	225	591	10	19	
	83	Mehmadabad-nu-Muadin	3 8	4 0	935	151	360	924	56	214	19	50	22	435	1,210	34	79	
	84	Vadthai ...	3 8	4 0	2,474	207	891	2,096	326	1,208	73	190	153	1,290	3,647	21	37	
	85	Balol ...	3 4	4 0	872	291	508	1,303	7	30	24	71	62	537	1,466	60	131	
	86	Bhaner... ..	3 4	4 0	1,797	180	1,248	2,609	102	324	94	229	210	1,444	3,372	24	36	
	87	Ruppurá . . .	3 4	4 0	1,027	75	423	1,004	34	120	69	172	103	526	1,998	116	239	
	88	Seri . . . . .	3 4	4 0	1,189	114	213	567	199	751	8	20	15	420	1,353	63	132	
89	Minávádá . . .	3 0	4 0	755	256	496	1,132	14	42	58	141	63	568	1,378	56	108		
90	Falohi ... ..	3 0	4 0	568	146	479	1,062	1	1	6	24	...	486	1,087	50	106		
		Total . . . . .			32,058	4,778	11,760	30,544	2,012	8,344	625	1,789	1,181	14,397	41,858	640	1,378	
Maharashtra	91	Ghoghávádá ...	2 12	3 0	1,959	333	1,751	3,064	19	52	26	43	49	1,796	3,213	72	67	
	92	Vásná .. . . .	2 8	3 0	1,501	152	771	1,311	93	278	44	88	95	903	1,772	21	40	
		Total ... ..			3,460	485	2,522	4,375	112	330	70	136	144	2,704	4,985	93	107	
		GRAND TOTAL ...			1,22,215	14,346	39,112	1,31,499	6,915	35,884	4,435	19,146	12,871	50,462	1,99,397	1,031	2,450	

Q—concluded.

BY REVISION SURVEY.																				
Total area available for cultivation, including infam.	Total area not available for cultivation.	Government Occupied Land.												Government Unoccupied Assessed Land.		Percentage difference of Assessment.		Average Assessment of Government Land per Acre.	Rice Water maximum Rate.	
		Dry-crop.		Converted Dry-crop (or new Rice).		Old Rice.		Dhekudus.		Bhathas.		Total.		Area.	Assessment.	Increase.	Decrease.		Present.	Proposed.
		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.							
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
<i>—continued.</i>																				
2,298	955	748	2,391	74	289	101	493	..	..	..	..	923	3,173	...	..	104	..	3 7 0	2 12	2 8
385	74	239	867	1	3	2	12	..	..	..	..	242	882	1	2	32½	...	3 10 3	2 8	2 8
1,509	148	356	1,859	93	453	94	578	...	..	...	...	543	2,390	83	222	61½	..	4 2 0	2 8	2 8
297	95	224	793	..	..	2	8	..	...	...	...	226	798	10	23	35	..	3 7 8	2 8	2 8
937	152	347	1,324	15	69	54	245	...	..	..	..	418	1,638	55	178	35½	..	3 13 8	2 8	2 8
2,484	201	764	2,804	204	1,024	327	1,664	..	..	..	..	1,295	5,552	21	48	52½	...	4 4 1	2 8	2 8
868	293	622	2,035	4	18	7	40	..	...	..	..	533	2,123	60	212	45	...	3 15 0	2 4	2 8
1,802	181	1,252	4,680	99	518	97	523	...	...	...	...	1,448	5,921	24	60	75½	..	4 1 1	2 4	2 8
1,031	74	406	1,520	80	422	34	175	...	...	...	...	520	2,117	116	358	51½	...	3 13 5	2 4	2 8
1,198	113	174	638	51	229	199	1,057	...	...	...	..	424	1,924	62	238	42½	...	4 7 2	2 4	2 8
755	258	546	1,964	10	45	14	69	..	...	...	..	570	2,078	53	147	59½	...	3 9 2	2 0	2 8
584	148	483	1,723	1	1	1	2	...	..	..	..	484	1,726	48	161	58½	...	3 8 9	2 0	2 8
32,050	4,797	11,227	39,267	1,152	5,174	1,987	10,102	...	..	...	..	14,366	54,543	656	1,962	30½	...	3 12 2	..	..
<b>V.</b>																				
1,959	833	1,771	4,380	10	52	16	51	..	...	..	...	1,797	4,463	72	78	39	...	2 6 11	1 12	1 12
1,494	156	623	1,664	190	623	89	890	...	..	...	...	902	2,677	19	43	51	...	2 15 3	1 8	1 12
3,453	489	2,394	5,044	200	655	103	441	...	...	...	...	2,699	7,140	91	121	43½	...	2 9 8	..	..
122,189	14,875	30,634	1,81,874	3,937	21,384	6,777	44,901	...	..	...	...	50,368	2,49,159	1,040	3,301	24½	...	4 14 3	...	..

*A short history of Tobacco-curing in Nadiád by Ráo Bahádur Desái Viháridás Ajubhai and his sons.*

First attempt in 1862 a.c., His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, the then Governor of Bombay, suggested to Desái Viháridás Ajubhai, through His Excellency's Private Secretary, Mr. Hope, to try an experiment of sowing some Shiraz and Manilla seeds of tobacco which His Excellency was kind enough to send for that purpose. Mr. E. P. Robertson, who was then the Collector of Kaira, gave a helping hand by showing the method of planting and curing tobacco according to the European system. The tobacco realized from those seeds was sent by Government to England for the opinion of experts, who said, on testing it, that it had got the defect of not burning continuously, and that the ashes turned black instead of white.

2nd.—His Excellency then wished that Mr. Haridás should go to Trichinopoly and Madras and acquaint himself with the culture and curing of tobacco as it was done in those parts. Mr. Haridás accordingly travelled thither in 1865 A.C., and on his return commenced experiment in the matter on the system he found at work there. The result, however, was the same as above mentioned. But the experiments were continued every year on an acre of land reserved by the Desái specially for that purpose.

3rd. — In 1874, Sir Phillip Wodehouse, the then Governor of Bombay, moved the subject, through Mr. Sheppard, the then Collector of Kaira, who suggested, on behalf of Government, that if Ráo Bahádur Viháridás would engage the services of two planters and curers from Madras, Government would arrange to obtain them from him. On the Desái's agreeing to do so, two persons of the requisite qualifications were engaged from Dindigul for one year, and in the next, Government were pleased to obtain two manufacturers from Trichinopoly for the same purpose.

The cigars made by them were sent by Government to England and France, where they were analysed and reported upon as possessing the same defects as before. These reports were printed in Government papers.

Desái Viháridás was all this time inquiring of the experts he met as to the means of improving the tobacco plant on his own land and adopted the different kinds of manure that were suggested to him, with a firm hope that he would succeed in the end. But he died on the 3rd August 1881.

Mr. Sheppard, who was his close friend and who took a keen interest in this work, now moved Government to make experiments at their own expense in Nadiád on tobacco grown ordinarily. Government were thereupon pleased to accede to his proposal and arranged to have the tobacco cured by Europeans specially sent for the purpose from Pusa (Tirhoot District). They accordingly did so, and sent the tobacco pressed in hogsheads to England. These experiments lasted for two years and Government spent nearly Rs. 12,000 in them. The result, however, was not favourable. The details of these experiments are mentioned in the printed reports made to Government in 1883.

About this time the undersigned travelled in North India to see the big tobacco factories at Gázipur and Pusa, but unfortunately he was not allowed to see the same.

The sons of Desái Viháridás now took the matter into their own hands and made experiment on a large scale by engaging German specialists and introducing the necessary machinery, both by planting different foreign seeds on virgin as well as cultivated land as also the native ordinary ones. These experiments lasted till the year 1889.

The tobacco thus cured was manufactured into many varieties, such as cigars, cigarettes, cheroots, cut-tobacco, press cakes, &c. Shops were opened at Bombay and North India for a sale of the same. But the demand was not sufficient to cover the cost of the experiments, for the following reasons :—

1. The tobacco merchants in general deprecated the introduction of this new kind in the market as being a rival to those sold by them, and they, therefore, tried to throw obstacles in the extension of its sale, by depreciating it as much as they could.
2. The aroma and flavour of the cigars prepared here were somewhat different from those of the others to which the smokers are usually accustomed, and they, therefore, were unwilling to patronize the new ones.
3. The experts engaged for preparing, curing and manufacturing the tobacco were not only very well up in their work, and they did not enter into the business with heart and soul, but on the contrary demanded high salaries and the adoption of costly machinery. The result of the work turned out by them afforded, however, no inducement to accede to their wishes.
4. It now appears that the sale of the cigars, cheroots, &c., fresh from the manufacture was one of the reasons which acted against popularising them, as the same cigars, &c., when tested four years after by Mr. Ozanne, Survey Commissioner, and Mr. Cappel, late Collector of Broach, were found to have no defect in point of aroma and flavour.
5. The shop-keepers who were entrusted with the sale of the articles proved rather lacking in energy and perseverance, and they were thus unable to push on the work, which consequently failed.

Owing to these various reasons the project had to be abandoned after a long trial, the last experiments alone having cost no less than Rs. 1,20,000.

(Signed) BECHARDÁS VIHARIDÁS,

Nadiád, 12th March 1894.



## APPENDIX R.

No. 561 of 1863.

From

CAPTAIN C. J. PRESCOTT,  
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment ;

To

J. W. HADOW, Esquire,  
Collector of Kaira.

Surat Districts, December 5th, 1863.

SIR,

I have the honour of submitting for transmission to the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., a report on the recent assessment (according to the principles of the Revenue Survey) of the Pargana Mahunda in your Collectorate.

2. In February last I had the honour of laying before the Revenue Commissioner and yourself, personally, the rates I thought suitable for this pargana, and received permission to introduce them ; but as no preliminary report was submitted it appears necessary, before stating the financial results of the settlement, to describe the district, the groups of villages into which it has been divided for the purpose of equitable assessment, and the reasons which guided me in fixing the maximum rate for each group.

3. The pargana Mahunda is of an irregular square form, and contains (exclusive of unsurveyed villages) 248 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the pargana Kapadvanj and a few Mevási villages, on the west by the Matar pargana and part of Jetalpur, on the south by Nadiád, and on the east by Thasra. According to the existing territorial division it contains 103 villages of which 95 are " *Khálsa*," 6 *alienated*, and two " *Udhad Jamábandi*." The details of the superficial area of the 95 Government villages are shown in the accompanying table :—

Culturable Lands.	Government.		Alienated.		Total.	
	Numbers.	Acres.	Numbers.	Acres.	Numbers.	Acres.
Dry-crop ... ..	...	68,482	...	45,722	...	1,14,204
Rice .. ...	...	13,762	...	9,664	...	23,426
Garden ... ..	...	2,469	...	2,821	...	5,290
Total Assessed Land	...	84,713	...	58,207	...	1,42,920
Unculturable, including roads, tanks, village sites, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	6,814
Grand Total Assessed and Unassessed ..	21,119	84,714	26,880	58,207	47,999	1,58,691

It will be observed from the above that 41 per cent. of the entire area of culturable land is wholly or partially alienated. The average size of fields is about three acres and a quarter.

4. This pargana is intersected by several rivers and minor streams, the principal being the Vatrak, the Shedhi and the Mohar. The Shedhi enters this pargana at the railway bridge, which passes over it between the Nadiád and Mehmabad stations. At Nevagám it becomes the Mohar river, which is the great water channel of the district, dividing it pretty nearly into two equal portions, one lying on its western and the other on its eastern bank. This river is at all times, in consequence of its steep and precipitous banks, very difficult to ford, and in the rains almost impassable, not only on account of the heavy volume of water perpetually rushing between its narrow banks, but also on account of the deep mud which is deposited by the stream during its course ; and the same may be said of the Shedhi. The necessity for a bridge over the last-mentioned stream will be pointed out further on. It is necessary, not only because the river crosses the direct line of communication between this district and the railway station at Nadiád, but because, in anticipation of the speedy completion of the Neemuch road which passes through Mahunda to that station, and will bring the principal markets of this province and Bombay itself almost to the fields of the cultivators, I have fixed a higher maximum rate than I should have done, had I not been aware that a bridge over the Shedhi river must sooner or later be constructed.

The Vatrak just passes the extreme north-west boundary of the district, cutting off the large tálukdári village of Gorassa from the main portion of the pargana. The water of the Shedhi river, as has been observed in the Matur report (paragraph 4), is not used for irrigation, as it contains a deleterious salt of some kind which, when precipitated on the soil, renders it almost unfit for cultivation.

Water having these properties is said in Gujarát to be "chopdu," and cultivators carefully avoid bringing it on their land. The water of the Mohur has similar properties, and is equally unfit for irrigation purposes. It is evident that the water of the "Mohur" is impregnated with this salt during its course through Kapadvanj and the northern part of Mahunda, as Kapadvanj and its neighbourhood abounds with sulphureous springs, and it is probable the water of the river is more or less affected by them.

The appearance of the country is most varied. The southern and western portions are beautifully wooded and more like an extensive park than a mere agricultural district. That portion of the district bordering on Nadiád is closely hedge-bound, and intersected by lanes, and it is impossible to imagine anything more luxuriant than the spontaneous vegetation which everywhere meets the eye—a true indication of the strength and richness of the soil.

Towards the north-east the appearance of the country changes as the population decreases, cultivation is more scanty and of a lower order altogether than in the south and south-west, occasioned partly by the inferior skill of the Kooly cultivators, and partly on account of the want of manure, without which "goraru" soil soon wears out.

Here vast plains of waste land called "mal"\*—almost the only waste land in the Kaira Collectorate—stretch far and wide, and being treeless give a wild appearance to the landscape. The properties of the soil in the mal will be alluded to further on. It would appear that what is really required to make it productive, is good drainage wherever a good outfall can be found for the water; for I have invariably noticed, in Gujarát, that when the drainage, in black soil, is good, the land is clean, rich, and productive, and where it is defective "khar" soon accumulates, the soil breaks into countless holes, and becomes deteriorated and unproductive.

6. The climate is considerably affected by the annual fall of rain, which averages about 34 inches. When less than this falls, the rivers and tanks do not get a sufficient supply of water to last through the hot season, and the heat and dryness of the atmosphere increase in proportion as the scanty supply of water gradually wastes away, and from the end of March to the beginning of June the climate is very trying indeed. If, however, the annual fall of rain comes up to the average, the rivers and tanks retain a sufficiency of water to last through the hot season. Even in the hottest weather the dry wind is somewhat tempered by the sea breeze, which constantly blows up the Gulf of Cambay. From the end of July till the end of October this district, particularly the northern part of it, is very feverish and generally unhealthy.

7. Till last year there were no made roads in this pargana. A fine railway feeder is now being constructed which runs right through the district from north-east to south-west. It enters the district near the town of Kutlal, and passing the villages of Bhaner and Vadthal skirts the suburbs of the kusha town of Mahunda, and runs thence straight to the Shedhi river, which it crosses near the village of Valla. I would here beg most respectfully to suggest that an iron pile and girder bridge should be erected over this river. The future prosperity of the district under report depends very much upon the railroad as a means of grain transport, and a bridge over this difficult river would soon make Nadiád the most popular market on the country side and draw all the traffic down to the rail. A bridge is very requisite for the use of this single district; but when it is considered that this road is part of the great trunk which has its starting point at Neemuch, and running on to Tintoi there splits into the two great railway feeders which are, for the present, to connect Central India with the Bombay and Baroda Railway, the absolute necessity for this bridge will be greatly improved by the road from Thasra (*via* Umreth to the Anand Railway-station) which is now in course of construction. I would suggest a branch from Bhaluj to Alina *via* Choonel and Hirunj, which would bring all that part of "Mahunda" into direct communication with the railway.

A large trade in mowra berries has lately sprung up in Gujarát. Distillers from all parts of the province now visit the jungle portions of the Kaira and Ahmedabad Collectrates, and buy up all the mowra berries in the country. The revised rates of assessment are now about to be introduced in the mowra-producing districts of Kaira, and the increased and increasing value of this class of fruit trees must be duly considered in fixing the rates in Kapadvanj and Thasra; and as I find upon inquiry that Anand is the great export station, I would respectfully recommend the extension to Alina of the road now under construction.

8. The soils of this district are of the character usually found in the Kaira Collectorate, viz., goradu (or white), black, and besur (mixed), and the usual kind of "Kiarda," or rice land. There is no "Bhatta," or alluvial river deposit in this district. Towards the south and west the goradu soil of Mahunda is in every respect equal in quality and texture to the best description found in Matur and Nadiád. It is deep, cohesive, and retentive of moisture, and produces every description of crop. Towards the east and along the northern and north-eastern boundary there is a less admixture of besur in the soil, which becomes more decidedly "goradu," and although not so rich as the mixed soil, is in fair seasons highly fertile.

\* Must not be confounded with the "mal" of the Deccan or "mal-warkas" of the Konkan.

As stated in my 5th paragraph, vast plains of black soil called "Mal" are found in almost all the villages on the north, east, and north-east boundaries of the district. I have taken some pains to ascertain why this soil is regarded as cold and unfruitful, as it seems to possess most of the ordinary elements of fertility, and have come to the conclusion that want of proper under-draining is the real cause. During the monsoon the water lies on the land, and gradually depresses the surface into large holes, making it not only very difficult to break up with a plough, but by drawing all the moisture to those particular spots the remainder hardens like burnt clay and becomes sterile. Experience shows, however, that this soil is susceptible of great improvement, and after a few years of careful tilling and manuring, very productive; but the cost is heavy, ranging, as I am informed, from 60 to 100 Rupees an acre.

It is very difficult to make natives understand the advantage of draining. I am of opinion, indeed, that its value is not sufficiently appreciated by engineer and revenue officers in this country, and that it has been much neglected in consequence. At the present time land is so eagerly sought after in every part of this province, and so large an area is now under cotton, that it is of the utmost importance that every available acre of culturable soil should be utilized for the growth of bread corn, and for the reasons given below I am of opinion that some experimental draining might be undertaken with advantage in the kind of land described above.

The great obstacle to draining in Gujārat is the difficulty of finding a proper outfall; but this difficulty is not insurmountable, and should not be allowed to stand in the way.

I myself observed the wonderful effects of draining on several large tracts of land exactly similar to the above between Bilmora and Bulsār in the Surat Collectorate, and also on a tract of land upon which the mechanics' houses of the Baroda Railway Company are situated in Bulsār. Two years ago, these tracts were covered in the rains with pools of water, which broke the whole surface into deep holes, making the land useless for cultivation. In one case the railway engineers cut a five-foot trench by the side of the line of railway to keep the roadway dry. Along the whole course of this trench the drainage of the adjoining land is now perfect, and it is becoming fit for cultivation. In the other case the land upon which the mechanics' houses are situated, has been thoroughly dried by a perfect system of deep drains, and the effect is surprising, the whole surface being now green with fine rich grass which before was covered with rank and watery weeds. In some of the Surat districts, where the hundabundy system prevails to a great extent, and where almost all the land, good and bad, is included in the several hundas, it is very probable that, after the introduction of the new system, the occupiers will find it to their interest to improve lands of this description by drainage; but in the district under report, where a different system has prevailed hitherto, and where the Survey system is now introduced, such lands as these are for the most part waste, and will probably remain so notwithstanding their low assessment, unless some of the *agricultural* capitalists (of whom there are not a few in the immediate neighbourhood) take them up on speculation, as the Bhow Desai of Nadiād has petitioned to take up the village of Ajipura, and which I have recommended to the favourable consideration of superior authority.

If this description of land were intrinsically bad no sufficient inducement could be held out to capitalists to chance their money on its improvement; but it is known to be excellent when properly tilled and drained, and to give an immediate large return for capital expended on it.

The kiarda, or rice land, is of two kinds—the black and the white, the former being the more productive as it is more retentive of moisture and more cohesive than the latter. In some villages there are fine beds of rice irrigated from wells and tanks, and producing the superior kinds known as "Kumod" and "Sutursul;" but very little, if any, of the very best kind of rice known as punkali is grown in this district, as it requires to be almost constantly flooded with water.

9. The products of the Mabunda pargana comprise almost all those commonly grown, and in some villages to the south and west adjoining Nadiād and Mátar those more rarely met with.

In the southern and western villages the kharif, or early crops consist principally of jowári and bájri, pulses, kodra and all the poorer kinds of grain, the kumod, sutursul, and sathi varieties of rice, and here and there tobacco. The rábi, or late harvest, consists of wheat, barley, gram, and tur; after which there is a third harvest consisting of late jowári, kang, chena, and many kinds of common vegetables; all the crops generally known as Malleat comprising sugarcane, ginger, turmeric, and other condiments are grown in many villages of this district.

In the northern and eastern villages the ordinary grains only are grown as a general rule; but in many a rábi crop of fine "Chassiá" (unirrigated) wheat follows the kharif crop.

10. In the western and south-western portion of this pargana there is a good deal of irrigation from wells, water being found at moderate depth from the surface in most villages; but as the Mahi river is approached, and in the villages of the eastern and north-eastern portion of the pargana, the water lies at so great a depth as to be almost unattainable except at a cost of a large sum of money and labour, and even where wells do exist the labour of drawing up the water is very great indeed. This has been duly considered in the assessment,

The total number of wells found by the Survey is 572 in work and 34 in a ruinous condition.

11. Ordinary lands watered from permanent wells have been assessed, first at dry-crop rates to which a separate permanent water rate has been added, calculated on a consideration of the real capabilities of each well, which being shown in a separate column of the "*Physal Patrak*" can be at once struck out in case any well falls in, becomes salt, or is disused for any satisfactory reason.

The wells have been assessed under four heads—sweet, drinkable, brackish, and salt—No.—dated 11th of April 1860, to Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Assessment. and the assessment has been imposed in accordance with the instructions contained in the Revenue Commissioner's letter noted in the margin.

12. There is no bhatta land in this district, or rather there is such a very trifling quantity that no special rate has been imposed. A koss rate on the kosses employed from time to time in irrigating the small quantity which may hereafter be deposited, seemed the only plan, and it has been adopted.

13. Of the 3rd description of irrigated land (*i.e.* land now watered or capable of being watered from rivers by means of dhekuries) there is little or none in this pargana, for, as described in my 4th paragraph on rivers, the water is either "*chopdi*," or the courses of the streams are so unfavourable as to prevent the possibility of raising the water for irrigation purposes.

The mode of assessing this description of land has been explained in paragraph 10 of the Mátar Report; but, for the reasons given above, the same plan could not be carried out in Mahunda. A koss rate has, therefore, been put on the few solitary dhekuries which now exist, and will be imposed on any which may hereafter be brought into use.

14. A large proportion of the Mahunda villages are very favourably situated for markets, as a glance at the map will show. All the villages on the west side of the pargana have the large market town and railway station of Mehmadabad at an easy distance; all the southern villages, the populous and wealthy town of Nadiád with its railway station and immense trade in, and consumption of, grain. They have also the large markets of Umreth and Bhaluj and the small market of Chumel. The eastern villages have Dákor, and only the northernmost villages can be said to be distant from large markets; but even they have "*Kutlall*," Kapadvanj and Lasundra. The central villages have "*Muhanda*" and Alina, and are almost as favourably situated for the outside markets as any of the border villages.

This pargana has also the advantage of close proximity to the Bombay and Baroda Railway, which runs very near to its eastern boundary. Not only will the better class of villages benefit very greatly by having this means of speedy communication with all the large towns and sea-ports of the province and with the presidency town, but the poorer villages towards the north, east, and north-east will carry on a large trade in mowra berries, which are eagerly bought up for distillation, and can be delivered at the Anand and Nadiád stations. The immense tracts of "*Mal*" land will, at present, feed sheep and cattle, which will find a ready sale in the Bombay market, and after a short time I trust every acre will be covered with waving corn. Altogether the future prospects of this pargana—as, indeed, of the whole of Gujarát—are most cheering. Wealth and prosperity are certain; and as fresh communications are opened out, the enormous resources of this fertile land will be fully developed and poured forth to an extent which few who are not familiar with the extraordinary productive powers of the soil can believe to be possible.

The respectable and substantial yeomen who form the bulk of the agricultural population of Central Gujarát, are fully alive to the great benefits which will accrue to them from a free use of the rail as a means of exporting grain to the best markets, and it is to be hoped that no pains will be spared by the Railway Company to provide sufficient rolling stock for working the enormous goods traffic which will pour into their stations before the setting in of another monsoon, and will continue to increase as new feeders are opened; for, excepting Lower Bengal, there is no country in India in proportion to its area which will throw such immense supplies of raw material and bread corn into the markets as Gujarát when opened out by *through* railway communication. ✓

15. The southern and western villages of Mahunda are very densely populated, the centre villages moderately so, and the northern and eastern villages thinly in proportion. The census of the whole pargana, as found by the Survey, is 86,481, or 350 to the square mile.

16. The agricultural population of this pargana may be divided into five distinguishing classes—

1st.—The patidárs or representatives of the old village proprietary bodies.

2nd.—The ordinary Kunbies.

3rd.—The cultivating Musalmáns.

4th.—The better class of Koolies who have become permanent cultivators, and rival the Kunbis in agricultural skill.

5th.—The poorer Koolies residing for the most part in the northern and eastern villages who have taken up agriculture, but are still rather predatory in their habits and pursuits.

The patidárs are generally Kunbis but not necessarily so, as Bhatelas, Borahs, and even Koolies may possibly belong to this class. They are good substantial farmers possessing agricultural capital and stock, and are proud of their traditions and present position. The patidár Kunbis of some villages in this district are so exclusive that they decline to intermarry or even eat with ordinary Kunbis, and form a distinct class of cultivators in whom a large portion of the agricultural wealth of the country is centred. They are most excellent cultivators, particularly of the superior kinds of malleat crops; and wherever capital is required they have a great advantage, for their position and the weight their name carries in the district enables them to raise money from the "sávkárs" when the ordinary Kunbi would have no chance.

The ordinary Kunbis are about one-fourth of the whole population, and to these men the prosperity of nearly the whole of the villages they inhabit may be attributed. They are first-rate cultivators, almost as good as their castemen in Mátar and Nadiád—industrious, persevering and thrifty, and in these good times are fast gathering together wealth, which under the Survey system, now introduced, will gradually find its way into the land to be increased tenfold after a few years.

There are good many Musalmán cultivators in this district amongst whom are a few substantial farmers; but, as a class, they are not good cultivators, one reason being that their women take no part in out-door work, which gives the Hindu cultivators a great advantage, as their women are most industrious, and do a large portion of the field labour of the farms.

The principal Musalmán village is Alina, where numbers of pattawallas and others occupy land at favourable rates, which privilege has been done away with by the introduction of the Survey system; but as the new rates are moderate and the times good I do not anticipate any discontent on the part of those affected by the new system.

The Talabdás, a better class of Koolies, differ little from the ordinary Kunbis, and are, I think, very nearly, if not quite, as good cultivators; but they are, comparatively speaking, new to agricultural pursuits and have not amassed the wealth or gained the position of the old Kunbis, and are not respected or trusted by the trading classes as the Kunbis are. Under the new system this class of cultivators will rise in the social scale, for the old class rates had a tendency to make the Kunbis look down on the Koolies, and to boast that if all the Government rayats were "Koolies" it would be bad times for the Sirkar. All classes find that they are assessed now on one fixed principle, and that the man who gets the most out of the ground by skill and labour is the best cultivator, be he Kunbi, Musalmán or Koolie.

There is only one class of cultivators who, as a body, don't quite like the Survey system because they don't understand it, and that is the "*Chuwalia*" Koolies, who chiefly inhabit the eastern, northern, and north-eastern villages of this pargana. They are, generally, very poor, fond of drink and a roaming life, and are certainly not good cultivators. They have no resources to secure them against the effects of bad seasons, and being indifferent cultivators the profits of good crops even are never so great as to admit of the cultivator providing for contingencies after having paid his moderate rent. It does not appear that these Koolies actually dislike the new system of assessment as a system, but merely because it deprives them of the means of defrauding the revenue, which they did to a great extent under the old system by embezzling portions of their crops. They are averse, too, to being tied down to the cultivation of particular fields of fixed size and assessment, and prefer taking up bits of waste when it suits their convenience to cultivate. In the villages inhabited by this class of Koolies the soil, from neglect, want of manure, and many other causes, is less productive than in other parts of the táluka. A low maximum rate has been fixed for these villages which, applied to a moderately low classification, gives a low average rate; and the condition of the cultivators will no doubt steadily improve, more particularly as many will become large traders in mowra, as pointed out in my 14th paragraph.

16. The system of revenue management prevailing in this táluka prior to British rule does not seem to have been different from that of the neighbouring tálukas of Dholka, Daskroi, and Mátar, which has been described at some length in the reports on those tálukas, and it is therefore unnecessary that I should make any lengthy remarks on the subject.

For many years after the introduction of our rule the old system prevailed with very little alteration.

1st.—The "*Bhagbuttai*," or division of the produce between the cultivator and Government, which was generally made on the following scale:—

One-half of the *kharif* or rainy season crop, one-fifth of the "rabi" and hurri crops if not irrigated, and one-fourth if irrigated.

2nd.—The "Bigoti" or fixed rate per bigha which was divided into three classes—"Aval," "Doyum" and "Soyum," on each of which classes there was a separate rate which varied in almost every village according to the species of crop cultivated on the land, or the caste of the payers. Thus, for instance, while bájri in one field was paying a bigoti of Rs. 4,—sugar-cane in an adjoining one of precisely the same quality of soil, but irrigated, was paying Rs. 20.

Again, in one field a "Kunbi" was paying Rs. 4 a bigha while a "Koolie" in an adjoining field was paying Rs. 2 only.

3rd.—"Khátábandy," under which system the cultivator paid a very heavy rate on certain lands comprised within his holding which was called the véta, and a lower rate on all the remainder of the lands.

The rates were fixed in the most arbitrary manner by "Panches" on no fixed principle—at least according to our ideas—but mainly on a consideration of the caste, respectability, and wealth of the cultivator.

4th.—"Phato-chass," another kind of khátábandi in which there was no véta, all lands within the holding being assessed at one uniform rate.

5th.—A system of viros on Government land which were cesses in lieu of some one of the above-mentioned modes of assessment arbitrarily levied. Some of these "viros" were on the ploughs, cattle or carts, some on persons or property, some on shops, trades, and houses, and some on caste, as the "Dháralla" or viro on armed men of the military caste.

The rent-free land contributed to the revenue by means of—

1st.—A "Salámi," or quit-rent, being a certain fixed sum per bigha—Sometimes irrespective of the quality of the land or the nature of the produce, and sometimes according as the land upon which it was imposed was "Aval," "Doyum," or "Soyum."

2nd.—Ordinary swadio or tax on Government cultivators cultivating alienated land.

3rd.—Malliat swadio or tax on alienated land when producing the superior description of crops, such as sugarcane, ginger, tobacco, turmeric, safflower, &c.

Besides this, the alienated land was in numerous cases indirectly assessed under the "Khátábandy" system by imposing on the véta of the kháta a much higher rate when the holder was a proprietor of alienated land as well as a Government cultivator.

This subject has been discussed at some length in the Mátar Report, and need not be continued here.

17. I would beg to call your attention to the annexed diagram and statement by which you will be able to judge the pressure of the late assessment and its effect on the revenue, and by comparison it will, I trust, become apparent that the rates now introduced are well suited to the present condition of the táluks, and calculated to ensure the prosperity of the people and the interests of Government.

Before looking at the diagram it is probably necessary for me to examine and compare the census tables of the old and present Survey in order that we may judge—

1st.—The increase of revenue payers.

ACCOMPANIMENT TO THE DIAGRAM FOR "MAHUNDA" TALUKA.										PRICES OF GRAIN, &C.				
Years.		Government Land, Acres in cultivation.	Alienated Land, Acres in cultivation.	Rental of Government Land, Rs.	Collections on Government Land, Rs.	Remissions on Government Land, Rs.	Collections on Alienated Land, Rs.	Rate per Acre on Government Land, Rs. a p.	Realizations per Acre on Government Land, Rs. a p.	Prices of 80 tolas for one Rupee.				
Samvat.	A.D.									Raw Sugar.	Bájri.	Wheat	Rice.	Jowár.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11				
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.					
1896	1839-40	38,352	49,770	1,46,560	1,45,062	1,498	1,02,018	3 13 2	3 12 3	8	24½	16	27½	25
1897	1840-41	41,318	50,757	1,51,644	1,50,490	1,164	1,02,436	3 10 9	3 10 3	5½	31	20	35	32
1898	1841-42	42,600	51,170	1,55,772	1,55,256	516	1,03,841	3 10 6	3 10 4	6	30½	16	35	32
1899	1842-43	43,360	51,401	1,58,746	1,58,507	239	1,04,165	3 10 2	3 10 1	5½	36	22	40	35
1900	1843-44	43,768	51,940	1,59,581	1,59,699	692	1,04,330	3 10 4	3 10 1	7	38	22½	40	36
1901	1844-45	44,242	51,071	1,60,623	1,60,248	375	1,04,003	3 10 1	3 9 11	8	30	26	37½	34
1902	1845-46	41,877	50,693	1,53,974	1,50,082	3,892	1,03,684	3 10 10	3 9 4	8	25	16	34	32
1903	1846-47	44,373	51,358	1,63,084	1,60,411	2,623	1,04,605	3 10 2	3 9 2	6½	28½	31	40	36
1904	1847-48	43,702	50,616	1,57,965	1,56,276	1,709	1,03,964	3 9 10	3 9 3	7	40	26	45	40
1905	1848-49	42,410	51,291	1,55,204	1,52,021	23,183	1,03,440	3 10 7	3 10 1	8	31	21½	35	33
1906	1849-50	44,366	51,614	1,61,379	1,59,063	2,316	1,03,774	3 10 3	3 9 5	8	25½	17	27	25
1907	1850-51	43,368	51,520	1,59,359	1,44,889	14,399	1,03,477	3 10 9	3 9 5	8½	30	27	30½	32
1908	1851-52	45,721	51,864	1,65,547	1,63,238	2,309	1,03,699	3 9 11	3 9 1	9	34	20	40	42½
1909	1852-53	45,752	51,932	1,65,389	1,65,735	153	1,03,639	3 10 0	3 9 11	9	35	20	40	38½
1910	1853-54	46,699	51,846	1,67,084	1,64,168	2,917	1,03,496	3 9 3	3 8 3	8	32	27½	40	34
1911	1854-55	45,528	51,502	1,65,522	1,65,363	159	1,02,604	3 10 2	3 10 1	8	32	20	40	34
1912	1855-56	45,099	51,230	1,63,316	1,63,136	130	1,02,301	3 9 11	3 9 11	8	40	27	50	42½
1913	1856-57	45,927	51,318	1,66,928	1,66,005	23	1,02,123	3 9 10	3 9 10	8	46½	25	45	32½
1914	1857-58	47,968	51,267	1,71,291	1,71,214	13	1,02,624	3 9 6	3 9 5	7	27½	23	40	30
1915	1858-59	47,818	51,211	1,71,291	1,71,214	77	1,02,623	3 9 4	3 9 3	6½	26	20	35	32½
1916	1859-60	48,852	51,243	1,72,958	1,72,945	12	1,02,918	3 8 11	3 8 11	6	22	16	22	25
1917	1860-61	50,764	51,469	1,79,823	1,79,810	13	1,03,006	3 8 8	3 8 8	4	20	15	24	24
1918	1861-62	51,788	51,601	1,81,956	1,81,610	46	1,03,013	3 8 3	3 8 3	4	20	15	22½	22½
1919	1862-63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3½	20	13	22	21
1920	1863-64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	10	..	..	..

2nd.—The increase of agricultural implements and cattle, and

3rd.—Whether the land now in cultivation is more in proportion to the number of inhabitants than it was 23 years ago.

This is not a very easy task, as the territorial subdivisions have been so altered since the late Survey that it is very difficult to collect sufficient correct data for a comparison of the whole taluka as it is at present.

I am enabled, however, to make a correct comparison in 58 villages, which will be sufficient to form an idea of the increased prosperity of the district.

In 1823 the population of those 58 villages amounted to 39,551; it now amounts to 59,061, an increase in 39 years of 49 per cent.

In Daskroi the increase in the same period was ...	...	70 per cent.
In Jetalpur ...	...	35 per cent.
In Mátar ...	...	32 per cent.

The number of ploughs in the same villages as found by the late Survey was 4,749; they are now 6,815, an increase of 43 per cent., the corresponding increase in the same period being—

In Daskroi ...	...	38 per cent.
In Mátar ...	...	26 per cent.

In these 58 villages the permanent wells in repair at the time of the late Survey were 245, and out of repair 228; they are now in repair 572, out of repair 34, an increase on those in repair of 327, or 133½ per cent.

The corresponding increase was—

In Daskroi ...	{	On wells in repair 44 per cent.
		On the whole number 36 per cent.
In Mátar ...	{	On wells in repair 12 per cent.
		On the whole number 27 per cent.

Nothing can better prove the extraordinary progress and prosperity of the Mahunda District than the above figures.

The diagram takes in 23 years, namely, from 1840 to 1862 inclusive. A comparison of the first five years with the last five years of the series gives the following results:—

	Average Government Land in cultivation.	Average Rental.	Average Realizations.	Average Remissions.	Average Remissions per cent.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
First five years 1840 to 1844, both inclusive ...	41,939	1,54,456	1,53,655	819	0.53
Last five years 1858 to 1862, both inclusive ...	49,400	1,75,670	1,75,636	32	0.018
Increase ...	7,461	21,214	21,981	...	...
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...

It will be seen by the above that, in about 20 years, cultivation has increased in this district to the extent of 17.31 per cent.

In Daskroi the increase was 4.30 per cent. in 32 years.

In Mátar 14.70 per cent. in 23 years.

The proportion of land actually cultivated last year (1861-62) in "Mahunda" to the whole culturable area was 72 per cent.

The average remissions for the period given in the diagram, viz. 23 years, amounts to only 1.51 per cent. of the entire rental of Government land, against 1.66 per cent. in "Mátar," 3.64 per cent. in Daskroi, and 6 per cent. in Jeytalpur.

The average realizations per cultivated acre of Government land in Mahunda is Rs. 3-9-0 against Rs. 4-1-11 in Mátar and Rs. 2-15-2 in Daskroi.

It is unnecessary that I should take up your time in detailing the evident proofs which exist of the great prosperity of this district, the increased and increasing material wealth of every village and almost of every individual connected with agriculture, as it is apparent to the most casual observer. Accompanying the diagram is a statement of the prices of the principal grains grown in the district, from which it will be observed that prices were at the average till about 1857, since which they have been gradually rising, and many kinds of agricultural produce are now three times as dear as they were in 1856.

In no district has population, agricultural stock, and cultivation increased more rapidly than in "Mahunda," and in no other, yet revised, has the proportion of remissions to collections been so small.





I may observe that, although the new average dry-crop rates as compared with the old seem, at first sight, low, yet it must be borne in mind that an immense area of new rice land, hitherto assessed at dry-crop rates only, is under the new system assessed at rice rates, which, as will be seen further on, affects considerably the average rate of cultivated land generally, and brings it up to the old average. This increase on the rice—the cultivators will feel as converting dry-crop land into rice—is attended with considerable expense.

The only village in the first class is "Valla," which is very favourably situated close to the large town and railway station of Nadiád on the right side (i. e. the Nadiád side) of the river Shedhi, and having many other advantages. By topographical position Valla is a Nadiád village, and might with advantage be brought into that táluka. It contains a population of patidárs and Kunbis, and has hitherto paid an excessive assessment, the rates having evidently been fixed by the punches on the unjust principle explained in my 16th paragraph. The old average rate on dry-crop land was Rs. 4-13-7 per acre, which has been reduced by the Survey to Rs. 3-7-7; but the entire assessment of the village on all descriptions of land as compared with the ten years' average has only been lowered Rs. 120.

There are 31 villages in the second class group which lies on the western and southern borders of the táluka. Those on the western side are very favourably situated with respect to the railway station of Mehmabad, between them and which there is no impediment whatever, as they are all south and south-east of the river Watruk. Most of the southern villages of this group are remarkably well situated, particularly those on the Nadiád side of the river Shedhi as the inhabitants can get to the railway station at all seasons of the year. Those on the northern side of the Shedhi are cut off from Nadiád during the monsoon, but can get to Mehmabad. It is these particular villages that so much require a bridge over the "Shedhi," the absolute necessity for which I have pointed out in my 7th paragraph.

The next group contains 18 villages, and is made up partly of villages in the centre of the táluka close to the "Mohar" river and partly of a few of the most south-eastern villages adjoining Nadiád táluka on the south and Thasra on the east. Some of these villages are well situated for the Mahunda market; but some have the Mohar river between them and Mahunda, and others have the Shedhi between them and Nadiád,—impediments which must be taken into consideration.

The 9 villages which form the next group are tolerably near both Alina and Chunél; but neither of these towns has a good market, and on that account a decrease of 4 annas in the maximum rate is necessary.

The next group, containing 7 villages, has no near market except Kaloli, which is not a town, only a well-to-do village.

None of the 9 villages of this group are well situated for large markets; the rate has been lowered 4 annas only, as all the villages have the advantage of the small markets of Alina and Dákore.

The 7th group of 3 villages is close on the eastern edge of the táluka and in the "Mál." These three villages, although in the "Mál," are, like the last group, near "Dákore," which is a very holy Hindu shrine and a place of monthly pilgrimage, and has a good market.

*Syut, Petaiee, and Ghogawarri* are the three villages forming the eighth class, and are separated from the above and lowered 4 annas in consequence of local peculiarities and the proportionate large quantity of waste they contain.

"Wasna" is naturally a tenth class village, but having little waste and having hitherto paid a much higher rate, there is no objection to its being put into a class by itself.

There are three villages in this class: one "Hathnoli," a very poor Kooly village, close to Ghorassa, at the extreme north-west point of the district, which from its position seems to require a higher maximum. But there is a large quantity of waste land, and but few people to cultivate it; and the only way of raising the condition of the few resident cultivators, and of drawing others to it, is to put on a low rate. The other two villages of the group, Amrutpura and Unaiee, are inhabited by poor Koolies; these villages are respectively on the east and north borders of the táluka in the "Mál," and contain a large area of waste land.

The eleventh and last class contains the worst situated and poorest villages in the district, most of which lie on the eastern and north-eastern boundary. They all contain a large portion of waste land, most of which is "Mál." The maximum dry-crop rate has been fixed at Rs. 2; but as the classification of the waste mál land is low, the average rate is very moderate, and I have every confidence that after two or three years, when the people understand the new system, very little, if any, of this land will remain uncultivated. It can be brought about in two ways—

1st.—By letting some of the poorest and most thinly populated “Mál” villages to agricultural capitalists at a moderate lump assessment, with a proviso that they should not underlet at rates in excess of the Survey assessment, and that the names of the parties actually in possession of fields at the end of the lease should be entered as occupants.

2nd.—By allowing cultivators “Takávi” to enable them to underdrain the land when necessary. But there are other causes which will tend to bring all this waste into cultivation, amongst which I may point out the present extraordinary demand for land, the increasing scarcity and dearness of bread corn not only in this province but all over the country. The bad system of revenue management and consequent insecurity, or at best uncertainty, of land tenure in a neighbouring foreign State is beginning to be seriously felt by the poorer cultivators, who draw comparisons between the prosperous and flourishing condition of their neighbours in the Government settled districts and their own; and it is very probable that all those who are not bound by strong ties to their old homes will, before long, emigrate into our territory, and that very little waste land in any of the adjoining districts will remain uncultivated long after the settlement.

19. The statements accompanying the Matar Report were so very voluminous that I have adopted one statement for “Mabunda” in which all the required information is embodied, and I now proceed to explain the principle upon which it has been prepared. Columns 23 to 27 show the assessment according to the old system.

Columns 28 to 33, the assessment imposed by the Survey.

In Column 23 the general average rate of assessment on cultivated land according to the old system is given for each village.

The 10 years’ average cultivation has been taken and converted from bighás into acres, which acres have been divided by the average realizations of the same.

The figures found by this plan are sufficiently near the truth to enable us to make a comparison between the old and new rates; but they are not strictly accurate for the following reasons:—

1st.—The “Asrah,” or estimated bigha, in common use is always, or almost always, larger than the standard bigha of the old Survey, and therefore the rate calculated according to the standard bigha is larger somewhat than the real average.

2nd.—In some cases it has been necessary to exclude cesses from the amount of the average realizations from which the average rate has been deduced, because it was often impossible or difficult to determine which of the cesses was incident to Government and which to alienated land, and, consequently, this makes the average rate a little less than the reality.

In many of the “Mál” villages the difference between the “Asrah” and real bigha is peculiarly great, as I shall point out further on when commenting on the effects of the assessment.

It will be seen that the difference between the rates of villages close together, having the same advantages, the same soil, climate and bazars, is, under the old system, very marked indeed; the cause of it has been noticed in my 16th paragraph.

Column 24 shows the general average rate per acre on the assessment of the acre cultivated in 1862-63, which is obtained by dividing the assessment according to the old system (in the “Wassuli Báki-Pátrack”) by the corresponding acres, excluding “Peta Padtar,” or shares of waste measured into Survey numbers.

Column 25 shows the average collections from Government cultivated lands for 10 years, viz. from 1852-3 to 1861-2.

Column 26 shows the actual collections from Government cultivated lands inclusive of cesses, the cesses being entered below the assessment in red ink.

Column 27 shows the assessment of Government cultivated lands in 1862-63 according to the old rates.

Column 28 shows the general average rate of assessment in all cultivated Government land according to the Survey system introduced in 1862-63; this is to be compared with the old general average rate shown in columns 23 and 24.

Column 29 shows the assessment of Government lands actually in cultivation in 1862-63.

Column 30, the assessment of waste land included in Survey numbers and now assessed.

Column 31, the total assessment of Government cultivated fields including “Peta Padtar” or waste in 1862-63 to compare with columns 25, 26 and 27.

Column 32, the assessment of Government *waste* fields in 1862-63.

Column 33, the Revenue Survey kumal, or total assessment of Government lands.

Columns 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 relate to the assessment of dry-crop land and dry-crop assessment of garden land.

Column 4 shows the average class annas of culturable dry-crop and garden land—5, the maximum dry-crop rate—6, the average rate—7, the Survey assessment of cultivated dry-crop and the dry-crop assessment of garden land—8, the assessment of waste—and 9, the total dry-crop assessment of dry-crop and garden land.

Columns 10 to 19 inclusive relate to the assessment of rice lands—10 shows the average soil class annas—11, the maximum dry-crop rate—12, the average dry-crop rate—13, the average *water* class annas—14, the maximum water rate—15, the average water rate—16 the average rate of soil and water *combined*—17, the assessment of cultivated rice lands—18 the assessment of waste rice lands—19, the total assessment of rice lands.

Columns 20 to 22 inclusive show the well assessment or *Bágáyat kussur*—20 shows the assessment of wells in use in 1862-63—21, the assessment of wells not in use—and 22, the total assessment on wells or *Bágáyat kussur*.

Columns 34 to 37 inclusive show the assessment of all alienated lands—34, the dry-crop assessment and dry-crop assessment of garden lands—35, the total assessment of rice lands—36, the well assessment or *bhagyut kussur*—and 37, the total assessment of alienated land.

Column 38 shows the gross assessment of Government and alienated lands, being the total of columns 33 and 37.

20. The maximum rice water rates vary in different villages according to the maximum soil rate; being, as a general rule, one rupee less all round than the soil rate. When it is borne in mind that the maximum soil rate is tolerably high, and that a very large proportion of rice land has paid hitherto only dry-crop rates, it will be apparent that the maximum water rate adopted is quite high enough, for a glance at the figured statement will show that the revenue has gained largely by this new item of assessment.

21. It has been pointed out in paragraph 12 that there is no "*Bhatha*" or river-watered land in Mahunda, and that no separate rate has, in consequence, been adopted. On the very few isolated *dhekuries* in use a *kost* rate has been imposed.

22. The following is a short general comparative abstract of the results of the settlement as a more complete abstract of the assessment of all descriptions of land is given in the next paragraph, and the details are shown at great length in the annexed figured statement:—

	Rs. a. p.	Total Assessment. Rs.
Average assessment per acre, according to the area cultivated at the settlement ... ..	2 15 11	1,86,745
Average assessment on the same according to the old rates ... ..	3 0 11	1,90,739
Average assessment by the old rates on the area cultivated in 1861-62 including cesses ... ..	3 8 3	1,80,861
Average assessment by present rates on the average area cultivated during 10 years ... ..	3 9 4	1,69,282

23. The following table exhibits the assessment of dry-crop and rice land and the well rate or "*Bágáyat Kussur*" imposed by the Survey and the comparative result of the settlement, together with the Survey assessment of alienated lands. This is an abstract of the general statement—

Number of Villages.	Percentage of Alienated Land in the Taluka.	LAND ENTERED AS GOVERNMENT.			RICE LANDS, SOIL AND WATER.			WELL RATE OR BA'GA'YAT KUSSUR.		
		Dry-crop and Garden Lands— Dry-crop Assessment.			Assessment of Fields cultivated in 1862-63.	Assessment of Fields waste in 1862-63.	Total Assessment of Government Rice Lands in 1862-63.	On Wells in use in 1862-63.	On Wells not in use in 1862-63.	Total <i>Bágáyat Kussur</i> on Government wells.
		Assessment of Fields cultivated in 1862-63.	Assessment of Fields waste in 1862-63.	Total Survey Assessment of Government cultivated and waste Dry-crop and Garden Fields in 1862-63.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
95	41	1,45,900 13 0	15,089 4 0	1,60,940 0 0	55,068 4 0	225 13 0	55,264 1 0	4,570 2 0	0 18 0	4,570 15 0

## Comparative results of the Settlement.

LATE SYSTEM.				SURVEY SYSTEM.			
General average rate per acre on the collections and area cultivated during 10 years.	General average rate per acre on assessment of area cultivated in 1861-62.	Actual collections from Government cultivated Lands for 10 years from 1852-53 to 1861-62.	Actual collections from cultivated Government Lands in 1861-62 and cesses, the latter in red ink.	Assessment of Government cultivated lands in 1862-63.	General average rate on all cultivated Government Land by Survey system in 1862-63 to compare with columns 12 and 13.	Assessment of Government Lands actually in cultivation in 1862-63.	Assessment of Petha Puttur, or waste shares in Government Revenue Survey numbers in 1862-63.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
3 9 4	3 0 11	1,60,232 0 0	1,79,255 6 4 1,905 9 5 1,90,860 15 9	1,90,739 6 8 exclusive of cesses.	2 15 11	1,86,744 14 0	18,784 4 0

SURVEY SYSTEM—continued.			SURVEY ASSESSMENT OF ALL ALIENATED LANDS.				
Total of columns 18 and 19 and of columns 3, 6 and 9, being the total assessment of Government cultivated Fields in 1862-63 to compare with columns 14, 15 and 16.	Total of columns 4, 7 and 10, being the Survey assessment of Government Fields waste in 1862-63.	Survey Kumal or assessment of all Government Lands.	Dry-crop assessment and Dry-crop assessment of Garden Lands.	Rice Lands.	Well Rate or Bhagrut Kussur.	Total assessment of Alienated Lands.	Gross assessment, being total of columns 22 and 26.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2,05,529 2 0	15,265 14 0	2,20,795 0 0	1,41,080 10 0	40,705 1 0	5,333 14 0	1,87,119 9 0	4,07,914 2 0

24. The above figures show that the average rates per acre imposed by the Survey on Government culturable land are as follows:—

On Dry-crop.	On Garden.	On Rice.	General average rate per acre on the whole culturable area.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2 4 3	4 1 11	4 0 3	2 9 8

25. The following is an abstract of the "Wassul-Baki-Patracks" of all the villages, from which the total difference of revenue realizable under the old system, and according to the Survey system, now introduced, can be seen at a glance:—

ON ACCOUNT OF GOVERNMENT CULTIVATED LANDS.									
Number of villages.	According to the late System.		According to the Survey System.						Net Increase caused by the Survey.
	Cultivated Acres.	Rupees of Assessment, Samvat 1919 (A.D. 1862-63).	Land actually in cultivation.		Waste included in numbers partially cultivated.		Total Assessment of cultivated lands by Survey system.		
			Acres.	Rupees of Assessment.	Acres.	Rupees of Assessment.	Acres.	Rupees of Survey Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
95	62,356 6	1,90,739 6 8	62,356 6	1,84,703 1 6	11,541 31	18,784 4 0	73,697 37	2,03,487 5 6	12,747 14 10

ON ACCOUNT OF ALIENATED LANDS.			TOTAL OF GOVERNMENT AND ALIENATED LAND.						
Late System.	Survey System.		Late System.						
Saláms and Swádios and imposts of all kinds except cesses.	Fixed commuted Saláms.	Net increase caused by the Survey.	Assessment and Saláms according to columns 3 and 11.	Cesses, of which were				Total Cesses.	Total Excess of late System.
				Imposed as fixed Saláms on alienated Land.	Absorbed in the Assessment of Government Land.	Struck off.	Retained for the present as Nagdi Upaj.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1,01,716 13 1	1,03,197 5 8	1,480 8 7	2,92,456 3 9	661 6 8	464 6 3	456 5 9	88 0 11	1,700 3 7	2,94,156 7 4

TOTAL OF GOVERNMENT AND ALIENATED LAND.		MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF LAND REVENUE.					REMISSIONS TO BE DEDUCTED	
Survey System.		On account of cultivation in waste lands.	On account of the sales of grass, wood, &c.	Cesses retained for the present.	Total.	Total gross revenue according to Survey Settlement.	On account of Government land.	
Survey Assessment and fixed Saláms, columns 9 and 12.	Net Increase caused by the Survey.						Increase of Revenue caused by the Survey.	Miscellaneous.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
3,06,684 11 2	13,528 3 10	488 12 10	5,143 1 9	88 0 11	5,719 15 6	3,12,404 13 8	85,724 10 1	...

REMISSIONS TO BE DEDUCTED.			REMAINS TO BE COLLECTED.		"FAZUL" OR EXCESS OF REVENUE COLLECTED BEYOND THE TRUE AMOUNT.				BALANCE.
On account of Alienated Land.		Total Remissions.	Total.	Of which have been collected up to the 31st of July.	Returned to the parties entitled to receive it.	Transferred in the accounts from the head of Collections on account of Government Land to that of Collections on account of Alienated Land.	To be refunded to the holders of Alienated Land.	Total Fazul.	Revenue outstanding on the 31st of July.
Increase of quit-rents caused by the Survey.	Miscellaneous.								
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
10,405 11 4	...	46,180 5 5	2,66,274 5 3	2,59,201 12 8	17,459 5 0	8,989 0 11	7,416 5 0	33,264 10 11	40,337 3 6

26. 1st.—In the abstract of the general statement (Table A, column 18) the assessment of Government land actually in cultivation is given as Rs. 1,86,744-14-0, while in the abstract of the Wassul-Baki-Patrack (Table B, column 5) the same amount is entered as Rs. 1,84,703-1-6. The reason of the discrepancy (Rs. 2,041-12-6) is that in the general statement the Survey assessment of the Government *nurca* lands in the villages of "Moholel" and "Wuntwali" has been entered, while, for reasons explained in the 8th and following paragraphs of Mr. Pedder's letter, marginally noted, it was considered inexpedient to actually introduce the settlement for those lands pending instructions. The old gross assessment has consequently been entered in the Wassul-Baki-Patracks in lieu of the Survey assessment which exceeds it by Rs. 2,041-12-6.

2nd.—For a similar reason the commuted fixed saláms on the alienated lands of "Wuntwali" and "Moholel" will have to be modified on receipt of orders regard-

ing the settlement of those villages, and the figures given in column 12 corrected accordingly.

3rd.—The Survey assessment of lands entered as Eláidi has been included in the assessment of Government lands, in columns 5, 8, 11 and 20 of Table A, and columns 5 and 9 of Table B. The reasons for this will be found detailed in paragraph 10 of my Report on the introduction of the Survey system into the late Matur pargana. The comparative figures for these lands are as below :—

Acres of Eláidi Land.		Assessment late System.			Assessment Survey System.			Increase.		
A.	g.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
940	16	761	7	3	3,067	8	0	2,306	0	9

4th.—The increase in the amount of revenue from alienated lands caused by the commutation of all fluctuating imposts into fixed quit-rents, is principally due to the following causes :—

(a) Increase in the assessment of lands entered as paying “*kumaldur*,” or full Government rates (*vide* paragraph 11 b of the Report on the Matur settlement, and regarding which orders are requested).  
To Collector of Kaira, No. 566, 21st of November 1863.

(b) The excess of assessment, according to the late system, on the Government lands of *khátábandy* holdings has been thrown in accordance with the orders marginally noted (in the alienated lands held therewith (*vide* paragraph 10 (b) of the Matur Report quoted above). The sum thus imposed on alienated land is Rs. 2,530-6-8. The average collections from alienated land for 10 years are Rs. 1,01,383-0-0 and the increase on that sum according to the Survey settlement consequently Rs. 1,814-5-8.

(c) The conversion of a portion (Rs. 661-6-8) of cesses payable under the late system into a fixed *salámi* on alienated lands held now, or originally by persons liable to them.

5th.—The total amount of different cesses payable according to the late system and the mode in which they have been disposed of according to the orders marginally noted, is given in these columns. A small portion (Rs. 88-0-11) was last year levied in its present form and entered under the head of “*Nagdi Oopaj*,” or miscellaneous items of revenue, as there was not time to make a proper inquiry at the *jammábandy* regarding the way in which it should be disposed of. It will be either struck off or commuted to a “*Salámi*” in the course of the present season.

6th.—It will be observed that there is a difference between the assessment of land cultivated in 1862-63 according to the old system, as shown in column 15 of Table A, and as shown for that year in the diagram. This is occasioned by the rupees of the revenue of “*Béchree*” having been included in the latter and omitted in the former statement, *Béchree* having been attached to the “*Thasra*” *Táluka*. There is on this account a difference all through the figures of the diagram, which, although trifling, it is proper to bring to notice.

27.—Mr. Hadow, in paragraph 23 of his remarks on the “*Matur*” settlement, has very correctly pointed out the difficulty of basing calculations on a mere nominal measurement, and justly termed the “*Asra Biga*,” the “*bête noir*” of the Survey.

But our instructions having directed us to estimate this “*Biga*” according to the standard measure has caused apparent discrepancies in our figures, for it is impossible to estimate exactly, for comparison, what the assessment on the real area actually under cultivation (according to the late system) was at the time of settlement, because in preparing the “*Pahane Patricks*” the standard *Biga*, which was not in use, was computed as the real area, instead of the *asra bhiga*, which was in use, the correct area of which we had no means of ascertaining. But the figures are sufficiently near the truth to show that the general pitch of the assessment has not been raised.

Financial results of the settlement.

28. The financial results of the settlement may be set down as follows :—

(a) The Survey rates on the area of Government land actually under cultivation at the time of settlement have lowered the assessment Rs. 3,994-8-8, or about 2·14 per cent.

(b) But as, probably, nearly the whole of last year's cultivated area, assessed at Rs. 1,86,744-14-0 *plus* Rs. 18,784-4-0 (the assessment of culturable waste included in Survey numbers), will be taken up this year, there will be an actual increase of Rs. 18,784, or about 10 per cent., on the assessment of Government land in 1862-63.

(c) The commutation of cesses on alienated land, completed by the Survey, has the effect of raising the assessment Rs. 1,480, or about 1½ per cent. : so that the increase of revenue accruing under the settlement will, probably, amount to Rs. 20,264 in 1863-64, to which may be added the assessment of the waste land which is sure to be brought into cultivation.

(d) It will be observed that the total assessment of Government cultivated land, as compared with the average 10 years' collections, shows an increase of Rs. 36,247-2-0, or about 21 per cent., and of alienated land Rs. 1,814-5-8 making a total of Rs. 38,061-7-8.

Professional operations connected with the measurement and classification, 1857-58, 1858-59, 1859-60 and 1860-61.

29. This taluka was under Survey during the years marginally noted. Four officers—Messrs. Nepean, Hall, Summers, and H. B. Viccajee—were respectively in charge of the operations.

The average difference between measurement and test was  $\frac{21}{20}$ ths of an acre per cent. The classification was performed by Mr. Critchell during the seasons 1860-61 and 1861-62, and the average difference between classification and test was—for soil 6 pies and for water 4½ pies.

On the other side is given a detailed statement showing the area, measured and classed, the proportion submitted to test, and the percentage of error for both operations, which, I trust, proves that the work was done in a satisfactory manner—

TOTAL AREA.			Measurement or Classification.	In how many Villages.	TOTAL TEST TAKEN.																	
No. of Villages.	Survey Numbers or Fields.	Total Area of Survey Numbers in acres.			By European Officers.					By Native Officers.				Total Test taken.								
					Survey Numbers.		Acres.	Total.		Survey Numbers.		Acres.	Totals.		Survey Numbers.		Acres.	Totals.				
					Soil.	Water.		Per cent Error.	Classification per cent. Error.	Soil.	Water.		Per cent. Error.	Classification per cent. Error.	Soil.	Water.		Per-centage of Error.	Classification per cent. Error.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17						
95	47,999	1,51,877	Measurement ...	95	3,541	...	10,272	$\frac{20}{40}$	...	...	44	...	127	$1\frac{34}{40}$	...	...	3,585	...	10,399	$\frac{21}{40}$	...	...
			Classification ...	95	5,208	1,560	9,604	...	A. p. 0 6	A. p. 0 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,208	1,560	9,604	...	A. p. 0 6	A. p. 0 4 $\frac{3}{4}$

Number of Fields in which the Percentage difference between Measurement and Test was within												NUMBER OF FIELDS IN WHICH THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CLASSIFICATION AND TEST WAS WITHIN																	
Total Survey Numbers tested.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Over 10 per cent.	Total Survey Number tested.		Rs. a. p. 0 0 0 0 0 0		1 pie to 6 pies.		7 pies to 1 anna.		1 anna and 1 pie to 1 anna and 6 pies.		1 anna and 7 pies to 2 annas.		2 annas and 1 pie to 2 annas and 6 pies.		2 annas and 7 pies to 3 annas.		Over 3 annas.	
												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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9									
3,585	2,048	1,056	262	103	51	24	17	6	6	3	9	5,208	1,560	2,732	796	784	199	851	368	391	159	364	28	22	4	27	3	37	3



30. The settlement was not completed till the 25th of July, and was a work of great labour. I can best show this to superior authority by a figured statement giving the Survey numbers, the recognised shares into which Government numbers are divided, and the number of "khátádárs" or independent occupiers, with each of whom a personal settlement had to be made—

Táluka,	TOTAL SURVEY NUMBERS.			Additional recognized Shares in Survey Numbers.	TOTAL KHATAS IN THE TWO TÁLUKAS.		
	Total.	Govern- ment,	Alienated.		Total.	Govern- ment.	Alienated.
Mátar ... ..	48,591	21,343	27,248	33,107	21,824	12,721	9,103
Mahunda ... ..	47,999	21,119	26,880	49,024	22,054	13,169	8,885
	96,590	42,462	54,128	82,131	43,878	25,890	17,988

From the above it will be observed that the culturable area of "Mátar" and "Mahunda" is divided into 96,590 Survey Numbers, of which 42,462 are Government. These Government numbers are again subdivided into 124,593 recognised shares altogether, occupied by 25,890 cultivators, every one of whom either came before us, or was represented before us at the settlement. Besides the above there are 54,128 alienated numbers occupied by 17,988 persons, most of whom were paying permanent or fluctuating quit-rents of some kind or other, and had to attend at the settlement.

When it is considered that the whole of this subsidiary measurement had to be done within the year of settlement, and the rates calculated and distributed over each recognised share: that in addition to the regular assessment all the complicated fluctuating cesses on alienated numbers had to be commuted into fixed quit-rents, and the old average fluctuating salámis taken out for every number, before such commutation could be effected, it will be easy to form some idea of the number of figures employed, and the amount of time and labour required for calculating the assessment of these two important districts, the full assessment of which amounts to no less than nine lacs forty-eight thousand two hundred and four rupees.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. J. PRESCOTT, Captain,  
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarát.

Number	Name of Village.	Percentage of Alienated Land	Government Dry-crop and Garden Land.						Soil.		
			Average Class Annas.	Maximum rate.	Average rate.	Assessment of land cultivated in 1862-63.	Assessment of land waste in 1862-63.	Total survey dry-crop assessment of waste and garden land.	Average Class Annas.	Maximum rate.	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			A. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	A. p.	Rs. a.	Class
1	Vala ... ..	17	12 6	4 8	3 7 7	1,497 10	21 8	1,519 2	6 9	4 8	
	Totals and Averages ...	17	12 6	4 8	3 7 7	1,497 10	21 8	1,519 2	6 9	4 8	
											Class
2	Aklácha ... ..	31	13 4	4 4	3 8 4	3,167 4	10 12	3,178 0	6 7	4 4	
3	Areri ... ..	23	13 9	4 4	3 8 11	2,301 4	1 12	2,303 0	6 8	4 4	
4	Alámpur-Bagdu ... ..	27	12 2	4 4	3 2 10	612 6	60 4	672 10	6 6	4 4	
5	Alindra ... ..	40	12 5	4 4	3 3 5	2,138 10	73 4	2,211 14	6 11	4 4	
6	Avrangpur-Huzatya ... ..	57	13 5	4 4	3 8 4	716 5	10 4	726 9	6 9	4 4	
7	Avrangpur-Bhumas ... ..	79	14 1	4 4	3 6 6	1,120 4	14 13	1,135 1	6 10	4 4	
8	Andhaj ... ..	48	12 3	4 4	3 2 9	1,529 14	38 13	1,568 11	7 5	4 4	
9	Kesra ... ..	24	13 1	4 4	3 4 3	3,071 8	36 0	3,107 8	6 7	4 4	
10	Khuntaj ... ..	46	11 11	4 4	2 14 2	1,574 14	15 12	1,590 10	7 0	4 4	
11	Navágám ... ..	44	12 10	4 4	3 6 0	1,004 14	49 8	1,054 6	6 0	4 4	
12	Jávol ... ..	5	13 4	4 4	3 6 11	2,346 6	4 0	2,350 6	6 6	4 4	
13	Páldi ... ..	13	13 1	4 4	3 6 9	938 7	9 7	947 14	7 2	4 4	
14	Pália ... ..	35	13 7	4 4	3 8 11	1,380 4	19 0	1,399 4	6 9	4 4	
15	Mangalpur ... ..	24	13 0	4 4	3 6 3	1,314 0	6 8	1,320 8	6 11	4 4	
16	Mahudha-Kasbo ... ..	39	16 2	4 4	3 4 9	4,807 11	13 3	4,820 14	6 8	4 4	
17	Mulaj ... ..	62	12 7	4 4	3 4 5	941 13	.....	941 13	7 2	4 4	
18	Erandiápurá ... ..	.....	12 0	4 4	3 3 1	507 8	.....	507 8	7 7	4 4	
19	Moholál ... ..	21	12 10	4 4	3 0 3	1,968 5	96 7	2,064 12	6 9	4 4	
20	Rasulpura ... ..	14	13 4	4 4	3 8 5	1,575 14	46 0	1,621 14	6 4	4 4	
21	Richol ... ..	33	12 8	4 4	3 1 4	2,964 10	2 12	2,967 6	6 4	4 4	
22	Vamáh ... ..	24	12 4	4 4	3 5 6	1,135 12	92 2	1,227 14	6 10	4 4	
23	Vansol ... ..	29	13 7	4 4	3 9 1	1,285 8	62 12	1,348 4	6 5	4 4	
24	Varsola ... ..	37	11 4	4 4	2 13 3	2,682 7	154 4	2,836 11	6 6	4 4	
25	Vanthvali ... ..	35	12 4	4 4	3 0 2	5,074 10	.....	5,074 10	6 4	4 4	
26	Vansol-Sondha ... ..	46	11 1	4 4	2 14 8	985 10	61 2	1,046 12	6 4	4 4	
27	Vna ... ..	50	13 4	4 4	3 3 2	2,887 7	54 14	2,942 5	7 8	4 4	
28	Sunaj ... ..	56	12 6	4 4	2 13 8	3,154 5	70 8	3,224 13	6 9	4 4	
29	Sámpá ... ..	30	12 0	4 4	3 2 11	1,524 5	107 3	1,631 8	7 4	4 4	
30	Sundha ... ..	17	12 6	4 4	3 3 5	1,412 5	24 8	1,436 13	7 0	4 4	
31	Singáli ... ..	48	13 3	4 4	3 5 8	1,218 6	7 0	1,225 6	7 2	4 4	
32	Háthej ... ..	81	11 4	4 4	2 15 4	762 10	186 12	949 6	7 3	4 4	
	Totals and Averages ...	37	12 10	4 4	3 4 0	58,105 6	1,329 8	59,434 14	6 10	4 4	
											Class
33	Arjunpur-Kota ... ..	42	12 10	4 0	3 2 5	692 13	3 12	696 9	7 6	4 0	
34	Ardi ... ..	70	13 0	4 0	3 1 4	792 13	15 7	808 4	7 1	4 0	
35	Kadi ... ..	26	12 7	4 0	2 15 7	2,533 2	91 5	2,624 7	7 3	4 0	
36	Khadol-(Mohoti) ... ..	17	13 3	4 0	3 9 0	1,285 10	8 14	1,294 8	6 6	4 0	
37	Khadol-(Nahani) ... ..	57	12 11	4 0	3 2 11	1,132 12	49 1	1,181 13	6 8	4 0	
38	Ghora ... ..	68	12 1	4 0	2 15 8	890 4	41 0	931 4	7 0	4 0	
39	Nahna-Vagha ... ..	77	10 4	4 0	2 10 8	171 10	11 14	183 8	7 3	4 0	
40	Nadgam ... ..	39	13 0	4 0	3 1 0	2,479 2	23 14	2,503 0	7 1	4 0	
41	Chunel ... ..	84	12 3	4 0	2 11 9	1,068 5	73 14	1,142 3	7 0	4 0	
42	Thámna-Talpad ... ..	33	10 6	4 0	3 2 11	2,325 0	131 0	2,456 0	7 5	4 0	
43	Thámna-Wanto ... ..	96	7 7	4 0	2 8 0	2 4	91 11	93 15	.....	4 0	
44	Parvat ... ..	95	11 10	4 0	2 14 0	120 10	25 15	146 9	6 10	4 0	
45	Phnáv ... ..	64	12 10	4 0	3 4 11	977 0	178 0	1,155 0	7 0	4 0	
46	Mángroli ... ..	87	13 8	4 0	3 4 7	632 10	14 2	646 12	6 11	4 0	
47	Suná ... ..	23	13 1	4 0	3 2 4	1,131 8	.....	1,131 8	7 7	4 0	
48	Sodpur ... ..	83	9 6	4 0	2 6 9	622 9	140 7	763 0	7 0	4 0	
49	Hájpur-Torna ... ..	49	13 8	4 0	3 5 6	1,291 8	51 2	1,342 10	7 3	4 0	
50	Undra ... ..	64	12 2	4 0	2 14 9	1,365 0	42 14	1,407 14	7 1	4 0	
	Totals and Averages ...	60	12 1	4 0	3 0 0	19,514 8	994 4	20,508 12	6 8	4 0	

GOVERNMENT RICE LAND.								Well rate or "Bāgāyat Kassar."		
Average rate.	Water.			Average rate of soil and water combined the soil average rate in column 12 being doubled.	Assessment of lands cultivated in 1862-63.	Assessment of lands waste in 1862-63.	Total Assessment of Government Rice lands.	On wells in use in 1862-63.	On wells not in use in 1862-63.	Total "Bāgāyat Kassar" on Government wells.
	Average Class Annas.	Maximum rate.	Average rate.							
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs. a. p.	A. p.	R. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
<b>I.</b>										
1 14 4	6 2	3 8	1 5 7	5 1 10	306 14	...	306 14	36 0	...	36 0
1 14 4	6 2	3 8	1 5 7	5 1 10	306 14	...	306 14	36 0	...	36 0
<b>II.</b>										
1 12 0	8 1	3 4	1 10 3	5 0 6	427 8	...	427 8	79 2	...	79 2
1 12 4	9 4	3 4	1 14 1	5 6 3	225 12	...	225 12	83 0	...	83 0
1 11 7	6 11	3 4	1 6 6	4 12 9	404 0	...	404 0	52 0	...	52 0
1 13 5	9 3	3 4	1 14 1	5 7 7	938 9	...	938 9	205 6	...	205 6
1 12 8	6 10	3 4	1 6 2	4 14 10	301 3	0 7	301 10	32 2	...	32 2
1 13 0	6 11	3 4	1 6 6	4 15 2	708 5	...	708 5	10 4	...	10 4
1 15 6	7 11	3 4	1 9 9	5 6 4	446 4	...	446 4	49 6	...	49 6
1 12 0	4 0	3 4	0 13 0	4 13 9	4,108 4	13 0	4,121 4	22 4	...	22 4
1 13 9	9 9	3 4	1 15 8	5 10 2	752 7	...	752 7	74 7	...	74 7
1 9 6	5 11	3 4	1 3 3	4 1 3	247 2	...	247 2	2 0	...	2 0
1 11 7	6 0	3 4	1 3 6	4 9 3	683 13	...	683 13	21 0	...	21 0
1 14 5	6 0	3 4	1 3 6	4 14 6	79 10	...	79 10	15 0	...	15 0
1 12 8	6 8	3 4	1 5 8	4 14 5	520 0	...	520 0	83 4	...	83 4
1 13 5	6 6	3 4	1 5 1	4 12 9	618 12	...	618 12	...	...	...
1 12 4	8 2	3 4	1 10 6	4 12 11	1,561 2	4 0	1,565 2	457 8	...	457 8
1 14 5	8 11	3 4	1 13 0	5 9 9	286 2	...	286 2	10 10	...	10 10
2 0 3	5 9	3 4	1 2 8	5 4 0	5 4	...	5 4	...	...	...
1 12 8	7 5	3 4	1 8 1	4 14 7	846 1	1 8	847 9	127 12	...	127 12
1 10 10	6 0	3 4	1 3 6	4 9 0	89 4	...	89 4	92 14	...	92 14
1 10 11	5 9	3 4	1 2 8	4 1 8	898 6	...	898 6	...	...	...
1 13 0	10 9	3 4	2 2 11	5 9 6	476 8	...	476 8	5 8	...	5 8
1 11 3	9 3	3 4	1 14 1	5 2 7	159 1	...	159 1	22 3	...	22 3
1 11 7	8 7	3 4	1 11 11	5 1 1	2,097 2	2 8	2,099 10	95 7	...	95 7
1 10 11	11 1	3 4	2 4 0	5 0 3	2,817 14	...	2,817 14	285 14	...	285 14
1 10 11	8 3	3 4	1 10 10	4 14 11	793 11	...	793 11	58 0	...	58 0
2 0 7	6 2	3 4	1 4 0	4 15 3	463 15	...	463 15	90 8	...	90 8
1 12 8	7 2	3 4	1 7 3	4 12 0	2,622 3	...	2,622 3	217 12	...	217 12
1 15 2	8 8	3 4	1 12 2	5 9 2	562 0	...	562 0	7 1	...	7 1
1 13 9	9 9	3 4	1 15 8	5 9 10	863 4	...	863 4	25 2	...	25 2
1 14 5	6 11	3 4	1 6 6	5 0 2	242 0	...	242 0	7 6	...	7 6
1 14 10	8 2	3 4	1 10 6	4 15 11	777 14	13 10	791 8	13 1	...	13 1
1 12 11	7 8	3 4	1 8 10	5 0 4	26,023 4	35 1	26,063 11	2,245 13	...	2,245 13
<b>III.</b>										
1 14 0	6 9	3 0	1 4 3	4 15 5	26 9	...	26 9	...	...	...
1 12 4	6 3	3 0	1 2 9	4 8 4	660 15	1 10	662 9	10 0	...	10 0
1 13 0	7 5	3 0	1 6 3	4 10 8	426 14	...	426 14	22 4	...	22 4
1 10 0	5 3	3 0	0 15 9	4 1 2	102 6	...	102 6	66 0	...	66 0
1 10 8	6 4	3 0	1 3 0	4 3 10	315 14	...	315 14	168 15	...	168 15
1 12 0	6 9	3 0	1 4 3	4 10 1	258 10	...	258 10	12 0	...	12 0
1 13 0	6 2	3 0	1 2 6	4 14 2	5 8	...	5 8	...	...	...
1 12 4	7 3	3 0	1 5 9	4 9 9	420 2	...	420 2	24 6	...	24 6
1 12 0	7 0	3 0	1 5 0	4 6 2	594 6	6 3	600 9	73 9	...	73 9
1 13 8	7 0	3 0	1 5 0	4 9 6	833 0	0 3	833 3	73 8	...	73 8
...	...	3 0	...	4 9 4	2 12	...	2 12	...	...	...
1 11 4	7 4	3 0	1 6 0	4 7 2	13 2	...	13 2	...	...	...
1 12 0	8 10	3 0	1 10 6	4 12 4	878 5	1 0	879 5	22 8	...	22 8
1 11 8	7 5	3 0	1 6 3	4 9 3	89 7	9 0	98 7	47 7	...	47 7
1 14 4	6 1	3 0	1 2 3	4 11 9	36 2	...	36 2	2 12	...	2 12
1 12 0	7 8	3 0	1 7 0	4 9 8	384 5	...	384 5	11 13	...	11 13
1 13 0	8 6	3 0	1 9 6	5 1 11	167 11	...	167 11	14 15	...	14 15
1 12 4	6 6	3 0	1 3 6	4 6 11	204 8	...	204 8	31 13	...	31 13
1 10 10	6 7	3 0	1 3 9	4 9 8	5,420 8	18 0	5,438 8	586 14	...	586 14

Number	Name of Village.	Percentage of Alienated Land	Government Dry-crop and Garden Land.						Soil.		
			Average Class Annas.	Maximum rate.	Average rate	Assessment of land cultivated in 1862-63.	Assessment of land waste in 1862-63.	Total survey dry-crop assessment of waste and garden land.	Average Class Annas.	Maximum rate.	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			A. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	A. p.	Rs. a.	Class
51	Alina-Kasbo ...	67	12 1	3 12	2 8 2	3,350 8	337 3	3,687 11	7 3	3 12	
52	Khaládi ...	60	13 0	3 12	2 15 3	508 12	...	508 12	6 9	3 12	
53	Khrjalpur-Wanto ..	26	11 8	3 12	2 6 5	1,193 8	70 6	1,268 14	6 11	3 12	
54	Khrjalpur-Talpad ...	47	11 11	3 12	2 8 5	1,172 6	43 13	1,216 3	6 11	3 12	
55	Dhandhodi ...	28	13 4	3 12	3 3 1	1,448 9	66 2	1,514 11	6 5	3 12	
56	Baládi ...	78	11 10	3 12	2 14 0	211 7	27 4	238 11	7 0	3 12	
57	Vinhol ...	73	12 7	3 12	2 15 2	558 2	36 14	595 0	7 1	3 12	
58	Setrunda ...	49	11 11	3 12	2 10 3	1,079 6	...	1,079 6	6 9	3 12	
59	Hiranj ...	59	12 9	3 12	2 12 5	2,377 3	63 4	2,340 7	7 0	3 12	
	Totals and Averages ...	54	12 4	3 12	2 12 2	11,804 13	644 14	12,449 11	6 11	3 12	
											Class
60	Kaloh ...	54	12 5	3 8	2 10 1	1,628 9	74 7	1,703 0	6 6	3 8	
61	Kaiyaj ...	37	12 10	3 8	2 11 8	614 6	14 14	629 4	6 3	3 8	
62	Dadusar ...	55	11 5	3 8	2 5 4	1,160 11	130 8	1,291 3	6 10	3 8	
63	Mehmadabad-Muari ...	48	13 1	3 8	2 8 8	1,134 0	.....	1,119 8	6 6	3 8	
64	Mirjapur ...	22	12 2	3 8	2 9 0	593 0	1 12	594 12	6 2	3 8	
65	Vadthal ...	47	12 2	3 8	2 6 1	2,330 10	37 15	2,368 9	6 3	3 8	
66	Rudan ...	68	11 7	3 8	2 5 5	1,632 9	92 0	1,724 9	6 2	3 8	
	Totals and Averages ...	47	12 3	3 8	2 8 0	9,093 13	351 8	9,445 5	6 5	3 8	
											Class
67	Balol ...	33	13 8	3 4	2 9 0	1,474 12	0 8	1,475 4	7 4	3 4	
68	Bhāner ...	18	11 2	3 4	2 1 6	2,885 4	59 7	2,944 11	6 1	3 4	
69	Bordi ...	34	8 11	3 4	2 3 4	1,075 5	982 12	2,058 1	6 6	3 4	
70	More-Ambli ...	24	11 9	3 4	2 7 5	466 3	37 0	503 3	7 6	3 4	
71	Māsra ...	5	12 10	3 4	2 8 9	1,654 9	162 6	1,756 15	7 3	3 4	
72	Valavpura ...	5	10 7	3 4	2 6 7	998 8	603 4	1,601 12	7 2	3 4	
73	Sarsavni ...	37	12 1	3 4	2 15 4	2,925 6	117 13	3,043 3	6 6	3 4	
74	Sheri ...	61	13 9	3 4	2 10 2	667 5	0 13	668 2	7 8	3 4	
75	Rup-para ...	37	11 11	3 4	2 5 9	1,237 7	203 0	1,440 7	6 6	3 4	
	Totals and Averages ...	28	11 10	3 4	2 7 6	13,384 11	2,106 15	15,491 10	6 11	3 4	
											Class
76	Phaloli ...	6	12 0	3 0	2 3 5	1,155 14	27 2	1,183 0	7 0	3 0	
77	Minávada ...	18	12 5	3 0	2 4 3	1,365 6	2 4	1,367 10	6 4	3 0	
78	Sui ...	8	10 9	3 0	2 1 3	2,964 15	994 5	3,959 4	7 1	3 0	
	Totals and Averages ...	11	11 9	3 0	2 3 0	5,486 3	1,023 11	6,509 14	6 10	3 0	
											Class
79	Ghoghávád ...	5	10 11	2 12	1 12 3	3,088 13	119 12	3,208 9	6 7	2 12	
80	Pithai ...	57	11 6	2 12	1 14 7	1,890 3	107 0	1,997 3	5 9	2 12	
81	Syad ...	4	9 9	2 12	1 8 4	3,327 6	1,184 4	4,511 10	7 7	2 12	
	Totals and Averages ...	22	10 9	2 12	1 11 9	8,306 6	1,411 0	9,717 6	6 8	2 12	
											Class
82	Vasna ...	40	11 8	2 8	1 11 5	1,359 8	48 3	1,407 11	6 7	2 8	
	Totals and Averages ...	40	11 8	2 8	1 11 5	1,359 8	48 3	1,407 11	6 7	2 8	

GOVERNMENT RICE LAND.								Well rate or "Bágýat Kassar."		
Average rate.	Water.			Average Rate of soil and water combined the soil average rate in column 12 being doubled.	Assessment of lands cultivated in 1862-63.	Assessment of lands waste in 1862-63.	Total Assessment of Government Rice lands.	Well rate or "Bágýat Kassar."		
	Average Class Annas.	Maximum rate	Average rate.					On wells in use in 1862-63.	On wells not in use in 1862-63.	Total "Bágýat Kassar" on Government wells.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs. a. p.	A. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
<b>IV.</b>										
1 11 2	7 6	2 12	1 4 7	4 4 8	1,548 15	2 2	1,551 1	39 2	...	39 2
1 9 4	7 5	2 12	1 4 5	4 6 7	207 14	...	207 14	0 12	...	6 12
1 9 11	5 11	2 12	1 0 3	3 11 2	699 14	...	699 14	.....	...	...
1 9 11	6 1	2 12	1 0 9	3 15 11	1,922 0	27 10	1,949 10	4 15	...	4 15
1 8 1	9 5	2 12	1 9 11	4 6 6	254 13	...	254 13	20 10	...	20 10
1 10 3	5 7	2 12	0 15 4	4 1 11	124 8	...	124 8	.....	...	.....
1 10 7	5 3	2 12	0 14 5	4 1 6	206 4	...	206 4	....	...	.....
1 9 4	9 2	2 12	1 9 2	4 8 8	233 6	...	233 6	....	...	.....
1 10 3	8 8	2 12	1 7 10	4 8 2	451 15	...	451 15	137 4	...	137 4
1 9 10	7 3	2 12	1 3 10	4 3 8	5,649 9	29 12	5,679 5	202 11	.	202 11
<b>V.</b>										
1 6 9	8 4	2 8	1 4 10	3 15 7	49 1	.	49 1	56 5	...	56 5
1 5 10	6 6	2 8	1 0 3	3 8 0	8 12	.	8 12	22 4	...	22 4
1 7 11	10 2	2 8	1 9 5	4 6 8	521 15	4 10	526 9	61 10	...	61 10
1 6 9	6 9	2 8	1 0 10	3 12 11	214 8	...	214 8	25 8	...	25 8
1 5 7	7 6	2 8	1 2 9	3 11 6	7 4	...	7 4	4 0	...	4 0
1 5 10	7 3	2 8	1 2 1	3 11 3	1,205 11	...	1,205 11	160 12	...	160 12
1 5 7	6 11	2 8	1 1 3	3 9 0	120 15	..	120 15	42 12	...	42 12
1 6 4	7 8	2 8	1 3 1	3 13 0	2,128 2	4 10	2,132 12	373 3	...	373 3
<b>VI.</b>										
1 7 10	8 7	2 4	1 3 4	3 15 4	29 10	...	29 10	61 10	.	61 10
1 3 9	6 10	2 4	0 15 4	3 4 8	335 2	...	335 2	209 10	...	209 10
1 5 1	7 7	2 4	1 1 1	3 9 6	433 5	...	433 5	.....	...	.....
1 8 4	5 5	2 4	0 12 2	3 12 2	826 14	6 8	833 6	...	...	.....
1 7 7	5 7	2 4	0 12 7	3 10 0	2,276 11	41 15	2,318 10	61 0	...	61 0
1 7 3	5 10	2 4	0 13 1	3 10 9	431 4	7 12	439 0	...	...	.....
1 5 1	7 8	2 4	1 1 3	3 5 8	488 6	...	488 6	21 0	...	21 0
1 8 11	6 2	2 4	0 13 10	3 12 7	788 4	...	788 4	14 15	..	14 15
1 5 1	6 5	2 4	0 14 5	3 8 5	122 2	...	122 2	133 7	...	133 7
1 6 7	6 8	2 4	0 15 0	3 9 11	5,731 10	56 3	5,787 13	501 10	...	501 10
<b>VII.</b>										
1 5 0	4 11	2 0	0 9 10	3 2 6	1 8	...	1 8	10 0	...	10 0
1 3 0	5 6	2 0	0 11 0	2 15 11	42 4	...	42 4	63 0	..	63 0
1 5 3	6 2	2 0	0 12 4	3 4 5	1,935 4	.	1,935 4	.....	...	.....
1 4 5	5 6	2 0	0 11 1	3 2 3	1,979 0	..	1,979 0	73 0	.	73 0
<b>VIII.</b>										
1 2 1	7 0	1 12	0 12 3	2 3 6	52 3	...	52 3	59 0	...	59 0
0 15 10	9 11	1 12	1 1 4	2 14 8	577 15	.	577 15	223 9	...	223 9
1 4 10	6 11	1 12	0 12 1	3 4 1	1,638 0	3 4	1,641 4	....	...	....
1 2 3	7 11	1 12	0 13 11	2 12 9	2,268 2	3 4	2,271 6	282 9	...	282 9
<b>IX.</b>										
1 0 5	10 7	1 8	0 15 10	2 15 4	262 14	10 1	272 15	94 8	...	94 8
1 0 5	10 7	1 8	0 15 10	2 15 4	262 14	10 1	272 15	94 8	...	94 8

Number	Name of Village.	Percentage of Alienated Land	Government Dry-crop and Garden Land.						Soil.		
			Average Class Annas.	Maximum rate.	Average rate	Assessment of land cultivated in 1862-63.	Assessment of land waste in 1862-63.	Total survey dry-crop assessment of waste and garden land.	Average Class Annas.	Maximum rate	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			A. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	A. p.	Rs. a.	Class
83	Amratpura...	7	10 3	2 4	1 3 1	617 15	1,665 3	2,283 2	7 1	2 4	
84	Annara ...	39	11 1	2 4	1 6 10	2,312 12	226 10	2,539 6	6 6	2 4	
85	Háthnoli ...	22	10 10	2 4	1 7 7	1,475 15	19 8	1,495 7	6 8	2 4	
	Totals and Averages ...	23	10 9	2 4	1 5 10	4,406 10	1,911 5	6,317 15	6 9	2 4	
											Class
86	Ajarpura ...	7	9 2	2 0	1 3 10	736 8	1,509 12	2,246 4	7 3	2 0	
87	Ojrála ...	6	11 2	2 0	1 5 9	2,109 8	559 0	2,668 8	7 5	2 0	
88	Kathana ...	26	10 3	2 0	1 3 1	1,092 6	62 7	1,154 13	6 7	2 0	
89	Chitarsumba ...	13	11 1	2 0	1 5 9	2,345 5	1,368 13	3,714 2	7 7	2 0	
90	Poarda ...	2	10 4	2 0	1 5 11	969 7	237 8	1,206 15	6 8	2 0	
91	Ravália ...	14	11 1	2 0	1 5 2	1,515 14	143 4	1,659 2	7 0	2 0	
92	Ládvél ...	17	10 9	2 0	1 5 5	333 5	54 4	387 9	6 7	2 0	
93	Laxmanpura ...	7	10 4	2 0	1 3 9	1,768 6	278 10	2,047 0	6 9	2 0	
94	Vithalpurá... ..	27	10 2	2 0	1 3 4	253 6	244 6	497 12	6 9	2 0	
95	Sámalpura... ..	1	11 4	2 0	1 5 5	1,817 3	738 8	2,555 11	8 6	2 0	
	Totals and Averages ...	12	10 7	2 0	1 4 9	12,941 4	5,196 8	18,137 12	7 1	2 0	
1st	Class Totals and Averages.	17	12 6	4 8	3 7 7	1,497 10	21 8	1,519 2	6 9	4 8	
2nd	Ditto ...	37	12 10	4 4	3 4 0	58,105 6	1,329 8	59,434 14	6 10	4 4	
3rd	Ditto ...	60	12 1	4 0	3 0 0	19,514 8	994 4	20,508 12	6 8	4 0	
4th	Ditto ...	54	12 4	3 12	2 12 2	11,804 13	644 14	12,449 11	6 11	3 12	
5th	Ditto ..	47	12 3	3 8	2 8 0	9,093 13	351 8	9,445 5	6 5	3 8	
6th	Ditto ..	28	11 10	3 4	2 7 6	13,384 11	2,106 15	15,491 10	6 11	3 4	
7th	Ditto ..	11	11 9	3 0	2 3 0	5,486 3	1,023 11	6,509 14	6 10	3 0	
8th	Ditto ...	22	10 9	2 12	1 11 9	8,306 6	1,411 0	9,717 6	6 8	2 12	
9th	Ditto ...	40	11 8	2 8	1 11 5	1,359 8	48 3	1,407 11	6 7	2 8	
10th	Ditto ...	23	10 9	2 4	1 5 10	4,406 10	1,911 5	6,317 15	6 9	2 4	
11th	Ditto ..	12	10 7	2 0	1 4 9	12,941 4	5,196 8	18,137 12	7 1	2 0	
	Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	1,45,900 12	15,039 4	1,60,940 0	...	...	

GOVERNMENT RICE LAND.								Well rate or "Bāgāyat Kassar."		
Average rate.	Water.			Average Rate of soil and water combined the soil average rate in column 12 being doubled.	Assessment of lands cultivated in 1862-63.	Assessment of lands waste in 1862-63.	Total Assessment of Government Rice lands.	Well rate or "Bāgāyat Kassar."		
	Average Class Annas.	Maximum rate.	Average rate.					On wells in use in 1862-63.	On wells not in use in 1862-63.	Total "Bāgāyat Kassar" on Government wells.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs. a. p.	A. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
0 15 11	7 4	1 4	0 9 2	2 8 6	118 5	...	118 5	.....	...	.....
0 14 7	11 7	1 4	0 14 6	2 8 10	1,042 2	47 7	1,089 9	135 12	...	135 12
0 15 0	8 6	1 4	0 10 7	2 7 9	333 9	3 7	337 0	14 7	...	14 7
0 15 2	9 2	1 4	0 11 5	2 8 4	1,494 0	50 14	1,544 14	150 3	...	150 3
XI.										
0 14 6	6 11	1 0	0 6 11	2 4 0	99 11	1 2	100 13	.....	...	.....
0 14 10	7 4	1 0	0 7 4	2 4 9	560 9	0 4	560 13	13 9	...	13 9
0 13 2	10 7	1 0	0 10 7	2 3 11	988 10	3 14	992 8	.....	...	.....
0 14 2	7 5	1 0	0 7 5	2 4 5	559 4	2 8	561 12	3 0	...	3 0
0 13 4	6 4	1 0	0 6 4	2 0 3	345 6	...	345 6	6 0	...	6 0
0 14 0	7 4	1 0	0 7 4	2 2 6	552 1	10 4	562 5	...	...	.....
0 13 2	7 1	1 0	0 7 1	2 1 4	254 4	...	254 4	1 2	0 13	1 15
0 13 6	7 8	1 0	0 7 8	2 1 10	237 0	...	237 0	.....	...	.....
0 13 8	6 7	1 0	0 6 7	2 0 0	52 13	...	52 13	.....	...	.....
1 0 0	6 4	1 0	0 6 4	2 1 6	144 11	...	144 11	.....	...	.....
0 14 0	7 4	1 0	0 7 4	2 2 5	3,794 5	18 0	3,812 5	23 11	0 13	24 8
1 14 4	6 2	3 8	1 5 7	5 1 10	306 14	...	306 14	36 0	...	36 0
1 12 11	7 8	3 4	1 8 10	5 0 4	26,023 4	35 1	26,063 11	2,245 13	...	2,245 13
1 10 10	6 7	3 0	1 3 9	4 9 8	5,420 8	18 0	5,438 8	586 14	...	586 14
1 9 10	7 3	2 12	1 3 10	4 3 8	5,649 9	29 12	5,679 5	202 11	...	202 11
1 6 4	7 8	2 8	1 3 1	3 13 0	2,128 2	4 10	2,132 12	373 3	...	373 3
1 6 7	6 8	2 4	0 15 0	3 9 11	5,731 10	56 3	5,787 13	501 10	...	501 10
1 4 5	5 6	2 0	0 11 1	3 2 3	1,979 0	...	1,979 0	73 0	...	73 0
1 2 3	7 11	1 12	0 13 11	2 12 9	2,268 2	3 4	2,271 6	282 9	...	282 9
1 0 5	10 7	1 8	0 15 10	2 15 4	262 14	10 1	272 15	94 8	...	94 8
0 15 2	9 2	1 4	0 11 5	2 8 4	1,494 0	50 14	1,544 14	150 3	...	150 3
0 14 0	7 4	1 0	0 7 4	2 2 5	3,794 5	18 0	3,812 5	23 11	0 13	24 8
...	...	...	.....	.....	55,068 4	225 13	55,284 1	4,570 2	0 13	4,570 15

COMPARATIVE RASU 278										
Number.	Name of Village.	Late System.					Survey			
		General average rate per acre on the collections and area cultivated during 10 years.	General average rate per acre on assessment of area cultivated in 1862-63.	Average collections from Government cultivated lands for 10 years from 1862-63 to 1861-62.	Actual collections from Government cultivated lands in 1861-62 and cesses (the latter written in red ink).	Assessment of Government cultivated lands in 1862-63.	General average rate on all cultivated Government land, according to the Survey system, in 1862-63 to compare with Columns 23-24.	Assessment of Government lands actually in cultivation in 1862-63.	Assessment of "Pati Fadar" or waste shares in cultivated fields in 1862-63.	
1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
1	Vala ... ..	4 3 10	4 5 6	1,982	1,989 8 6	2,030 2 9	3 12 2	1,758 14	81 10	
	Totals and Averages ...	4 3 10	4 5 6	1,982	1,989 8 6	2,030 2 9	3 12 2	1,758 14	81 10	
									<i>2nd</i>	
2	Aklácha ... ..	3 13 10	3 15 8	3,794	3,790 11 6	3,906 8 11	3 11 9	3,667 8	6 6	
3	Aren ... ..	3 5 5	3 10 5	2,254	2,410 6 11	2,465 7 2	3 12 4	2,570 11	39 5	
4	Alampur-Bagdu ...	3 7 8	3 11 0	925	945 4 3	981 5 5	3 13 7	1,041 2	27 4	
5	Alindra ... ..	3 11 11	3 12 10	3,112	3,093 15 11	3,161 4 4	3 14 10	3,255 9	27 0	
6	Avrungpur-Huzatya	3 14 4	3 15 1	1,031	1,042 15 3	1,044 3 3	3 15 5	1,048 14	0 12	
7	Avrungpur-Bhumas	3 4 7	3 8 4	1,514	1,569 10 0	1,621 5 7	3 14 5	1,803 11	35 2	
8	Andhaj ... ..	3 13 5	4 2 7	2,072	2,129 2 4	2,241 1 10	3 9 5	1,944 2	81 6	
9	Kesra ... ..	2 8 11	2 13 8	4,325	4,513 6 8	4,832 14 3	4 0 6	6,879 0	323 0	
10	Khuntaj ... ..	3 9 2	4 2 1	2,258	2,314 2 8	2,610 15 3	3 10 11	2,296 4	105 8	
11	Navágám ... ..	2 14 8	3 1 9	1,022	1,051 0 6	1,089 1 3	3 8 0	1,226 2	27 14	
12	Jávol ... ..	3 1 0	3 3 2	2,515	2,567 13 7	2,626 3 2	3 10 8	3,016 11	34 8	
13	Páldi ... ..	4 4 0	4 6 11	1,219	1,261 2 3	1,271 10 1	3 8 11	1,025 11	7 6	
14	Pália ... ..	3 12 9	3 13 2	1,862	1,876 6 7	1,877 0 7	4 0 2	1,969 10	13 14	
15	Mangalpur ... ..	3 2 4	3 5 6	1,456	1,478 1 2	1,548 5 11	3 12 6	1,748 12	184 0	
16	Muhudha-Kasbo ...	3 15 6	4 0 5	7,086	7,046 1 2	7,142 3 3	3 13 3	6,805 11	20 10	
17	Mulaj ... ..	2 6 7	2 10 4	1,108	1,211 15 5	657 5 6	3 10 7	1,188 5	50 4	
18	Erandiápura ... ..	3 4 7	2 13 3	...	.....	351 12 11	3 3 3	448 14	63 14	
19	Mohol ... ..	3 5 3	3 4 11	2,746	2,654 14 8	2,727 3 9	3 6 7	2,942 2	...	
20	Rusulpura ... ..	5 0 9	5 1 4	2,332	2,347 10 2	2,349 14 2	3 12 3	1,744 14	13 2	
21	Richhol ... ..	2 13 6	3 2 10	3,358	3,736 15 0	3,742 7 0	3 4 4	3,861 0	2 0	
22	Vamáli ... ..	3 0 8	3 6 11	1,182	1,268 15 2	1,333 6 10	3 12 11	1,508 8	109 4	
23	Vansol ... ..	5 4 1	5 5 9	2,042	2,012 11 10	2,082 13 9	3 12 0	1,457 3	9 9	
24	Varsola ... ..	3 15 7	4 4 8	4,850	5,051 12 0	5,236 7 6	3 9 3	4,516 14	358 2	
25	Vanthávali ... ..	2 11 3	2 11 4	6,069	6,075 1 7	6,080 15 11	3 10 3	8,174 14	3 8	
26	Vansol-Sundha ...	4 4 4	4 9 2	2,063	2,035 3 11	2,207 0 11	3 10 11	1,792 15	44 6	
27	Vina ... ..	4 2 4	4 2 8	4,117	4,064 11 1	4,133 0 3	3 7 2	3,430 12	11 2	
28	Sunj ... ..	3 1 8	3 6 8	4,992	5,303 13 11	5,496 6 8	3 9 10	5,856 12	137 8	
29	Sámpla ... ..	2 7 8	2 11 0	1,330	1,386 5 7	1,441 15 6	3 9 9	1,995 0	98 6	
30	Sundha ... ..	2 14 3	3 1 5	1,484	1,484 1 2	1,581 4 7	3 14 1	2,069 9	231 2	
31	Sungáli ... ..	4 6 3	4 8 7	1,787	1,785 4 2	1,785 6 8	3 9 2	1,455 14	11 14	
32	Háthej ... ..	2 8 7	2 13 5	982	1,007 6 11	1,097 12 1	3 12 1	1,487 0	66 9	
	Totals and Averages ...	3 8 0	3 10 9	76,837	78,532 3 4	80,955 0 3	3 11 11	84,229 14	2,144 9	



OF THE SETTLEMENT.			SURVEY ASSESSMENT OF ALL ALIENATED LANDS.				Gross Assessment being total of Columns 33 and 37.	Remarks.			
System.			Dry-crop and Dry-crop Assess- ment of garden lands.	Rice Lands.	"Bāgāyat Kassār."	Total Assessment of Alienated Lands.					
Total of Columns 29 and 30, and of Columns 7, 17 and 20, being total assessment of Government cultivated fields in 1862-63 to compare with Columns 25, 26 and 27.	Total of Columns 8, 18 and 21, being Survey Assess- ment fields waste in 1862-68.	Survey "Kamāl" or Assessment of all Government lands.					31	32	33	34	35
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1,840 8	21 8	1,862 0	324 13	28 6	...	356 15	2,218 15				
1,840 8	21 8	1,862 0	324 13	28 6	...	356 15	2,218 15				
<i>Class.</i>											
3,673 14	10 12	3,684 10	1,258 6	136 5	40 14	1,435 9	5,120 3				
2,610 0	1 12	2,611 12	629 1	148 12	49 1	826 14	3,438 10				
1,068 6	60 4	1,128 10	270 14	129 11	12 2	412 11	1,541 5				
3,282 9	73 4	3,355 13	1,515 1	533 9	72 10	2,121 4	5,477 1				
1,049 10	10 11	1,060 5	1,105 4	242 14	33 8	1,381 10	2,441 15				
1,838 13	14 13	1,853 10	5,420 10	1,272 15	147 14	6,841 7	8,695 1				
2,025 8	38 13	2,064 5	1,564 0	199 8	81 0	1,794 14	3,859 3				
7,202 0	49 0	7,251 0	1,375 0	691 6	30 4	2,096 10	9,347 10				
2,401 12	15 12	2,417 8	1,606 6	511 5	98 5	2,216 0	4,633 8				
1,254 0	49 8	1,303 8	995 14	70 10	...	1,066 8	2,370 0				
3,051 3	4 0	3,055 3	139 11	53 5	...	193 0	3,248 3				
1,033 1	9 7	1,042 8	128 2	19 0	...	147 2	1,189 10				
1,983 8	19 0	2,002 8	856 10	112 10	36 4	1,005 8	3,008 0				
1,932 12	6 8	1,939 4	506 2	104 4	...	610 6	2,549 10				
6,826 5	17 3	6,843 8	3,371 13	762 1	440 12	4,574 10	11,418 2				
1,238 9	.....	1,238 9	1,170 4	293 8	28 14	1,492 10	2,731 3				
512 12	.....	512 12	496 4	4 4	...	500 8	1,013 4				
2,942 2	97 15	3,040 1	5,253 0	1,136 11	150 0	6,539 11	9,579 12				
1,758 0	46 0	1,804 0	242 6	41 2	3 4	286 12	2,090 22				
3,863 0	2 12	3,865 12	1,768 8	166 4	...	1,934 12	5,800 8				
1,617 12	92 2	1,709 14	313 3	60 9	21 0	394 12	2,104 10				
1,466 12	62 12	1,529 8	552 3	54 12	19 13	626 12	2,156 4				
4,875 0	156 12	5,031 12	2,010 10	953 5	60 7	3,024 6	8,056 2				
8,178 6	.....	8,178 6	2,958 12	1,474 2	255 9	4,688 7	12,866 13				
1,837 5	61 2	1,898 7	1,023 6	611 4	39 0	1,673 10	3,572 1				
3,441 14	54 14	3,496 12	3,197 5	171 3	129 8	3,498 0	6,994 12				
5,994 4	70 8	6,064 12	5,218 3	2,302 11	346 4	7,867 2	13,931 14				
2,093 6	107 3	2,200 9	807 7	199 3	18 1	1,024 11	3,225 4				
2,300 11	24 8	2,325 3	347 4	111 2	4 6	462 12	2,787 15				
1,467 12	7 0	1,474 12	1,174 0	225 10	16 10	1,416 4	2,891 0				
1,553 9	200 6	1,753 15	6,022 4	1,129 8	90 15	7,242 11	8,996 10				
86,374 7	1,364 9	87,739 0	53,298 3	13,923 5	2,176 5	69,397 13	1,57,136 13				

Number.	Name of Village.	Late System.					Survey			
		General average rate per acre on the collections and area cultivated during 10 years.	General average rate per acre on assessment of area cultivated in 1862-63.	Average collections from Government cultivated lands for 10 years from 1852-53 to 1861-62.	Actual collections from Government cultivated lands in 1861-62 and cesses (the latter written in red ink).	Assessment of Government cultivated lands in 1862-63	General average rate on all cultivated Government land, according to the Survey system, in 1862-63 to compare with Columns 23-24.	Assessment of Government lands actually in cultivation in 1862-63.	Assessment of 'Pati Padar' or waste shares in cultivated fields in 1862-63.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
33	Arjunpur-Kote ...	3 9 5	4 1 0	758	833 3 7	858 10 0	3 3 1	687 8	31 14	
34	Ardi ...	3 4 7	3 6 2	1,324	1,331 14 3 22 12 5	1,362 3 10	3 10 1	1,462 12	1 0	
35	Kadi ...	4 2 1	3 15 10	3,257	3,313 6 10	3,438 9 4	3 2 7	2,782 0	200 4	
36	Khadol (Moti) ...	5 4 7	5 4 9	2,253	2,264 8 9	2,257 11 5	3 6 3	1,446 5	7 11	
37	Khadol (Nani) ...	5 14 2	4 8 9	2,530	1,924 5 10 49 11 11	1,955 7 10	3 12 2	1,578 13	38 12	
38	Ghora ...	4 3 0	4 4 9	1,486	1,507 15 11 41 14 0	1,526 3 10	3 4 3	1,160 8	0 6	
39	Nahna-Vagha ...	2 12 5	3 9 10	112	116 9 2	145 14 2	2 11 3	120 12	56 6	
40	Nadgaon ...	2 5 1	2 8 6	2,017	2,195 9 2	2,206 5 2	3 3 11	2,836 2	87 8	
41	Chunel ...	2 14 7	3 1 7	1,417	1,465 3 3 23 14 1	1,507 14 2	3 4 10	1,640 10	95 10	
42	Thámna-Talpad ...	4 0 9	4 0 9	3,678	3,664 14 3 25 7 11	3,680 0 4	3 8 10	3,229 10	6 14	
43	Thámna-Wanto ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	3	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 5 4	5 0	...	
44	Parvat ...	3 11 11	3 12 8	168	148 8 11 22 4 10	170 3 11	2 15 8	133 12	...	
45	Phináv ...	2 13 11	3 1 6	1,373	1,427 8 7	1,475 5 9	3 14 4	1,866 7	11 6	
46	Mángrol ...	3 5 1	3 6 7	699	718 3 10	719 3 10	3 9 4	766 8	3 8	
47	Sunáli ...	3 14 0	3 14 10	1,379	1,358 7 11 34 9 5	1,397 10 4	3 3 0	1,137 14	32 8	
48	Sodpur ...	2 15 3	3 0 7	923	894 15 8 101 0 11	950 8 6	3 0 8	954 9	56 10	
49	Hájpur-Tornia ...	2 14 9	2 15 1	1,218	1,208 13 10 29 2 2	1,226 11 8	3 7 2	1,462 8	11 10	
50	Undra ...	2 10 0	2 13 3	1,324	1,392 12 7	1,425 6 3	3 1 11	1,581 15	19 6	
	Totals and Averages ...	3 7 9	3 9 3	25,285	26,770 14 4 350 13 8	26,307 14 4	3 5 2	24,853 9	661 5	
51	Alina-Kasbo ...	2 6 5	3 1 4	3,602	4,376 4 8 48 0 5	4,618 7 11	2 14 7	4,502 9	436 0	
52	Khaládi ...	3 14 6	4 0 0	852	882 2 11	872 0 11	3 4 4	712 8	4 14	
53	Khijalpur-Wanto ...	2 12 10	3 7 7	1,869	2,088 4 2 1 0 0	2,317 4 1	1 13 8	1,848 12	49 10	
54	Khijalpur-Talpad ...	2 9 3	3 9 2	2,035	2,529 4 3 75 5 7	2,819 6 3	3 4 5	2,647 9	451 12	
55	Dhandhodi ...	3 3 7	3 7 10	1,736	1,807 10 11	1,819 4 11	3 0 1	1,720 8	3 8	
56	Baládi ...	2 11 1	3 0 2	217	223 3 2	242 12 3	3 3 10	279 13	56 2	
57	Vinjhol ...	2 9 6	2 9 10	622	592 12 6 34 7 2	626 9 4	3 3 1	764 6	...	
58	Satruna ...	2 0 10	2 3 4	881	949 10 10	947 10 4	2 13 8	1,242 14	69 14	
59	Hiranj ...	3 2 6	3 7 4	2,650	2,632 1 10 115 9 0	2,907 4 1	3 1 10	2,696 8	169 14	
	Totals and Averages ..	2 13 2	3 3 5	14,464	16,081 7 3 274 6 2	17,170 12 1	2 15 6	16,415 7	1,241 10	

OF THE SETTLEMENT.		SURVEY ASSESSMENT OF ALL ALIENATED LANDS.					Gross Assessment being total of Columns 38 and 37.	Remarks.		
System.		Total of Columns 29 and 30, and of Columns 7, 17 and 20, being total assessment of Government cultivated fields in 1883-83 to compare with Columns 25, 26 and 27.	Total of Columns 8, 18 and 21, being Survey Assessment of Government waste in 1862-63.	Survey "Kamsal" or Assessment of all Government lands.	Dry-crop and Dry-crop Assessment of garden lands.	Rice Lands.			"Bāggyat Kassar."	Total Assessment of Alienated Lands.
							31	32		
Class.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
		719 6	3 12	723 2	518 12	19 8	...	538 4	1,261 6	
		1,463 12	17 1	1,480 13	2,638 13	582 2	53 0	3,273 15	4,754 12	
		2,982 4	91 5	3,073 9	944 0	119 9	0 12	1,064 5	4,137 14	
		1,454 0	8 14	1,462 14	264 8	19 0	...	283 8	1,746 6	
		1,617 9	49 1	1,666 10	1,634 5	380 0	121 1	2,135 6	3,802 0	
		1,160 14	41 0	1,201 14	2,187 8	365 8	...	2,573 0	3,774 14	
		177 2	11 14	189 0	683 10	80 13	...	764 7	953 7	
		2,923 10	23 14	2,947 8	1,629 4	75 0	3 10	1,705 14	4,653 6	
		1,736 4	80 1	1,816 5	7,368 13	2,406 7	293 5	10,068 9	11,884 14	
		3,236 8	131 3	3,367 11	1,199 6	512 3	31 12	1,743 10	5,111 5	
		5 0	91 11	96 11	2,622 10	1,097 3	59 8	3,779 5	3,876 0	
		133 12	25 15	159 11	2,409 5	624 1	34 0	3,067 6	3,227 1	
		1,877 13	179 0	2,056 13	2,944 12	626 6	14 12	3,585 14	5,642 11	
		769 8	23 2	792 10	4,118 10	1,151 10	142 1	5,412 5	6,204 15	
		1,170 6	.....	1,170 6	306 4	2 4	...	308 8	1,478 14	
		1,018 11	140 7	1,159 2	5,538 10	1,052 6	269 11	6,860 11	8,019 13	
		1,474 2	51 2	1,525 4	1,273 13	212 4	23 1	1,509 2	3,034 6	
		1,601 5	42 14	1,644 3	2,736 13	123 10	52 3	2,912 10	4,556 13	
		25,521 14	1,012 4	26,534 2	41,019 12	9,468 3	1,098 12	51,586 11	78,120 13	
Class.		4,938 9	339 5	5,277 14	7,506 8	4,496 14	255 12	12,259 2	17,537 0	
		717 6	.....	717 6	872 0	158 8	14 4	1,044 12	1,762 2	
		1,898 6	70 6	1,968 12	553 14	96 12	14 0	664 10	2,633 6	
		3,099 5	71 7	3,170 12	2,035 15	766 12	86 9	2,889 4	6,060 0	
		1,724 0	66 2	1,790 2	501 12	219 4	20 2	741 2	2,531 4	
		335 15	27 4	363 3	1,141 5	187 11	...	1,329 0	1,692 3	
		764 6	36 14	801 4	1,700 2	683 2	18 0	2,401 4	3,202 8	
		1,312 12	.....	1,312 12	1,187 1	37 13	...	1,224 14	2,537 10	
		2,866 6	63 4	2,929 10	3,260 5	1,261 8	151 4	4,673 1	7,602 11	
		17,657 1	674 10	18,331 11	18,758 14	7,908 4	559 15	27,227 1	45,558 12	

COMPARATIVE RESULTS									
Number.	Name of Village.	Late System.					Survey		
		General average rate per acre on the collections and area cultivated during 10 years.	General average rate per acre on assessment of area cultivated in 1862-63.	Average collections from Government cultivated lands for 10 years from 1862-63 to 1861-62.	Actual collections from Government cultivated lands in 1861-62 and cesses (the latter written in red ink).	Assessment of Government cultivated lands in 1862-63.	General average rate on all cultivated Government land, according to the Survey system, in 1862-63 to compare with columns 23-24.	Assessment of Government lands actually in cultivation in 1862-63.	Assessment of "Pati Padar" or waste shares in cultivated fields in 1862-63.
1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
									<i>5th</i>
60	Kaloli ... ..	2 3 6	2 3 2	1,397	1,203 5 3 222 7 10	1,369 1 1	2 10 8	1,703 13	30 2
61	Kaij ... ..	3 5 5	3 5 11	755	762 10 1	762 10 1	2 13 4	642 14	2 8
62	Dadusar .. ...	1 7 7	1 12 6	877	1,029 15 0 23 6 9	1,060 14 2	2 13 4	1,707 4	37 0
63	Mehmadabad-Muari ...	1 10 11	1 13 7	804	824 6 7	884 3 11	2 11 11	1,317 8	56 8
64	Mirjapur ... ..	2 5 7	2 7 6	539	568 3 7 0 7 3	566 10 9	2 9 6	600 2	4 2
65	Vadthal .. ...	2 11 7	2 12 4	3,553	3,483 12 8 92 7 2	3,613 0 1	2 13 4	3,691 9	5 8
66	Rudan .. ...	2 5 1	2 6 2	1,686	1,687 0 3 51 11 8	1,734 3 9	2 6 3	1,744 12	51 8
	Totals and Averages ...	2 4 10	2 6 5	9,611	9,559 5 5 390 8 8	9,990 11 10	2 11 2	11,407 14	187 4
									<i>6th</i>
67	Balol ... ..	2 2 5	2 5 2	1,207	1,282 15 11 14 7 2	1,304 1 8	2 10 11	1,513 0	53 0
68	Bhāner ... ..	3 0 10	3 6 1	3,586	3,735 13 2 33 14 11	3,973 11 8	2 5 0	2,838 9	591 7
69	Bordi .. ...	2 5 5	3 6 10	997	1,236 2 4	1,460 13 11	2 7 9	1,169 0	339 10
70	More-Ambh ... ..	2 7 11	3 2 8	853	1,017 7 6	1,083 10 7	3 2 7	1,118 13	174 4
71	Māsra ... ..	2 7 5	4 2 2	3,020	3,833 9 6 54 14 11	5,070 7 2	3 1 10	3,846 8	145 12
72	Valavpura ... ..	1 11 0	3 7 4	549	773 15 5	1,124 2 4	2 11 1	938 10	491 2
73	Sarshavni... ..	1 12 11	1 15 6	2,595	2,721 2 7 11 13 9	2,852 14 5	2 5 4	3,396 10	38 2
74	Sheri ... ..	2 2 10	2 11 6	962	1,177 6 3	1,199 11 9	3 3 3	1,414 9	55 15
75	Rup-para ... ..	1 13 9	1 13 4	1,016	1,053 13 9 12 6 7	1,133 9 10	2 10 9	1,465 6	27 10
	Totals and Averages ...	2 3 7	2 14 11	14,785	16,832 6 5 127 9 4	19,203 3 4	2 11 10	17,701 1	1,916 14
									<i>7th</i>
76	Phaloli ... ..	1 6 2	1 7 11	665	686 8 9	701 6 6	2 3 8	1,052 6	115 0
77	Menāvāda... ..	1 7 3	1 12 11	803	895 4 1 7 15 5	939 12 1	2 6 2	1,333 14	136 12
78	Sui... ..	1 15 8	2 9 8	3,199	3,699 7 11	4,205 10 5	2 6 10	4,121 5	778 14
	Totals and Averages ...	1 9 8	1 15 6	4,667	5,281 4 9 7 15 5	5,846 13 0	2 5 7	6,507 9	1,030 10
									<i>8th</i>
79	Ghoghāvād ... ..	2 2 2	2 6 6	2,844	2,908 10 6	3,198 7 8	1 12 11	2,469 15	730 1
80	Pithai ... ..	1 15 5	2 0 3	2,304	2,343 4 6	2,361 14 7	2 4 3	2,665 1	26 10
81	Syad ... ..	1 4 5	2 4 1	2,114	2,602 7 2	3,739 10 0	1 13 7	3,356 3	1,609 3
	Totals and Averages ...	1 12 8	2 3 7	7,262	7,854 6 2	9,300 0 3	1 15 7	8,491 3	2,365 14

OF THE SETTLEMENT.		SURVEY ASSESSMENT OF ALL ALIENATED LANDS.						Gross Assessment, being total of Columns 33 and 37.	Remarks
System.		Survey "Kamit" or Assessment of all Government lands.	Dry-crop and Dry-crop Assessment of garden lands.	Rice Lands.	"Bāgāyat Kassar."	Total assessment of Alienated Lands.			
Total of Columns 29 and 30, and of Columns 7, 17 and 20, being total assessment of Government cultivated fields in 1822-63 to compare with Columns 25, 26 and 27.	Total of Columns 8, 18 and 21, being Survey Assessment of Government fields waste in 1862-63.								
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
<i>Class.</i>									
1,733 15	74 7	1,808 6	1,962 15	33 6	53 15	2,050 4	3,858 10		
645 6	14 14	660 4	385 8	11 0	18 12	415 4	1,075 8		
1,744 4	135 2	1,879 6	1,497 10	1,338 8	163 14	3,000 0	4,879 6		
1,374 0	.....	1,374 0	1,024 0	369 0	34 8	1,427 8	2,801 8		
604 4	1 12	606 0	173 12	0 8	...	174 4	780 4		
3,697 1	37 15	3,735 0	2,203 6	1,043 8	191 8	3,438 6	7,173 6		
1,796 4	92 0	1,888 4	4,000 0	211 5	183 12	4,395 1	6,283 5		
11,695 2	356 2	11,951 4	11,247 3	3,007 3	646 5	14,900 11	26,851 15		
<i>Class.</i>									
1,566 0	0 8	1,566 8	736 2	37 4	33 6	806 12	2,373 4		
3,430 0	59 7	3,489 7	727 3	45 8	13 6	786 1	4,275 8		
1,508 10	982 12	2,491 6	1,130 14	919 0	...	2,049 14	4,541 4		
1,293 1	43 8	1,336 9	292 0	103 9	...	395 9	1,732 2		
3,992 4	144 5	4,136 9	130 0	71 6	...	201 6	4,337 15		
1,429 12	611 0	2,040 12	107 4	30 10	...	137 14	2,178 10		
3,434 12	117 13	3,552 9	1,937 4	154 12	9 0	2,101 0	5,653 9		
1,470 8	0 13	1,471 5	1,584 9	547 2	19 5	2,151 0	3,622 5		
1,493 0	203 0	1,696 0	820 5	254 0	108 9	1,182 14	2,878 14		
19,617 15	2,163 2	21,781 1	7,465 9	2,163 3	183 10	9,812 6	31,593 7		
<i>Class.</i>									
1,167 6	27 2	1,194 8	71 14	...	...	71 14	1,266 6		
1,470 10	2 4	1,472 14	323 14	.....	21 8	345 6	1,818 4		
4,900 3	994 5	5,894 8	435 6	210 0	...	645 6	6,539 14		
7,538 3	1,023 11	8,561 14	831 2	210 0	21 8	1,062 10	9,624 8		
<i>Class.</i>									
3,200 0	119 12	3,319 12	177 0	9 12	...	186 12	3,506 8		
2,691 11	107 0	2,798 11	2,303 5	729 5	403 11	3,936 5	6,735 0		
4,965 6	1,187 8	6,152 14	162 7	192 3	...	354 10	6,507 8		
10,857 1	1,414 4	12,271 5	3,142 12	931 4	403 11	4,477 11	16,749 0		

		COMPARATIVE RESULTS							
Number.	Name of Village.	Late System.					Survey		
		General average rate per acre on the collections and area cultivated during 10 years.	General average rate per acre on assessment of area cultivated in 1862-63.	Average collections from Government cultivated lands for 10 years from 1852-53 to 1861-62.	Actual collections from Government cultivated lands in 1861-62 and cesses (the latter written in red ink).	Assessment of Government cultivated lands in 1862-63.	General average rate of all cultivated Government land according to the Survey system in 1862-63 to compare with columns 23-24.	Assessment of Government lands actually in cultivation in 1862-63.	Assessment of "Pati Padar" or waste shares in cultivated fields in 1862-63.
1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. <i>9th</i>
82	Vásna ... ..	2 4 0	2 10 6	1,691	1,786 14 4	1,996 6 3	1 15 2	1,485 8	231 6
	Totals and Averages ...	2 4 0	2 10 6	1,691	1,786 14 4	1,996 6 3	1 15 2	1,485 8	231 6
									<i>10th</i>
83	Amritpura ... ..	0 13 11	1 7 7	152	209 12 4	257 15 7	1 4 10	276 8	459 12
84	Anara ... ..	2 1 3	2 7 3	3,559	3,987 7 2	4,201 11 9	1 11 3	3,019 7	471 3
85	Háthnoli ... ..	1 3 11	1 10 8	1,057	1,191 5 2	1,413 15 4	1 9 8	1,435	388 11
	Totals and Averages ..	1 6 4	1 13 10	4,768	5,388 8 8	5,873 10 8	1 8 7	4,731 3	1,319 10
									<i>11th</i>
86	Ajapura ... ..	0 12 2	1 13 6	192	353 10 11	463 4 2	1 4 10	363 11	472 8
87	Ojrála ... ..	1 10 5	2 9 9	1,539	1,852 2 4	2,432 4 5	1 7 11	1,553 0	1,130 10
88	Kathana ... ..	1 15 7	3 3 8	1,571	1,864 14 1	2,568 13 2	1 1 11	1,360 5	720 11
89	Chitarsumba ... ..	1 7 0	2 7 7	1,287	1,716 4 1	2,213 15 4	1 7 7	1,503 1	1,404 8
90	Poarda ... ..	1 9 7	2 3 8	798	953 8 6	1,111 3 0	1 8 0	803 1	517 12
91	Ravália ... ..	1 6 6	2 2 6	1,029	1,191 9 6	1,573 12 6	1 7 7	1,176 1	891 14
92	Ládvel ... ..	1 14 2	3 7 11	460	742 0 6	854 0 0	1 9 5	418 4	170 7
93	Laxmvanpura ... ..	0 12 6	1 6 7	558	818 10 6	1,007 5 10	1 4 9	1,016 14	988 8
94	Vithalpura ... ..	0 15 1	1 11 8	84	115 13 0	153 4 2	1 4 9	134 11	171 8
95	Sámalpura ... ..	0 11 7	1 6 0	412	579 13 9	780 0 4	1 6 0	826 12	1,135 2
	Totals and Averages ...	1 5 1	2 4 1	7,930	10,188 7 2	13,157 14 11	1 6 3	9,155 12	7,603 8
1st	Class Totals and Averages	4 3 10	4 5 6	1,982	1,989 8 6	2,030 2 9	3 12 2	1,758 14	81 10
2nd	Do. do.	3 8 0	3 10 9	76,837	78,532 3 4	80,955 0 3	3 11 1	84,229 14	2,144 9
3rd	Do. do.	3 7 9	3 9 3	25,285	26,770 14 4	26,307 14 4	3 5 2	24,853 9	661 5
4th	Do. do.	2 13 2	3 3 5	14,464	16,081 7 3	17,170 12 1	2 15 6	16,415 7	1,241 10
5th	Do. do.	2 4 10	2 6 5	9,611	9,559 5 5	9,990 11 10	2 11 2	11,407 14	187 4
6th	Do. do.	2 3 7	2 14 11	14,785	16,832 6 5	19,203 3 4	2 11 10	17,701 1	1,916 14
7th	Do. do.	1 9 8	1 15 6	4,667	5,281 4 9	5,846 13 0	2 5 7	6,507 9	1,030 10
8th	Do. do.	1 12 8	2 3 7	7,262	7,854 6 2	9,300 0 3	1 15 7	8,491 3	2,365 14
9th	Do. do.	2 4 0	2 10 6	1,691	1,786 14 4	1,996 6 3	1 15 2	1,485 8	231 6
10th	Do. do.	1 6 4	1 13 10	4,768	5,388 8 8	5,873 10 8	1 8 7	4,731 3	1,319 10
11th	Do. do.	1 5 1	2 4 1	7,930	10,188 7 2	13,157 14 11	1 6 3	9,155 12	603 8
	Grand Totals ...	...	...	1,69,282	1,79,255 6 4	1,91,832 9 8	...	1,86,744 14	18,784 4

OF THE SETTLEMENT.		SURVEY ASSESSMENT OF ALL ALIENATED LAND.					Gross Assessment, being total of columns 33 and 37.	Remarks.		
System.		Survey "Kamál" or Assessment of all Government lands.	Dry-crop and Dry-crop Assessment of garden lands.	Rice Lands.	"Bárdyát Kassár."	Total Assessment of Alienated Lands.				
Total of columns 29 and 30, and of columns 7, 17 and 20, being total assessment of Government cultivated fields in 1862-63 to compare with columns 25, 26 and 27.	Total of columns 8, 18 and 21, being Survey Assessment of Government fields waste in 1862-63.						31	32	33	34
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
1,716 14	58 4	1,775 2	987 1	171 10	110 0	1,268 11	3,043 13			
1,716 14	58 4	1,775 2	987 1	171 10	110 0	1,268 11	3,043 13			
736 4	1,665 3	2,401 7	173 3	48 9	...	226 12	2,628 3			
3,490 10	274 1	3,764 11	1,581 0	968 13	66 4	2,616 1	6,380 12			
1,823 15	22 15	1,846 14	491 4	59 15	14 9	565 12	2,412 10			
6,080 13	1,962 3	8,013 0	2,250 7	1,077 5	80 13	3,408 9	11,421 9			
836 3	1,510 14	2,347 1	208 4	17 13	18 0	244 1	2,591 2			
2,683 10	559 4	3,242 14	179 7	65 0	13 6	257 13	3,600 11			
2,081 0	66 5	2,147 5	122 10	950 13	...	1,073 7	3,220 12			
2,907 9	1,371 5	4,278 14	503 4	358 4	...	861 8	5,140 6			
1,320 13	237 8	1,558 5	24 11	12 3	...	36 14	1,595 3			
2,067 15	153 8	2,221 7	269 10	156 2	...	425 12	2,647 3			
588 11	55 1	643 12	91 13	73 5	9 9	174 11	818 7			
2,005 6	278 10	2,284 0	124 13	99 2	12 0	235 15	2,519 15			
308 3	244 6	550 9	184 4	80 0	...	264 4	814 13			
1,961 14	738 8	2,700 6	46 2	.....	...	46 2	2,746 8			
16,759 4	5,215 5	21,974 9	1,754 14	1,912 10	52 15	3,620 7	25,595 0			
1,840 8	21 8	1,862 0	324 13	28 6	...	356 15	2,218 15			
86,374 7	1,364 9	87,739 0	53,298 3	13,923 5	2,176 5	69,397 13	1,57,136 13			
25,521 14	1,012 4	26,534 2	41,019 12	9,468 3	1,098 12	51,586 11	78,120 13			
17,657 1	674 10	18,331 11	18,758 14	7,908 4	559 15	27,227 1	45,558 12			
11,595 2	356 2	11,951 4	11,247 3	3,007 3	646 5	14,900 11	26,851 15			
19,617 15	2,163 2	21,781 1	7,465 9	2,163 3	183 10	9,812 6	31,593 7			
7,538 3	1,023 11	8,561 14	881 2	210 0	21 8	1,062 10	9,624 8			
10,857 1	1,414 4	12,271 5	3,142 12	931 4	403 11	4,477 11	16,749 0			
1,716 14	58 4	1,775 2	987 1	171 10	110 0	1,268 11	3,043 13			
6,050 13	1,962 3	8,013 0	2,250 7	1,077 5	80 13	3,408 9	11,421 9			
16,759 4	5,215 5	21,974 9	1,754 14	1,812 10	52 15	3,620 7	25,595 0			
2,05,529 2	15,265 14	2,20,795 0	1,41,080 10	40,705 1	5,333 14	1,87,119 9	4,07,914 9			

Forwarded with the accompanying comparative statement for transmission to Government.

The first portion of the report (paragraphs 3 to 18) contains useful and interesting information descriptive of the pargana. The usual preliminary report not having been made by the Superintendent, he has in the report now submitted furnished all the requisite information on its present state, its resources and the effects on its general condition of the old assessment and past systems of revenue management and other points which it is usual to notice when making the proposals for revision of assessment.

2. As stated by the Superintendent (paragraph 2) the rates he considered suitable for the different villages of this pargana were laid by him before the Revenue Commissioner, with whom he had had an opportunity, the Collector believes, of previously conferring; on the occasion of the meeting which took place at Nadiád in February 1863, at which the Collector was present, and after some discussion, which resulted in considerable modifications of the rates proposed being made, the Revenue Commissioner accorded his permission for the introduction of the assessment.

Vide para. 17.

3. The Superintendent probably understood from this that the preliminary report might be dispensed with, or at all events that it would answer the purpose equally well if the required information were furnished in his final report.

4. Captain Prescott, as the Revenue Commissioner is aware, was engaged at the time with the calculations for the Matar pargana settlement, and had not the time at his command to devote to the preparation of a preliminary report in the usual form. Had a report of this nature been called for before the proposals were considered or before permission could be accorded to him to introduce the revised assessment, much inconvenience might have resulted from the delay. The settlement of the Matar district would probably have been further delayed and that of Mahunda deferred until the ensuing season.

5. In paragraphs 3 to 6 the boundaries and extent of the taluka, the general appearance of the country, and the climate are described. In paragraph 4, which contains a description of the rivers and streams intersecting the pargana, the Superintendent points out the necessity for a bridge over the Shedhi, where it crosses the line of communication between the district under report and the railway station at Nadiád, and he further explains that this bridge is necessary because, "in anticipation of the speedy completion of the Neemuch road which passes through Mahunda to that station and will bring the principal markets of this province and Bombay itself almost to the fields of the cultivators, I have fixed a higher maximum rate than I should have done had I not been aware that a bridge over the Shedhi river must sooner or later be constructed."

6. In treating of the subject of roads (paragraph 7) the Superintendent again urges the importance of bridging the Shedhi river at the spot "near the village of Valla," where the road now in course of construction from Nadiád to Tintoi, and which is intended to serve as a railway feeder as a branch of or in connection with the made road from Neemuch.

7. As the river is at all times from natural obstacles difficult to ford and in the rains is frequently impassable for days, the want of a bridge to facilitate communication with the town of Nadiád and the villages on that side of the river and access to the railway must have been much felt by the people of the town of Mahunda and the villages to the south and south-west of it, and when the construction of the road from Nadiád to Tintoi was decided upon a suitable bridge as an important part of the work without which it would have been incomplete, became an absolute necessity, provision in the estimates for a bridge of the description recommended by Captain Prescott was accordingly made, and the Collector trusts it will soon be erected. Incomplete as the road is at present, it would prove even at the present time of the greatest use in facilitating travelling and intercommunication between towns and villages north and south of the river.

8. In his remarks on the appearance of the country (paragraph 8) the Superintendent notices the marked change which is observable in the north-eastern part of the district. The villages are poorer and the cultivation is scanty and of a lower order than in the southern and south-western portions. The Collector observes that the appearance of the country is described as being much the same in the northern and eastern portions. In all these parts of the pargana bordering on the Kapadvanj and Thásra parganas may be seen extensive plains of waste land termed "Mal".

9. Captain Prescott considers that the present unproductive state of this land is in a great measure owing to there being no proper drainage for the surface water, and in his remarks on the soil of the pargana he states his opinion that (paragraph 8) want of proper under-draining is the cause of the soil being "cold and unfruitful notwithstanding it appears to possess most of the ordinary elements of fertility."

10. If these tracts of land have become unproductive only in consequence of the water during the mousón remaining on the surface and depressing it into holes into which all the moisture is drawn from the adjacent portions which harden like burnt clay and



become unfit for culture, as is described by Captain Prescott, a remedy might be found in the adoption of the measure he proposes. This, the Collector understands, to be a system of thorough drainage by surface drains or trenches and underground drains.

11. The great obstacle to draining in Gujarát is, as Captain Prescott observes, the difficulty of finding a proper outfall. It has been tried by digging broad and deep trenches to carry off the flood-waters in different parts of the Collectorate, and as long as these trenches were kept in proper order, they proved, the Collector believes, more or less successful. There are some still in existence but of little or no use in their present state.

12. The Collector thinks that the experiment of draining small portions here and there might be tried with a fair prospect of success, provided a careful survey of the country be first made by the Public Works Department and the planning of the drains be entrusted to an engineering officer experienced in the execution of works of this description.

13. The suggestions offered in paragraph 18 in that part in which the villages forming the tenth group are noticed, for bringing the "Mal" waste into cultivation are also deserving of due consideration. As the present state of the land is probably a good deal attributable to the villages in those parts of the district where the tracts of "Mal" are met with, being comparatively small and poor and to the cultivators being deficient in energy and skill and badly off as regards agricultural stock and implements. The plan proposed of letting out some of the poorest and most thinly populated villages to agricultural capitalists at a moderate lump assessment might be tried as an experiment and *takávi* might also be given to cultivators to enable them to under-drain the lands they might desire to take up. In letting out villages the establishment of hamlets where the lands are extensive and at a great distance from the village site, the Collector thinks, be insisted upon as a part of the agreement.

14. The Collector considers it not unlikely, as conjectured by Captain Prescott, that without offering such inducements to capitalists as he has suggested most of the lands will before long be brought under cultivation, *provided the soil be not intrinsically bad and if drainage and good tillage will render it fertile.* As the agricultural population increases in other districts where there is little or no culturable waste, cultivators will find it to their advantage if they are not actually compelled to emigrate to those parts of the country where there is room for them and where there is plenty of waste land fit for cultivation as in the parts of the Mahunda pargana referred to and in the adjoining portions of the contiguous districts of Kapadvanj and Thásra.

15. The soil of the district, with the exception of that of the Mal, are of the character usually found in the Collectorate. The crops (paragraph 9) are much the same as those grown in the Nadiád and Mehmabad districts, but there appears to be a greater variety of products coming after the rabi or cold weather harvest than is usually met with in other parts of the Collectorate. The rice and garden cultivation is by irrigation from wells and tanks, and it will be seen that out of 606 wells 14 only were found not in work, these being in a ruinous condition.

16. It is not stated whether these wells all belong to Government or partly to Government and partly to private individuals, and no information as to the condition in which the tanks were found to be, is given. The mode of assessing the *bágáyat* lands, described in paragraph 11, appears to be the same as was adopted in the Mehmabad District. The *bháttha* land, of which the quantity, if there is any, is very trifling, has been assessed by a *kos* rate on the *kesses* or water-bags that may be used in irrigating the land (paragraph 12) and for the garden lands watered from rivers by *dhekudis* of which there appears to be very little owing to the bad quality of the water where it can be raised and to the impossibility of raising it by the ordinary contrivances in use where it is suitable for irrigation. The method of assessment adopted is the same as for the *bháttha* lands.

17. As there appears to be very little of either description of cultivation, *viz.* by irrigation from rivers, it is not perhaps of much consequence how the lands in question are assessed. Had there been more of it, the Superintendent would doubtless have fixed a light separate assessment in preference to taxing the bags used, which is an inconvenient and in other respects an objectionable method. The Collector believes it was at first adopted in some of the Ahmedabad districts and signally failed.

18. The greater portion of the pargana is considered by the Superintendent to be well off for markets (paragraph 14), the towns of Mehmabad, Nadiád and Umreth besides the town of Mahunda being in the fair season within easy reach of the villages in the centre and to the south and south-west of the pargana. For the villages to the north and east there are the towns of Kapadvanj and Dakore and Aleena, and there are also the market villages of Kutlall and Lasundra in the Kapadvanj pargana.

19. The southern and western villages are stated (paragraph 15) to be densely populated. The population appears to decrease somewhat towards the centre and considerably towards the north and east, where the villages are comparatively thinly populated. According to the survey census the population of the whole pargana was found to be

86,481 or 350 to the square mile. That of the Mehmadaḅad pargana was found to be 371 to the square mile. The distinguishing classes are described in paragraph 16. The some classes are met with in the other districts of the Collectorate, the Patidar Kunbis being more numerous in some districts (in those for instance forming part of or bordering on the Charotar) than in others.

20. The ordinary Kunbis form, it will be seen, nearly  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the whole population of the pargana. In the villages to the north and east the Choauvallia Kolis are met with. They are described as being generally poor and wanting in skill and industry and "fond of drink and a roaming life." It will be observed that the Superintendent has put them into the 5th or last class. As cultivators they are far inferior to the Talubda Kolis, who look upon themselves as civilized (*N. B.*—Probably so termed from being originally of the same tribe as the Kolis of the Choauval in the Virangám Táluka of Ahmedaḅad, who at one time bore a very bad name), and regard the Choauvallias as denizens of the jungle or wild tracts of country, rude and barbarous in their habits and practices and not worthy to be ranked at all as cultivators. The Talubda Kolis inhabit villages in other parts of the district, and in the Mehmadaḅad Táluka they compose the principal portions of the agricultural population. They have some reason, therefore, to think highly of their position and to look down upon the "Choauvallias."

21. The former systems of revenue management in the Mahunda pargana appear to be much the same as in the neighbouring districts bordering on the Sábarmati. The Narwa and Khatabundy tenures are, however, more prevalent in the pargana reported on than in the Mehmadaḅad Táluka.

22. A reference to the table given in paragraph 3 shows that the total culturable lands bearing the survey assessment of the pargana Mahunda amounts in acres to 142,920, of which 84,713 are Government and 58,207 alienated, being 41 per cent. and that only 6,814 acres are recorded as unculturable waste and in this are included roads, tanks and village sites, &c. The average size of fields is stated to be  $3\frac{1}{4}$  acres.

23. The total of the culturable lands in the Mehmadaḅad District amounts to 149,692 acres, of which 74,886 acres belong to Government and 74,806 are alienated, or nearly 50 per cent., and 19,389 acres are recorded as unculturable. The average size of fields is 8 acres.

24. There are in the Mahunda pargana 13,762 acres of rice and 2,469 of garden lands belonging to Government. In the Mehmadaḅad District there are 13,354 acres of rice and 3,309 acres of garden lands.

25. A diagram exhibiting the extent of Government and alienated land annually under cultivation during the last 23 years and the assessment, &c., is annexed to paragraph 17, and the usual explanatory statement accompanies it. According to this, for the period which is taken in, *viz.* 23 years from 1839-40 to 1861-62, both inclusive, the Government land in cultivation varies from 38,352 acres to 51,788 acres and the rental from Rs. 1,46,560 to Rs. 1,81,956 in 1861-62. For the whole period the average remission is 1.51 per cent. of the entire rental of the Government land. The rate for Government land varies from Rs. 3-8-3 to Rs. 3-12-2.

26. The result of the comparison of the first five with the last five years, which will be found noticed in the 17th paragraph, shows that in about 20 years cultivation in this pargana has increased 17.31 per cent. In the Mehmadaḅad pargana it had increased 14.70 per cent.

27. The prices of the principal grains grown in the district are given in the last column of this statement, from which it will be seen that they have been gradually rising since 1857. This has been the case throughout Gujarát, and the general belief seems to be that there is little probability of their falling again to the average.

28. Captain Prescott is of opinion that the pressure of the old rates has been easy, and the statistical facts which he notices in paragraph 17 certainly appear to justify this opinion.

29. It is impossible, the Collector submits, for a district to be in the condition that the greater portion of Mahunda is represented to be had the assessment been otherwise than moderate upon the whole. Not only was it moderate, but it appears from time to time to have been clearly adjusted to the varying circumstances and capabilities of the different villages and the means and condition of the cultivators, bearing in mind the classes to which they belonged.

30. The Collector believes that Captain Prescott does not overestimate the degree of prosperity to which this district has attained when he states that "in no district has the population, agricultural stock and cultivation increased more rapidly than in Mahunda, and in none other yet revised has the proportion of remissions to collections been so small."

31. With the exception of the northern and eastern portions there are visible proofs everywhere of the great and increasing prosperity of this district. The Revenue Commissioner in the course of his tour in the early part of last year had the opportunity of judging

for himself of the condition of many of the villages and of the people generally and of the style of culture in some of the finest villages, and from what came under his own observation he will, the Collector doubts not, concur with him that Captain Prescott has given a true description of the present condition of the Mahunda pargana, and that he has grounds for writing with so much hopefulness and confidence as regards its future prospects.

32. To complete this bright picture, it is only necessary that those extensive plains of culturable waste land which at present have a wild and almost a desert appearance in the northern and eastern portions of the district should be brought into cultivation, and as Captain Prescott trusts "these will be in a short time covered with waving corn."

33. The grouping of the villages is described in paragraph 18. The ninety-six villages are, it will be observed, divided into no fewer than *eleven classes* for the reasons which are fully explained. The number of villages in each class varies from 1 to 31. The solitary village which has class No. 1 to itself, is Valla on the Nadiád side of the Shedhi river and a short distance from the town of Nadiád. From its position the Superintendent considers that it might with advantage be brought into Nadiád, and the Collector concurs in the expediency of this arrangement. He would suggest, however, that its transfer be deferred pending the introduction of the settlement into the Nadiád pargana.

34. The villages on the western and southern borders of the district and about the centre, and some of those to the south-east which are considered to be most flourishing at present and the most favourably situated as regards markets and the means of reaching them, will be found in classes 2 and 3. These contain the most 31 in one and 18 in the other. The villages east and north of Mahunda in a less prosperous condition and with fewer capabilities of improvement and not so favourably situated as regards markets will be found in classes 4 to 6. The remaining villages which are in the northern and north-eastern and eastern borders (with the exception of Hathnolee, which is in the extreme north-western point), in what is termed the "Mal," make up classes 7 to 11. The worst situated and poorest villages which lie mostly 5 of the Mal on the eastern and north-eastern boundaries are placed in the last class.

35. The arrangement of the villages seems to have been very carefully made, and under the circumstances explained by the Superintendent the necessity of dividing them into so many classes is, the Collector submits, apparent. The maximum dry crop and garden land rates according to the classes range as will be seen from Rs. 4-8-0 to Rs. 2-0-0. The average varies from Rs. 3-7-7 to Re. 1-4-9, which is that of the 10 villages forming class 11. The average of the old rates is Rs. 4-13-7 (in the village of Valla) to Rs. 1-15-10.

36. The Collector does not think that the new average dry crop rates as compared with the old are lower than they should be. He does not quite understand the explanation in the paragraph that immediately follows the table in which the groups and maximum dry crop rates are given.

37. It will be seen from paragraph 20 that the maximum rice water rates are as a general rule 1 Re. less all round. There are 13,762 acres of Government rice land, the total assessment of which, as will be seen from column 7 of the general abstract, is Rs. 55,284 including the assessment on the waste fields. This would give an average rate per acre of Rs. 4-0-2.

38. It will be seen from paragraph 19 that one statement which embodies all the required information has been adopted for this pargana. The statement is appended. The Superintendent explains as regards the general average rate of assessment on cultivated lands according to the old system shown for each village in column 23 of the statement that the ten years' average cultivation has been taken and converted from bighas (the Asra bigha) into acres and that the acres have been divided by the average realizations of the same. He does not consider the figures are strictly accurate for the reasons given. As was observed in the Matar reports the chief difficulty is caused by the existence of the Asra bigha which, as the Revenue Commissioner is aware, is of no uniform size. The Collector believes that it depended as much upon the nature and quality of the soil and extraneous elements as upon the actual quantity of land. Whether it be generally larger or smaller than the standard bigha of the old survey is not, the Collector submits, of material consequence, as it must either way greatly affect the accuracy of the calculations and the comparison of the old and new rates.

39. From the abstracts of the general statement and K. W. B. P. given in paragraphs 23 and 25, it will be seen that the total survey assessment of all the culturable lands of the district, Government and alienated, dry crop, garden and rice, cultivated and waste, amount to Rs. 4,07,914, the detail of which is given below :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Government Nos. wholly or partially cultivated and entered as cultivated ...		2,05,529	2	0
Ditto waste ...		15,265	14	0
Ditto alienated ...		1,87,119	9	0

40. The survey kamál or total assessment of Government lands is Rs. 2,20,795. The assessment of Government lands in cultivation in 1962-63 is, according to column 15 of the abstract of the general statement, Rs. 1,86,744-14, and according to column 2 of the abstract of Public Works Department, Rs. 1,84,703-1-6. The difference is explained in paragraph 26.

Adding the assessment on the waste included in the numbers entered as cultivated, the total according to the W. B. P. is Rs. 2,03,487-6-0, the fixed commuted salamis give Rs. 1,03,197-8-8, and this makes the total survey assessment and fixed salami Rs. 3,06,684-11-2 against Rs. 2,94,856-7-4 according to the late system, resulting in a net increase caused by the survey, viz. Rs. 12,528-3-10. Adding to this Rs. 5,719-15-6 on account of miscellaneous items, the total gross or realizable revenue according to the survey settlement amounts to Rs. 3,12,404-10-8. From this have to be deducted as remission for one year on account of the assessment having been increased by the survey Rs. 46,130-5-3, which leaves us the actual jamabandi or revenue to be realized Rs. 2,66,274-5-3, of which had been collected up to 31st July 1863 Rs. 2,59,201-12-8. Deducting from this the Fázal amounting to Rs. 33,264-10-11, of which Rs. 17,489-5-0 were returned to the parties entitled to receive it at the time of the settlement, leaving Rs. 7,416-5-0 to be refunded, the balance outstanding on the 1st August was Rs. 40,337-3-6.

41. A short general abstract of the results of the settlement is given in paragraph 22 as follows:—

Average assessment per acre according to the area cultivated at the settlement.	{ Rs. 2-15-11.
Average assessment on the same according to the old rates.	{ Total Assessment, Rs. 1,86,745.
Average assessment by the old rates on the area cultivated in 1861-62 including cesses.	{ Rs. 3-0-11.
Average assessment by present rates on the average area cultivated during ten years.	{ Total Assessment Rs. 1,90,739.
	{ Rs. 3-8-3.
	{ Total Assessment Rs. 1,80,861.
	{ Rs. 3-9-4.
	{ Total Assessment Rs. 1,69,282.

42. The financial effects of the settlement in the year of settlement is an increase of Rs. 12,528-3-10.

43. It is explained in paragraph 28 that the survey rates on the area of Government land actually under cultivation at the time of settlement lowered the assessment by Rs. 3,994-8-8 or 2·14 per cent. An increase of revenue accruing under the assessment, on account of Government and alienated lands, is for 1863-64 compared with 1862-63 of Rs. 20,264 as anticipated by the Superintendent, to which may have to be added the assessment on the waste land (entire numbers) brought into cultivation.

44. The total assessment of Government cultivated land for 1862-63 compared with the average ten years' collections (vide para. 28) shows an increase of about 21 per cent.

45. The settlement was completed on the 25th July. The date on which it was commenced is not given. The settlement of the Matar now Mehmabad pargana commenced on the 16th May and was completed on the 24th July, so the settlements of the two parganas occupied about 2½ months. The cause of the lateness of the settlement is fully explained in paragraph 30. The same difficulties owing to the number of subsidiary measurements and the number of recognised sharers of Government numbers with whom personal settlements had to be made and the varieties of cesses that had to be fixed, in calculating the rates which had been encountered in the Matar settlement and which required time and great labour to surmount, were experienced in introducing the assessment into the Mahunda pargana.

46. As in the Matar pargana the completion of the general settlement was further delayed by the settlement of the alienated lands which was also undertaken.

47. In conclusion, the Collector would respectfully submit that the revision of the assessment of this pargana has been very carefully made by the Superintendent and that the financial results of the settlement are very satisfactory and creditable to Captain Prescott and Mr. G. W. Pedder.

48. The Collector is further respectfully of opinion that the settlement should be confirmed and the usual Government guarantee for 30 years obtained.

(Signed) A. H. SPRY,  
Acting Collector of Kaira.

*Kaira Collector's Office,  
Kharamsad, 13th May 1864.*

No. 1694 of 1864.

To

THE HONOURABLE A. D. ROBERTSON,  
Secretary to Government.  
Bombay.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.  
Matheran, 3rd June 1864.

SIR,

Received with Collector's endorsement No. 510, dated the 13th May 1864.

I have the honour to submit Captain Prescott's report No. 561, dated the 5th December last, on the revision of assessment in the Mahuda Taluka of the Kaira Collectorate.

2. The report was received from the Press only a short time ago, and its transmission was further delayed until the Collector sent his remarks.

3. Mahuda, it will be observed, is the second district in Kaira brought under the new survey, the first revised district being Mehmabad (late Matar), the settlement of which has been reported for the orders of Government.

Vide my letter No. 1238 of 29th April 1864.

4. As stated by Captain Prescott, his first proposals regarding rates, &c., were modified consequent on the discussion I had with him and the Collector at Nadiád in my tour of 1862-63; and the rates now submitted for the sanction of Government have been adopted by Captain Prescott after deliberation and with the concurrence of the Collector and myself. And the details of the settlement having been fully described in the report, I confine myself to giving only a few principal figures for easy reference.

5. The taluka of Mahuda contains 103 villages of which 95 are khalsa or Government villages, 6 are alienated, and the remaining two are villages held on payment of a fixed lump assessment (Udhad Jamábandi). The superficial area of the 95 Government villages is 248 square miles.

6. The total cultivable area of the district is 142,920 acres, of which

*Government Alienated:—*

68,482 + 45,722 =	114,204 acres are dry-crop lands,
13,762 + 9,664 =	23,426 ditto rice lands, and
2,469 + 2,821 =	5,290 ditto garden lands.

Here as in Mehmabad the large proportion of alienated lands (41 per cent. of the entire cultivable area) is a noticeable feature. The small extent of garden lands is also worthy of notice; the district depends for its irrigation chiefly on wells; for though it is intersected by several rivers and streams, they are useless for irrigation on account of the bad quality of the water. There is consequently little or no land watered from rivers. There is also a very trifling quantity of land formed by alluvial deposits (bhátha). The small quantity of these two descriptions of land is stated by Captain Prescott as the reason for the method adopted in assessing such lands in Mahudha, a *kos* rate having been fixed instead of separate garden and water rates.

7. The extent of the unculturable lands in the district is 6,814 acres, and the total of the culturable and unculturable lands, 1,558,691 acres, is divided by the survey into 47,999 numbers. The average size of fields is thus about 3 acres and a quarter. Small as this average is, there is actually still further subdivision; for it will be seen from Captain Prescott's 30th paragraph that there are, besides the 47,999 numbers of the survey, 49,024 additional recognized shares. The total number of shares in the possession of separate individuals is therefore 97,003, and the average extent of shares in separate cultivation is thus only a little more than an acre and a half. And when it is remembered that the unoccupied waste land is divided by the survey into only a few numbers of large blocks the size of occupied fields appears still smaller, the minute subdivision being confined to cultivated lands.

8. The villages of the district are classed into 11 groups which are given below with the maximum and average dry-crop rates of each:—

Class,	No. of Villages,	Maximum dry-crop rate.	Average rate.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1st ... ..	1	4 8 0	3 7 7
2nd ... ..	31	4 4 0	3 4 0
3rd ... ..	18	4 0 0	3 0 0
4th ... ..	9	3 12 0	2 12 2
5th ... ..	7	3 8 0	2 8 0
6th ... ..	9	3 4 0	2 7 6
7th ... ..	3	3 0 0	2 3 0
8th ... ..	3	2 12 0	1 11 9
9th ... ..	1	2 8 0	1 11 5
10th ... ..	3	2 4 0	1 5 10
11th ... ..	10	2 0 0	1 4 9

Thinly populated villages, the inhabitants of which are poor, unskilful and unthrifty cultivators, and in which there is a large quantity of arable waste land called "Mál," have been properly assessed at a low maximum rate.

9. The average rates per acre imposed by the survey on Government cultivable lands are as follows:—

Dry-crop rate.	Garden rate.	Rice rate.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2 4 3	4 1 11	4 0 3

General rate per acre, Rs. 2-9-8.

10. The total result of the survey assessment is shown below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Total assessment of Government cultivated lands ... ..	2,05,529	2	0
Do. waste lands ... ..	15,265	14	0
Do. Government cultivated and waste ... ..	2,20,795	0	0
Do. alienated ... ..	1,87,119	9	0
Do. of all the arable lands of the district ... ..	4,07,914	9	0

11. The total assessment of Government cultivated lands in 1862-63, the year of the introduction of the survey settlement, is Rs. 2,03,487-5-6. The cesses, quit-rents &c., on alienated lands commuted into fixed payments amount to Rs. 1,03,197-5-8, which, when added to the above item, gives a total of Rs. 306,684-11-2; and as the amount according to the late system was Rs. 2,94,156-7-4, there is an increase of Rs. 12,528-3-10 from the survey in the year of its introduction. Adding Rs. 5,719-15-6 on account of miscellaneous items to Rs. 3,06,684-11-2, the total gross revenue under the survey in 1862-63 amounts to Rs. 3,12,404-10-8, of which Rs. 46,130-5-5 were granted as remissions in the year of the settlement in accordance with the usual practice.

12. The total realizable revenue according to the survey is Rs. 3,23,992-5-8 as shown below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kamál of the Government lands ... ..	2,20,795	0	0
Commuted quit-rents, &c., on alienated lands ... ..	1,03,197	5	8
	3,23,992	5	8

13. It may be remarked that, as in Mehmada bad, the kamál and other figures given in the preceding paragraphs will be somewhat modified by some of the circumstances alluded to in paragraph 4 of the Mehmada bad report.

14. The financial results of the survey settlement are thus summed up by Captain Prescott :

(a) The survey rates on the area of Government land actually under cultivation at the time of settlement have lowered the assessment Rs. 3,994-8-8, or about 2·14 per cent.

(b) But as, probably, nearly the whole of last year's cultivated area, assessed at Rs. 1,86,744-14-0 plus Rs. 18,784-4 (the assessment of culturable waste included in survey numbers) will be taken up this year, there will be an actual increase of Rs. 18,784, or about 10 per cent. on the assessment of Government land in 1862-63.

(c) The commutation of cesses on alienated land, completed by the survey, has the effect of raising the assessment Rs. 1,480 or about 1½ per cent., so that the increase of revenue accruing under the settlement will, probably, amount to Rs. 20,264 in 1863-64, to which may be added the assessment of waste land, which is sure to be brought into cultivation.

(d) It will be observed that the total assessment of Government cultivated land, as compared with the average 10 years' collections, shows an increase of Rs. 36,247-2 or about 21 per cent., and of alienated land Rs. 1,814-5-8, making a total of Rs. 38,061-7-8.

15. I now request the sanction of Government to the rates proposed and to the usual guarantee being given for the period of 30 years.

16. Many of the difficulties which attended the settlement of Mehmada bad were met also in Mahudha, and I need hardly repeat that the work done is highly creditable to the exertions of Captain Prescott and Mr. Pedder.

17. The Collector's report, which is appended, contains little more than a resumé of Captain Prescott's report, and does not require separate remark.

18. Captain Prescott's suggestions regarding roads, bridges and drainage may be transferred to the Public Works Department for consideration.

19. With reference to Captain Prescott's suggestions in his 18th paragraph for bringing into cultivation waste lands, I will advise the Collector to forward for disposal any offers that may be made to lease them in the lump.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) B. H. ELLIS,  
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

No. 2740 OF 1864.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 28th July 1864.*

Letter from the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., No. 1694, dated 3rd June 1864.—Submitting, with his observations and opinion, a report by the Superintendent Revenue Survey

and Assessment, Gujarát, on the revision of assessment in the Mahudha Táluka of the Kaira Collectorate.

**RESOLUTION.**—The Honourable the Governor in Council observes that in the Mahudha Táluka, the second of the Kaira districts brought under settlement, the villages have been divided into 11 groups having maximum dry-crop rates varying from Rs. 4-8-0 to Rs. 2 per acre. The difference between these rates is great, but Captain Prescott's report shows the care and attention which has been given to the subject, and His Excellency in Council is pleased to confirm the proposed settlement which should be guaranteed for 30 years.

2. The Survey rates on the area of Government land actually under cultivation at the time of settlement have lowered the assessment Rs. 3,994-8-8 or about 2½ per cent.; but as a set-off to this decreased demand there is an increase of Rs. 1,480-8-7 or about 1½ per cent. on the fluctuating cesses, quit-rents, &c., by their commutations into fixed payments, together with the prospect of increase of Rs. 18,784-4-0 in the following year, by the assessment on waste included in the survey numbers under occupation, to which may be added the waste lands sure to be brought into cultivation.

3. With respect to the "Mál" lands to which Captain Prescott refers in his 5th to 8th paragraphs, the Governor in Council considers that the question of their drainage should be referred to the Public Works Department before any steps are taken for leasing portions of them, in order that the construction of the necessary drains may form a condition of the leases, for the subject is of importance in a sanitary as well as financial point of view. Captain Prescott in his account of the climate (paragraph 6) of the district, describes the northern part as feverish and generally unhealthy, and this (*vide* paragraph 5, also paragraph 15) appears to correspond with the portion in which the "Mál" lands prevail.

4. The proposed transfer of Valla to the Nadiád Pargana should be considered when the Survey is there introduced.

5. Extract paragraphs 4 to 8 and 18 (clause 5) should be transferred for consideration to the Public Works Department, with extract paragraphs 3 and 5 of this Resolution, and extract paragraph 14 should similarly be transferred to the Public Works Department.

6. The imposition of an extra cess of one anna in each rupee of assessment for roads and education is also sanctioned.

7. The evident care with which the report has been prepared is very creditable to Captain Prescott.

(Signed) H. E. JACOB,  
Officiating Under Secretary to Government.

The Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

The Public Works Department of the Secretariat (with a copy of Captain Prescott's report.)

No. 418 OF 1865.

From

CAPTAIN C. J. PRESCOTT,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarát;

To

A. A. BORRADAILE, Esq.,

Acting Collector of Kaira.

*Superintendent's Office, Surat, 25th November 1865.*

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting proposals for the assessment (on the principles of the Revenue Survey) of the Nadiád Táluka of your Collectorate, and request the favour of your forwarding the same to the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., with any remarks you may consider necessary.

2. Nadiád is in the centre of the Kaira Collectorate; it is contained in an irregular figure about 30 miles in breadth from east to west, and varying in length north to south from 10 to 14 miles. It is bounded on the north by the tálukas of Mahunda and Thasrah, on the east by a few "Mehwási" villages and the Máhi river, on the south by the táluka of Borsad and part of the Petlád pargana of His Highness the Gaikwár, and on the west by the táluka of Mehmabad.

Number of villages.

3. As at present constituted it contains 88 villages, 73 of which are khálsa. Of these 47 are sénja and 26 narwa.

Superficial area.

4. The superficial area of these 73 villages is 222½ square statute miles, divided by the Survey as under :—

Culturable Lands.	GOVERNMENT.		ALIENATED.		TOTAL.	
	Numbers	Acres.	Numbers.	Acres.	Numbers.	Acres.
Dry-crop ... ..	...	53,126·23	...	52,864·34	...	106,991·17
Rice ... ..	...	5,101·8	...	4,196·17	..	9,297 25
Garden ... ..	..	6, 07 20	.	5,922 34	...	11,930 14
Total .	22,401	64,235·11	26,029	63,984·5	48,430	128,219 16
Unculturable, including roads, tanks, village sites, &c. ... ..	1,043	14,284·35	..	.....	1,043	14,284·35
Grand Total ..	23,444	78,520·6	26,029	63,984·5	49,473	142,504·11

5. The only river in Nadiád is the "Shedhi," the water of which is very peculiar. It cannot be called brackish, but it holds some deleterious salt in solution, which is very inimical to vegetation. The natives say that it is "chopdu" and useless for irrigational purposes, as it destroys the fertility of the land over which it flows. This has been described in paragraph 4 of the Mahunda Report.

Rivers.  
Printed Report, page 2.

6. The appearance of the country is most striking, and it is probable that it would be difficult to find a richer looking or more fertile district in the world. It is generally level, but diversified in parts with slight undulations. The villages themselves are large, neatly built, and in fine order. Noble, umbrageous fruit trees grow in almost all the lands, and are conserved with the greatest care. The lands of almost all the western and southern villages are closely hedged-bound, and altogether the appearance of the district is most pleasing.

Appearance of the country.

7. The climate is very similar to that of the neighbouring district of Mehmada bad. I find that the fall of rain registered at Kaira—distant about 12½ miles from Nadiád—averaged in the 21 years from 1840 to 1861, 32,100 inches. The heat during the months of March and April is at times excessive, but is tempered considerably by the sea breeze (blowing up the Gulf of Cambay), which reaches the southern and western portions of this district.

The climate.

8. Up to within the last 3 years there were no made roads in Nadiád, the deep sandy tracks going by that name having sufficed for the carrying of the agricultural produce of the finest and richest district in the Bombay Presidency. As Nadiád is now within 13 hours of Bombay, and an hour and a half of Ahmedabad, by railway, and very favourably situated, a very fine railway feeder is being constructed, which will eventually connect Central India with this station. Commencing at Neemuch, it runs on to Tinto, where it divides into two branches, the one under notice coming down to Nadiád *via* Kapadvanj. A sanction for a bridge over the "Shedhi"—without which this road would be useless—has been obtained, and the sooner it is constructed the better it will be for this district. The fine village of "Bhálaj" has been connected with the railway by the feeder from the right or western bank of the Mahi at Pali to the Anand Railway Station. This road will be of the greatest possible advantage to the eastern and south-eastern portions of the Nadiád District. I think it is to be regretted that it has been decided *not* to lay a tramway on this railway feeder, as it appears to me to be one of the most important lines in Gujarát, now that the Panch Maháls has become a British province.

Roads.

9. Starting at Anand, it runs through the important villages noted in the margin, which alone (and without taking the neighbouring country into consideration at all) contain a well-to-do population of 28,308 souls, which is 943 to the lineal mile, the line being only 30 miles from the Anand station to the Mahi. If a tramway were to be laid on this road, and a bridge made over the Mahi at Pali—

Great value of a tramway from Anand.

Name.	Inhabitants.
Bhálaj ... ..	2,609
Umreth ... ..	13,419
Dákore ... ..	8,000
Thárasa ... ..	2,987
Ungaria ... ..	1,293
	28,308

- (a) The trade of an extensive portion of Central India would be developed.
- (b) The Panch Maháls (now a British province containing a million acres of most fertile land, a large portion of which is waste) would be thoroughly opened



out, capital and population would flow in, and immense tracts of land, now waste, would be covered with corn, oil seeds, sugarcane, and tobacco.

- (c) An immense forest tract would be opened out, and wood and timber depôts might be established along the tramway.
- (d) It would develop the resources of the Native States of Báriya, Sunth, and Luná-váda.
- (e) It would afford a ready means of access to all classes to the great Hindu shrine of Dakor, which is visited annually by more than 200,000 of Her Majesty's native subjects.

10. I hope this will not be considered a digression, as the future prosperity of Nadiád depends upon the opening out of the Panch Maháls. The redundant population of this and the neighbouring district of Borsad must move eastward very shortly, for all good lands and all of moderate quality are occupied, so any yearly increase in food can scarcely be looked for. A tramway into the Panch Maháls would at once draw out this redundant population, which will never move till the means are brought to its door.

11. The soil in this táluka is for the most part rich "goradu," of the very best kind, very different from the poor sandy lands which are called "goradu" in the Ahmedabad Collectorate. It is a very fine mould, full of organic matter, and with the help of water will grow anything. The "kiarda" or rice soil, is of two kinds; the best a tolerably rich "besur," or mixed blackish loamy soil, and converted "goradu." Wherever this rich "goradu" soil prevails the fields are enclosed with fine live hedges of the milkbush, noble trees everywhere abound and all nature seems to partake of the richness of the soil. Universal cultivation, fine villages, and every proof of plenty and comfort are visible to the most casual beholder.

12. Nadiád produces all the superior "kharif" and "rabi" crops, as well as the ordinary grains of the country.

The "kharif" ordinary crops consist principally of bájri, pulses, kodra, and other poorer descriptions of grain; and rice and tobacco are also grown as "kharif" crops.

The "rabi" consists of wheat, late tobacco, &c.; and the "harri," or hot weather crop, consists of late jowar, kang, and gram.

13. The "maliát," or superior description of crop, consists of ginger, kasumba, tobacco, turmeric, and sugarcane.

14. By far the most valuable article of produce is the tobacco, which is the finest grown in this part of India, and seems equal in every respect to the best kinds of Virginia and Manilla produce. It is surprising that people so thoroughly conversant with the rearing and management of this valuable herb, should know nothing whatever of its preparation for the European market. As the railway now places Nadiád within easy distance of Bombay, it is not likely that this state of things will continue. As long as Nadiád remained a *terra incognita* it was content to send its tobacco to the markets of Central India, prepared in a rude and unfinished manner. Being now, as regards time, close to Bombay, the people of Nadiád must get up their tobacco for the European market, and it is to be hoped that in these speculative days some men of capital and experience will establish a tobacco manufactory, with machinery and all other necessary appliances for producing cigars and cut tobacco of different denominations. There can be no doubt that the tobacco trade will be the staple of Nadiád and the adjoining táluka of Borsad in a very few years. The Pondicherry tobacco has already taken a place in the home market, and there seems to be no reason for doubting that Nadiád could compete with Pondicherry to advantage. The growth of tobacco is not however entirely confined to the district of Nadiád. Borsad and Petlád, the neighbouring districts, produce it very largely and equally good in quality.

15. Tobacco is grown either with or without irrigation. The one is called "peet," the other "korat."

16. The "peet" produces twice as much as the "korat," but the one is very coarse in texture, and only of about half the value of the other in the market.

17. Irrigated tobacco does not require absolutely sweet water; in fact the cultivators say that slightly brackish (bhamlu) water is quite as agreeable to the plant. The "goradu" land, in which it grows in the greatest perfection, requires ploughing 12 or 14 times over. One acre requires from 3½ to 52 loads of manure. It is found that the deeper the land is ploughed the better the tobacco, and the yield depends in a very great measure upon the quality as well as the quantity of the manure. About 13,000 plants will grow in one acre of land. As soon as there has been a heavy fall of rain the cultivation commences. The seed is sown on a well prepared bit of ground, and after about a month and a half the young plants are ready, and are then transplanted. The field is scored across in squares by means

of a heavy longtoothed raké, and on each point of intersection a plant is set. The planting out goes on in August and part of September. If no rain falls the plants require watering after having taken root, and from the cessation of the rains, they require constantly watering about every nine days till they arrive at maturity. The tobacco takes about five and a half months to ripen. As soon as it is ripe it is carefully examined and divided into two classes, "Kalia," and "Jurdo;" the "Kalia" is cut down, stalk and all, and is laid out to dry. The "Jurdo" is left standing a little longer, and then the leaves are stripped off and placed to dry. The "Kalia" tobacco is the most refined portion, and is used for hookas, and made into snuff. The "Jurdo" is used for bidis, chillums, and for chewing.

18. Almost all the "Kalia" tobacco will probably leave Nadiád by railroad for the great markets of Ahmedabad, Baroda, Broach, Surat, Bulsár; and Bombay. The "Jurdo" will, as usual, be bought up by Márwár and Málwa dealers, unless it also should become in request in the Bombay market.

19. There are four distinct kinds of tobacco, each of which is divided into the two above-mentioned distinguishing classes—(1) The "Tulubdi," (2) the Khándeshi, (3) the "Iliachi," and (4) the "Gandi." I believe the two last kinds are not in much favour with growers.

20. Although the cost of producing tobacco is very great, and can only be undertaken by substantial cultivators with capital, yet the profit is very large. An acre of the best and most highly cultivated land will produce, when irrigated, about 104 Bombay maunds of tobacco, and when unirrigated half that number. In the former case the cost of production would be nearly 150 Rupees, including the land tax, and the value of the produce Rs. 390, leaving Rs. 240 clear profit to the cultivator. In the latter case the cost of production, including land tax, would be Rs. 90, while the value of the produce would be Rs. 390, showing a profit of Rs. 300 per acre.

21. It is very much to be regretted that the cultivation of indigo has been almost entirely abandoned in this pargana, as the soil is peculiarly fitted for it. It is generally supposed that the custom fell into disuse owing to the unremunerative prices which the dye\* fetched years ago. Had this been the case, the present high price of indigo would induce the rayats to resume its cultivation. I have been told a strange story relative to the abandonment of indigo cultivation, which may or may not be true. It is said that about 50 years ago, a "Maharaj" visited Gujarát, who proclaimed the cultivation of indigo by "Kunbis" to be a great sin (Páp), inasmuch as the preparation of the dye caused the death of the minute animalculæ which feed upon the shrub.

The simple "Kunbis" were so impressed with this address, and with the enormity of the sin of taking animal life in a wholesale way, that they at once abandoned the cultivation of indigo, and have not taken to it since.

22. Considering that in almost the whole of the eastern villages of Nadiád water is only found at a very great depth from the surface, there is a great deal of irrigation in this pargana, which contains 811 Government and 658 alienated wells. The irrigated crops are principally tobacco, wheat, sugarcane, and garden produce.

23. Being on the line of railway, the principal markets of the Presidency are open to Nadiád itself, and all the villages within an easy distance of this or the neighbouring station of Anand.

Nadiád has a very fine market, the best in Kaira, and one of the best in Gujarát; and many of the villages have excellent bazars, where the poorer rayats can, if they prefer it, generally dispose of their produce. A glance at the map will show how very favourably the majority of the villages of this taluka are situated with regard to markets; 2 villages are within 2 miles, 11 within 4 miles, 18 within 6 miles, 14 within 8 miles, 6 within 10 miles, and 22 within 20 miles of the Nadiád station. 17 villages are within 6, 11 within 8, 17 within 10, 11 with 12, and 17 above 12 from the Anand station, and many of these villages are equi-distant from both stations.

Few districts therefore have greater advantages.

24. It would be difficult to find any agricultural district in the world more densely populated than Nadiád. The 73 villages, including the kasba, contain a population of 115,966 souls, or 522 to the square mile. Of these 6,4301 are men and 51,665 women, so that there are 56 men to 44 women. In Belgium, the most densely populated country of Europe, there are 147.2 people to 247 acres, which is at the rate of 380 to the square mile. This fact gives us a correct idea of the extraordinary density of the population of Nadiád. In showing the rate of increase of the population—further on, I shall give a few more interesting statistics, and in the meantime will consider the present condition of the people.

Well fed, well clothed, comfortably housed, all the necessaries of life about them and an abundance of sweet water, a fertile soil daily accumulating material wealth, high

\*Mr. Mills' Reports, both for 1828 and 1829, notice the falling off in indigo cultivation.

prices, and railway communication, the whole community is in a condition of healthy prosperity and comfort, very pleasant to contemplate.

25. This population is almost entirely agricultural, and is composed principally of Kunbis of the Lewa and Kadva castes, and Kolis of the Tulubda caste, who are gradually getting the status of Kunbis. The other cultivators are Chuwalia Kolis, Rajputs, and Mussalmans. The proportion of each is shown in the following statement :—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Kunbis ... ..	17,441	12,111	29,552
Rajputs ... ..	1,301	1,080	2,381
Koli ... ..	18,441	51,810	34,251
Brahmin ... ..	4,131	3,468	7,599
Wana ... ..	2,911	2,416	5,327
Bhat ... ..	1,051	808	1,859
	45,276	35,693	80,969
Remaining Hindus ... ..	14,468	12,169	26,637
Total Hindus ... ..	59,744	47,862	107,606
Mussalmans ... ..	4,537	3,803	8,360
Total ..	64,301	51,665	115,966

26. According to the Survey census, there are 8,607 ploughs in Nadiád, which, distributed over the whole male population, gives one plough to every seven persons, or about 39 to the square mile, and about 10 cultivated acres to each plough.

27. There are 4,447 carts, which is 20 to the square mile, and one to every (19) nineteen acres of cultivated land. There are altogether 63,284 head of cattle in Nadiád; 16,346 are employed in agriculture, and 46,938 are milch cows, buffaloes, and young stock. There are therefore 73 agricultural bullocks to the square mile, and about 2 to each plough.

Tiled .. ..	33,919
Pucka ... ..	14
Wattled ... ..	2,351
Total ... ..	36,284

28. There are 36,284 houses in Nadiád, of the description noted in the margin. This shows that on the average each house contains about three inmates, so that there can be no inconvenient crowding in any of the towns or villages.

I have already shown that there are 522 people to the square mile, which is an extraordinary population, but it is still more wonderful to find that there are on the average 163 houses to the same area.

29. The number of wells found by the Survey are as follow :—

Government wells, in repair ... ..	753
Do. out of repair ... ..	53
Total Government wells ... ..	811
Alienated wells, in repair ... ..	632
Do. out of repair ... ..	26
Total alienated wells ... ..	658
Grand Total ... ..	1,469

There are therefore about seven wells to the square mile. These 1,469 wells have 4,347 "kosses" (or water bags), so there are on the average more than three "kosses" to each well; some of the wells in Nadiád are very fine, working from 8 to 12 "kosses."

30. The early history of Nadiád is not forthcoming. In A.D. 1774, in the Viceroyship of Fukhir-ud-Dowlah at Ahmedabad, Damaji Gáekwár was the Marátha prince of Baroda, and during his absence at Sátára, his brother Khunde Rao raised a disturbance, which, with the assistance of Fukhir-ud-Dowlah, might have seriously affected Damaji's cause, but being on the alert, that prince returned to Gujarát, and quieted Khunde Rao by giving him the fort of Borsad, and the valuable district of Nadiád, and by making him his deputy at Baroda.

31. From 1774 till 1803, Nadiád remained subject to the Maráthas, but on the 5th of June 1803 it was taken possession of by the British Government (under treaty with Anand

Rao Gáekwár), subject to a payment to Mulhar Rao Gáekwár of one lakh of rupees annually, but Mulhar Rao having in the meantime fled from the country, the entire revenue of the district, as then constituted, amounting to Rs. 2,25,000, lapsed to Government.

32. The old Nadiád pargana contained 45 villages only, of which 36 were called "Rastee," or superior. This word does not exactly mean that the soil is better, but that the condition of the cultivators is superior. The remaining nine villages were then, as they are now, held on Mehwassí tenure by Koli Chiefs. These villages are all on the banks of the Mahi river.

33. The subdivision formerly known as the "Bháluj Tuppa" has since been thrown into Nadiád, as also one or two villages from Mehmádad, and Mahundha and Borsad respectively.

34. In searching the Kaira records for detailed information regarding the history of Nadiád, soon after it came under British rule, about which time great agricultural depression prevailed, and more particularly when grain contributions were commuted into cash payments, I came upon a report of Mr. Thomas Williams, the then Collector, dated 11th of December 1826, in which he says (paragraph 18) :—

"In the report I had the honour to submit to Government on Nadiád, dated 13th of January last, I endeavoured to trace the progress that pargana has made under our administration, and I now find little to add to the details then communicated."

Unfortunately this report does not seem to be forthcoming, which I much regret.

35. Both before and since the introduction of British rule, the most flourishing villages of this pargana have been managed under the "Nurwa" tenure. During the early part of this century, soon after our rule commenced, several of these villages became "Kucha," that is to say, that on account of quarrels and divisions amongst the "Nurwadars," the coparcenary was disrupted, and the villages became "Senja." They did not, however, remain so for any long period, the original "Nurwadars" having, in most cases, petitioned for a renewal of the "Nurwa," which was very generally granted.\*

\* Vide Mr. E. R. Mills' Report, dated 10th July 1828, paragraph 16.

36. The "Nurwa" tenure, and the manner in which it is hereafter to be continued and preserved under the Survey Settlement, has been so fully discussed in the correspondence marginally noted, that it is unnecessary I should refer to it in this place.

Superintendent Revenue Survey to the Revenue Commissioner N. D., No. 99 of 25th March 1862, forwarding Mr. Pedder's Report, No. 11, dated the 21st idem.  
Superintendent Revenue Survey to the Revenue Commissioner N. D., No. 526 of the 31st October 1863, forwarding Mr. Pedder's Report, No. 16, dated the 28th September 1863.  
Revenue Commissioner N. D. to Government, No. 521 of 26th February 1863.  
Do. do. do. do. No. 853 of 29th March 1864.  
Resolution of Government, No. 2481, of 30th June 1864, forwarded to the Collector of Kaira, with Revenue Commissioner N. D.'s memorandum No 2083 of 7th July 1864.  
Collector of Kaira to the Superintendent Revenue Survey, No. 772 of 13th July 1864, and Superintendent's reply, No. 348 of 18th July 1864.

37. In nearly all the "Senja" villages, after the leasing system had been done away with, the revenue was collected either—

- (a) On the principle of a division of the produce between Government, either by actual measured division of grain, or by a "Kultur," which is an estimate of the Government share of revenue taken while the crop is yet standing, in which case the "grain share" is commuted into a money payment.
- (b) By (Jiínuswar Bighoti) crop rates, or (Jatwar Bighoti) caste rates.
- (c) By "Khátábandy," under which system a very heavy fixed rate was paid by the cultivator for some portion of his "Kháta" or farm, and a very light rate for the remainder. The amount of the rate fixed on the portion called "Veta" was determined on consideration of the caste and circumstances of the cultivator, and whether he was a holder of alienated land or not, for if he was a holder of alienated land, the Panches invariably imposed a much heavier rate on the "Veta," by which means much of the alienated land has been taxed, indirectly, almost up to its full value, as compared with Government land.\*
- (d) "Phatochas," which is a species of "Khátábandy," only the whole of the lands contained therein are assessed at an uniform rate, there being no "Veta."
- (e) Cesses and Veros of various denominations.

38. Now as all these different systems of taxation have been very fully described and explained in former reports, it is not necessary for me to take up your time by going over the same ground again, so I will now proceed to describe the progress of the district.

\* This "indirect" assessment of alienated land (otherwise held in many cases almost rent free) is duly considered in the new settlement, by imposing on all alienated land included in the "Kháta," a salámi equal to the difference between the former amount of the "Kháta" and the new assessment of Government land plus the commuted cesses on alienated lands.

39. I am sorry I have not the data at my disposal for showing in detail the progress of the entire district, but I am able to give a correct comparison between what the condition of 47 villages was in 1823-24, and what it is now, which is quite sufficient for the purpose required. In 47 villages there were in 1823-24, 16,174 houses; there are now 26,316, being an increase in 41 years of 62 per cent. Although ploughs have increased from 5,298 to 5,750 only, which is a little more than 7 per cent., cattle have increased in the same period from 30,356 to 42,147, or 38 per cent.

Government wells in repair have increased from 220 to 322. Government wells out of repair have decreased from 80 to 30; alienated wells in repair have increased from 160 to 196, and alienated wells out of repair have decreased from 65 to 14, showing that 138 new wells have been built and 101 repaired.

According to the Survey census, the number of carts in these villages has decreased from 3,048 to 2,737. Although the latter sum may represent the number of these carts actually in the respective villages when the census was made, yet I am persuaded it does not represent the number actually in the possession of the villagers. It so happened that just before the time the census was made, a number of carts had accompanied the Central India Field Force, and the people assert that of these *many never returned home*. At all events, the fear of "wéth" (compulsory seizure), and probably an idea that the numbering of the carts was only preliminary to some new kind of tax, appears to have operated so strongly on the feelings of the people as to induce them to conceal the real number of carts in their possession. This is the only probable reason I can assign for the *apparent* falling off.

40. The population has increased from 62,829 in 1823-24 to 81,638 in 1862-63, or 29 per cent. in 39 years. This is a very small increase indeed, and the cause of it deserves to be closely looked into.

In Europe, the population doubles itself in from 41 to 45 years, and in England in from 48 to 52 years. Of course the early marriages and 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 have been notwithstanding the denseness of the population at the present time.

41. I have shown that amongst the whole population of Nadiád, the proportion of women to men is 44 to 56, but amongst the purely agricultural population, the proportion is much less. Amongst the "Pátidárs" and "Kunbis," the most peaceful and contented of all castes, there are only 41 women to 59 men. Amongst the Kolis there are 47 women to 53 men.

42. Pride of caste, and position, prevent the Pátidárs giving their daughters in marriage to any who can possibly be considered inferior in position. I am given to understand that all the Nurwa and Pátidári villages in Kaira have an *anna* value put upon them, indicative of the social status of the community. All Pátidárs and Kunbis are therefore striving constantly to marry their daughters into the most aristocratic villages, regardless of the age of aspiring bridegrooms. This practice is not in itself favourable to the increase of the population, and it is to be feared leads indirectly to female infanticide, for, when the marriage of daughters is attended with so many difficulties, and such ridiculous pride and fear of reproach takes possession of parents, it is no wonder they are led away by fanaticism—it can be called nothing else—and take lessons from their Rajput neighbours.

\* In Nadiád the increase in 20 years was 5 per cent.  
 In Kapadvanj in 20 years it was 71 per cent.  
 In Thásra 20 do. 34 do.  
 In Mahunda in 23 do. 17 do.  
 In Mehmadaabád in 23 do. 14 do.

43. Although the population has not increased so much as it should have done in 40 years, still it has increased more in proportion than the cultivation,\* proving in theory that all the good land is already cultivated, which is in fact the case.

44. In the year Samvat 1901, A.D. 1844-45, 50,766 acres of Government, and 32,833 acres of alienated land were under cultivation, making a total of 83,599 acres.

In 1920 Samvat, A.D. 1863-64, 54,519 acres of Government, and 33,349 acres of alienated land were cultivated. In all 87,868 acres, so that the increase in 20 years has been 5 per cent. only.†

45. In Samvat 1901, A.D. 1844-45, the collections in Government land amounted to Rs. 2,22,708, and on alienated land to Rs. 80,672, and in 1920 Samvat, A.D. 1863-64, to Rs. 2,32,097 on the former and Rs. 82,666 on the latter, which shows an increase of 3½ per cent.

46. The proportion of land actually cultivated last year in Nadiád to the whole arable area was 96 per cent.

† It will be observed that 96 per cent. of the entire culturable area of Nadiád is already under the plough, which accounts for the small increase in cultivation.

47. The average assessment of Government land for the 20 years last past is Rs. 2,26,224, and the average collections Rs. 2,23,979, so that the remissions average a little less than one per cent. Taking the last 10 years of the series, the assessment on the same area averages Rs. 2,32,097, and the collections Rs. 2,31,997, showing that the average remission did not amount to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  pies in the rupee, and was really nominal.

48. The average realisations per cultivated acre was Rs. 4-4-6, against Rs. 4-1-11 in Mehmabad, Rs. 3-9-0 in Mahundha, Rs. 1-13-1 in Kapadvanj, Rs. 3-0-9 in Thásra.

49. The realizations on alienated land have risen in the same period from 80,672 to 82,666, and the acres cultivated from 32,833 to 33,349, so that the average of Salámi or Swadio paid on each acre of alienated land amounts to Rs. 2-7-8, which is a pretty considerable contribution towards the full assessment.

The realisations from alienated land will, in all probability, be greater under the new settlement than by the old system as the fluctuating cesses, direct and indirect quit-rents and Swadíos, will be commuted into permanent quit-rents under Sections IV., V., and VI. of the Summary Settlement Act, in accordance with the principle laid down in the correspondence marginally noted.

Resolution of Government, No. 2426 of 24th June 1864, on Revenue Commissioner N. D.'s Memorandums Nos. 612A and 707A of the 25th April and 8th May 1863, respectively, on Mr. Pedder's Report, No. 3 of the 11th April 1863.

Superintendent of Revenue Survey to Collector of Kaira, No. 356 of 23rd July 1864

50. There is a very general impression that Nadiád has been much more highly assessed under the old system than the neighbouring districts. Some villages may have been, but considering the decided superiority of the soil, the denseness of the population, its favourable situation as regards markets, and the very superior skill of the cultivators, this is most certainly not the case as regards the majority. No doubt a few of the *Nurwa villages* may have been a little pressed in hard times,† but I do not hesitate to say that the average rate of assessment is undoubtedly low in these days of prosperity, and (considering the very great advantages the railway has given the district) much lower in proportion than those of Mehmabad, Mahunda, and Thásra were before the revision.

51. So far back as 1828, Mr. Mills, in his Jamábandi Report, paragraph 12, says (in alluding to the revision of assessment of Kaira generally), "I have reason to hope that there are now but few villages that are assessed too highly, besides those now under consideration." About this time Mr. Mills reduced the jumma in several Narwa villages, including the "Pattis" of the Nadiád kasha; and in 1833-34 Mr. Prescott reduced the jumma in 12 Narwa villages from Rs. 90,280 to Rs. 74,536 or Rs. 15,744, so that the Nurwadárs are not paying at this moment nearly so heavy an assessment as they were in A.D. 1832.

52. There is, however, a considerable difference in the condition of some of the eastern and north-eastern villages of Nadiád, particularly those in the immediate vicinity of the Mahi, as compared with the western and southern villages. The population is poorer, the climate is more feverish, markets are more distant, communications less facile, and their whole condition and circumstances inferior in every way. Having last year assessed villages in Thásra in every way similarly situated and circumstanced, we have a good guide to suitable maximum rates in these more remote villages of Nadiád. There is very little doubt that the assessment of Nadiád will bear raising considerably.

53. It is true that the district contains 40 per cent. of alienated land, and it is possible that in many cases where the occupant of Government and alienated land is one and the same person, the assessment of his Government portion has been raised considerably by the Panches, on account of his position as an alienee, and these considerations have tended to the derangement of the entire system of assessment in the Kaira Collectorate.

54. The extraordinary inequality of the old assessment in this district is even more striking than we found it in Mátar. You will observe from the accompanying statement that the average dry-crop rate of assessment varies in different villages from Rs. 14-11-7 to Re. 0-13-10, notwithstanding that the soil and climate is very nearly identical.

55. This is the work of the Panches, who looked a great deal more to the skill and ability of the cultivators than to the capabilities of the soil cultivated, which is still further proved by observing the striking discrepancies in the average rates of different kinds of soil in the same village, in which we often find the average rice and garden rates as low or lower than the dry crop.

56. Now, it will be admitted that when the average classification of two adjoining villages is exactly the same (say 13 annas), and the position of the two villages as regards markets, facilities of communication and climate identical, it is rather startling to find that

† Thirty-six years ago (11th of December 1826) Mr. Williams, then Collector, writes—"The body of the landholders (Nurwadárs) are poor. According to a statement framed with great care, out of a total of 87 Nurwadárs, eleven are in good circumstances, thirty-six are in middling, though in a great measure dependent on the produce of the season, and forty live in a state of poverty, with means just sufficient to preserve their cultivation." What a change in these 36 years?

the old average dry crop rate of one is Rs. 11-1-9, and the other Rs. 2-7-0. Are we in these good times to pull up the Rs. 2-7-0 village at one fell stroke to Rs. 11-1-9? or are we to pull down the one to say Rs. 6, and raise the other to the same standard or what are we to do?

57. It is quite clear that in one case we should ruin a village which is in no way prepared for such a sudden rise, and in the other we should throw away revenue which, through ages of low prices and many a bad season, has been paid by the well-to-do Kumbies and Patidars without a murmur.

58. I do not pretend to argue for one moment that the Tulubda Kolies of Nadiád are not nearly as well able to pay a high rate of assessment as the Patidars and Kumbies; and assuming that they are, I have not made any allowances in my present grouping on account of the lower assessment they are now paying; but, you will observe, that in a few instances a very great and sudden rise in the assessment is the result, and I would beg your attention to the 13th and following paragraphs of the late Revenue Commissioner's letter to your address, No. 368 of the 7th of February 1863, in which this difficult subject is duly weighed and considered.

59. It may not be out of place if I quote a few paragraphs on this most important subject from my report on the assessment of the taluka Bardoli of the Surat Collectorate, for this is the real and main difficulty we have in introducing the revised assessment all over Gujárať:—

“It is quite clear that the soil of a village, inhabited by very poor people, may, in its normal state even, be very superior, and that in a village inhabited by agricultural capitalists, it may be very inferior. Our classification shows and allows for this. But no classification in the world will provide for peculiarities of Revenue management, customary tenure, or caste rates of assessment, and if we go blindly according to a plan which we are pleased to call principle, and in fixing the maximum rates of villages make no allowances whatever for the condition of the inhabitants, we do harm instead of good.”

I feel confident that this subject is well worthy your best consideration, and if you should consider that any of the Kuli villages in Nadiád are raised too much by the rates proposed, I hope you will do me the favour of pointing them out to the Commissioner. I must say, I think, the proposed rates are in no case too high considering the prosperity of the Kolie population, but I, as an Assessing Officer anxious to make the best of my settlement, may be too sanguine.

60. I think there can be no doubt whatever that the condition and prospects of the agricultural population of Gujárať has improved more rapidly within the last 10 years than that of any other section of the community, and is, at the present moment, in a state of extraordinary prosperity.\* The serious and important question, as to whether this state of things will continue, is always arising to perplex the minds of Assessing Officers.† That a new era has opened upon India, and that high prices will continue, and be maintained, is my fixed opinion.

61. The facilities which railways give to the distribution of labour and wealth, the immense extra absorption of the precious metals which they indirectly cause, the increasing demand for silver and gold for ornaments among all classes will largely increase the im-

\* So far back as July 1828, Mr. Mills, the Acting Collector, makes the following remark in reporting on this part of the country, and speaking of the substantial cultivators; he says (paragraph 25). “The large sums that have been, and still are annually expended in repairing and building wells, certainly argues no defect in either capital or enterprize on the part of the farmers, and I may safely venture to assert that there is no species of agriculture, however expensive or laborious, for the produce of which there is a ready market, that is in a general point of view beyond their reach.” If it were so in 1828, what is it in 1865?

† Although I am unable, after a careful search of the records, to discover any indication of real poverty in Nadiád, except that the 12 Nadiád villages above alluded to were overassessed, and though the reports as a rule abound with evidence of the general prosperity of the district, yet Mr. Mills' Jamábandi Reports for 1832-33 and 1833-34 give a most dismal and disheartening account of the state of the ryots and revenue in some parts of the Karra Collectorate. I must confess that I attribute this sudden change in part to the influence of Patels who had lately been deprived (by the abandonment, in a great measure, of the system of leasing) of profits which had been theirs, almost hereditarily, from time immemorial. It is impossible, in any other way, to account for the sudden change in the condition of a whole collectorate between the years 1828 and 1833, admitting even that the seasons were bad, and that agriculture was in a state of temporary depression. I merely mention this, in passing, in order that it may be seen I have had the fear of a chance of a sudden depression before my eyes, and that I have not fixed the rates I now propose without due consideration.

It must be borne in mind, that when Mr. Mills wrote this report, Gujárať was “almost *terra incognita*.” Then the mass of ryots were in debt, and lived from hand to mouth. Life and property were most insecure and our rule was in its infancy. Now the people of Gujárať are better off than those of any other province on this side of India. A railway traverses their country from one end to the other; roads are being opened out daily, so that in a short time the markets of the whole of the Presidency will, so to speak, be brought to their very doors.

portation, and this extra importation, even if coined, will not long remain to swell the circulating medium, but will quickly go into the insatiable smelting pot of the town and village "Sonars" (as the millions received in this Province in payment for cotton have already gone), to increase the material wealth of the people.

62. It is quite possible that the present *famina* prices will not be long maintained, but even if cotton sinks to 7*d.* in the Liverpool market (below which price I do not believe it will be remunerative to the Gujarát ryot), prices of bread corn, and raw produce, will, in all probability, stand fixedly at nearly three times the amount they respectively were when the assessment now under revision was imposed.

63. Looking at this, I think the general pitch of assessment of the whole district of Nadiád may be raised about 15 per cent. on actual cultivation.

64. Before referring to the maximum rates, and the grouping of the villages, I will explain the plan upon which the accompanying statement\* has been prepared, and as the greater portion of the land in Nadiád is cultivated, and the quantity of culturable waste included in Survey Numbers small, I hope the estimate it contains will turn out to be tolerably correct.

\*N.B.—Vernacular statement, not printed.

65. *First*—The collections of Sumvat 1920 on each denomination of land are divided by the area in acres (reduced from bighas) of that denomination cultivated that year. This gives the average rate (columns 4, 11 and 33).

This average rate is applied to the acres of each denomination of land inclusive of *peta-pudtur* shown as cultivated in the registers, and gives the assessment of that area according to the old rates. *Vide* columns 5, 12 and 24, to compare with columns 10, 23 and 29, which show the assessment of the same area according to the proposed Survey rates.

In juxtaposition columns 6, 13 and 24, the actual collections on each description of land in 1921 are shown, so that at one view the changes caused by new rice and garden lands hitherto assessed at dry crop rates, which have been assessed by the Survey under their proper denominations, become apparent.

66. This, it may be observed, is the only possible way in which anything approaching a correct comparative estimate can be framed, for the denomination of land has so much changed since the former assessment was imposed, that where one acre of land is entered in the village books of that day as rice or garden, there are probably 10 now, so before any estimate at all can be made of the probable effect of the proposed rates, it is evidently necessary that the assessment of the area of each denomination of land, not as shown in the village books, but as recently recorded by the Survey, should be shown both according to the old and new rates, as well as the actual realisations, according to the old system.

67. But even this comparison is *very* faulty, because the bhiga of cultivation as shewn in the Tullati's books, is always somewhat larger than the measured bhiga, and consequently the average rate calculated from the *measured* bhiga is heavier than the real average rate.

68. Again, in some cases, it has been necessary to exclude cesses from the realisations upon which the average rate has been calculated, as it is quite impossible to determine, in anticipation of the settlement, what proportion of them is incident to Government and what to alienated lands.

69. It will be observed that in the 26 Nurwa villages noted in the margin, a comparison

1 Chuklasee Pati.  
2 Kakurkhar Pati.  
3 Ulad Pati.  
4 Ruttunji Pati.  
5 Lukhavar Pati.  
6 Hirji Pati.  
7 Chikhodra.  
8 Pipug.  
9 Dubhan.  
10 Sulun Tulpu.  
11 Sarsa.  
12 Nursunda.  
13 Chuklasi.

}  
Nadiád  
Kusha.

14 Tarnol.  
15 Bhumel.  
16 Rasol.  
17 Lambhuval.  
18 Ore.  
19 Ujurpura.  
20 Kunjrav.  
21 Kasur.  
22 Wurtal.  
23 Khumbholuj.  
24 Punsora.  
25 Bhurora.  
26 Langda.

between the old and proposed assessment of each description of Muzmun land is shown in detail, and that the old assessment of the Nurwa is shown in the lump only. The "Nurwa" being a lump assessment according to the old system, no details are forthcoming, but the new proposed assessment is shown in detail.

70. As the assessment of these villages will be made on the principle laid down in the correspondence\* ending with the Government Resolution No. 2481 of the 30th of June 1864, and as the settlement of each village will be reported on in detail after completion, it is not necessary I should say anything on the subject now, but I may observe that it is impossible to show with any degree of accuracy what the sum of the new assessment of the Nurwa of many villages will really be, and the only guide as to the suitability of the rates proposed is the Muzmun land, which, for this reason, is shown separately in the statement.

71. The reason is that lands nominally alienated (Nurwa Nukru) are comprised in the Nurwa, and till the settlement is made according to the provisions of the Resolution of Gov-



ernment quoted above, it is quite impossible to say how much of these lands will be continued in the new "Nurwa," and how much will, after inquiry at the settlement, be shown as—

- (a) Girania (Nurwa-nu-Sunundi), the owners of which will be granted sunnuds by Government guaranteeing permanent alienation, if the Nurwardars consent on payment of 4 annas in every rupee of alienation, or—
- (b) If the Nurwardars do not consent (hoping at some time to pay off the mortgage), the assessment of these lands will be levied in full from the Nurwa share to which the land belongs, without reference to the holder of the land, who will receive no guarantee, but will not be assessed by Government.
- (c) All other lands, not Sirkari, Nurwa, or Muzmun, of whatever denomination held will pay a Salami of 4 annas in every rupee of alienation; the holders will receive sunnuds from Government, and the land will be entered as "Nurwa-nu-Sunundi."

72. To make my computation of the estimated new "Nurwa" alike in all cases, "Nurwa" lands entered as alienated have been included in the estimate of the new "Nurwa."

73. Column 3 gives the percentage of alienated land in each village, column 7 the average classification annas of dry crop soil, column 8 the maximum rate, column 9 the average rate, and column 10 the rental of land shown as such in the Registers.

Column 14 gives the average soil classification annas of rice land, column 15 the maximum rice soil rate, column 16 the average rice soil rate and column 17 the assessment of soil at that rate. Column 18 gives the average anna classification of water, column 19 the maximum water rate, column 20 the average water rate, and column 21 the assessment of water at that rate. Column 22 gives the total assessment of rice, soil, and water combined. Column 26 gives the average classification annas of bagayat soil, column 27 the maximum dry crop rate, column 28 the average, and column 29 the assessment of soil at that rate. Column 30 is an estimate of the well kussur, made the same as the soil assessment, which being doubled in column 31 gives the estimated assessment of bagayat land. Column 32 gives the total assessment of the area shown as cultivated in the Registers, including péta-pudtur, according to the old rates. Column 33 gives the assessment of actual cultivation for the year Sumvat 1921, *i.e.*

*Vide* paragraph 65.

1864-65 A. D.

Column 34 gives the 10 years' average assessment of each village, according to the old system.

Column 35 shows the proposed assessment of land (entered as cultivated in the Registers, inclusive of péta-pudtur) according to the Survey system.

Column 36 shows the proposed assessment of waste lands and column 37 the entire survey "Kumaul," or assessment of cultivated and culturable waste lands.

74. The assessment of the Mehmadaabad Táluka on the west side, and Mahunda and Thasra on the north side of Nadiád has been revised by the Survey, and affords good data to guide us in determining the maximum dry crop rates to be imposed in Nadiád.

The highest maximum in Mehmadaabad is Rs. 4-12-0, and the lowest Rs. 4.

The highest in Mahunda Rs. 4-8-0, and the lowest Rs. 2.

The highest in Thasra Rs. 4-12-0, and the lowest Rs. 1-8-0.

75. I have before pointed out that almost all the villages of Nadiád have great facilities for disposing of their produce, either in the several large local markets, or, if high profits are looked for, in the great markets of the Presidency, which are brought within reach by the railway, and it is clear that the average maximum should be greater in the larger portion of the villages of this táluka than in either Mehmadaabad or Thasra. A few poor villages close to the Mahi have to be specially considered.

76. The villages have been grouped with reference to their local markets, and railway communications, by dividing the district into 8 classes, and the maximum dry crop rates range from Rs. 6 in the best situated, to Rs. 3-8-0 in the worst situated, of the eastern villages.

#### 1ST CLASS—7 VILLAGES.

##### *Maximum Dry-Crop rate Rs. 6.*

77. The seven Paties of which the Kasba Nadiád is composed have been put into the 1st class. They are of course the best situated villages in the whole Kaira District. They have the advantages of a large market, the whole of the manure of a thickly populated town, direct railway communication, good climate, excellent water, and, in addition to these, command the retail trade of vegetables and garden products.
- 1 Chuklasi.
  - 2 Kakurkhad.
  - 3 Ulad-pati.
  - 4 Ruttunji-pati.
  - 5 Lakhawad-pati.
  - 6 Hirji-pati.
  - 7 Kiledan-pati.

## 2ND CLASS—4 VILLAGES.

*Maximum Dry-Crop rate Rs. 5-8-0*

78. I am of opinion that, for many reasons, the kusba should have a maximum rate at least eight annas higher than any other village, and have consequently imposed a maximum of Rs. 5-8-0 on my second class of villages. Only 4 villages come into this class, 2 being within 2 miles of Nadiád station; the 3rd, Bhaluj, a very fine market village on the high road between Anand and Dakore, can well bear this rate, at which it will be somewhat lowered; and Cheekhodra, which is within 4 miles of Anand.

- 1 Dumral.
- 2 Pplug.
- 3 Bhaluji.
- 4 Chikhodra.

## 3RD CLASS—13 VILLAGES.

*Maximum Dry-Crop rate Rs. 5-4-0.*

The next group, containing 13 villages, within 4 miles either of the Nadiád or Anand Railway stations, have a maximum rate of Rs. 5-4-0; Sarsa, a very fine village, within 8 miles of Anand, is also put into this class, as it will well bear the rate.

- |             |                  |              |
|-------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1 Toondal.  | 6 Gootal.        | 10 Murira.   |
| 2 Dubhan.   | 7 Phutepur.      | 11 Bilodra.  |
| 3 Kumia.    | 8 Suloon Wau to. | 12 Sámurkha. |
| 4 Peeplata. | 9 Suloon Tulpud. | 13 Sarsa.    |
| 5 Keriasvi. |                  |              |

## 4TH CLASS—16 VILLAGES.

*Maximum Dry-Crop rate Rs. 5.*

- |               |               |   |
|---------------|---------------|---|
| 1 Bhumel.     | 9 Silor.      | The villages contained in the next group are within 6 miles either of Nadiád or Anand, except Trunol, which is 8 miles, and the maximum is Rs. 5. |
| 2 Nursunda.   | 10 Kunjora.   |   |
| 3 Bannoli.    | 11 Chuklasi.  |   |
| 4 Mehmedpura. | 12 Boriavi.   |   |
| 5 Akhrol.     | 13 Lambhuvel. |   |
| 6 Mitral.     | 14 Bedhwa.    |   |
| 7 Davra.      | 15 Tarnol.    |   |
| 8 Hathnoli.   | 16 Rasnol.    |   |

## 5TH CLASS—15 VILLAGES.

*Maximum Dry Crop rate Rs. 4-12-0.*

- |             |               |               |  |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| 1 Waletva.  | 6 Kunjráv.    | 11 Badapura.  | All the villages of this group, with the exception of "Ode," which is one of the finest and richest villages in Nadiád, are within 8 miles of either the Nadiád or Anand Railway Stations. |
| 2 Wurtál.   | 7 Surdarpura. | 12 Ode.       |  |
| 3 Alindra.  | 8 Ráhatáláv.  | 13 Sil.       |  |
| 4 Ureva.    | 9 Kasur.      | 14 Surásámal. |  |
| 5 Davápura. | 10 Ujarpura.  | 15 Chalah.    |  |

## 6TH CLASS—9 VILLAGES.

*Maximum Dry Crop rate Rs. 4-8-0.*

- The villages of this class with one exception are within 10 miles either of the Anand or Nadiád stations. Punsora is about 12 miles distant, but will be lowered about Rs. 800 at the present rate.
- |              |            |              |
|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 1 Khambolaj. | 4 Jakhda.  | 7 Dholi.     |
| 2 Khankua.   | 5 Tarpura. | 8 Dagjipura. |
| 3 Phatepur.  | 6 Meghwa.  | 9 Pansora.   |

## 7TH CLASS—6 VILLAGES.

*Maximum Dry Crop rate Rs. 4.*

- The villages of this class are generally much poorer than any we have had to deal with. The climate is not so good, and railway communication is far distant. These villages are certainly not so well situated as some of the villages of Mehmabad and Mahudha, which have the same maximum rate, viz. Rs. 4.
- |            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| 1 Wunsole. | 4 Gangapura. |
| 2 Khanpur. | 5 Sundalpur. |
| 3 Lingda.  | 6 Bhuroda.   |

## 8TH CLASS—3 VILLAGES.

*Maximum Dry Crop rate Rs. 3-8-0.*

- These are three very remote villages, which will not bear a higher rate than Rs. 3-8-0. Khakhunpur is inhabited by Paggis, and is a miserable village composed of a few huts, and having scarcely a tree near. The soil is good, but the people are bad cultivators, and cannot make the most of it. Sureli and Dhuleta are inhabited by Patháns, who are not good cultivators. Both villages are wretched, and being very near the Mahi, the water is found at a very great depth from the surface—not much less, in fact, than 100 feet.

79. The maximum rice water rate has, as a general rule, been fixed one rupee less all round than the soil rate. For convenience I have calculated the maximum rice water rates at 16 annas of classification, but they run up to 24 annas; consequently the highest rate imposable soil and water combined

\* N.B.—Bhaluj seems to be an exceptionally prosperous village, and its gradual progress is mentioned as far back as the years 1827 and 1828. Vide Mr. Mills' Report of the 23rd July 1829, paragraph 21.

is in the 1st class villages (Rs. 6+7-8-0 =) Rs. 13-8-0, but the water classification is low, in consequence of the supply being only scanty, and brings down the average of rice in the first class villages to Rs. 7-11-6 per acre.

80. I have estimated the rental of garden lands watered from permanent wells at double the soil assessment, as the exact figures cannot be given till the "kassar" imposable on each well shall have been worked out, after examining the capabilities of each.

81. As I estimate that a sweet well working nine hours a day can irrigate  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres only in Nadiád, the staple being tobacco, I propose to make my highest "kassar" Rs. 24-8-0 for a first class one "koss" well, which is at the rate of Rs. 7 an acre for water. According to this scale the highest rate imposable, soil and water combined, will be Rs. 13 an acre in 1st class villages, on land watered from first class sweet wells, and the lowest Rs. 7-12-0.

82. Brackish water is quite as good, if not better, for tobacco than sweet water, but as its constant use must tend to deteriorate the soil slightly, the highest "kassar" imposable on a one koss well of this water in first class villages will be Rs. 22-12-0, and the lowest Rs. 1-10-0, which is at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per acre (soil and water combined) for the best and Rs. 7-10-0 for the worst wells.

		CLASSES.			
		1	2	3	4
Maximum ... ..		24·8	22·12	19·4	14·0
Minimum ... ..		1·12	1·10	1·3	1·0

83. The scale by which the "kassar" is calculated is divided into four classes, the maximum area irrigable in nine hours is fixed at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres, and the minimum irrigable by a well capable of working two hours a day only a quarter of an acre.

84. There is no "Bhatta" or "Dhekudiat" land in Nadiád.

85. The following abstract of the comparative statement shows the results of the proposed rates:—

ABSTRACT OF COMPA

Class.	Nature of Tenure.	OLD SYSTEM.			SURVEY SYSTEM.				OLD SYSTEM.			SURVEY SYSTEM.					
		JIRĀYAT.			JIRĀYAT.				RĪCĀ.			RĪCĀ.					
		Old average rate.	At that rate, rental.	Actual collections, 1921.	Average class, annas.	Maximum rate.	Average rate.	At that rate, rental.	Old average rate.	At that rate, rental.	Actual collections, 1921.	Soil.				Wat.	
												Average class, annas.	Maximum rate.	Average rate.	At that rate, soil rental.	Average class, annas.	Maximum rate.
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.	A. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	A. p.	A. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	A. p.	A. p.
	Mazmun ...	4 11 8	3,035	2,934	13 7	6 0	5 1 6	3,307	4 11 11	643	197	13 8	6 0	5 2 0	446	8 5	5 0
	Narva ...	...	...	...	13 11	6 0	5 3 6	11,917	...	...	...	13 6	6 0	5 1 0	2,013	8 6	5 0
	Total ...	...	3,035	2,934	...	...	...	15,224	...	643	197	...	...	...	2,459	...	...
	Mazmun ...	5 8 5	8,292	7,947	14 1	5 8	4 13 5	7,233	6 7 4	871	595	13 6	5 8	4 10 8	630	6 1	4 8
	Narva ...	...	...	...	13 4	5 8	4 9 4	5,106	...	...	...	13 0	5 8	4 7 6	1,180	4 9	4 8
	Total ...	...	8,292	7,947	...	...	...	12,339	...	871	595	...	...	...	1,800	...	...
	Mazmun ...	4 4 2	13,552	15,285	13 8	5 4	4 7 9	14,292	6 4 1	5,554	3,331	14 2	5 4	4 10 4	3,851	7 2	4 4
	Narva ...	...	...	...	13 10	5 4	4 8 7	17,150	...	...	...	14 2	5 4	4 10 4	1,227	7 4	4 4
	Total ...	...	13,552	15,285	...	...	...	31,442	...	5,554	3,331	...	...	...	5,078	...	...
	Mazmun ...	3 8 11	17,611	18,590	12 11	5 0	4 0 7	19,910	4 4 8	1,481	987	14 0	5 0	4 6 0	1,521	8 6	4 0
	Narva ...	...	...	...	13 10	5 0	4 5 2	19,501	...	...	...	14 6	5 0	4 8 8	1,913	6 9	4 0
	Total ...	...	17,611	18,590	...	...	...	39,411	...	1,481	987	...	...	...	3,434	...	...
	Mazmun ...	3 8 1	14,150	15,473	13 7	4 12	4 0 6	16,259	3 7 6	2,589	1,571	14 0	4 12	4 2 6	3,062	6 7	3 12
	Narva ...	...	...	...	13 3	4 12	3 14 11	39,093	...	...	...	13 2	4 12	3 14 6	1,817	5 11	3 12
	Total ...	...	14,150	15,473	...	...	...	45,352	...	2,589	1,571	...	...	...	4,879	...	...
	Mazmun ...	3 6 8	13,458	12,488	12 2	4 8	3 6 9	12,909	4 2 1	1,292	1,146	12 0	4 8	3 6 0	1,219	4 11	3 8
	Narva ...	...	...	...	13 9	4 8	3 13 10	10,735	...	...	...	13 2	4 8	3 11 8	575	4 4	3 8
	Total ...	...	13,458	12,488	...	...	...	23,644	...	1,292	1,146	...	...	...	1,794	...	...
	Mazmun ...	2 10 9	9,393	9,546	11 4	4 0	2 13 4	10,001	3 9 4	1,044	507	13 6	4 0	3 6 0	982	6 6	3 0
	Narva ...	...	...	...	13 10	4 0	3 7 4	7,846	...	...	...	13 6	4 0	3 6 0	777	7 1	3 0
	Total ...	...	9,393	9,546	...	...	...	17,847	...	1,044	507	...	...	...	1,759	...	...
	Mazmun ...	1 15 8	4,608	4,240	11 1	3 8	2 6 9	5,651	1 7 1	117	5	13 4	3 8	2 14 8	180	4 11	2 8
	Mazmun ...	5 7 10	84,099	86,503	12 8	...	...	89,572	0 4 11	13,591	8,339	14 0	...	...	11,881	6 11	...
	Narva ...	...	...	...	12 4	...	...	101,348	...	...	...	13 8	...	...	9,502	6 9	...
	Total ...	...	84,099	86,503	...	...	...	190,920	...	13,591	8,339	...	...	...	21,383	...	...

N. B.—In this statement only the words "Narva" and "Mazmun" are used as the

RATIVE STATEMENT.

			OLD SYSTEM.			SURVEY SYSTEM.					OLD ASSESSMENT.			SURVEY ASSESSMENT.				
			Ba'ga'yat.			Ba'ga'yat.												
er.		Total rental.	Old average rate.	At that rate, rental.	Actual collections, 1921.	Average class, annas.	Maximum rate.		Average rate.	At that rate, rental.	Water estimate.	Total rental.	According to old rates.	According to 10 years' average.	Collections, 1921.	Assessment on cultivation.	Assessment on waqfs.	Total Survey Kamdi.
Average rate.	At that rate, water rental.						A. p.	A. p.										
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. s. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Rs.	Rs.	A. p.	A. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
2 10 1	231	677	8 1 10	1,458	1,433	14 8	6 0	5 8 0	983	933	1,866	5,136	34,458	4,564	5,860	725	6,675	
2 10 4	1,063	3,076	...	...	...	13 11	6 0	5 3 6	6,759	6,759	13,518	33,176						29,915
...	1,294	3,753	...	1,458	1,433	...	...	...	7,692	7,692	15,384	38,312	34,458	34,479	34,361	725	35,086	
1 11 4	230	850	6 6 1	1,178	567	14 7	5 8	5 0 2	744	744	1,488	10,341	17,240	9,109	9,571	2,300	11,871	
1 5 4	860	1,540	...	...	...	14 9	5 8	5 1 1	520	520	1,040	9,502						8,414
...	590	2,390	...	1,178	567	...	...	...	1,264	1,264	2,528	19,843	17,240	17,523	17,257	2,300	19,557	
1 14 5	1,524	5,375	8 2 9	5,297	3,676	14 8	5 4	4 13 0	3,330	3,330	6,660	24,403	38,775	22,292	26,327	4,017	30,344	
1 15 2	513	1,740	...	...	...	15 2	5 4	4 15 7	1,887	1,887	3,774	20,268						16,830
...	2,037	7,115	...	5,297	3,676	...	...	...	5,217	5,217	10,434	44,671	38,775	39,122	48,991	4,017	53,008	
2 2 8	752	2,273	10 2 6	4,387	3,925	14 6	5 0	4 8 6	2,148	2,148	4,296	2,479	42,376	23,502	26,479	2,525	29,004	
1 11 0	709	2,622	...	...	...	14 7	5 0	4 8 11	5,281	5,281	10,562	22,425						19,622
...	1,461	4,895	...	4,387	3,925	...	...	...	7,429	7,429	14,858	45,904	42,376	48,124	59,164	2,525	61,689	
1 8 8	1,145	4,207	8 4 5	3,101	1,448	14 3	4 12	4 3 8	1,799	1,799	3,598	19,840	52,827	18,492	24,064	2,373	26,437	
1 6 2	650	2,467	...	...	...	14 9	4 12	4 6 1	3,871	3,871	7,742	32,268						35,369
...	1,795	6,674	...	3,101	1,448	...	...	...	5,670	5,670	11,340	53,108	52,827	53,861	63,366	2,373	65,739	
1 1 2	376	1,595	6 2 10	832	529	13 9	4 8	3 13 10	635	635	1,270	15,582	23,389	14,163	15,774	1,095	16,869	
0 15 2	205	780	...	...	...	14 11	4 8	4 3 1	212	212	424	10,572						9,708
...	581	2,375	...	832	529	...	...	...	847	847	1,694	26,154	23,389	23,871	27,713	1,095	28,808	
1 4 0	364	1,346	5 5 5	705	101	13 9	4 0	3 7 0	445	445	890	11,142	16,162	10,154	12,237	1,250	13,487	
1 5 3	302	1,079	...	...	...	14 2	4 0	3 8 8	180	180	360	6,560						6,457
...	666	2,425	...	705	101	...	...	...	625	625	1,250	17,702	16,162	16,611	21,522	1,250	22,772	
0 13 3	47	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,725	3,699	4,245	5,888	247	6,135	
...	4,669	16,550	8 9 5	16,958	11,679	14 5	...	...	10,034	10,034	20,068	1,14,648	2,28,626	1,06,531	1,26,190	14,532	1,40,732	
...	3,802	13,304	...	...	...	14 6	...	...	19,710	19,710	37,420	1,35,771						1,26,915
...	8,471	29,854	...	16,958	11,679	...	...	...	28,774	28,774	57,488	2,50,419	2,28,626	2,32,346	2,78,263	14,532	2,92,794	

assessment of the Senja villages is included under "Mazmun."

86. The following figures will show everything that is required :—

(a) Total Government, Senja, Mazmun, and Narva lands.

	Cultivated, including Peta-padtar.	Waste.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Survey Assessment ... ..	2,78,262	14,532	2,92,794
10 years' average collections ... ..	2,28,830		
Cultivation raised by the Survey ... ..	49,432 or 21 per cent.		
The same area according to the old rates ... ..	2,50,419		
Raised by the Survey ... ..	27,843 or 11* per cent.		
Collections on cultivated area 1921, A.D. 1864-65 ... ..	2,32,851		
Raised by the Survey ... ..	45,411 or 19 per cent.		

87. From these estimated figures 4 per cent. must be deducted to allow for the lowering of the assessment of numbers, one anna in the rupee for every half mile of distance from the villages; which will reduce the items as follows :—

	Assessment on Cultivation.	Assessment of Waste.	Survey Kamál.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	2,78,262	14,532	2,92,794
Deduct 4 per cent. ... ..	11,130	581	11,711
Real Estimate ... ..	2,67,132	13,951	2,81,083

The real rise on cultivation will therefore be as under :—

New Assessment on cultivation, including Peta-padtar reduced for distance ... ..	2,67,132
Collections 1864-65, Samvat 1921 ... ..	2,32,851
Rise ... ..	34,281 or 15 per cent.

(b) Narva land only :—

Revenue Survey Kamál ... ..	1,52,072
Deduct 4 per cent. for distance ... ..	6,083
Real estimate on Narva ... ..	1,45,989
Collections in 1921, A.D. 1864-65 ... ..	1,26,320
Narva raised by the Survey ... ..	19,669 or 13 per cent.

(c) Senja and Mazmun land only :—

	On cultivation,	On waste.	Kamál.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Survey Assessment ... ..	1,26,190	14,532	1,40,722
Deduct 4 per cent. on account of distance ... ..	5,045	581	5,626
	1,21,145	13,951	1,35,096
Collections in 1921, A.D. 1864-65... ..	1,06,531		
Rise ... ..	14,614 or nearly 12 per cent.		

(d) The realisation from alienated land of all denominations amounted in—

1864-65 to ... ..	Rs. 82,777
I estimate roughly that the new commuted permanent quit-rents will amount to about ... ..	94,365
Showing an increase of about ... ..	11,588

The probable results of the settlement may therefore be summarised as under :—

Rise of assessment on cultivation ... ..	Rs. 34,281
Assessment of waste land ... ..	14,532
Increase of quit-rent on alienated land ... ..	11,588
Total estimate increase ... ..	60,401

88. The statement following gives the results of the measurement and classification of this taluka, and also the tests which were taken to establish the accuracy of the work. The measurement was done in the years 1856-57 to 1861-62, under the superintendence of Messrs. Beyts, Hall, Parkinson, Nepean, H. B. Vikáji, and De Souza, and the classification in the year 1860-61 to 1862-63 by Mr. Beyts :—

\* This shows how fallacious any calculation based on the old rates only really is.

Statement showing the result of Measuring Operations in the 73 Villages of the Nadiád Pargana.

219-23

Working Season.	By whom Superintended.	Name of Taluka.	Amount of Measurement executed						NUMBER OF VILLAGES, FIELDS AND ACRES SUBMITTED TO TEST.									
									Villages.	By European Officers.			By Native Testers.			Total.		
			Villages.	Fields.	Trapezia and Triangles "Waslas."	Arable Acres.	Kharab Acres.	Total Acres.		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	17	18	19
1856-57 to 1861-62	Messrs. Beyts, Hall, DeSouza, H. B. Vikáji, Nepean, and Parkinson.	Nadiád	73		394,545	128,219	14,285	142,504	73	3,508	9,025	0.83	118	291	1.37	5,621	6,316	0.65

Statement showing the result of Classification in the 73 Villages of the Nadiád Pargana.

Working Season	By whom Superintended.	Name of Taluka.	Number of Villages, Fields, and Acres classified.					NUMBER OF VILLAGES, FIELDS, AND ACRES SUBMITTED TO TEST.															
								Villages.	By European Officers.			By Native Testers.			Total.								
			Villages.	Fields.	Arable Acres.	Unarable Acres.	Total Acres.		Fields.	Acres.	Difference between original and test classification, per Field.	Fields.	Acres.	Difference between original and test classification, per Field.	Fields.	Acres.	Difference between original and test classification, per Field.						
			Classification of Soil.	Classification of Water.	Soil.	Water.	Classification of Soil.	Classification of Water.	Soil.			Water.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1860-61 to 1862-63	Messrs. A. Bulker, N. B. Beyts, and Critchell.	Nadiád	73		128,219	14,285	142,504	72	4,118	875	12,590	4.77	4.05						4,118	575	12,580	4.77	4.05

Statement showing the accuracy by Test of Measurement in the 73 Villages of the Nadiád Pargana.

Season.	By whom Superintended.	Name of Táluka Measured.	Total Number of Fields Tested.	NUMBER OF FIELDS IN WHICH THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ORIGINAL AND TEST MEASUREMENT 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	12	13	14
1856-57 to 1861-62...	Messrs. Beyts, Nepean, DeSouza, H. B. Vikáji, Parkinson and Hall.	Nadiád ...	3,621	1,956	1,147	269	118	49	33	17	11	12	9

Statement showing the accuracy by Test of Classification in the 73 Villages of the Nadiád Pargana.

Season.	By whom Superintended.	Name of Táluka Classified.	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.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.			
					.....	0 0 1 to 0 0 6	0 0 7 to 0 1 0	0 1 1 to 0 1 6	0 1 7 to 0 2 0	0 2 1 to 0 2 6	0 2 7 to 0 3 0	0 3 1 to 0 3 6	0 3 7 and upwards.	Soil.	Water.	Soil.	Water.	Soil.	Water.	Soil.	Water.	Soil.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1860-61 to 1863-64.	Messrs. Beyts, Bulkley, and Critchell.	Nadiád ...	4,118	575	2,294	346	606	36	769	128	229	56	190	6	14	1	10	1	6	1	...	...



89. Attached to this report is a map of Nadiád, and a diagram containing the usual information furnished.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

CYRIL JACKSON PRESCOTT, Captain,  
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarát.

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No. 1043 or 1865.

From

A. A. BORRADAILE, Esq.,  
Acting Collector of Kaira ;

To

ALEXANDER ROGERS, Esq.,  
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

*Kaira Collector's Camp,  
Kapadvanij, 4th December 1865.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith Report from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarát, containing his proposals for the assessment of Nadiád Táluka.

2. In paragraphs 1 to 7 Captain Prescott describes the táluka, its boundaries, climate, &c.

3. In paragraph 8 he draws a pleasant picture of the very fine Railway feeders from Nadiád to Kapadvanj, and from Anand by Bhaluj to the Mahi, and of the advantages they will confer when completed. And in paragraphs 9 and 10 he urges the construction of a tramway on the latter line.

4. These roads were originally ordered to be made by Government, out of what are nominally called Old Local Fund Balances, but which were really items of Imperial revenue. They were laid out, and their construction commenced on the scale of First Class Imperial roads, and were then handed over to the Local Fund Committee, unbridged, unmetalled, embankments unfinished, and in some places the line not even cleared, to be allowed to fall into disrepair.

5. In that state—except some 7 miles which we can just manage to metal this year—they must remain; it would have been far better had they never been commenced; and yet the benefit to be derivable from them, either as roads or with a tramway, would be incalculable.

6. Paragraphs 11 to 20 are devoted to the soil and products, with an interesting account of the cultivation of tobacco, and paragraph 21 to indigo. Paragraphs 22 to 29 relate to the amount of irrigation, the number of markets, the population, &c., and 30 to 39 give a concise history of the district.

7. In subsequent paragraphs notice is taken of the extraordinary inequalities of the old assessment, which Captain Prescott attributes principally to the Panches looking more to the caste and worldly position of the cultivators, than to the value of the soil, and partly to the fact of an indirect taxation of alienated land by very high assessment of Sirkári land held by same owner.

8. He discusses, but does not finally answer, the question of, whether in the case of villages identical in position and facilities of communication, and whose classification is the same, the lower rated ones are to be brought up to the higher, or these to be reduced.

9. I am not in a position, from my short acquaintance with this zillah, and from never having been in Nadiád, to take exception to the grouping of villages by the Superintendent, whose experience of Kaira is so great, and in whose judgment I have great confidence. It appears to me to have been determined with care for the interest of Government and the villagers.

10. The question discussed in paragraph 62 is an important one, and would be doubly so, if the cultivation of Nadiád were confined to one or two staples, and those the most at present inflated in price. But seeing that not only cotton but tobacco, cereals of sorts, and the superior description of garden crops, for all which there will ever be a ready market in the country, are grown, it is matter of small concern, in fixing the assessment, whether cotton falls to 7*d.* or not. We may therefore, with, I think, confidence hope, and base our calculations accordingly, that no such general decline in prices will take place as to make the present assessment too heavy.

11. The rice water rates in paragraph 79, and the kussurs on bágáyat cultivation in paragraphs 81 and 82, seem to call for no remarks.

12. In paragraph 87 are shown the estimated increases of assessment—

On cultivation	...	...	...	Rs.	34,281
Waste land ...	...	...	...	"	14,532
And on quit-rent on alienated land...	...	...	...	"	11,588
Total ...					Rs. 60,401

which, considering the extraordinary advantages which Nadiád enjoys in soil, markets and means of communication, and looking at the present prices of produce as compared with those ruling when the present assessment was fixed—and how easily this was paid the diagram shows—must be regarded as an almost nominal increase.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. A. BORRADAILE,

Acting Collector.

No. 4580 of 1865.

To

A. A. BORRADAILE, Esq.,  
Acting Collector of Kaira.

Camp Mehmabad, 23rd December 1865.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1043, of the 4th instant, forwarding Captain Prescott's proposals for the revision, according to the Revenue Survey system, of the assessment of the Nadiád pargana in your Collectorates.

2. The detailed description of the country, its products and inhabitants, and its history up to the present date, given by the Superintendent, are highly interesting, but appear to require no comment from me at present. The suggestions for the opening up of the trade of the country will receive due attention in the Public Works' and Local Funds' Departments, and I will therefore pass on at once to the consideration of the proposed rates of assessment.

3. Nothing can more strikingly illustrate the general prosperity of the district in an agricultural point of view than the fact mentioned in the 46th paragraph of Captain Prescott's letter, that 96 per cent. of the whole arable area is under cultivation. Even the small percentage of waste left is evidently larger than it would be were some of the outlying villages and others inhabited by the less skilful castes of cultivators to be excluded from the calculation, as in most of the highly cultivated Kunbi villages, the whole of the arable area must be under tillage, and there can be no room for extension of cultivation.

4. The diagram shows that with the exception of one or two years, probably years in which the monsoon was unfavourable, the increase in cultivation for the last twenty has been steady and progressive, a fact proving of itself that the revenue administration has not been unsuccessful. If it is recollected that in the period illustrated by this diagram is embraced that of the greatest depression in the value of agricultural produce, for prices did not begin to mend till about A.D. 1858, I do not think the general pitch of assessment proposed by the Superintendent can be considered at all too high, now that the facilities of the district for the export of its produce have been so greatly increased as they have been by the opening of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, which affords a reasonable guarantee that the prices of tobacco and the more valuable, as they constitute the greater proportion, of the products of Nadiád will be maintained, even though that of cotton and the cereals of other districts should fall considerably.

5. It appears to me, however, that in the classification of villages into groups for assessment at the different maximum rates proposed, too much attention has been paid in some instances to the effect upon the cultivators' payments, to the setting aside of the recognised Survey principle, one sanctioned by the highest authorities ever since the introduction of the Bombay Revenue Survey, of grouping for such rates according to distance from markets and variety of climate. Where this principle can be maintained, even at a temporary sacrifice of revenue, it should, in my opinion, be done; if not, we lay ourselves open to the reproach of perpetuating the inequalities of the old system of assessment according to the caste of the cultivator carried out by the Pancháyets. In the classification proposed by Captain Prescott are to be found villages more favourably situated with regard to markets than others bordering on them, put down in a lower class than the latter, and I can trace no other reason for this than his fear that the rise in the demands of Government on the former would otherwise be too sudden, the cause of the prevailing low rates of assessment having simply been that the Pancháyets had assessed the payers as Koolies at a lower rate than they would have had they been Koonbis. Captain Prescott does not appear to find much difference between the members of the two classes in agricultural skill at present.

6. The following grouping of villages and maximum rates of dry crop assessment for the respective groups will, while it does away with the anomaly of the more favourably situated villages being the more lightly assessed, also lower their assessment in most cases, so as partly to obviate the fear of a too sudden raising of taxation expressed by the Superintendent. It will be seen that the grouping depends in the lowest classes generally upon the distance of the villages from the two railway stations of Anand and Nadiád, the highest class being left as proposed by Captain Prescott, the second being formed of villages within easy reach of one or other of the railway stations, and the third of others more favourably situated than those thrown into the 4th class with reference to the market of Nadiád.

7. With regard to the maximum rates of dry crop assessment, it will be seen that those now sanctioned fit in better than the Superintendent's with those already sanctioned by Government for the adjacent villages of the neighbouring talukas; for instance, Dautáli Jhawl, and Degám formerly in the Mehmadaud Taluka, have a maximum of Rs. 4-8-0 per aere, whereas those proposed for the adjoining villages of Bamnoli, Dawura, and Hathnoli were Rs. 5. In the new rates Bamnoli comes down to Rs. 4-8-0 and Dawura and Hathnoli to Rs. 4-12-0.

*1st Class.*

The seven patis of Nadiád, maximum rate Rs. 5-12 0.

*2nd Class, maximum rate Rs. 5-4-0.*

1. Chikhodra.	4. Bháraj.	7. Dubhan.
2. Dumral.	5. Samurkha.	8. Marira.
3. Piplug.	6. Tundel.	9. Futtepur Nadiád.

*3rd Class, maximum rate Rs. 4-12-0.*

1. Kuriavi.	6. Sulun Tulpnt.	11. Bhumel.
2. Kumla.	7. Sulun Wanta.	12. Silore.
3. Gutál.	8. Kunjora.	13. Hathnoli.
4. Piplata.	9. Chuklasi.	14. Lambhwel.
5. Bilodra.	10. Dawura.	

*4th Class, maximum rate Rs. 4-8-0.*

1. Sarsa.	10. Rasnol.	18. Burrapura.
2. Akhrole.	11. Alajra.	19. Rahtullao.
3. Nursunda.	12. Ureia.	20. Waletwa.
4. Turnol.	13. Ujurpura.	21. Warthal.
5. Bamnoli.	14. Kunjrao.	22. Sirdarpura.
6. Boriavi.	15. Kásur.	23. Surasamul.
7. Berava.	16. Chulali.	24. Tarpura.
8. Mummudpura.	17. Dawapura.	25. Od.
9. Mitral.		

*5th Class, maximum rate Rs. 4.*

1. Khankora.	5. Futtepur Bhaluj.	8. Punsora.
2. Khumbolaj.	6. Meghwa.	9. Lingra.
3. Jakhla.	7. Dagjipura.	10. Wansol.
4. Dholi.		

*6th Class, maximum rate Rs. 3-8-0.*

1. Sili.	3. Khánpur.	4. Bhurora.
2. Gungapura.		

*7th Class, maximum rate Rs. 3.*

1. Sundalpara.	3. Dhuleta.	4. Sureli.
2. Khakanpara.		

8. If it should be found necessary to make a distinction in the assessment of villages in consideration of any marked deficiency in the agricultural skill and capital of their inhabitants, it appears to me that it should be made in that of garden land and not in the case of dry crop. In the former description the superior hereditary knowledge of the Kunbi would certainly tell, but not in the latter, in the cultivation of which nature would place all comparatively on the same level.

9. I observe that the highest rate of "Bagayat kasar" proposed by the Superintendent is Rs. 24-8-0 on  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres, or Rs. 7 per acre, making the highest imposable assessment under his rates, Rs. 13 per acre.

10. In the Killedári páti of Nadiád I find that the average rate of assessment on garden lands under the old system is Rs. 18-4-8. I think therefore that a maximum Bágáyat kasar rate of Rs. 35 would be by no means excessive, as it would in no case involve a total assessment in the finest and most valuable garden lands of the district of more than about Rs. 15 the acre, which it can pay with ease on tobacco, the staple crop, as shown in the 20th paragraph of Captain Prescott's letter. This pitch for garden assessment will leave more room than the maximum proposed by the Superintendent for lowering it in the case of villages of which the cultivators may be really deficient in agricultural skill. I am inclined to believe that even with this increase in the maximum rate the Superintendent's estimate of the extra assessment on garden lands coming to double the dry crop assessment will be found a good deal over the mark.

11. I have no objection to offer to the maximum rate proposed for water in rice lands in the 79th paragraph of Captain Prescott's letter, with the modification that will be caused by the reduction in dry crop rates now sanctioned. The rates for the different groups of villages and for individual villages in those groups must of course be settled on a consideration of the nature of the water-supply in each, and the relative marketable value of the different descriptions of rice the supply may enable them to raise.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

A. ROGERS,  
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

MEMORANDUM No. 259 OF 1866.

Camp Thásra, 18th January 1866.

The revised grouping of villages, and maximum dry crop rates for each, in the Nadiád pargana, settled after personal consultation with the Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey and Assessment, are herewith forwarded to Captain Prescott, for adoption in the settlement of the pargana.

2. The Collector has been informed.

A. ROGERS,  
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

260 OF 1866.

Camp Thásra, 18th January 1866.

True copy to the Acting Collector of Kaira, for information and guidance, with reference to this Office No. 4580, of the 23rd ultimo.

A. ROGERS,  
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

1st Class.

7 Patis of Nadiád. Rate Rs. 6-4-0.

2nd Class. Rate Rs. 5-8-0.

8. Chikhodra.	15. Futtepur Nadiád.	19. Sulun Talpud.
9. Dumral.	16. Gutal.	20. Chuklasi.
10. Piplug.	17. Bijodra. Fields on the north of the river to be specially lowered for distance.	21. Nursanda (including Mehmad-pura).
11. Samurkha.		22. Kamla.
12. Tundel.		
13. Dabhan.		
14. Murira.	18. Sulun Wauto	

<i>3rd Class. Rate Rs. 5-4-0.</i>		
23. Bháluj. 24. Kuriavi. 25. Bhumel. 26. Hathnoli. 27. Piplata. 28. Kunjora.	29. Davura. 30. Silor. 31. Lambhuvel. 32. Sarsa. 33. Turnol. 34. Bedva.	35. Rasnol. 36. Akhrole. 37. Bamnoli. 38. Alajra. 39. Mitral. 40. Boriavi.
<i>4th Class. Rate Rs. 5-0-0.</i>		
41. Ujarpura. 42. Chulali. 43. Rahtalao 44. Sirdarpura. 45. Kunjrao. 46. Davápura.	47. Wuletwa. 48. Surasmal. 49. Urera. 50. Kasur. 51. Dholi.	52. Budápura. 53. Wurtál. 54. Tarpura. 55. Od. 56. Kumbholuj.
<i>5th Class. Rate Rs 4-8-0.</i>		
57. Khankua. 58. Dagjipura. 59. Fúttepur Bháluj. 60. Punsora.	61. Jakhla. 62. Meghva. 63. Lingra. 64. Wansole.	65. Sili. 66. Gungapura. 67. Bhurora.
<i>6th Class. Rate Rs. 3-8-0, special. If necessary to lower more for distance in these villages.</i>		
68. Khanpur. 69. Sundalpur.	70. Khakunpur. 71. Dholeta.	72. Sureli.

The principle of lowering may be applied in outlying villages where the vasti is small and in Kuli villages.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

No. 1001.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 12th March 1867.*

Letter from the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., No. 768, dated 19th February 1867—Requesting the order of Government, for the reasons which he states, for the continuance for the present season of the rates of dry crop and rice lands sanctioned experimentally by him in a memorandum No. 259, dated 18th January 1866, attached to a printed Report on the revision of assessment on the settlement of the Nadiád Táluka in the Kaira Collectorate, of which he submits copies.

RESOLUTION.—The Revenue Commissioner applies for the confirmation for one year of the rates fixed for dry crop and rice lands in the Nadiád Táluka, and requires further time for consideration of the rates for garden lands. In these proposals the Superintendent of Survey concurs, and they are sanctioned. The Revenue Commissioner's further report will be awaited.

(Signed) J. KING,  
for Chief Secretary to Government.

To  
The Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

No. 424 OF 1867.

FROM  
THE SUPERINTENDENT,  
Gujarát Revenue Survey and Assessment;

To  
THE ACTING COLLECTOR,  
Kaira,

*Superintendent's Office, 17th October 1867.*

SIR,  
With reference to the correspondence marginally noted, I have the honour of reporting on the financial results of the settlement of Nadiád for the Revenue year ending the 31st July 1867, and of requesting the favour of your submitting the same to the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., with the view of obtaining the sanction of Government to the rates introduced.

Superintendent, Revenue Survey, to Acting Collector of Kaira, No. 418 of 25th November 1865.

Acting Collector of Kaira to Revenue Commissioner, N. D., No. 1043 of 4th December 1865.

Revenue Commissioner, N. D., to Acting Collector of Kaira, No. 4580 of 23rd December 1865.

Subsequent Memorandum, No. 259 of 18th January 1866.

Revenue Commissioner's Memorandum No. 704, dated 14th February 1867, to Acting Collector of Kaira.

2. I must premise by informing you that in accordance with the Revenue Commissioner's Memorandum No. 260 of the 18th January 1866, addressed to the Collector of Kaira, the rates originally proposed were slightly altered; that is to say, the maximum of some villages was raised, and in others lowered. The statement below shows each village in the class it now stands in according to the final revision:—

## 1st Class.

7 Pátis of Nadiád. Rate Rs 6-4-0.

## 2nd Class. Rate Rs. 5-8-0.

8. Chikhodra.	15. Futtepur Nadiád.	19. Sulun Tulpud.
9. Dumral.	16. Gutal.	20. Chuklasi.
10. Piplug.	17. Bilodra. Fields on the north of the river specially lowered for distance.	21. Nursunda (including Mehmudpura).
11. Samurkha.	18. Sulun Wanto.	22. Kumla.
12. Tundel.		
13. Dubhan.		
14. Murira.		

## 3rd Class. Rate Rs. 5-4-0.

23. Bháluj.	29. Dawura.	35. Rasnol.
24. Keriavi.	30. Selore.	36. Akhrol.
25. Bhumel.	31. Lambhuwel.	37. Bamnoli.
26. Hathnoli.	32. Sarsa.	38. Alajda.
27. Piplata.	33. Turnol.	39. Mitral.
28. Kunjora.	34. Bedwa.	40. Boriavi.

## 4th Class. Rate Rs. 5-0-0.

41. Ujurpura.	47. Wuletwa.	52. Budapura.
42. Chulali.	48. Surasamul.	53. Wurtal.
43. Rahatulao.	49. Urera.	54. Tarpura.
44. Sirdarpura.	50. Kasur.	55. Od.
45. Kunjrao.	51. Dholi.	56. Khumboluj.
46. Davapura.		

## 5th Class. Rate Rs. 4-8-0.

57. Khankua.	61. Jakhla.	65. Sili.
58. Dagjipura.	62. Meghwa.	66. Gungapura.
59. Futtepur Bháluj.	63. Lingra.	67. Bhurora.
60. Punsora.	64. Wunsol.	68. Asipura.

## 6th Class. Rate Rs. 3-8-0, special.

69. Khanpur.	71. Khakunpur.	73. Sureli.
70. Sundulpur.	72. Dhuleta.	

3. The maximum Bágáyet water rate of 10 rupees per acre, originally sanctioned having proved (as was anticipated) to be too high, the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., consented to the adoption of a maximum Bágáyet Kussar equal to a rate of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  rupees on the acre. In some instances the rate was modified when springs had become weaker in wells, and the water had receded since the classification was made in 1862-63—this phenomenon is supposed to have been caused by the sharp shock of an earthquake which visited Gujarát on the 29th April 1864.

Bágáyet water rate.

From Superintendent to Revenue Commissioner, No. 37 of 31st January 1867.  
Revenue Commissioner's reply No. 704, dated 14th February 1867.

4. It was stated in the preliminary report that 73 villages were under settlement, but by conversion of "Asipura," formerly a hamlet of Lingda into a distinct village, the correct number is now 74.

5. A statement showing the area and assessment of dry crop, rice and garden lands in each village held under the Senja and Narwa tenures respectively, is appended—which is so clear that any explanation of its columns is unnecessary.

Appendix A.

6. The following table gives the total area of culturable land, and shows the changes which have taken place since the first report was submitted:—

Extent of culturable land.

		Area under reports.	Area, vide paragraph 4 of preliminary reports	More.	Less.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Government	...	55,821 $\frac{20}{40}$	64,235 $\frac{11}{40}$	.....	8,413 $\frac{31}{40}$
Alienated	...	72,338 $\frac{11}{40}$	63,945 $\frac{6}{40}$	8,393 $\frac{6}{40}$	.....
Total		128,159 $\frac{31}{40}$	128,180 $\frac{16}{40}$	8,395 $\frac{6}{40}$	8,413 $\frac{31}{40}$

A. g. The above difference is owing to  
 8,228 32 having been excluded from the head of  
 Government Narwa and entered in the accounts as alienated.  
 201 18 Sarkari Ilaidi transferred from Government to alienated.

8,430 10

DEDUCT.

16 19 Difference caused by small pieces being included in village sites corrections,  
 &c. &c.

8,413 31

7. In consequence of the changes mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 3 an accurate comparison between the estimated figures and the "actuals" is not possible, although by a coincidence it so happens that the general result of the settlement comes within a very small sum of the estimate. For example:—

The estimated Revenue Survey Kamal of Sirkari land, Muzmun and Narwa,—inclusive of Narwa Barkali, see paragraphs 72	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
and 86 of the first report was	...	...	...	2,81,083	0	0
Whereas the "Actuals" are Sirkari	...	...	...	2,39,426	15	0
Narwa Barkali—henceforth to be entered as alienated	...	...	...	40,353	5	0
				Difference	...	1,302 12 0

8. The following table shows the total assessment at survey rates of all description of land:—

TABLE No. 1.

		LANDS ENTERED AS GOVERNMENT.									
		NUMBERS WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY CULTIVATED.							Numbers entirely waste.		
Number of Villages.	Senja and Muzmun or Narwa	Dry crop land.	Garden land.			Rice land.	Assessment of cultivated land.	Dry crop land.			
			Soil.	Kussar on wells.	Total Assessment.						
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.	Rs. a. p.	
74	Senja	88,516 4 0	6,157 4 0	4,075 8 0	10,232 12 0	17,118 11 0	1,25,867 11 0	8,559 3 0			
	Narwa	73,956 0 0	10,851 10 0	9,603 9 0	20,455 3 0	10,236 15 0	1,04,648 2 0	.....			
	Total	1,72,472 4 0	17,008 14 0	13,679 1 0	30,687 15 0	27,355 10 0	2,30,515 13 0	8,559 3 0			
Number of Villages.	Senja and Muzmun or Narwa.	Numbers entirely waste.					Total Lands entered as Government.				
		Garden land.			Rice land.	Assessment on waste numbers.	Dry crop land.	Garden land.			
Soil.	Kussar on wells.	Total Assessment.	Soil.	Kussar on wells.				Total Assessment.			
1.	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
74	Senja	32 6 0	162 11 0	195 1 0	156 14 0	8,911 2 0	1,07,075 7 0	6,189 10 0	4,238 3 0	10,427 13 0	
	Narwa	...	...	...	...	...	73,956 0 0	10,851 10 0	9,603 9 0	20,455 3 0	
	Total	32 6 0	162 11 0	195 1 0	156 14 0	8,911 2 0	1,81,031 7 0	17,041 4 0	13,841 12 0	30,883 0 0	

Number of Villages.	Senja and Muzmun or Narwa.	Total Lands entered as Government.		Lands entered as Alienated.				
		Rice land.	Assessment.	Dry crop land	Garden lands.			Rice land.
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
74	Senja ...	17,275 9 0	134,778 13 0	2,14,864 9 0	26,170 14 0	21,725 7 0	47,896 5 0	26,946 15 0
	Narwa ...	10,238 15 0	1,04,648 2 0	29,423 0 0	4,517 5 0	3,444 1 0	7,961 6 0	2,968 15 0
	Total ..	27,512 8 0	2,39,426 15 0	2,44,287 9 0	30,688 3 0	25,169 8 0	55,857 11 0	29,915 14 0

Number of Villages.	Senja and Muzmun or Narwa.	Lands entered as Alienated.	Total Assessment of all the Arable Land in Nadiad.					
		Assessment.	Dry crop land.	Garden land.			Rice land.	Assessment.
1	2	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
74	Senja ...	2,98,707 13 0	3,21,940 0 0	32,360 8 0	25,963 10 0	58,324 2 0	43,222 8 0	4,23,498 10 0
	Narwa ...	40,353 5 0	1,03,373 0 0	15,368 15 0	13,047 10 0	28,416 9 0	13,203 14 0	1,46,001 7 0
	Total ...	3,39,061 2 0	4,25,313 0 0	47,728 7 0	37,011 4 0	86,740 11 0	56,425 6 0	5,69,499 1 0

9. From the following you will see the total difference between the revenue under the old and new systems respectively :—

TABLE No. 2.

Number of Villages.	ON ACCOUNT OF GOVERNMENT CULTIVATED LAND,					ON ACCOUNT OF ALIENATED LANDS.		
	LATE SYSTEM.		SURVEY SYSTEM		Net increase caused by the Survey.	LATE SYSTEM.	SURVEY SYSTEM.	Net increase caused by the Survey.
	Cultivated Acres.	Rupees of assessment in Samvat 1922 A.D. 1865-66.	Lands actually in cultivation.			Salamie Swadio, and imposts of all sorts.	Fix commuted Salami.	
			Acres.	Assessment.				
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.
74	52,581 $\frac{18}{40}$	2,26,944 3 0	52,581 $\frac{18}{40}$	2,30,515 13 0	3,571 10 0	1,04,593 11 0	1,38,272 13 0	3,367 3 0

## TOTAL OF GOVERNMENT AND ALIENATED LAND.

Assessment of Salamis according to columns 3 and 7.	LATE SYSTEM.					SURVEY SYSTEM.			
	Cesses which were				Total of late system.	Total of Government and Alienated Land, columns 5 and 8	Net increase caused by the Survey.	Miscellaneous items of Land Revenue "Nugdee."	Total Government Revenue according to the settlement.
	Imposed as fixed Salami on cultivated land.	Absorbed in the assessment of Government land.	Struck off.	Total Cesses.					
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
3,31,537 14 0	3,450 7 0	258 5 0	269 11 0	3,978 7 0	3,35,516 5 0	3,63,788 10 0	33,272 5 0	4,044 11 0	3,73,833 5 0

10. The total assessment under the new settlement (*vide* columns 2 to 5 of Table No. 2) amounts to Rs. 2,30,515-13-0, to which for the purpose of comparison Rs. 20,608-2-0 should be added on account of quit rent derived from Narwa Barkhali. This is required, be-



cause the revenue realized on Narwa Barkali up to the introduction of the survey settlement was included in the lump assessment of Government land. The actual increase, therefore, amounts to Rs. 24,179-12-0 or about 10 per cent. on the realizations under the old system.

11. A further increase of Rs. 8,911-2-0 (see column 14, Table No. 1)—may be expected on account of arable waste being brought under cultivation.

12. Under this head there has been an increase of Rs. 33,679-2-0. Even deducting Rs. 20,608-2-0 for quit rent—(the 4-anna settlement of Narwa Barkhali above referred to)—the *bonâ fide* increase is equal to 12 per cent. on former collections. This may be attributed to:—

- (a) The change of the "Asra" into the measured bigha in reckoning the amount of fixed Bigoti Salamis which caused an increase of area equal to 8,000 acres.
- (b) Difference between old and new assessment imposed as additional Salami on alienated holdings in respect to Government Khatabandi lands—*vide* paragraph 16.
- (c) The conversion of a portion of the cesses payable under the late system into a fixed Salami on alienated lands, held now, or originally by persons liable to them.

13. From the total revenue of the taluka Rs. 3,72,833-15-0 (as shown in column 19 of table No. 2) a deduction should be made of Rs. 7,800-13-0 on the following account. In two villages Od and Khambolaj the survey rates were introduced this year, the difference between the old and new assessment (being Rs. 7,338-9-11) was remitted. This balance Rs. 462-3-1 is on account of minor remissions.

14. With the exception of Rs. 1,364-12-3, a balance in the course of collection, the whole of the revenue due, Rs. 3,65,032-8-0, was realized on the 31st of July last.

15. In columns 8, 14 and 20 of Table No. I and column 5 of Table No. II is included the assessment of Ilaidi lands entered as Government, and in column 26 of Table No. I and column 8 of Table No. II those entered as alienated.

*Vide* Mr. Pedder's report on the commutation of quit rents and fluctuating cesses in Matur, No. 3, dated 11th April 1863.

The following statement will show how the settlement of these lands has been made.

*Total Area and Assessment.*

No. of Villages in which Ilaidi was found.	LATE SYSTEM.		SURVEY SYSTEM.	
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
9	231 $\frac{1}{40}$	333 7 7	231 $\frac{1}{40}$	1,159 9 0

of which

Have been entered as Government and fully assessed.		Have been entered as Alienated.			
Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Salamie inclusive of summary settlement.	Nuksan or Loss.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
29 $\frac{23}{40}$	139 6 0	201 $\frac{18}{40}$	1,020 3 0	347 9 0	672 10 0

This distribution has been made in accordance with the instructions contained in the Revenue Commissioner's letter No. 660-A of the 19th March 1864.

16. In making the settlement of these lands it was necessary to decide in each case whether alienated land held by a Khátádár was included in his "Kháta Patta" or not. For, as the late Revenue Commissioner very justly observed, the difficulty in dealing with Khátábandy land is to secure to Government the *extra* assessment (which has hitherto been imposed on Government lands, on account of alienated lands being held *therewith*)—and on the other hand *not to tax unjustly alienated lands separate from the holding*.

17. When on examination of the "Khátáwár Patta" it was found that the alienated lands held by the Khátádár were included therein, then a Salami equal to the difference between the former amount of the "Kháta" and the new assessment, *plus* the commuted cesses, was imposed on the alienated lands.

18. But when on the other hand it was found that the alienated land held by the Khátádár was not included in his "Khátáwár Patta," then it was evident he held his alienated land separate from his Kháta, in which case no extra assessment was imposed. This settlement was just and fair, and gave a great deal of satisfaction. The total amount of increase of Salami caused by excess of assessment on Government Khátábandy lands under the old system is Rs. 642.

19. The settlement of quit rents, cesses, &c., on alienated land has been carried out in accordance with the Revenue Commissioner's memoranda Nos. 612A and 707A of 1863—and only one point calls for notice.

20. In letter No. 612A of the 25th April 1863, the Revenue Commissioner directed that fluctuating Swádios should be commuted on the principle of taking a 12 years' average for the lands under cultivation, and imposing a minimum rate on lands which happen not to have paid the cess, but which are liable to pay. Government in their Resolution No. 2426, of 24th June 1864, para. 11, ruled that instead of the above, the average total sum collected in the last 12 years from the *cultivated lands only* should be distributed over all lands liable to Swadio.

21. In my letter to the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., No. 71 of the 16th February, it was pointed out that under the mode of commutation sanctioned by Government those persons who have not paid any Swadio for the last 12 years would have to pay more under the commutation than is due from them for *simple liability*, and they would complain that, not only are they compelled to pay according to their own *liability* but a share also on account of the liability of others. I pointed out that if this were brought to the notice of Government, they would perceive that the plan proposed by the late Revenue Commissioner was not only more equitable, but more favourable to the revenue than the other.

22. Upon this Government passed the Resolution No. 853 of the 8th March 1866, sanctioning the re-adoption of the Honorable Mr. Ellis' plan which has consequently been carried out in this settlement and has given satisfaction.

23. I now turn to the special settlement of 26 Narwa villages noted in the margin, and must premise by informing you that before the settlement was commenced I issued a proclamation to the Narwadars to ascertain their wishes as to whether they would prefer "Akar" (the survey assessment) for their respective shares or a continuance of the Phala system. The subject was also discussed at the time of settlement, and every endeavour made to bring all the Narwadars to one way of thinking, 21 villages preferred the Phala system, and five villages only agreed to

Special settlement of Narwa Villages.		
1. Kakarkhar Pati.	} Nadiád. Kasba.	14. Salun Talpad,
2. Hirji Pati.		15. Piprag.
3. Buttanji Pati.		16. Chikhodra.
4. Chaklasi Pati.		17. Bharoda.
5. Alad Pati.		18. Rasnol.
6. Bhumel.		19. Khambholaj.
7. Lakhawad Pati.		20. Lingda.
8. Tranole.		21. Lambhvel.
9. Chaklasi.		22. Narsanda.
10. Sarsá.		23. Ajarpoora.
11. Wurtal.		24. Koonjraw.
12. Kasur.		25. Pansora.
13. Dabhan.		26. Ode,
1. Kasur.	}	4. Lingda.
2. Khambholuj.		5. Koonjraw.
3. Bhumel.		

have the settlement made according to the "Akar." *Ajarpura* petitioned that the Narwa might be abolished, but as one sharer dissented this could not be done as complete unanimity is the essence of the Narwa tenure.

24. The proclamation issued to the Narwadars generally conveys all information regarding the principle on which the settlement was made, and is given below—

"Be it known to the Narwadars of Nadiád. Your lands from the year Samvat 1222 A.D. 1866, will be assessed by me according to survey rates. It is therefore required of you to decide whether you desire that your Narwa holdings should be brought under the Senja Vahivat (*i.e.*, the usual Begoti Vahivat) and management according to survey rules, or whether you wish to continue the Narwa tenure intact. If you choose to continue the Narwa, you will have to submit to the following rules—

"1st. The survey assessment on the full area of Narwa lands will be recovered from each sharer in proportion to his shares in the Narwa according to the existing system whether it be in annas or otherwise, thus:—

Sharers' Names.	Shares in Annas	SURVEY.		According to the Narwa Phala.
		No.	Assessment.	
Kandas Ramdas ... ..	8	2 part	20	125
		3 part	40	
		4 part	16	
			120	
Govind Gamji ... ..	6	3 part	50	93.12
		4 part	20	
		5 part	10	
			20	
Pragji Tiagee ... ..	2	2 part	20	31.4
		3 part	10	
		4 part	20	
			50	
Total ...	16	.....	250	250

"You will always be assessed in this proportion whether your lands are cultivated or lying waste, you will not have the option of giving up any unprofitable portion.

"2nd. No distinction will be made on account of the quality of land held by any shareholder, whether it is Bagayet, Jerayet, or Rice, rich or poor. The lump assessment on the entire lands will be divided according to the share held and the Jamma will be levied in proportion to such shares irrespective of the value of any individual's field. Thus they who have Bagayet lands will profit more by this arrangement than they who have simple Jerayet fields in possession. It therefore behoves you to well consider before you decide.

"3rd. If the Narwadars mutually agree to pay the Government assessment on fields actually in their possession without taking into consideration the proportion of shares, no objection will be offered to such an arrangement. The example given above is what will be adopted in the event of the Narwadars agreeing for the Narwa instead of the survey settlement.

"4th. If you desire to enter the name of a co-sharer in the records, it will be permitted with certain restrictions as to too minute subdivisions of the co-parcenary.

"5th. If you wish to adopt the Senja Vahivat, you will not be disturbed in possession of the fields you now hold, which will be continued to you subject to the survey assessment. Furthermore, you will reap great advantages from the tenure in being able at pleasure to extend or contract your cultivation according to your means."

25. The statement given below exhibits the effect of the Narva Settlement in each village :—

*Effect of the Narva Settlement in the 26 Villages as compared with the Old System.*

Number.	Names of Villages.	OLD SYSTEM.				Total new Pháls settled at the Survey Settlement.	REVENUE OF NARVA LAND EXCLUDED FROM THE NEW NARVA.								Total Columns 7 and 15.	ON THE TOTAL OF THE NEW SYSTEM.		REMARKS.
		Pháls.	Salámi.	Miscellaneous.	Total old Pháls.		Narva Barkhali of different denomination.			Service Barkhali Land.			Entered as Mazmun.	Total land excluded.		Less.	More.	
							Salámi.	Summary Settlement Cess	Total.	Salámi.	Summary Settlement Cess.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Kakarkhad Páti ...	7,113 15 1	.....	...	7,113 15 1	6,501 12 0	.....	.....	.....	..	..	...	...	.....	6,501 12 0	612 3 1	.....	
2	Hirji Páti ...	2,885 3 6	...	...	2,885 3 6	2,589 0 0	.....	.....	...	..	...	...	.....	..	2,589 0 0	288 3 6	...	
3	Rattanji Páti ...	1,080 4 8	.....	...	1,080 4 8	986 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	986 0 0	120 4 8	.....	
4	Chakrási Páti ...	13,113 9 11	.....	...	13,113 9 11	10,870 8 0	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	10,870 8 0	2,443 1 11	...	
5	Alád Páti ..	614 1 5	.....	...	614 1 5	554 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	554 10 0	59 7 5	.....	
6	Bhumel] ...	1,344 7 11	.....	...	1,344 7 11	1,722 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	1,722 6 0	.....	377 14 1	
7	Lákhávad Páti ...	5,210 6 1	.....	...	5,210 6 1	4,900 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	4,900 0 0	310 6 1	.....	
8	Tarnol... ..	3,048 6 8	.....	...	3,048 6 8	2,229 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	2,229 8 0	813 14 8	.....	
9	Chakrási ...	4,426 10 8	1,790 5 1	...	6,216 15 9	5,534 1 0	2,385 12 0	2,952 5 0	5,338 1 0	35 3 0	6 3 0	41 6 0	25 4 0	5,404 11 0	10,938 12 0	.....	4,721 12 3	
10	Sarsa ...	4,313 4 9	2,556 12 8	..	6,870 1 3	3,855 0 0	2,824 12 0	683 6 0	3,508 2 0	10 0 0	0 4 0	1 4 0	509 0 0	4,018 6 0	7,873 6 0	996 11 3	...	
11	Wurtál ...	1,134 5 6	115 10 11	...	1,250 0 5	576 0 0	487 2 0	72 0 0	559 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	559 2 0	1,135 2 0	114 14 5	...	
12	Kásar ...	5,872 13 5	1,667 5 3	...	7,540 2 8	4,634 1 0	1,807 2 0	174 13 0	1,981 15 0	.....	.....	.....	28 8 0	2,010 7 0	6,644 8 0	895 10 8	...	
13	Dabhán ...	4,308 2 1	241 13 3	...	4,549 15 4	5,125 0 0	851 8 0	28 15 0	380 7 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	890 7 0	5,505 7 0	...	955 7 8	
14	Sárun Talpad ..	2,480 8 1	814 13 2	..	3,295 5 3	1,879 13 0	1,005 5 0	1,065 12 0	2,071 1 0	..	.....	.....	62 4 0	2,133 5 0	4,013 1 0	.....	617 11 9	
15	Piplag ..	1,553 11 4	12 3 4	...	1,565 14 8	1,118 0 0	157 11 0	78 5 0	236 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	236 0 0	1,354 0 0	211 14 8	.....	
16	Chukhodra ...	6,632 7 5	209 4 8	...	6,841 12 1	4,992 0 0	214 14 0	57 8 0	272 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	272 6 6	5,264 6 0	1,577 6 1	.....	
17	Bharoda ...	2,356 8 7	411 9 9	...	2,768 2 4	2,980 0 0	546 7 0	180 4 0	736 11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	736 11 0	3,710 11 0	.....	948 8 8	
18	Rásnol ...	1,456 13 4	.....	..	1,456 13 4	1,280 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,280 0 0	176 13 4	...	
19	Khambholaj ...	4,724 1 9	678 1 11	15 8 6	5,617 12 2	6,970 4 0	784 6 0	274 7 0	1,058 13 0	104 1 0	7 5 0	111 6 0	222 0 0	1,392 3 0	3,362 7 0	...	2,744 10 10	
20	Lingda ...	339 1 0	2,353 5 8	40 1 0	2,732 7 8	1,748 10 0	1,467 8 0	336 2 0	1,833 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,833 10 0	3,582 4 0	...	840 12 4	
21	Lambhvel ...	1,456 0 0	1,781 3 6	219 0 2	3,458 3 8	1,680 0 0	1,751 0 0	386 11 0	2,137 11 0	.....	.....	.....	8 12 0	2,146 7 0	4,008 7 0	...	548 3 4	
22	Narsanda ..	4,097 11 4	.....	..	4,097 11 4	2,880 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,880 0 0	1,217 11 4	...	
23	Ajarpura ...	6,188 14 3	86 0 4	...	6,254 14 7	6,335 8 0	9 7 0	160 0 0	169 7 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,880 0 0	1,217 11 4	...	
24	Kunjráv ..	2,448 12 8	135 7 9	...	2,584 4 0	1,877 4 0	141 2 0	29 10 0	170 12 0	.....	.....	.....	202 8 0	371 15 0	6,707 5 0	...	452 6 5	
25	Pansora ..	4,090 9 2	.....	...	4,090 9 2	3,195 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91 0 0	261 12 0	2,139 0 0	445 4 0	...	
26	Ode ...	14,586 9 11	878 0 10	..	15,264 10 9	17,680 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,195 0 0	895 9 2	.....	
	Total .	1,08,879 8 1	18,812 1 11	247 9 8	1,22,966 8 8	1,04,848 2 0	13,904 0 0	6,490 2 0	20,454 2 0	140 0 0	13 12 0	154 0 0	1,149 4 0	21,767 6 0	1,28,406 8 0	11,192 8 3	14,631 12 7	

Net increase = Rs. 3,439-4-4.

26. It is to be remarked that the exclusion of fractions (in the anna value of the Exclusion of fractions in anna value Narwa) is, when practicable, very desirable, and simplifies considerably the calculation of the shares of the Narwa.

27. With this view (and bearing in mind the assessment by the old Jumma) we fixed the new amount of the Phala.

28. It is advantageous because by allowing a small margin between the survey land assessment and the amount of Phala to be paid by the Narwádárs, the rights of Government in other imposts (other than the assessment in land) connected with the Narwa are preserved.

29. The following abstract shows how the above principle has been applied in the settlement of each village:—

No.	Villages	DIVISION OF THE NARWA.		Value of each anna of Narwa by the survey settlement.	Fixed value of each anna by the new Phala.	Amount of old Phala.	Amount of new Phala.	Characteristic divisions.
		Annas.	Number of Sharers					
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Kakarkhar Pati ...	211·5½	186	30 0 1	30 12 0	7,113	6,501	Annas.
2	Hurji Pati ...	157·9	51	16 5 0	16 8 0	2,885	2,589	Do.
3	Rattanjí Pati ...	73·2	39	13 1 7	13 2 0	1,080	960	Do.
4	Alad Pati ...	34·8	24	15 8 10	16 0 0	614	554	Do.
5	Chuklasi Pati... ..	241 1½	157	42 14 9	44 4 0	13,113	10,670	Do.
6	Tarnol ...	22·9	48	90 2 7	98 0 0	3,048	2,229	Do.
7	Sarsa ...	192 12	264	16 8 7	20 0 0	6,313	3,555	Pugri.
8	Wurtál ...	4	14	133 8 0	144 0 0	1,134	576	Rupees.
9	Dubhan ...	497·1 8	144	10 4 2	10 5 0	4,308	5,125	Bigas
10	Piplag ...	344	108	3 0 1	3 4 0	1,553	1,118	Annas.
11	Chikodra ...	96	147	50 7 7	52 0 0	6,632	4,992	Rupees.
12	Bharoda ...	40	41	74 12 9	78 8 0	2,356	2,980	Annas.
13	Pansora ...	45	71	70 0 4	71 0 0	4,090	3,195	Do.
14	Lakhavad Pati ...	318·8	156	15 2 0	15 6 0	5,210	4,900	Do.
15	Rasnol ...	45·0	57	70 0 4	71 0 3	4,090	3,195	Do.
16	Lambhvel ..	8·0	5	308 3 2	310 0 0	1,456	1,860	Bigas.
17	Narsada ...	{ 240	168	5 11 5	6 0 0	4,097	1,440	Do.
		{ 100		13 7 1	*14 6 6		1,440	Annas.
18	Ode ...	80	72	220 15 0	221 0 0	15,264	17,680	Do.

\* In this case a fraction could not be avoided as both Bhágs have equal value.

30. The next subject to be considered is the plan adopted for dividing the Phala in those villages in which the Narwádárs did not agree to settle for their holdings according to the survey "Akar."

Redistribution of Phala.

31. It is necessary to mention that owing to the exclusion of "Narwa Barkhali," the condition of each Bhág of Government Narwa land was, relatively, completely changed, and a redistribution of the Phala became an essential element in the settlement, and was adopted with the full consent of the Narwádárs:

32. This arrangement was absolutely necessary, as a matter of equity, in the case of those Narwádárs whose shares in the "Narwa" contained a large portion of alienated land, which, after exclusion from the Narwa, was transferred to the parties by whom it was occupied, but it will be understood that these changes notwithstanding the total Government demand remained unaltered.

33. In the villages noted in the margin the value of the Narwa in each Bhág remains unchanged, but the amount of the Phala was fixed for each Bhág according to mutual understanding and an adjustment made in those cases when the amount of the Phala was either in excess of or less than the survey "Akar."

34. In "Dabhan" the Narwádárs agreed that the distribution of the Phala should be made according to the extent of Narwa lands in each sharer's possession, and rent according either to "Akar" or "anna value."

35. It will be observed that the same rule has not been applied in all villages, but this cannot be helped, for the various circumstances of particular individuals and of particular villages must be duly considered before any attempt can be made to bring the parties concerned to terms which the whole body will agree to, and it is often a difficult matter to induce them to act with equity and justice towards each other.

36. It often happens that the adjustment of the Narwa Barkhali alters the relative value of the holdings of co-sharers, brothers, &c., and to make them understand that the redistribution of the Phala has been adopted to meet this difficulty, and to make the

Government demand have equal incidence is no easy matter; for it is especially to be remembered that the settling officer has no power † to change anything (however right and advisable he may deem it to be unless all the Narwádárs are unanimous.

† Sec. VIII. of Regulation 17 of 1827.

37. Government will be glad to learn, however, that notwithstanding many difficulties this settlement has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, and that the redistribution of the new Phalas of the Narwa has been carried out on such equitable principles, that no reasonable objection to the settlement can be made by any of the sharers.

38. Of the 26 Narwa villages, two (Khambolaj and Ode) came under settlement this year, as the requisite information could not be obtained in time to introduce the settlement last season, in consequence of separate instructions on several points having been applied for to the Revenue Commissioner.

39. It will be noticed that the revenue has benefited by the revised Narwa settlement to the extent of Rs. 3,439-4-4. Although the new Phala on Sirkari Narwa is less by Rs. 18,318-1-8 than the old mixed Phalla, yet the Narwa Barkhali land which has been excluded from the new Narwa and subjected to a cess of 4 annas in the rupee of the *nooksan*, plus the ordinary quit-rent, more than makes up the deficiency, as will be seen by the following figures—

Old Phalla ... ..	...	...	...	...	Rupees...	1,22,966	3	8
New Phalla .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,04,648	2	0
						18,318	1	8
<i>Add—</i>								
Total quit-rent in Narwa Barkhali land	...	...	...	...	20,454	2	0	0
Quitrent on Narwa Service land	...	...	...	...	154	0	0	0
Entered as Government Narwa Muzmun	...	...	...	...	1,149	4	0	0
						21,757	6	0
Total realizable from Narwa	...	...	...	...	...	1,26,405	8	0
Total realizable under old system	...	...	...	...	...	1,22,966	3	8
						Gain to Government...	Rs.	3,439 4 4

40. The reasons for the increase or decrease of the quit-demand in the 26 Narwa villages do not require special notice (except in Chuklasi, Khambholaj and Ode) as they are owing, chiefly, to the adjustment of Government and Barkhali lands in the new Narwa, consequent on the exclusion of Barkhali, or to the increased area resulting from a careful measurement.

41. In Chaklasi the extent of land found by measurement was greatly in excess of bighas entered in the accounts but as the excess is, mostly, in the possession of alienees, the enhanced assessment does not fall on the Narwádárs.

42. In Khambolaj the increase is nominal, because the "Kothli Santha" on Government Narwa lands, under the old system, were paid to the owners by the Narwádárs, independent of the amount of jummábundy paid to Government. Under the present settlement the full assessment will be brought to Government account, and the payment of "Santh" will be made direct from the treasury. All the correspondence and information regarding the "*Santh*" settlement will be made over to the Settlement Officer, N. D., by this department.

43. In Ode the Narwádárs could not come to terms among themselves relative to the exclusion of the Barkhali land from the Narwa—consequently, all the land has been assessed as Government Narwa. Had they chosen to exclude the Barkhali as was done by the Narwádárs, in other villages, the majority of the sharers would have been considerable gainers.

44. The Muzmun lands in Ode (unauthorizedly included in the Narwa) have been separated from the Narwa accounts, so that in future no complications can arise from their being included in the Jamma of Narwa lands.

45. During the enquiry, necessary for the preparation of the settlement papers of villages held on the Narwa tenure, it was ascertained that a considerable area of land held as Narwa Barkhali, was then in possession of the Narwádárs themselves. And a doubt arose as to whether Government was aware of this fact, when they passed the resolution, noted in the margin, ruling that Narwa Barkhali, generally, should be guaranteed by a Sanad as permanently alienated land—(on the Narwádárs consenting)—subject to a special quit-rent of 4 annas in the rupee. The doubt that occurred to us was whether Narwa land (although called Barkhali and entered as such in the books), could be considered *bond fide* alienated land when held by Narwadars in their own shares of the Narwa.

Resolution of Govt. No. 2481, on Revenue Commissioner's letter No. 308 of 29th March 1864.

46. In referring the point for the decision of Government, the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., expressed his opinion "that as both old and more recent legislation relating to the Narwa tenure has carefully provided against the permanent alienation by the Narwádárs of the rent-paying lands, they are not entitled to any remission of assessment on account of land which they may have temporarily alienated and subsequently again redeemed." Government ruled in the resolution quoted above, that although the Revenue Commissioner was theoretically correct, yet as those alienations are ancient,—have to some extent been recognised, and as no revenue has been realized therefrom for a long course of years, we should not be justified in assessing them till the Narwa tenure breaks down—and that it is preferable to abandon the revenue, rather than excite the discontent which the levy of the full assessment would engender.

Resolution. In the cases described in para. 22 of Mr. Trevor's report, the imposition of full assessment not only facilitated the settlement but was in accordance with the wishes of the Narwádárs. In this and similar cases full assessment should of course be imposed on alienated lands in possession of Narwádárs. The resolution of Government No. 1613 was intended to apply to cases in which objection might be taken to the levy of the full assessment.

47. On a further representation from the Revenue Commissioner, N. D.—in handing up Mr. Trevor's report on the settlement of certain Narwa villages—the resolution quoted in the margin was passed, and the Commissioner in No. 3414 of the 7th August 1866 directed that this order should be acted on in Nadiád. It will be seen in the sequel that this order has been strictly carried out.

48. I shall now explain the method adopted in settling the Narwa Barkhali. The settling officer collected all the Narwádárs and personally acquainted them with the orders of Government in regard to the question of excluding alienations from the Narwa, and the application of a 4-anna settlement to these lands—after taking an agreement from the Narwádárs, the owners of all Narwa Barkhali lands were called up—and their rights having been settled and determined a summary settlement of 4 annas in the rupee in addition to the original salami or quit-rent was imposed. When Narwa Barkhali land was found standing in the name of a third party, but in possession of a Narwádár—the Narwádár was called upon to prove his right, and failing to do so (by documentary or other reliable proof), the full assessment was imposed upon the land.

49. In several cases it was found that the Narwádárs paid a nominal "Kothli Santh" to the original Barkhali holders and were unwilling to restore the land—under such circumstance no course was left but to fully assess the land, as Government, which in reality, it is. The Narwádárs will therefore have to pay the Government demand as well as the Santh, a liability they cheerfully accept rather than relinquish their right as superior holders. This is not to be wondered at, as land in the Charotar is now very valuable.

50. The statement on the other side shows in detail the area under assessment and the distribution of Narwa Barkhali in 14 villages in which it was found—according to the survey system and the old system, and the quit-rents realizable under each—of which the following is our abstract :—

				Rs.	a.	p.
Salámi according to the old system	...	...	...	13,134	1	1
Ditto according to the new system	...	...	...	14,104	4	0
Four annas settlement	...	...	...	6,503	14	0
Land fully assessed	...	...	...	2,532	1	0
Total according to the new system	...	...	...	23,140	3	0
Increase under the new system	...	...	...	10,006	1	11





51. In consequence of the correspondence referred to in paragraphs 45, 46, and 47, which took place regarding the exclusion or otherwise from the Narwa of Narwa Barkhali land, held by Narwadárs themselves, the sanction for carrying out the Narwa settlement was delayed till very late in the season of 1866. On the receipt of this sanction an enquiry was at once set on foot to determine the area of Narwa Barkhali land in each village of which no perfect record was procurable. This was a most difficult and onerous duty and entailed the attendance before the Assistant Settlement Officer of every man concerned. These in the aggregate numbered 2,170 persons to each of whom certain questions had to be put and replies elicited, before the papers could be prepared for the settlement. With great difficulty, and only by devoting every moment to work, were these papers prepared in time to settle the new Jamma, prior to the closing of the Revenue year. Immediately on the opening of the season 1867 the preparation of the "Narwa Barkhali Patricks for the Borsad Taluka commenced, and the villages held in this tenure are so numerous and the difficulties and complications so great, that the enquiry entailed an amount of labor quite beyond our expectations."

52. Although the details connected with the preparation of the Ikrarnamas in Nadiád are in progress, they are not so far advanced as they would have been had the enquiry above referred to not been so tedious and prolix; but I trust, nevertheless, that by the time an answer shall have been received from the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., relative to Ghar Bharu, and tenant right generally in Narwa villages, most of the preliminary papers requisite for the preparation of the Ikrarnamas will be in a forward state, but it must be remembered that the information to be collected is very elaborate, and will require time, patience and considerable hard work.

53. In Narwa villages the produce of fruit trees belongs to the Narwadárs. In Senja villages the realizations from this source amounted to the insignificant sum of Rs. 890-10-3. I am most respectfully of opinion that the fruit trees should be given with the occupation of the land on which they stand, so that no invidious comparisons may be made between the Narwa and Senja tenures.

54. The average rate now imposed by the Survey are as follows:—

Group of Villages.	Dry-crops.	Garden soil water.	Rice soil water.	General average
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Class I. ... ..	5 0 9	11 4 2	7 11 11	6 6 10
" II. ... ..	4 6 11	9 2 4	6 7 1	5 2 4
" III. ... ..	4 0 0	8 1 3	6 4 4	4 5 8
" IV. ... ..	3 13 9	7 13 9	5 8 4	4 2 10
" V. ... ..	3 3 3	6 10 9	4 14 11	3 7 3
" VI. ... ..	2 1 5	0 0 0	3 7 4	2 1 11

55. The financial result is a total increase of Rs. 42,183 in the revenues of the taluka (about 12 per cent.) as will be observed by the following detail:—

1. The new Narwa settlement gives an increase of	...	Rs. 3,439
2. Assessment of cultivated Senja land gives an increase of	...	16,762
3. Assessment of waste in Senja Muzmun	..	8,911
	Total increase in Government land	29,112
4. Increase of quit rent under the new settlement	..	13,071
	Grand total Government and alienated land	42,183

56. Although the survey rates were introduced last year many changes had to be effected in the revision of the Bágáyat Kassar this season as alluded to in paragraph 3.

57. After receiving instructions from the Revenue Commissioner, a trustworthy Classer was deputed to the villages in which \*diminishment of the spring force was the subject of petition. To prevent unreasonable complaints, and the loss of the Classer's services and my own time, it was ruled that no investigation should be made unless the well owner agreed to pay the Classer's wages in the event of his petition proving untrue. This measure was not adopted with a view to economy only, but to check vexatious petitions. I am glad to say the precaution worked well, as several persons who had previously complained (on the supposition that an order would be issued without any particular examination,) declined the services of the Classer, and tacitly admitted the equity of the "Kassar."

How the Bágáyat revision was conducted  
\* Vide ante para. 3.

58. The revised Kassar upon Government and alienated lands amounts to Rs. 39,011-4-0, being Rs. 22,476-12-0 less than originally imposed. The sum divided by the 7,614 acres (fixed by scale as irrigable) gives a rate of Rs. 5-2-0 per acre, to which must be added the dry-crop rate for soil which gives Rs. 9-14 as the average garden rate for the whole district.

59. The cause of this reduction is evident. The original maximum water-rate of Rs. 10 per acre, for a first class well, was reduced to Rs. 7-8-0, which caused a decrease of Rs. 15,362. The balance Rs. 7,114-12-0 is the reduction consequent on allowing an increased area for rotation of garden crops, and the difference between the full Kassar and the reduced assessment imposed on comparatively new wells, the owners of which, if not entitled to Gamvat, had still a claim to consideration, in consequence of having improved their lands by the sinking of wells within a very recent period.

60. It is true that these occupiers should have applied for permission to sink wells, by doing which they would have secured the usual "*Gumvat*." Having done so without permission however they had no *right* to the indulgence alluded to above, which was conceded only, because it appeared equitable and in accordance with the spirit of the Survey system.

61. I can report with confidence that the revision of the Bágáyat assessment has given great satisfaction, and that no discontent remains.

62. It will be satisfactory to Government to learn that Mr. Ráo Bahádur Shambhuprasad Laxmilal, Assistant Settlement Officer, has given me the utmost assistance in this very difficult and intricate settlement, and it is not too much to say that I should have experienced great difficulty in carrying it through without him.

63. In conclusion I venture to hope that Government will be pleased to guarantee this settlement for a period of 30 years (dating from the introduction of the revised rates into the Mehmabad Táluka of the Kaira Collectorate), but until the general question relating to Ghar-bharu and tenant rights in Narwa villages shall have been finally disposed of I would most respectfully recommend that the guarantee should extend to Senja villages only

And have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. J. PRESCOTT,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarát.

Statement showing total old and new Assessment of all the Villages of the Nadiad Taluka.

No.	Name of Villages.	Old Assessment.	New Assessment.														Grand total including the cut-rents and 4-anna summary settlement on Narva or Barkhat to compare with column 1.
			Average Class.	Jirayat.		Rice.		Garden.		Bāgyat Kassar.	Total Acres.	Total Rupees.	Assessment of waste land.	Survey Kamāl.			
				Rs. a.	A. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.						A. g.	Rs. a.	
<b>CLASS I.</b>																	
1	Chaklāsi	15,198 15	13 10	1,540 27	7,992 0	324 31	991 6	350 23	2,037 1	2,092 10	2,016 1	13,053 1	117 6	13,170 7	13,170 7		
2	Kakarakhār	8,002 8	14 2	662 35	3,623 13	187 4	1,435 8	232 0	7,337 2	1,329 10	1,081 39	7,738 2	29 9	7,767 11	7,767 11		
3	Alād Pātā	824 9	13 8	39 22	151 10	14 39	103 10	27 39	131 2	134 0	73 17	690 6	0 2	690 8	690 8		
4	Ratanji Pātā	1,258 1	13 3	165 31	735 0	14 6	119 2	47 23	258 10	133 6	237 20	1,235 2	0 10	1,235 12	1,235 12		
5	Lakhāvd Pātā	5,799 11	13 7	699 3	3,301 13	88 11	700 2	175 24	1,010 12	628 8	932 38	5,651 3	8 15	5,660 2	5,660 2		
6	Kheddā Pātā	577 13	19 9	19 33	82 2	7 4	56 8	19 14	110 3	113 14	46 16	362 11	341 0	703 11	703 11		
7	Hirji Pātā	3,016 12	14 1	321 3	1,740 8	56 1	437 2	43 33	2-2 14	450 4	420 37	2,890 12	7 11	2,898 7	2,898 7		
Total of Class I			94,480 5		3,409 36	17,691 14	492 16	3,313 6	898 38	5,177 13	4,852 4	4,799 8	31,535 5	605 5	32,040 10	32,040 10	
<b>CLASS II.</b>																	
8	Chikhodra	7,130 2	12 11	806 30	3,531 4	236 3	1,282 12	60 0	308 4	107 0	1,102 33	5,229 4	43 14	5,273 7	5,273 7		
9	Dumrāl	1,052 10	14 6	220 18	993 7	24 18	154 12	5 21	23 8	18 0	250 17	1,194 11	47 8	1,241 3	1,241 3		
10	Piplag	1,625 0	13 3	246 6	1,079 8	23 4	141 0	209 10	1,220 8	1,220 8	1,220 8	1,220 8	19 9	1,239 8	1,239 8		
11	Sāmārkhā	13,058 2	13 9	2,302 23	10,558 8	485 14	2,691 10	277 33	1,368 6	6-7 8	3,015 32	15,351 0	543 12	15,894 12	15,894 12		
12	Tundel	403 1	13 10	36 28	390 2	30 24	187 10	11 12	49 2	30 2	128 22	623 11	30 3	653 6	653 6		
13	Dabhdān	4,910 5	15 0	607 11	3,031 2	106 23	882 14	172 8	900 8	790 0	898 4	5 813 8	6 8	5,620 0	5,620 0		
14	Mārda	761 15	14 0	48 34	225 2	77 23	631 9	19 32	98 12	74 12	146 9	1,030 3	740 8	1,770 11	1,770 11		
15	Fatepur	478 7	11 4	174 31	636 4	6 26	37 12	..	..	..	181 17	674 0	28 12	700 12	700 12		
16	Guṭāṭ	894 6	14 9	140 2	705 15	14 17	92 0	7 29	30 12	32 0	162 8	860 11	99 4	959 15	959 15		
17	Bilodra	1,620 11	13 5	361 12	1,469 5	29 39	206 7	24 35	125 14	146 0	416 6	1,947 10	297 8	2,245 2	2,245 2		
18	Salāj Wanta	293 8	14 0	30 14	133 12	49 7	291 14	7 13	31 8	36 0	96 34	493 2	75 1	568 3	568 3		
19	Salāj Talpad	3,902 12	13 2	338 16	1,551 0	82 18	527 2	33 11	178 4	313 0	454 6	2,569 6	110 5	2,679 11	2,679 11		
20	Chaklāsi	6,454 1	13 7	863 10	3,604 8	58 3	439 13	174 4	918 8	693 10	1,035 16	5,658 5	442 11	6,101 0	6,101 0		
21	Narsanda	4,224 5	14 2	272 25	1,613 12	26 25	195 4	107 13	601 10	693 0	406 33	3,103 10	40 4	3,143 14	3,143 14		
22	Mehmadpura	59 1	14 0	7 20	33 0	0 27	5 0	..	..	..	33 0	33 0	24 8	57 8	57 8		
23	Kamla	477 2	14 3	123 19	595 2	23 18	167 4	..	..	..	146 37	792 6	64 13	857 2	857 2		
Total of Class II			47,975 8		6,570 19	30,181 11	1,225 10	7,904 11	901 11	4,634 14	3,581 14	8,697 0	46,303 2	2,617 11	48,920 13	48,920 13	
<b>CLASS III.</b>																	
24	Bhālaṭ	7,523 11	14 1	1,466 33	6,421 10	90 3	522 11	87 12	423 9	242 8	1,674 8	7,610 6	942 10	8,553 0	8,553 0		
25	Kerāv	778 5	14 0	84 20	368 4	39 27	249 6	22 30	111 8	125 0	145 37	854 2	44 15	899 1	899 1		
26	Bhumel	2,304 8	13 3	685 9	2,686 0	20 29	121 0	67 15	245 10	182 0	773 13	3,273 10	118 8	3,392 2	3,392 2		
27	Hāhnoṭ	1,582 1	13 11	308 21	1,599 2	45 4	318 0	23 4	103 8	81 0	436 29	2,101 10	54 8	2,156 2	2,156 2		
28	Piplāṭ	620 10	14 6	109 4	463 13	30 28	208 15	23 21	104 12	62 0	163 13	839 8	12 0	851 8	851 8		
29	Kanjoda	807 0	12 3	281 23	1,109 15	10 29	66 4	..	..	..	292 12	1,170 3	85 10	1,255 13	1,255 13		
30	Dāvra	748 15	14 2	90 17	405 2	36 36	271 10	20 16	99 0	100 0	147 29	375 12	63 3	438 15	438 15		
31	Sirol	3,491 9	14 2	590 1	2,559 14	39 30	246 12	50 31	232 0	60 0	406 6	1,937 0	38 7	2,075 7	2,075 7		
32	Lambhvel	2,642 8	13 4	249 8	1,056 15	149 23	889 13	7 15	33 4	17 0	1,042 21	5,194 7	477 13	5,672 4	5,672 4		
33	Sārā	9,577 0	13 2	1,003 7	4,941 5	23 35	177 10	5 29	24 8	51 0	1,042 21	5,194 7	477 13	5,672 4	5,672 4		
34	Tarnol	4,054 6	12 6	874 17	2,658 13	48 19	237 11	47 37	214 7	95 11	770 23	3,327 10	214 7	3,541 7	3,541 7		
35	Bedva	2,195 11	12 1	538 8	2,078 2	8 1	49 11	7 33	38 0	16 8	552 2	2,176 5	131 4	2,308 7	2,308 7		
36	Rāsnol	2,195 11	12 1	538 8	2,078 2	8 1	49 11	7 33	38 0	16 8	552 2	2,176 5	131 4	2,308 7	2,308 7		
37	Akhdol	1,404 14	14 7	195 5	831 15	4 32	29 2	47 20	231 5	186 0	247 17	1,373 6	81 14	1,454 4	1,454 4		
38	Bāmnoli	1,108 1	13 4	347 22	1,359 7	35 16	232 8	1 13	5 0	27 0	384 11	1,623 15	12 6	1,636 5	1,636 5		
39	Mitrāl	2,184 14	13 7	227 16	995 0	17 13	137 2	53 38	242 2	263 0	298 27	1,637 4	139 8	1,776 12	1,776 12		
40	Borāv	5,409 6	13 5	1,079 7	4,437 6	89 15	615 2	103 15	487 0	541 0	1,271 37	6,080 8	543 9	6,624 0	6,624 0		
41	Alajon	1,028 5	13 5	291 11	1,185 6	17 0	96 6	9 26	45 0	30 0	317 37	1,356 12	94 0	1,450 12	1,450 12		
Total of Class III			50,811 6	0 0	9,320 3	38,933 4	759 35	4,761 13	603 14	2,777 15	2,103 11	10,682 12	48,466 11	3,254 15	51,721 10	51,721 10	
<b>CLASS IV.</b>																	
42	Ajarpura	6,552 6	13 9	1,007 5	4,143 6	92 10	487 6	249 27	1,142 6	1,055 0	1,349 2	6,828 2	31 2	6,859 4	6,859 4		
43	Chalāl	1,126 7	13 9	285 0	1,073 0	127 0	751 14	6 1	24 0	39 0	413 1	1,852 14	152 1	2,004 15	2,004 15		
44	Rāba Talāv	1,422 15	11 7	410 7	1,458 11	45 20	223 2	..	..	..	455 27	1,680 13	12 0	1,692 13	1,692 13		
45	Sardārpura	801 2	12 4	337 37	1,181 14	16 31	91 12	..	..	..	354 28	1,273 10	54 8	1,328 2	1,328 2		
46	Kunjāv	4,225 11	13 10	858 27	3,394 2	105 31	519 0	49 18	215 2	72 8	1,013 36	4,200 12	180 0	4,380 12	4,380 12		
47	Davāpura	2,925 15	14 7	920 37	3,761 4	123 36	742 3	..	..	..	1,049 33	4,601 7	277 10	4,879 1	4,879 1		
48	Waleṭva	323 0	13 0	98 16	402 5	1 8	6 13	4 9	..	..	12 0	438 10	27 4	465 14	465 14		
49	Sūrasāmal	2,140 8	13 8	350 23	1,535 12	79 31	473 6	43 6	205 11	309 8	473 20	2,528 5	197 10	2,725 15	2,725 15		
50	Arera	4,122 6	13 10	938 6	3,560 12	226 31	1,289 1	60 31	197 4	89 0	1,210 28	5,136 1	108 4	5,244 5	5,244 5		
51	Kāsar	7,618 0	14 4	563 34	2,821 7	91 13	601 13	211 1	1,009 4	657 12	865 8	4,760 4	85 15	4,846 3	4,846 3		
52	Dhol	558 0	14 1	180 10	790 13	5 28	30 0	..	..	..	185 38	820 13	77 8	898 3	898 3		
53	Vadāpura	1,288 13	13 5	168 10	691 4	13 23	77 5	84 74	381 13	72 8	295 7	1,2 2 14	77 8	1,300 6	1,300 6		
54	Vadāl	1,412 1	13 9	143 38	613 7	5 21	28 8	26 17	119 0	88 0	173 36	864 15	44 4	893 3	893 3		
55	Tāpura	631 12	10 11	2-6 38	918 12	7 17	35 8	..	..	..	308 10	954 4	..	954 4	954 4		
56	Ode	15,375 2	12 10	5,043 37	18,553 6	222 8	1,212 11	24 29	105 6	23 0	5,290 34	19,893 7	..	19,893 7	19,893 7		
57	Khambohāj	5,908 14	13 8	1,732 29	7,154 11	56 20	290 6	..	..	..	1,789 9	7,445 1	146 8	7,591 9	7,591 9		
Total of Class IV			56,338 0		18,328 29	51,859 14	1,225 8	6,756 12	748 33	3,417 6	2,417 4	15,302 30	64,461 4	1,394 10	65,845 14	65,845 14	
<b>CLASS V.</b>																	
58	Khānkva	4,585 15	12 9	1,204 24	4,054 6	101 10	476 14	19 39	76 8	23 8	1,325 33	4,631 4	124 8	4,755 12	4,755 12		
59	Dājupura	2,320 3	11 5	776 38	2,334 6	29 18	134 0	22 0	73 12	19 0	828 11	2,591 4	21 0	2,612 4	2,612 4		
60	Fatepur Bhālaṭ	5,170 9	11 7	329													

To

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,  
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Baroda, 31st March 1868.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for the orders of Government a report from Major Prescott, Superintendent of the Gujarát Revenue Survey, soliciting sanction to the usual guarantee for thirty years in the *táluka* of Nadiád in the Kaira Collectorate, of the revised rates of assessment provisionally sanctioned for the past year 1866-67, in the No. 1001, dated 12th March 1867. Resolution of Government noted in the margin.

2. The *táluka*, as will be seen from the correspondence herewith forwarded, has been a very difficult one to arrive at a satisfactory settlement in. Having a just reputation as one of the richest districts in Gujarát which is borne out by the description of the country given in Major Prescott's letter No. 418 of the 25th November 1865, it is very evident to those intimately acquainted with it that its remarkable productiveness is due more to the industrious character and great agricultural skill of the majority of its inhabitants than to any natural fertility of soil, and this fact fully accounts for the condition of many villages situated side by side differing as it does. The inferior villages were cultivated by *Kolis*, as a rule unskilful as agriculturists and the reverse of industrious in their habits; the superior by *Kunbies*, famed as farmers, and unequalled in the patient, laborious treatment of their lands. Under the old system of revenue management, which that of the survey had to supplant, this difference of circumstances had had the fullest advantage taken of it to impose heavy assessments on the villages held by the latter, those populated by the former getting off much more cheaply. This was the favourite native system of assessment according to caste, which has made it so difficult in almost all parts of Gujarát that have as yet come under revision to remove the injustice of a very unequal pressure of taxation without an unnecessary sacrifice of revenue. This has been the chief cause of the delay, which it will be seen from the correspondence has occurred in submitting the revised rates for final sanction. I believe, however, that everything has now been satisfactorily settled, and that the settlement can be confidently recommended for sanction.

3. The population, as shown in the 24th paragraph of Major Prescott's report, is denser than that of Belgium, and the agricultural statistics given in paragraphs 26 and 27 prove that their circumstances are unusually prosperous. This is further proved by the fact that of the whole arable area of the *táluka* only 4 per cent. was not under cultivation. There is in fact waste land only in the *Kolie* villages bordering on the Mahi river, the entire arable land in most of those nearer Nadiád itself being under the plough, and much of this bearing double crops every year.

4. In the assessment of such a district there was no margin left for the recovery by the cultivation of waste land of any reduction that might be made in the revenue. The demand for land is great and the supply small, and it accordingly bears a high saleable value. The aim borne in mind in pitching the rates was, therefore, particularly the equalisation of the burden as far as possible on the different classes of the people, and such moderate increase as the rise of late years in the prices of agricultural produce and the improvement of the means of communication by the opening of the B. B. and C. I. Railway appeared to warrant. The latter, it will be seen from paragraph 10 of the Superintendent's letter No. 424, of the 17th October last, has amounted to about 10 per cent.

5. It will be seen that I at first thought the rates fixed by Major Prescott too high. Having subsequently, however, met him and ascertained that the great increase shown in the 86th paragraph of his letter No. 418 of 1865, Rs. 45,411, or 19 per cent. on cultivation, was really nominal, in consequence of the assessment of alienated lands in Narvadari villages having been entered in his statements at its full amount, instead of the quit-rent on such lands only being taken, the dry-crop rates and grouping of villages mentioned in my Memo. No. 259 of the 18th January 1866, were decided on.

6. In reporting on the financial results of the settlement in his letter No. 702, of the 28th December 1866, the Superintendent stated his opinion that the rate of Bagayet Kussur directed in the 10th paragraph of my letter to the Collector, No. 4580, of the 23rd December 1865, was too high; but on examining the details of the settlement, it appeared to me, as will be seen from the accompanying copy of my letter on the subject, that the manner of applying the rate had been faulty, the full Bagayet Kussur or well rate having been imposed in all cases, whether the theoretical quantity of land irrigable from one water-bag, *viz.* 3½ acres, were available under the well or not, and no allowance having been made for the extra expense required in cultivating and consequent lower value of land under wells to which there belonged an insufficient quantity of land for a full rotation of crops. At the same time the people began to petition that the water in many of their wells had recently sunk to a lower level than it had been at when the examination by the classers on which the

garden rates had been fixed was made. This was also found to be true, and it was in consequence of this discovery that I asked for the temporary sanction of Government last year to the rates of Bagayet Kussur which Major Prescott and I, after careful examination, thought would be suitable. The result, as shown in the 58th paragraph of Major Prescott's final report, No. 424 of 1867, has been a diminution of demand on the latter account of Rs. 15,362, and on the former of Rs. 7,114-12, or altogether Rs. 22,476-12. The total assessment of Rs. 39,011-4, as it now stands, gives an average garden rate of Rs. 9-14 per acre. The average rate on land in Government villages not held on the Narvadari tenure and on that common to the Narvadars in villages on that tenure in which alone the old rates could be ascertained from the records, was Rs. 8-9-5 per acre, the increase on the rate being thus about 14 per cent. The accounts of Narvadari villages not being in sufficient detail to show the assessments on account of dry-crop, rice, and garden lands separately, no comparison can be instituted between the total assessments under each of these three heads by the old and revised systems.

7. A comparison between the average rates of rice land, obtained in the same manner as that above, under the old and new systems gives Rs. 4-4-11 for the former and Rs. 5-12-3 for the latter per acre, an increase of about one-third in favour of the new. In dry-crop the old average of lands entered in the statement was Rs. 3-7-10, whereas the general average under the survey rates is Rs. 3-13-10, an increase of six annas or over 9 per cent.

8. Taking into consideration the great advantages this táluka possesses in having a railway running through it with three stations either within or close upon its borders, and the increase of late years in the value of agricultural produce, this enhancement of revenue is one that it can bear without difficulty, and may be confidently recommended for sanction. There is little or no cotton grown in Nadiád, the soil being better suited for more valuable crops than for it. Prices will, therefore, not be much affected by the fluctuations of that staple in value and the price of its most valuable product, that of tobacco, will henceforward always rule proportionately higher than formerly in consequence of its being now permanently connected by rail with the great market of Bombay. I believe there is no doubt that much finer tobacco (in the sense of delicate) could be produced than there is now, so as to become suited for the European as well as the Indian market. Experiments will probably be made in consequence of the Government Resolution No 272, dated 6th February 1868. noted in the margin, and if these are successful the still further advance of this already rich táluka in material wealth will be secured.

9. It will be seen that the Superintendent (para. 63 of his letter No. 424 of 1867) recommends the grant of the guarantee for the rates for thirty years only in the Sueja (or directly managed) villages as distinct from those held on the Narvadari tenure of which there are 26 in the táluka. The questions relating to "Ghur bharao" (house rent) and other points effecting the respective rights of the Narvadars and their tenants which have been referred for decision in my letter of the 14th March last (No. 1143), involve the very essence of the tenure, in which the former will never give way except on such compulsion as the refusal of the guarantee until they come to terms. I do not for a moment recommend the adoption of such a measure for that purpose, but consider that the position of the Narvadars themselves will be so greatly affected by the introduction of some such a law on the subject of tenant right as that I had the honour to submit lately, which, I believe, must in the course of events occur within the period to which the guarantee would extend that it would be advisable merely to guarantee that the rates shall not be enhanced before a general revision of assessment in the whole collectorate takes place, but to fix no precise period to which this guarantee shall apply.

10. The complicated nature of the settlement required by the peculiarities of the Narvadari tenure has been described in former reports submitted to Government and particularly in Mr. Trevor's letter noted in the margin. It would be superfluous, therefore, to recapitulate the details here. It will be seen from paragraph 23 of the Superintendent's letter No. 424 of the 17th October 1867, that of the 25 Narvadari villages in the Nadiád Táluka, only five have elected to pay revenue according to the survey assessment of the land in the occupancy of each share-holder, and the remainder preferred to do so, without reference to the survey valuation of the lands in the several shares, according to the proportionate shares fixed by usage. The difference between the two methods of payment will be understood by reference to the example given in the proclamation. The five villages (supposing them to be divided into three shares respectively of the nominal value of 8, 6, and 2 sixteenths) have agreed to pay for those shares severally Rs. 120, Rs. 80, and Rs. 50, and the rest Rs. 125, Rs. 93, Rs. 12 and Rs. 31-4 on the same, the total survey assessment of Rs. 250 being in either case made up.

11. In paragraph 39 of Major Prescott's letter No. 702 of the 28th December 1866, he reports a slight deviation from the principle of fixing the total rentals of these villages according to the survey assessments which he has adopted in certain cases. This and the slight decrease in a few villages explained in the detailed remarks, have been adopted chiefly with a view to the exclusion of fractions, in the rentals of the following villages, and may, I think, be sanctioned. Kunjrao (paragraph 39 and 60), Nadiád Chaklasi Pati (46), Nadiád Kakarkhar Pati (50), Nadiád Ulád Pati (52), Nadiád Lakhavar Pati (53), Nadiád Hirji

Pati (54), Nadiád Rutanji Pati (55), Punsora (60), Narsunda (62), Bhurora (63), Dubhan (64), Piplug (66), Chikodra (67), Wudtal (70), Salan Talpud (71), Ujurpura (74), Sársá (75), Turnol (77), Rasnol (79), and Chuklási (80). The settlement of Od (paras. 82 to 86), had finally to be made in consequence of the Narwadars not agreeing amongst themselves as to the deduction of the alienated land from their shares and the apportionment of the assessment, by including the whole of that land in the Narwa at the full survey assessment. This is reported in paragraph 43 of the Superintendent's letter No. 424 of the 17th October last.

12. The mistakes of the Collector's department noticed in paragraphs 61 and 72 will be enquired into from my office. With regard to Major Prescott's remarks in paragraphs 88 to 90, I am inclined to doubt the correctness of his idea that most of the Narwadars would prefer the survey system of rayatwari settlement. Moreover, to attempt to substitute the latter for the former at the present juncture, before the legislation which, I have already expressed my belief, must be ere long resorted to to define occupancy rights in land in this Presidency has been matured, would be simply to ruin a very large body of proprietary cultivators, who in consequence of the imperfect state of the present law (Act I of 1865) are utterly without any legal status. The framers of that Act, legislating, with the exception of Sections 37 and 38, for a state of matters in which none but the direct tenants of the State were recognised, have rendered the position of all occupiers of the soil whose names are not entered authorisably in the revenue accounts as those of the persons responsible to Government for the payment of assessment extremely precarious. Such persons in Narwadari villages are very numerous, and there is no doubt whatever that if the Narwas were broken up the Narwadars would claim occupancy rights in all the lands of their villages, and most probably be supported in their claim by the Civil Courts, which could not recognise as authoritative any adverse entry in the record of rights framed under Section 27 of the Act, from that document not having the force of a judicial decree. The provisions of that Act are in fact quite inapplicable to the cases of villages in which there are middlemen such as the Narwadars, and as its final section upholds Regulation XVII of 1827, in Section 8 of which the rights of such middlemen are distinctly preserved, matters can never be satisfactorily settled without fresh legislation. Great as are the benefits of the survey system, it cannot with any shadow of justice be carried into force to the destruction of the vested rights of a large and influential body of middlemen such as the Narwadars are, especially when the doing so would, as explained, act prejudicially to the interest of the very class they were designed to protect. Our wisest policy with regard to such villages would be one similar to that which has been adopted in the case of the Talukdars of Oudh, by which the position of the superior holders has been maintained, and at the same time liberal concessions in the matter of tenant rights have been given to those cultivating their lands. A rayatwari tenure is not such an unmixed good that we can afford to purchase it by the sacrifice of a middle class of small proprietors whom it has been found in other parts of India, and I believe will everywhere be found most advisable to uphold. Even in the savage state society has grades, and there is a useful place for middlemen as well as for tenants with rights exactly on the same level as those of all their fellows.

13. In the matter of the fruit trees (Major Prescott's para. 53 of No. 424 of 1867), the rules of 1862 quoted in the margin have been directed to be put in force.

Mr. Ellis's No. 2545, dated 13th October 1862.

14. With regard to the point noted in paras. 92 to 95 of Major Prescott's letter relative to wells constructed in waste Government land and used for the irrigation of alienated land, there can be no doubt, in my opinion, that the full Kussur imposable according to the survey system should be placed on the wells, and be apportioned as a quit-rent on the several fields, if the owners of them desire it, according to the respective areas entitled to water.

15. The rates of Bágayat Kussur on wells having been revised and remission given in the case of recently constructed wells, there is no necessity for further carrying out the recommendation contained in Major Prescott's 26th para. I do not understand the reason of entering the villages numbered 8 to 14 under this paragraph, as they have no wells and consequently no assessment has been imposed. In the rest the amount imposed is inconsiderable. The principles on which alienated lands have been excluded or included from the Narwas, as explained in para. 2 of the report (see also paras. 45 to 49 of No. 424 of 1867) are correct, and may be approved, as also may the settlement of the Betheli Vera explained in the details of some of the divisions of Nadiád.

16. The settlement of Ilaidi lands described in paras. 15 to 18 of the report of the 17th October last (No. 422) has been affected according to instructions, as well as that of the quit-rents and other fluctuating cesses on alienated lands detailed in paras. 19 to 22.

17. I fully concur in the Superintendent's opinion of the ability and indefatigable industry displayed by R. B. Simbhuprasad Luxmilal in the settlement of the various complicated questions connected with the settlement of the Narwadari villages in this taluka. It may be safely said that there are but very few of our most experienced native revenue officers who would have been found capable of carrying out the readjustment of shares to satisfaction of the people in the manner reported by the Superintendent in paras. 30 to 37 of his letter No. 424 of 1867.

18. There are ten villages in the táluka in which Major Prescott in a former letter recommended a temporary reduction of rates on the plan sanctioned for certain villages in Mátar. I had determined before agreeing to the reduction proposed on the ground that the rents were greatly increased beyond what the cultivators as Kolves had been accustomed to pay, to watch the effect of the new rates and see whether they led to any of the land in the villages being thrown up. I find no mention of these villages made in the present report, but as correspondence on the subject of the reduction of the rates is still going on, think it as well to solicit the sanction of Government to reduce the rates temporarily in the manner allowed by the resolutions quoted above, if on enquiry it should be found advisable to do so.

19. Since para. 9 of this letter was written (the resolution of Government noted in the margin has been received, and is being carried into effect. I No. 555 of 11th February 1868. learn from Mr. Sambhuprasad that the settlement will be carried out without difficulty except in the village of Od, and it will be therefore advisable not to extend the guarantee to that village until the result of the enquiry now going on in it becomes known. I would also recommend the same course for adoption with reference to the Chaklasi Pati of Nadiád in which the information necessary to frame the record of rights according to section 27 of the Survey Act proves to be very difficult to obtain. Under the present circumstances, therefore, I think the usual guarantee for the permanency of the rates of land revenue proposed for thirty years (dating from the introduction of revised rates into the Mehmabad Táluka) may be given in all but the two villages just mentioned, with the reservation that this guarantee does not effect the question of assessment on account of "Ghur-bharao" authorised by the resolution noted above.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient Servant,  
(Signed) A. ROGERS,  
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

No. 3586.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 24th September 1868.*

Letter from the Revenue Commissioner N. D., No. 1349-A, dated 31st March (1868)— Submitting for orders, with his own remarks, a report from Major Prescott, Superintendent of the Gujarát Revenue Survey, soliciting sanction to the usual guarantee for thirty years in the Táluka of Nadiád, in the Kaira Collectorate, of the revised rates of assessment provisionally sanctioned for the year (1866-67) in Government Resolution No. 1001, dated 12th March 1867.

RESOLUTION.—The Revenue Commissioner N. D. submits for disposal the papers connected with the settlement of the Nadiád Táluka of the Kaira Collectorate. It will also be necessary to consider the Revenue Commissioner's Report No. 768, of the 19th February 1867, the Resolution of Government on that letter having sanctioned the rates for only one year, and the orders having been passed only to allow time for a more complete exposition of the details of the proposed settlement.

2. The maximum rates and the grouping of the villages are given in the former report. There seems to have been much uncertainty on this point, owing, it is presumed, to the difficulties stated by the Revenue Commissioner in his second letter now under review. The rates first proposed by the Superintendent were set aside for others suggested by the Revenue Commissioner, and these latter again were altered in a memorandum framed by the Revenue Commissioner after further consultation with the Superintendent of Survey. These last rates (vide Memorandum No. 259 of 1866) appear to have formed the basis of the settlement of which the result is now before Government.

3. The maximum rate of Rs. 6-4-0 adopted for the several divisions of the Nadiád Kasba appears to be appropriate, and the maximum of the lowest group, Rs. 3-8-0, appear to be judicious, considering the very great difference between the advantages of the kasba town and those of the Koli villages on the banks of the Mahi.

4. The intermediate grades proposed, viz:—

Rs.	5	8	0	for Class II.
"	5	4	0	do III.
"	5	0	0	do. IV.
"	4	8	0	do. V.

are also approved.

B 219—29

5. To the grouping as it now stands, greatly improved as it is compared with that which the Revenue Commissioner at first proposed, some exceptions may be taken. It is observed that the Revenue Commissioner has reproved those who pay "too much attention to the effect" of the new settlement "upon cultivators' payments" and who fear a too sudden rise in the demands of Government. But it is not understood on what other principle some of the villages are grouped. As an instance, may be cited Bhumel, very much raised even in the Class III, but by its position it might have found a place in the second class with Chaklasi and Narsanda, between which villages it is situated.

Vide paragraph 5 of No. 4580, of 23rd December 1865.

6. It is not necessary, however, to disturb the grouping of these and some other villages, which might, it seems, have been better placed.

7. There are two, however, which are so much raised by the present grouping that they are among those for which the Superintendent proposed to apply a special lower rate. These two villages, Chalali and Tarpura, may quite as appropriately be placed in Class V as in Class IV, and to Class V they should now be reduced.

8. On the other hand, a sufficient regard has not been paid to the proximity of the Anand Railway Station in grouping some of the villages around it. For a small difference of 4 annas it is unnecessary to disturb some of these villages which might have been raised a class, but as Anand itself is to be placed in a group having a maximum rate of Rs. 6, there is absolutely no reason why Chikhodra, which has precisely the same advantages, should not be assessed at the same rate. Chikhodra accordingly should be placed in the Rs. 6 group of the Borsad villages, it having been transferred to the Anand Taluka, recently formed out of the villages before attached to Nadiad and Borsad.

9. It seems that the Superintendent had in a previous letter suggested the application to a few villages in this taluka of the principle approved in the settlement of Matar and Mehmadaabad so as to give a lower rate during the currency of the new settlement to villages inhabited by Kolis, and very much raised in their assessment by the application of the new rates. This question is revived in paragraph 18 of the Revenue Commissioner's Report, but in his letter No. 1628, dated 20th April 1868, the Revenue Commissioner expresses an opinion that the reduced rates are not required. Looking, however, to the very decided opinion of the Superintendent in his letter No. 22-A, of 14th March 1867, and to the statement forwarded by Rao Bahadur Sumbhuparsad after further enquiry, the Governor in Council considers that these villages should, to some extent, receive the benefit of the ruling adopted in Matar and Mehmadaabad.

10. Upon considering for which of the villages in question the reduction should be sanctioned, it appears that the village of Dbuleta does not require an exceptional rate. The rise does not exceed 50 per cent., and it already is grouped with the villages of the lowest rate. The rate in two others, Tarpura and Chulah, may properly be reduced in the ordinary course of grouping, as has been ordered above. Seven villages, therefore, are left for the application of the special rate. The whole of these, with the exception of Wansole, may have a rate of Rs. 4-8-0, while Wansole may have a Rs. 3-8-0 rate. This will give all the seven villages a rate lower by Rupee 1. Care will be taken to enter these villages properly, so that at the next revision they may be assessed in the group to which they naturally belong.

11. It is very satisfactory to find that the high maximum bagayat rate which the Revenue Commissioner in the first instance desired was abandoned for a moderate maximum of Rs. 7-8-0. It is understood from paragraph 61 of the Superintendent's report that this rate has given great satisfaction to the cultivators. The total average rate on garden land soil rate and bagayat kassar included is now Rs. 9-14-0 per acre, and the demand is less under this head than was at first proposed by Rs. 22,476.

12. The increase in the whole taluka under the several heads of dry crop, rice lands, and garden lands, shows about 10 per cent. in advance of the former assessment. This increase can well be borne, there being a railway right through the district, with several stations within or close to its boundary.

13. Government will be glad to have reports from time to time of the success of the experiments in the growth of tobacco referred to in Mr. Rogers' 8th paragraph. The experiments should be encouraged, as having a very important influence on the prosperity of this taluka, in which a large quantity of tobacco is already grown.

14. There seems to be no reason for deferring a guarantee of the fixity of assessment for the usual period to Narwa villages. The questions referred to in the Revenue Commissioner's 9th paragraph do not affect the assessment, except in respect to the Gharbharu. As stated by the Revenue Commissioner in paragraph 19, orders on this subject have been issued, and, in conformity with those orders, a reservation will be made in all Narwa villages. With this reservation, the guarantee for thirty years, from 1862-63 (the date of the introduction of the rates into Mehmadaabad), may be given in these as well as in other villages both for the imperial Revenue and the local rate for Roads and Education.



15. But before extending the guarantee to Ode and the Chaklasi Patti, the Revenue Commissioner should report more in detail what are the special circumstances in those villages to render the postponement of the guarantee advisable.

16. It will be correct in giving the guarantee to Narwa villages to express the guarantee as being given until the expiration of the period of settlement, or if the Narwa breaks before that date then only until the breaking of the Narwa, for, of course, Government do not guarantee the Narwa assessment for longer than the Narwa tenure exists.

17. The difficulties experienced in the settlement of the several Narwa villages have been clearly explained by Major Prescott, who appears, with the assistance of Mr. Sumbhuparsad, to have satisfactorily overcome all difficulties not inherent in a continuance of the tenure.

18. In paragraph 12 Mr. Rogers has made some remarks in reference to a letter of Major Prescott, but has not forwarded the letter referred to. The practice of discussing matters not before Government is extremely inconvenient. Major Prescott's letter should have been forwarded or reference should not have been made to it. The observations of the Revenue Commissioner are not clearly understood. There is no trace of any attempt on the part of Major Prescott to substitute a Rayatwari settlement for the Narwadari system where the latter exists; and if the Revenue Commissioner means that he himself would advocate such an attempt after legislation in respect to occupancy rights, the Governor in Council is not prepared to agree with him. But it seems unnecessary to discuss in this place the rights of occupants in Narwa villages, as the subject is under discussion separately, and has been introduced here by the Revenue Commissioner incidentally only, and in relation to a report not before Government.

19. In paragraphs 14 and 15 the Revenue Commissioner has again referred to a report of Major Prescott's in regard to the *bágáyat* rates, but has omitted to send copy of the report referred to. It is gathered from a copy of Mr. Rogers' letter No. 399, appended to these papers, that there had been a difference of opinion between the Superintendent and Revenue Commissioner, the former having considered the rates desired by the latter to be excessive. It would appear that the lower rate has been finally adopted, and that there is now no further difference of opinion. This is satisfactory; but if this impression be erroneous, copy of the correspondence should be forwarded, and it should be specifically stated on what points the orders of Government are required.

F. R. S. WYLLIE,

*For Acting Chief Secretary to Government.*

To

The Revenue Commissioner N. D.

Major C. J. Prescott, Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner S. D.

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No. 1440.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the Revenue Department,  
dated 8th April 1869.*

Read the following despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Bombay, No. 9, dated 25th February 1869 :—

Para. 1. I have considered in Council the proceedings of your Excellency on the introduction of the revised rates of assessment into the *tálukas* of Borsad and Nadiád, in the Kaira Collectorate, which were transmitted in the letters from your Secretary numbered 49 and 54, and dated respectively the 26th of September and 17th of October last.

2. I approve these proceedings, which guarantee the settlement for thirty years from 1862-63, and am gratified to learn from the papers before me that the prosperous condition of these two *tálukas* promises to be permanent. Care has, nevertheless, been wisely taken not to raise the rates, which have been much affected by the extraordinary rise in the value of agricultural produce, so high as not to leave a margin for a possible fall in prices.

3. The suitability of the soil for tobacco of a superior kind is a circumstance which is likely to prove a source of profit to the Nadiád *Táluka*, and if the introduction of the superior sorts alluded to in my predecessor's despatch of the 24th of November last succeeds, it will be very advantageous to the district.

4. I am glad to see that your Government encouraged the experiments already going on, and desired to be made acquainted with the results of the reports which you called for on the subject.

5. I have perused with high gratification the strong testimony which was borne by Mr. Rogers and Major Prescott, and endorsed by your Excellency in Council, to the industry, judgment, and conspicuous ability displayed by Mr. Sumbhuparsad throughout these settlement proceedings.

6. Major Prescott's plan for checking smuggling, by licensing the cultivation of opium, seems worthy of consideration.

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RESOLUTION.—Copies should be forwarded to the Revenue Commissioner N. D. for information, and for communication to the Superintendent Revenue Survey and the Assistant Settlement Officer, Gujarát, with reference to Government Resolutions Nos. 3318 and 3586, dated respectively the 1st and 24th September last.

2. Extract paragraph 18 of Major Prescott's report on the settlement of the Borsad Táluka, with paragraph 6 of this despatch, should be sent to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, for the favor of his opinion and report.

Ordered that copies of the above be forwarded to—

The Revenue Commissioner N. D.,

Major C. J. Prescott, Survey and Settlement Commissioner S. D.,

The Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium.

WASUDEV PANDURANG,  
For Chief Secretary to Government.

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No. 3263 OF 1894.

FROM

J. DECOURCY ATKINS, ESQUIRE, I. C. S. ;  
Collector of Kaira ;

To

J. K. SPENCE, ESQUIRE, I. C. S. ;  
Commissioner, N. D.

Kaira, 17th August 1894.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the accompanying report by Mr. Deputy Survey Superintendent Fernandez on the revision settlement of the Nadiád Táluka in this district.

2. The report was received in the time of my predecessor Mr. Woodward. Information called for by him had not been collected when he handed over charge to me, and subsequently I, being without any Assistant, and burdened, therefore, with the charge of two offices, have not had leisure till now to review so important a report.

3. I have had opportunities in the past year of acquiring local knowledge in this táluka, of which I was in charge as sub-divisional officer, for the whole touring season : and it has also been my business, when dealing with cases under the Land Acquisition Act, to collect somewhat extensive oral and documentary evidence bearing on the value of agricultural land. I am therefore able to attempt a criticism in this case with more confidence than I could feel when reviewing, last year, the revision settlement report on Mehmadaab. The discussions and the Government orders recently passed on that settlement are of assistance in dealing with the present proposals.

4. In revising the settlement of Nadiád it is important to recollect that the táluka, as now constituted, comprises, besides a few Mátar villages, 51 villages which formerly belonged to the defunct Mahudha Táluka, and 38 which belonged to the original Nadiád Táluka. And we must bear in mind that, when comparing present circumstances with circumstances at the time of the original settlement, we have to take into account two different sets of the latter ; and the circumstances of Mahudha are, in this case, the more important, whether we consider the number of villages, or the area involved, or their total present revenue, or the total increase of revenue proposed by Mr. Fernandez. Approximately his first two groups consist of Nadiád villages and his other three groups of Mahudha villages. The following figures, extracted from Appendix Q, show at a glance the net result of his treatment of the two sets :—

Groups.				Present Revenue.	Proposed Revenue.	Percentage Increase.
				Rs.	Rs.	
First group	...	...	...	31,477	34,211	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Second group	...	...	...	59,335	69,792	17 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total (Nadiád)				90,812	1,04,003	14.6
Third group	...	...	...	61,742	82,473	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fourth group	...	...	...	41,858	54,543	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fifth group	...	...	...	4,985	7,140	43 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total (Mahudha)				1,08,585	1,44,156	33

It will be seen that the increase in the Nadiád villages is very much smaller than in the Mahudha villages. Mr. Fernandez has not clearly shown the reason for this ; but I shall endeavour to show it. For, though I shall argue that so

great a distinction is unnecessary, and that the Mahudha villages are too highly assessed, I admit that a comparison of the circumstances of the original settlement of Nadiád with those of the original settlement of Mahudha, and a comparison of the improvements of the Mahudha villages with those of the Nadiád villages, indicate that a higher increment of land revenue is justified in the northern part of this táluka than in the southern.

## PART II.—(Prices).

5. It is probably admitted that rise of prices, though not the sole justification for increase of revenue at revision settlements, is at all events the most tangible one: and I shall therefore commence, as I did when reviewing, last year, the Mehmadaabad report, by discussing the history of prices. A distinction must be made between the price history of the Mahudha villages and that of the Nadiád villages of this táluka. I shall therefore deal with them separately. Mr. Fernandez makes no such distinction in his paragraph 46.

6. As regards rise of prices in the Mahudha villages it will suffice, in respect of details, to refer to my discussion of price history in my review of the Mehmadaabad report. I there showed that the Mátar Settlement rates (and the present Mehmadaabad Táluka consists, for the most part, of villages which formerly belonged to the old Mátar Táluka) were believed to be framed on prices somewhat *lower* than the prices of 1862, but were expected to be found heavy, were introduced experimentally, and were prevented from being found heavy by the rise of prices in 1863. I argued therefore that the high 1863 prices had some effect on securing the establishment of the rates before their final submission for sanction; and, therefore, instead of saying that the price basis of the rates was somewhat *lower* than the prices of 1862, it would be fair to hold that prices *not* lower than those of 1862 justified the original settlement. I thought it was approximately correct to treat the *actual* prices of 1862 as the price basis of the settlement: and on comparing those prices with recent prices, I argued that the rise of prices deduced by Mr. Fernandez (from 35 to 47 per cent.) was incorrect and that the actual rise of prices in the course of the period of the original settlement merely justified an increment of revenue by from 15 to 20 per cent. My arguments were not refuted and I can therefore apply them to these Mahudha villages now in question, the western ones of which adjoin Mehmadaabad Táluka. I was at first inclined to think that, as the original Mahudha settlement was made *after* the original settlement of Mátar (including Mehmadaabad) and therefore at a time when prices had risen further, the price basis of the Mahudha original settlement might be considered somewhat higher than that of the old Mátar (or Mehmadaabad) Táluka; and hence the rise of prices during the currency of the former settlement should be considered somewhat less than that during the currency of the latter settlement. Further study, however, has induced me to think that as regards price history, both tálukas may reasonably be treated on the same footing. For in the first place the Mahudha proposals were framed finally (though not reported on) several months before the Mátar rates, after their experimental trial, were finally recommended for the sanction of Government: and in the second place I have found that the pitch of the Mahudha rates was quite as low as the pitch of the Mehmadaabad (or Mátar) rates for similar dry crop land, I have been unable, therefore, to come to any other conclusion than that (as in Mehmadaabad) rise of prices during the currency of the original settlement justifies an increment of from 15 to 20 per cent. in the land revenue of the Mahudha villages of the Nadiád Táluka.

7. So much for the Mahudha villages of this táluka, *i.e.*, the last three groups in paragraph 4 above. As regards the Nadiád villages, to which Mr. Fernandez's paragraph 46 properly relates, a more extensive discussion is necessary. It will have been seen, from the discussion of prices in my review of the Mehmadaabad report, that I reject Mr. Fernandez's system of ascertaining rise of prices by arbitrarily comparing present prices with the average prices for seven years before the original settlement. Such a system of averages is of course justifiable when we have to deal with a period of no great variation in prices. But when the variation is enormous and we have to deal at revision with an

original settlement made at the *end* of a period of steadily and largely rising prices, (350 per cent. in 7 years) we must be cautious, and cannot arbitrarily strike an average. In order to ascertain *what* prices were the basis of the original settlement we must scrutinize the original settlement reports with care. This I shall do in my next paragraph. Before doing so I quote here the prices given by Mr. Fernandez (Appendix N) for the years before the settlement. They must be kept in mind when considering the quotations I shall give. I take the two staples *bājri*\* and rice: and as tobacco is important in these villages, I include it also:—

*Pre-Survey Prices.*

Year.	POUNDS PER RUPEE.		
	<i>Bājri.</i>	Rice.	Tobacco.
1858-59 ... ..	62	72	20
1859-60 ... ..	57	58	20
1860-61 ... ..	50	52	19
1861-62 ... ..	47	44	18
1862-63 ... ..	42	47	16
1863-64 ... ..	25	40	13
1864-65 ... ..	18	22	13

Captain Prescott's report (No. 418, dated 25th November 1865) was written just after the expiration of 1864-65, when prices had been steadily rising and had got to the top.

8. In paragraph 50 of his report Captain Prescott wrote:—

(a) "There is a very general impression that Nadiád has been much more highly assessed under the old system than the neighbouring districts. Some villages may have been, but, considering the decided superiority of the soil, the denseness of the population, its favourable situation as regards markets, and the very superior skill of the cultivators, this is most certainly not the case as regards the majority. No doubt a few of the *Narva villages* may have been a little pressed in hard times, but I do not hesitate to say that the average rate of assessment is undoubtedly low *in these days of prosperity*, and (considering the very great advantages the Railway has given the district) much lower in proportion than those of Mehmábad, Mahudha and Thásra were before the revision."

In paragraph 60 he wrote:—

(b) "I think there can be no doubt whatever that the condition and prospects of the agricultural population of Gujarát has improved more rapidly within the last 10 years than that of any other section of the community, and is, at the present moment, in a state of extraordinary prosperity. The serious and important question, as to whether this state of things will continue, is always arising to perplex the minds of assessing officers. That a new era has opened upon India, and that *high prices will continue and be maintained is my fixed opinion.*"

In paragraphs 62 and 63 he wrote:—

(c) "62. It is quite possible that the present *famine* prices will not be long maintained, but even if cotton sinks to 7 pence in the Liverpool market (below which price I do not believe it will be remunerative to the Gujarát ryot), *prices of bread, corn, and raw produce, will in all probability stand fixedly at nearly three times the amount they respectively were, when the assessment now under revision was imposed.*"

(d) "63. *Looking at this*, I think the general pitch of assessment of the whole district of Nadiád may be raised about 15 per cent. on actual cultivation."

9. Some modifications were subsequently made, and, as the result, the increment was reduced to 10 per cent., and sanction was accorded in Government Resolution No. 3586 of the 24th September 1868. In the following year in a letter (25th February 1869) approving of the settlement, the Secretary of State remarked:—

\* *Bājri* is the most important.

† 1821-24 apparently.

"I am gratified to learn from the papers before me that the prosperous condition of these two talukas (Nadiád and Borsad) promises to be permanent. Care has nevertheless been wisely taken not to raise the rates, which have been much affected by the extraordinary rise in the value of agricultural produce so high as not to leave a margin for a possible fall of prices."

10. Now a reference to the figures in the *Gazetteer*, showing the history, of prices from the year 1790 onwards, will show that Captain Prescott could not, without absurdity, have expected prices to continue to be *three times as high as at the previous settlement*, unless he expected them to be *much* higher than the prices of 1862-63, and nearly as high as those of 1863-64. And again as he, having already framed Mátar rates in the belief that prices would fall, formulated Nadiád rates in the contrary belief that they would continue high, it may be supposed that his price basis was higher for Nadiád than for Mátar, and hence, higher than the 1862 prices which have been shown to be the price basis of the Mátar Settlement. But then again we must entirely reject the prices of the year 1864-65 which were not expected by anybody to continue. We must recognize that the real price basis for Nadiád was at some intermediate stage between the prices of 1862-63 and those of 1863-64: and though Captain Prescott's *thoughts* would seem from the quotation to have run towards the latter rather than towards the former, his *rates* especially after the modification they subsequently underwent before receiving Government sanction could have been justified by prices about half way between those of these two years. We perhaps get assistance in this connexion by noting that Degám, Jarol and Dantali, which were placed in Mátar, are close to and similar to Hathnoli, Bamnoli and Dawda in Nadiád, and that, whereas a rate of Rs. 4-8-0 was imposed in the former at the Mátar Settlement, Captain Prescott thought a rate of Rs. 5-4-0 necessary for the latter at the Nadiád Settlement. Here then is a distinct rise in the pitch of assessment, (justified only by the belief that prices would continue high,) but not nearly so great a rise as would have been justified if prices were believed to be going to continue at the famine rates of 1864-65 or even at the almost famine rates of 1863-64. I have applied this test similarly in cases of Mahudha villages adjoining Nadiád villages: and have similarly found a distinctly higher, though not an immensely higher, pitch of assessment in the latter.

11. On the whole, though accuracy\* is out of the question, it would be reasonable, I suggest, to consider that, if rise of prices justifies, as I have argued in paragraph 6 above, an increase of revenue by 15 to 20 per cent. in the *Mahudha* villages of this taluka, it justifies in the Nadiád villages, an increase of not more than 10 to 15 per cent. and perhaps nearer 10 than 15.

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### PART III.

#### (FURTHER ARGUMENTS REGARDING JUSTIFICATION FOR INCREASE.)

12. I have said that a rise of prices during the currency of an original settlement is perhaps the most tangible justification for increase of revenue at revision. But there are other justifications. Amongst the more important I should place the "*withdrawal of temporary favours.*" My meaning can best be shown by an example. Suppose at original settlement a village B is assessed lower than its neighbour A, not on account of any real disadvantages in the land or situation of the former but because, owing to the backwardness or low caste of its cultivators, Government officers desire to accustom the cultivators gradually to the survey rates and not to make them pay all at once the full value of their lands. [A typical though extreme case would be that of a lawless population, who prefer robbery and theft to cultivation unless the latter is made very easy for them.] Then suppose, at revision, it is found that the necessity for treating such cultivators with exceptional leniency and favour has disappeared. There will then be a justification for imposing higher rates in village B, and making its people pay the same rates as those imposed in the

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\* Difficulty is caused in these cases by the obvious exaggerations met with from time to time in early settlement reports.

previously less favourably treated A. And in so far as such action in the various villages of the B sort results in the revenue of the whole *táluka* under revision being slightly increased, there is, I think, a very clear justification for such increase in the total *táluka* revenue.

13. Another sound justification for increase of the total *táluka* revenue at revision is somewhat similar to the above. I may call it, "*Removal of temporary disadvantages.*" Here again I can best make my meaning clear by an example. Suppose at original settlement two villages A and B are on an equal footing in all respects, except that A has a clear road to a market, and B has an unfordable river between it and its market. This disadvantage of B would probably lead, at original settlement, to the assessment rate for B being less than that for A. But again suppose that, during the currency of the settlement, a bridge is built over the previously unfordable river: so that B is just as well off as A. Then clearly it will be reasonable at revision to impose in B a higher rate, and the same rate as is applied to A. And so far as increase of rates in all villages of the B kind results in there being an increment of land revenue in the whole *táluka* under revision, I submit there is sound justification for that increment, entirely apart from any rise of prices.

14. Now in the Nadiád *Táluka* we find a certain number of cases of class B dealt with in paragraph 12 above, and a considerable number of villages of the class B dealt with in paragraph 13 above. The latter are for the most part found in what I have above referred to as the "Mahudha villages" of the *táluka*, especially the western ones. The important change affecting them since the original settlement has been the bridging of the difficult and steep banked Shedhi river at Bilodra and the construction of the fine high road from Nadiád northwards to Kapadvanj.

15. Another matter that has a distinct, though not so easily ascertainable, bearing on increase of assessments at revision, is market price of agricultural land. I have had to examine statistics of actual sales in hundreds and perhaps thousands of cases, for the purpose of ascertaining the value of land, for which I have had to award compensation when taking it up under the Land Acquisition Act. As the result of my study I found myself compelled, in some villages not far from Nadiád, to take Rs. 200 per acre as the *standard* price of unirrigated land, and no less than Rs. 400 per acre as the *standard* price for irrigated land. This did not surprise me as I was well aware of the value of land in the "second group." But I confess, I was surprised to find very high sale prices current throughout the easily accessible parts of the *táluka*, not only in the Nadiád villages but also in old Mahudha villages which have the advantage of the high road.

16. I am not quite sure that the railways, except of course the B. B. and C. I. Railway (which however was constructed before the original settlement), have had any important effect on the Nadiád *Táluka*, as *now* constituted: though their effect will probably be found important when we come to revise the settlements of Anand and Thásra. Nadiád has so large a population, and so large a local demand for grain consumption by that population, that it scarcely requires new markets for export, so far as the staple grain crops are concerned. The branch lines from Anand junction to Petlád and Godhra respectively have had some beneficial effect (especially to tobacco growers), but it can scarcely be considered important as far as cultivators of staple grain crops are concerned.

17. I think the facts noted above are sufficient on which to base an opinion as to the *general increase* of revenue at this revision. It will have been observed that I consider prices *alone* justify an increase of from 10 to 15 per cent. (perhaps nearer to 10 than 15) in the Nadiád villages and an increase of from 15 to 20 per cent. in the Mahudha villages. In view of the *other* justifications for increase, I think, it would on the whole be reasonable to approach the higher limit (15 instead of 10 per cent) in the Nadiád villages, and to raise assessments even slightly more than the higher limit of 20 per cent. in the Mahudha villages. The percentage of increase for the first two groups combined might be from 13 to 15 and for the last three groups combined it might be from 20 to 25.

## PART IV.

18. The above remarks, when compared with the summary in paragraph 4 above, lead to the conclusion that considerable reductions must be made in the total assessment, under Mr. Fernandez's proposals for his 3rd, 4th and 5th groups, and that it *might* be desirable also, to somewhat reduce the total assessment proposed by him for his 2nd group. In this 2nd group, by the way, the objectionable feature of a "double rate" is observable.

19. In forming groups for the purpose of fixing dry crop rates, I submit that it is perfectly sound to recognize differences in the nature of the different parts of the *táluka*, though this is a subject which has not, hitherto, I believe, attracted much attention in settlement reports. The celebrated *charotar* country has been called the garden of India. It has a wonderful reputation and there is a clear local recognition of its merits. The survey process of *classification* cannot by itself do justice to the *charotar*, as compared with other tracts, any more than it can do justice to the demerits of the unsatisfactory *malía* villages in Thásra and on the north-east corner of Nadiád. Mr. Fernandez himself recently told me that he had been considering the possibility of radically modifying the ordinary classification scale in the *malía* villages (of Thásra); and that a special treatment of the latter is necessary is constantly brought forcibly to the attention of revenue officers by the recent revenue history of a number of *malía* villages in Thásra, close to the north-eastern frontier of Nadiád. These villages are at no great distance from suitable markets, and at no great distance from overcrowded villages, where new land for cultivation is unobtainable, and they have no disadvantages of climate. Nevertheless we find that we rarely get one year's assessment as occupancy price in *malía* villages as compared with (say) twenty times the assessment in the *charotar*. We find in these *malía* villages hundreds of acres of land, classed as good for cultivation, but given up to the growth of coarse grass for the Bombay Tramway Company. Attempts have been made to encourage cultivation and the importation of cultivators by the grant of various leases on exceptionally favourable terms; but these have failed. A typical case may be mentioned as an example. In Chetursumba, only 4 miles from the north-east corner of Alina in Nadiád, a separate hamlet has been established by a missionary society as a Christian colony. This society some 14 years ago was given a lease, on favourable terms, of hundreds of acres of land classed as cultivable. Roughly speaking the terms were that it should hold the whole area but should pay assessment on only the area actually cultivated, though a minimum payment of the assessment of a quarter of the whole area made over was required. But, with so many advantages, and with numerous low caste converts in villages where land for cultivation is practically unobtainable, the society has never managed to pay more than the minimum of one quarter, and I think I am right in saying that the area actually brought under cultivation has always been much less than a quarter of the whole. This is not a solitary instance of the peculiar practical disadvantages of the *malía* villages as regards cultivation. There are numerous instances. With a more perfect classification scale the disadvantages might possibly be coped with. But the present scale does not appear to meet the case, and as we cannot sufficiently allow for the demerits in the process of classification, we are bound, I submit, to do so, as far as possible, in the process of grouping again, though for contrary reasons, the *charotar* advantages, which, as they are so widely known, I need not attempt to recount, have hitherto been recognized in the process of grouping and must continue to be recognized. This is a subject which I might treat at great length; but my report is already too long, and I think I can, without further argument, rely on you and on the Survey Commissioner to support me in the view that it is sound, in forming groups, not merely to look to comparative market facilities, but to recognize clear distinction in the natures of tracts of country and to treat *charotar* differently from non-*charotar* and *malía* differently from non-*malía*. We may have a suspicion that, under an absolutely perfect system of classification, this might be unnecessary. But no practical man, with local knowledge and experience of agriculture, could possibly argue that a mere measurement of depths of soil, and deductions on account of the standard "faults" and "allowances for advantages" would alone enable us to distinguish the difference in fertility between the marvellous and magnificent artificial *gorádu* soil of the



*charotar*, and the equally marvellous though miserable soil in *malia* known technically as *mal*, though radically different from the *mal* in other parts of the Presidency.

20. Now Nadiád Táluka has a large group of splendid *charotar* villages in the south and south-east; and the rest of the táluka, with two exceptions, consists of fine villages (though with varying market advantages) known as "madhyam," i. e., half way between *charotar* and *malia*. The two exceptions are (1) a narrow belt of *malia* villages in the north-east corner of the táluka, and (2) a narrow belt of villages in the south-west corner adjoining the Mátar villages\* and similar to them. The alterations I propose in Mr. Fernandez's grouping are based on this division.

21. In the first place I would form the *malia* villages noted in the margin, † into a separate group, with a maximum rate of Rs. 3-8-0 instead of Rs. 4. This will have the advantage, amongst other things, of providing for most of the cases of large increment in Mr. Fernandez's 4th group. It will also give effect to the prayers of some of the petitioners.

† Sheri, Alina, Kayaj, Mirjapur, Balol, Rappura, Ninavada and Faloli.

22. In the next place in dealing with Mr. Fernandez's third group, at Rs. 5, I would give effect to the prayer in the accompanying petition of the people of Sodpur, and place their village in the Rs. 4 group. It is just outside the *charotar* (to which the adjoining villages of Molel and Mangroli belong) and its proper place is in the same group as that to which Chunei and Heranj are assigned. Also as the total proposed increment for this group (33½ per cent.) is much too large, I think Rs. 4-8-0 instead of Rs. 5 should be adopted as the maximum.

23. In the next place dealing with Mr. Fernandez's 2nd group (Rs. 5-12-0) I may begin by remarking that it, with Nadiád city, comprises all the *charotar* villages in the táluka except Molel, Mangroli, Alindra and Chalali (which there are reasons for placing in a lower group). But also it comprises the non-*charotar* villages mentioned in the margin, all of which I would remove and form into a separate group assessed at Rs. 5. Of these villages ‡ the first five are on the borders of Mátar, as I have mentioned above and adjoin villages of that táluka rated (somewhat highly) at revision at Rs. 5. A

Bamnoli, Davda, Dantali, Jarol, Degaum, Hathuoli, Kamla, Bilodra, and Marida.

‡ And Hathuoli may be considered as belonging to the same cluster.

slightly higher rate is justifiable for these six villages on account of their greater propinquity to the Nadiád market: but I see no necessity to treat them on the same footing as the *charotar* villages and consider Rs. 5-4-0 (which Mr. Fernandez has had to apply to Dantali, Jarol and Degaum) would be a suitable rate. The remaining villages are Kamla, Marida and Bilodra. As regards the first two, it will be seen that Mr. Fernandez himself, though nominally placing them in the Rs. 5-12-0 group, has actually reduced their rate as a special case to Rs. 5-4-0, the rate now proposed by me: and I would further remark that Kamla has the disadvantages of much of its land being on the banks of the Shedhi, and its position and shape do not appear to be shown with even approximate correctness on the appended small scale map. Marida is an unsatisfactory village, with some disadvantages due to the river; and Bilodra, a miserable Dharala village on the Shedhi banks, is constantly being damaged by floods.

24. The only other alteration I have to propose in dry crop rates is that the rate for the 5th group consisting of only two very inconveniently situated villages, Ghoghawada and Wasna, should be Rs. 2-12-0 instead of Rs. 3. The latter gives too large an increment though otherwise I should not have objected to it.

25. The net result of my proposals is that there will be 7 groups, composed as follows:—

[\* N.B.—Mátar villages are not *charotar*, as assumed in some of the Mátar settlement papers. The *charotar* boundary runs with and includes the villages of Tundel, Dabhan, Nadiád, the two Saluns, Molel and Mangroli in the Nadiád Táluka.]

- (1) Mr. Fernandez's first group unaltered.
- (2) Mr. Fernandez's second group with the exception of the villages placed by me in my newly formed 3rd group. The rate should be Rs. 5-12-0, though I will not object\* to Salun Vanto and Fatepur being as a special case assessed at the rate of Rs. 5-4-0 as proposed by Mr. Fernandez.
- \* (Possibly a sounder course would be to impose the Rs. 5-12-0 rate and remit the difference for the first 15 years of the Settlement).
- (3) The marginally† noted villages taken from Mr. Fernandez's 2nd group. The rate should be Rs. 5-4-0 deducting Sodpur. The rate should be Rs. 4-8-0 instead of Rs. 5-4-0.
- (4) Mr. Fernandez's 3rd group deducting Sodpur. The rate should be Rs. 4-8-0 instead of Rs. 5-4-0.
- (5) Mr. Fernandez's 4th group adding Sodpur but deducting the villages placed in my newly formed 6th group. Rate Rs. 4.
- ‡Sheri, Alina, Kayij, Mirjapur, Balol, Ruppura, Ninavada and Falohi. The marginally noted villages‡ deducted from Mr. Fernandez's 4th group. Rate Rs. 3-8-0.
- (7) Mr. Fernandez's 5th group of two malia villages. Rate reduced from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2-12-0.

26. I think these proposals, together with the modification of water rates suggested below, ought to work out so as to give a total increment approximately within the limits mentioned in paragraph 17 above. It will no doubt at first sight appear that there are too many groups considering the small area of the taluka. But it is impossible to treat so varying a tract on the same principles as an even plain in the Deccan where frequently one or two groups for a large taluka will suffice.

#### PART V.

27. There is of course room for considerable discussion of the principles on which water-rates should be based, a matter dealt with in paragraphs 64—70 of the report of Mr. Fernandez; but as he has actually grouped his water-rates for Nadiad in accordance with his soil rate grouping, I need not deal with the question of what should be done under different circumstances. I think his proposed water-rates for his first two groups (Rs. 5-4-0 and Rs. 4-8-0 respectively) are too heavy. They are the same rates as were previously in force: but any how the net effect on rice land of the various revision items (soil rate, water-rate, subsoil water arrangements and other field work) is that in the first and second groups old rice has to pay the very high average rates of Rs. 9½ and Rs. 8½ per acre respectively, and there have been increases of about 21 and 31 per cent. respectively in the assessment on *old rice*, though the total increments for these groups are only 8¾ and 17¾ per cent. respectively. I should have thought that a maximum water rate of about Rs. 4 would suffice for each of these two groups: and this is about as high a water rate as can reasonably be imposed in any tract of country in these parts: unless, indeed, it has quite exceptional advantages (such for example as some of the khári kalambandi villages of Mátar) as regards the growth of rice. I do not at all follow Mr. Fernandez's explanation (*vide* end of paragraph 63) to the effect that these high rates are clearly justified by the extension of rice cultivation during the currency of the settlement. It seems to me that there is no connexion whatever between water rates and new rice, for new rice land is treated as dry crop land and has no water rate assigned to it.

28. Paragraphs 11 and 12 of Mr. Fernandez's report deal with an interesting social question and paragraphs 19—22 with an equally interesting sanitary question. These are questions upon which a great deal has been and might now be written, but they are in no sense new to district officers and are somewhat remotely connected with the revision of the existing settlement rates, and therefore as I desire to confine myself as far as possible to the task of *constructive* criticism, I will merely remark that Mr. Fernandez's enthusiasm appears to have led him to over-colour his pictures. To the selection and assignment of Government lands for the storage of private dunghills, which have had consequently to be removed from streets and corners and from the tiny back-

yards appended to closely packed huts and hovels in too crowded and unhealthy villages, much anxious attention was given for a series of years by a former Collector, the late Mr. H. R. Cooke, whose efforts in the interests of sanitary reform in this district are believed to have led to his premature death from cholera last year. Excess of zeal may have been shown, and mistakes may have been made, here and there, as is always expected when a few officers have to supervise the entire administration of a large tract of country : but it is apparently too late to re-open the question of sanitary policy in the Kaira District.

29. Petitions objecting to the rates proposed by Mr. Fernandez have been received from the cultivators of 29 villages out of a total of 92. Out of these villages reductions have been proposed by me in the water rates of 11 (Chaklashi Pati, Kakarkhad Pati, Kanjoda, Keriavi, Mamadpura, Piplata, Mitral, Narsunda, Vadtal, Hathnoli and Dantali) and in the soil rates of 17 (Sheri, Ninawada, Sodpur, Mahudha, Palia, Vala, Molel, Mirjapur, Mulaj, Alina, Erandiapura, Andhaj, Faloli, Kaij, Torania, Hathnoli, and Khuntaj). No reductions have been proposed in the soil rates of

(1). Chakláshi Pati, (2) Kakarkhad Pati, (3) Kanjoda, (4) Keriavi, (5) Mamadpura, (6) Piplata, (7) Mitral, (8) Narsunda, (9) Vadtal, (10) Dantali, (11) Mehmabadna Muvara, (12) Bhaner.

In numbers (1) and (2) of these, though the existing assessment is undoubtedly high, the increases under Mr. Fernandez's proposals are only 4 and 7½ per cent. respectively, and even these will be reduced if my proposed reduction of water-rate is sanctioned. Numbers 3—9 are charotar villages : there is an absolute reduction of 19½ per cent. in the assessment of Narsunda, and an increase of only 8½ per cent. in Mitral. In no case is the increase at all large, and in some cases it is due to the levelling up of villages, treated with special favour at the last settlement to an equality with their equal neighbours. Number (10) Dantali has been treated on the same footing as its neighbours, and I may observe that both it and they, which have a heavy increment and a large rice area, will be much benefited by my proposed reduction of the water-rate. Number (11) is Mehmabadna Muvara, and I consider that, as it is on the high road north of and close to Mahudha, it gets quite sufficiently favourable treatment in being placed in a lower group than Mahudha and the other villages contiguous thereto on the south-eastern, western and southern sides. I have had a good deal of thought about Bhaner (and also about Dadusar and Vadtal,\* from which, however, no petitions have been received) : but on the whole I cannot come to any other conclusion than that the proposed rate of Rs. 4 is quite as low as is justifiable in so fine a village on the high road.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. DECOURCY ATKINS,

Collector of Kaira.

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

No. S-2093 OF 1894.

From

E. C. OZANNE, ESQUIRE,

Survey Commissioner, and Director,  
Land Records and Agriculture ;

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Revenue Department.

SIR,

Poona, 31st August 1894.

In submitting the proposals for a revision of rates in the Nadiád Táluka, I have the honour to open my comments by approving the Collector's action in insisting on separate consideration of the old Mahudha and old Nadiád villages.

2. I am glad that he admits that prices were not the only consideration in fixing the pitch of the old rates, and that the pitch of the Mahudha rates was quite as low as that of the Mátar rates, but with respect to Nadiád he still thinks that Captain Prescott raised the pitch on a fallacious notion, that the high prices ruling about the time of his report would continue. I have again to say that prices played a very unimportant part in fixing the pitch of the Nadiád rates. The quotation from paragraph 62 of Captain Prescott's report has, I think, been misjudged. The question is to what period Captain Prescott referred in the concluding words of that paragraph. Mr. Atkins thinks 1821 to 1824. But, as the Gazetteer (page 64) shows that the period between 1820 to 1826 was a period of dear prices, a rapid fall taking place in the next six years, so that in 1832 the price of bájri was 120 lbs. per rupee. It was to this period I think that Captain Prescott referred,—a period of low prices. It must not be forgotten that the assessments were not cash assessments till the grain contributions were commuted into cash payments. Captain Prescott's paragraph 34 and 51 show that this commutation was not made till some years at least after 1824. As a fact then the present range of prices, say the average for the last 20 years, *i. e.*, 32 lbs., is nearly three times as dear as in the times of the cheap prices of the period after 1826. But it is useless to press the question of prices too closely, and attempt to fix the percentage increase now due to rise in prices at a particular figure. Prices were not the chief or even one of the principal factors.

3. The pitch of the Nadiád rates was guided, as shown in Captain Prescott's paragraph 74, by consideration of the rating already fixed for other tálukas. There was naturally a rise as Nadiád was approached. Nadiád is the market of Kaira, and the centre of the Charotar; and with rates as high as Rs. 4-12 in Mehmadaabad and Thasra, it required no argument based on the continued rise in prices since the settlement of Mátar to put a rate of Rs. 5-4 on the villages adjoining Mahudha and Mátar and then to go on rising till Nadiád was reached.

4. Mr. Atkins has hardly understood the reduction from Captain Prescott's 15 per cent. enhancement to the 10 per cent. enhancement finally adopted. The explanation is given in Mr. Rogers' letter of 1868, paragraph 5, where it is shown that the 15 per cent. figure had been obtained by entering the full assessment of the alienated land in the numerous narwa villages instead of the quit-rent. And so far from there being a reduction from 15 to 10 per cent., there was a rise from nil to 10 per cent. in the enhancement between the first proposals in 1865 and the final compromise in 1866.

5. The shifting of villages from one rate to another between these dates, is only explained by the evident conviction expressed by Mr. Rogers in the 2nd paragraph of the letter just quoted, that the superiority of the "Charotar" was not so much due to soil and climate as to the skill of the cultivators, to which conviction he gave effect by reducing the rates on Koli villages so that such villages as Phatepur, Marida and Salun Vanto, actually touching Nadiád Kasbo, were rated below some of the Mátar and Mehmadaabad villages. These Captain Prescott had rightly grouped in 1865, as he distinctly shows in paragraph 58 of his report of 1865. He made no allowance for these villages, as he believed none was due.

6. To go back, the Nadiád villages under consideration were surveyed in 1821 to 1824, but the settlements were annual. They were reduced and raised according to season. Here and there leases for a few years (5 to 8) were granted. In the earlier years of direct management succeeding the farming system the tendency was to raise the rental, and the high range of prices helped to prevent difficulty. After 1826 prices fell heavily till the climax was reached in 1831 (bájri 120 lbs. per rupee). During this interval rates were greatly lowered, and it is certain that the rates referred to by Captain Prescott were those then imposed under the very low prices prevalent. I need not discuss the matter of prices further, especially as I shall show that there is no reason for me to differ from the specific modifications in Mr. Fernandez' grouping and rating, which Mr. Atkins, aided by close study and intimate local knowledge, has advised.

7. Besides prices Mr. Atkins has admitted as factors justifying enhancements:—

(1) *The withdrawal of temporary favours, or in other words, elimination of "caste bighoti."*—I have nothing to add to the remark made in paragraph 5 of my report on Mehmabad. The villages most concerned are Nos. 31—34 of Appendix Q, but a reference to paragraph 78 of Captain Prescott's report of 1865 shows that he originally grouped and rated these villages with their neighbours at Rs. 5-4, intending not to allow a favour rate on account of the caste of the inhabitants. In the later compromise with Mr. Rogers these four villages were reduced to Rs. 4-8 undoubtedly on account of a Koli population, the other villages in Captain Prescott's original group being raised to Rs. 5-8.

(2) *Removal of temporary disadvantages.*—This factor is always an important one in settlement, and is of special importance in the present case owing to the bridging of the Shedhi and to the construction of the Nadiád-Kapadvanj road.

(3) *General characteristics.*—Such general characteristics as are indicated by local names, such as Charotar, Daskosi, Bhal and Mália, can only be recognized in settlement when there is proof that the local distinction is based on physical facts which affect the value of land. In Mátar and Mehmabad full weight has been given to the general characteristics of Charotar, Daskosi and Bhal tracts. In Nadiád a 4th class of tract comes under consideration. The characteristics of Mál or Mália villages are a large extent of waste land which recent enquiry enables me to say is partly due to want of natural drainage and partly to salt efflorescence. There seems reason also to think that at the original survey sufficient allowance was not made for such disadvantages and as in Mátar, similar characteristics have been made an important factor in grouping, it is reasonable to follow suit in Nadiád.

8. Mr. Atkins' definite proposals are enumerated in his 25th paragraph. He proposes no modification for Mr. Fernandez' Group I as regards dry crop. In this I concur. In Captain Prescott's original rating the maximum was fixed at Rs. 6. It was raised in the compromise with Mr. Rogers to Rs. 6-4, and I think that the further rise now proposed by Mr. Fernandez, though it gives a low percentage increase, is all that can reasonably be demanded.

Mr. Atkins would divide Mr. Fernandez' 2nd group into two groups, the new group being rated at Rs. 5-4. This group includes 7 villages for which Mr. Fernandez proposes a special maximum of Rs. 5-4 instead of Rs. 5-12, the rate of this group. Of these 7 villages Mr. Atkins would retain 2, Nos. 32 Salun Vanto and 33 Phatepur, at Rs. 5-12, remitting the difference between the assessment at Rs. 5-12 and at 5-4 for the first 15 years of the lease. This exceptional treatment is forced by the compromise of 1866, to which reference has been already made. Mr. Atkins would place the 5 other villages into the new group at Rs. 5-4, which is Mr. Fernandez' rate, but as the history of two, viz. Nos. 31 Marida and 34 Kamla, is precisely similar to that of Nos. 32 and 33, I think that all four should be treated alike. The three remaining villages (see margin) for which Mr. Fernandez proposes the Rs. 5-4 rate are old Mátar villages whose neighbours in Mátar have been at revision rated at Rs. 5. I agree with Mr. Atkins and Mr. Fernandez that a rate of Rs. 5-4 is an adequate enhancement, and with Mr. Atkins that a new group should be formed of these three villages together with Nos. 24 Davdā, 25 Bamnoli and 26 Hathnoli. Only No. 8 Bilodra remains. This village is well situated, but it lies between Nos. 31 and 34, Marida and Kamla, and should receive like treatment. I accept Mr. Atkins' modification then in Mr. Fernandez' second group, except that the exceptional treatment proposed for Salun Vanto and Phatepur should be accorded also to Kamla, Bilodra and Marida.

Mr. Atkins advises the reduction of the maximum rate of Mr. Fernandez' 3rd group which will now become Group IV, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 4-8. Of these villages two, Nos. 38 and 39, were originally rated above Rs. 4-8. But this is

No. 35 Dantali.

" 36 Jarol.

" 37 Degám.

not a reasonable objection to Mr. Atkins' proposals, for No. 39 Arera was raised by the compromise of 1866 above the rating of its neighbours, and the other Alajda (38) was not included in the original proposals, and lies completely surrounded by two branches of the river Shedhi. I agree that Mr. Atkins' proposed lowering of the maximum rate of this group is just. The villages are almost entirely old Mahuda villages, and in the Mehmadaabad orders, the enhancement for Mahuda was ordered to be fixed at a figure not far in excess of 20 per cent. One village, No. 65 Sodhpur, is proposed by Mr. Atkins for transfer to the next lowest group for reasons stated which appear fully sufficient.

The Collector recommends the transfer of 8 villages of Mr. Fernandez' 4th group to a new group to be rated at Rs. 3-8. These are Mál villages and the transfer is on that account desirable as also on account of the necessity of reducing the total enhancement on the Mahuda villages below the figure proposed by Mr. Fernandez.

Lastly Mr. Atkins would alter the rate proposed for the two villages of Mr. Fernandez' lowest group from Rs. 3 to 2-12. This is essential inasmuch as the limitation rules require that the enhancement on that group should be reduced.

9. *Rice water maximum.*—Though Mr. Fernandez deprecates any hard and fast rule with respect to water maximum rate, claiming that the Settlement Officer should not be hampered in his discretion, there is nothing either in his arguments or in the action he has taken in Nadiád which at all tends to show any reason for non-observance of the general principles which I proposed in my remarks on the Mehmadaabad settlement. These principles in fact have been followed in the rates proposed, though I think that the water rates are too high in proportion to the soil rates. I did not fall into the mistake of supposing that in Gujarát the water rates are fixed on 8 annas in classification. That is the maximum for rain water, though I find that in the Surat District the Akasia annas go as high as 10 annas. I have recently revised the rules and have decided to limit the Akasia class to 8 annas.

Mr. Atkins has not discussed the question, but looks on the water rates proposed for the first two groups as too high.

The characteristics of the Nadiád táluka are excellent dry crop under an usually certain and sufficient rainfall. There is much well irrigation, but as a rice tract the táluka does not stand high in comparison with Daskroi or Mátar and Mehmadaabad. In the charotar villages of Mátar the soil and water rates were respectively Rs. 5 and 3. In Mehmadaabad the water-rate approached somewhat more nearly to the soil rate, especially in the rice tracts west of the Meswo. The area of rice, old and new, is 22 per cent. on total area in Nadiád—varying from 16 per cent. in old Nadiád to 24 per cent. in Mahudha. The Mahudha villages are thus more favoured as regards rice. In the Bhál villages of Mátar 33 per cent. of the area is rice. For the newly proposed groups then, on consideration of rainfall and climate, the proportionate rates for soil and water should, I think, be as follows:—

Group.	Captain Prescott's Water-rates.	Do proposed by Mr. Fernandez.	Do now advised.	Soil rate now advised.
I	5 4	5 4	4 8	6 12
II	3 8 to 4 8	4 8	4 0	5 12
III	2 8 to 3 8	4 8	3 8	5 4
IV	3 4 to 4 4	3 8	3 4	4 8
V	3 4 to 4 4	3 8	2 8	4 0
VI	2 0 to 3 0	2 8	2 4	3 8
VII	1 8 to 1 12	1 12	1 12	2 12

The very low rating for water in Group III is explained by the irregular manner in which the rice water maximum was affixed in the old Mátar Táluka, from which 3 villages were taken for present Nadiád. The rates for Groups IV to VII are based on similar rates in present Mehmadaabad.

10. The comment in the report appears somewhat insufficient on the subject of the subsoil water charge, when so much and perhaps too much attention is centred on this factor in the revision classification. I may supplement

the comments with a few remarks. A smaller area has been found liable to the subsoil water advantage in Nadiád than in Mehmabad, the percentage on the total area being respectively 82 and 93 per cent. and the valuation of the charge in Nadiád shows a percentage of 9 as against 14 in Mehmabad. The valuation was halved in that táluka for reasons which do not apply to Nadiád. In Nadiád, the amount of direct well assessment (*bágaít kasar*) which has been struck off is large, *viz.*, Rs. 12,871, but that is the *kasar* of dry-crop land only, inasmuch as the *kasar* on rice cannot be ascertained owing to the loss of the records in the fire of 1887.

I have no reason to advise any modification in the proposals under this head. The subsoil water assessment is specially advantageous to the "mál" tracts, which escape. A great incentive to the extension of well irrigation must follow the freedom now accorded to the construction of wells, the whole profit of which goes to the cultivator.

11. I append a revised Appendix Q in a form which has recently been prescribed, showing the effect of the modifications in grouping and rating which will result from the changes which I have found it necessary to advise in Mr. Fernandez' original proposals. Most of these changes are suggested by the Collector. With respect to the 5 villages, rated now by Mr. Fernandez in his Group I at Rs. 5-4-0, which are recommended for special treatment for the first 15 years of the new lease, the rates have been made out at the full maximum, but the estimated remission is shown in a foot-note.

12. The question of Malia villages will be more important when Thásra and Kapadvanj are reported on. Mr. Fernandez' present opinion is that the original classification was defective. The treatment accorded to these villages in Nadiád, I think, fully meets the requirements of Nadiád. From paragraph 8 of Captain Prescott's Mahudha Settlement Report of 1863, which is printed in Appendix R to Mr. Fernandez' report, it will be seen that the classing officers considered that the lower assessment placed by them on mál land would be sufficient to induce capitalists to take it up and drain it. I am informed that capitalists from the Charotar have made attempts to cultivate mál land but without much success. Under my instructions, Mr. Mehta M. R. A. C., now in the Gujarát Survey, has made a short report on this land from an agriculturist's point of view. I have issued instructions to Mr. Mollison to make a similar report, and I trust that by the time the reports on tálukas, in which mál land is important, are submitted, definite recommendations will be possible.

I do not think that Mr. Atkins has correctly defined the boundaries of the Charotar. The Charotar extends west of Nadiád into Mátar, for in Mátar most certainly there are villages with all the characteristics of the Charotar.

13. The recommendation made as regards trees in occupied land in Mr. Fernandez' 77th paragraph will, no doubt, receive the sanction of Government.

14. Mr. Fernandez makes no special recommendation regarding the concessions to be given in cases of individual enhancements above 25 per cent., but I have instructed him that the concessions sanctioned on the Igatpuri precedent must be considered to apply, even though no specific orders are given on the subject.

15. Sardár R. B. Becherdas has contributed an interesting sketch of recent efforts made to cure tobacco for the European market. The results of these experiments have been from time to time fully reported to Government, and though at present they have ceased, I believe that there is sufficient enterprise in the Charotar to recommence them in the light of past experience when market inducements are sufficient. One fact has recently induced hope. It has been found that cigars, which, when freshly made, had a rank and objectionable flavour, have after several years' keeping lost this rankness, and are good enough to command a remunerative price.

I have, &c.,  
E. C. OZANNE,  
Survey Commissioner and Director,  
Land Records and Agriculture.

Through the Commissioner, N. D.

APPE  
(Referred to in para. 11 of the Survey Commissioner and  
Effect of Revision Sett)

BY FORMER SURVEY.																		
Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Well Water Assessment.	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	19
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
																		Class
1	Alad Patl	I	6 4			57	200	5 6 6	15	104	6 4 11	21	123	5 13 9	134	73	561	7 10 11
2	Kakarkhad Patl	I	6 4			668	3,644	5 7 11	187	1,435	7 10 9	226	1,302	5 12 2	1,278	1,076	7,659	7 1 11
3	Chaklasi Patl	I	6 4			1,389	7,942	5 2 7	126	967	7 10 10	349	2,039	5 13 2	2,112	2,014	13,054	6 7 8
4	Lakhavad Patl	I	6 4	S. 6 4 W. 5 4		671	3,299	4 14 8	89	694	7 14 2	177	1,027	5 12 10	629	996	5,649	6 0 7
5	Hirji Patl	I	6 4			321	1,742	5 6 10	56	438	7 13 2	44	253	5 12 0	450	421	2,883	6 13 7
6	Ratanyi Patl	I	6 4			166	789	4 11 11	14	119	8 8 0	48	259	5 6 4	127	228	1,293	5 10 9
7	Killedari Patl	I	6 4			29	98	3 6 0	7	56	8 0 0	19	110	5 12 8	114	54	378	7 0 0
	Total					3,428	17,713	5 2 9	496	3,813	7 11 9	884	5,107	5 12 5	4,844	4,802	31,477	6 8 11
																		Class
6	Salun Talpad	II	5 8			22	153	6 15 3	83	530	6 6 9	368	1,847	4 8 0	313	471	2,643	5 9 9
9	Chaklasi	III	5 8			801	3,595	4 7 10	59	447	7 9 3	175	928	4 5 4	607	1,083	5,862	5 7 6
10	Utarsanda	II	5 8			1,008	4,515	4 7 8	60	392	6 8 6	436	2,108	4 13 4	987	1,504	8,002	5 5 2
11	Narsanda	II	5 8			273	1,608	5 14 7	23	201	7 2 10	107	608	5 19 0	629	407	3,104	7 10 0
12	Gutal	IE	5 8	S. 5 8 W. 4 8		156	754	4 13 4	15	98	6 8 6	6	30	5 0 0	13	177	900	5 1 4
13	Piplag	IX	5 8			247	1,081	4 6 0	23	141	6 2 1					270	1,222	4 8 5
14	Dumral	II	5 8			282	1,044	4 8 0	24	155	6 7 4	6	29	3 13 4	18	262	1,240	4 11 9
15	Tundel	II	5 8			97	439	4 8 5	31	187	6 0 6					128	626	4 14 8
16	Dabhan	II	5 8			609	3,042	4 15 11	108	844	6 3 1	172	900	5 3 9	799	884	5,685	6 5 1
17	Kanyoda	III	5 4			288	1,139	3 14 9	11	66	6 0 0					299	1,196	4 0 0
18	Bhumel	III	5 4			711	2,768	3 14 3	21	122	5 12 11	61	285	4 4 1	162	799	3,357	4 3 3
19	Akhdol	III	5 4			196	985	4 12 4	5	29	5 12 10	47	231	4 14 8	186	248	1,381	5 9 1
20	Mitral	III	5 4	S. 5 4 W. 4 4		247	1,050	4 4 0	18	146	7 12 5	69	236	4 7 3	262	318	1,689	5 5 0
21	Piplata	III	5 4			124	531	4 4 6	30	206	6 13 10	24	105	4 6 0	62	178	904	5 1 3
22	Koravi	III	5 4			85	370	4 5 8	41	263	6 6 8	23	112	4 13 11	125	149	870	5 13 5
23	Surasamal	IV	5 0			359	1,570	4 6 0	79	465	5 14 2	46	216	4 12 10	326	483	2,577	5 5 4
24	Vadtal	IV	5 0	S. 5 0 W. 4 0		149	688	4 4 6	6	29	4 13 4	25	115	4 9 7	88	180	870	4 13 4
25	Valetva	IV	5 0			99	404	4 1 4	1	7	7 0 0	4	17	4 4 0	12	104	440	4 3 8
26	Mamadpura	V	4 8	S. 4 8 W. 3 4		9	32	3 10 8	1	4	4 0 0					10	37	3 11 2
27	Bilodra	II	5 8	S. 5 8 W. 4 8		446	1,697	3 12 6	30	204	6 12 10	25	126	5 0 8	146	501	2,163	4 5 1
28	Maridra	V	4 8			239	815	3 6 7	78	510	6 8 7	20	82	4 1 7	75	337	1,482	4 6 4
29	Kamla	V	4 8			122	482	3 15 3	28	135	5 13 11					180	546	4 4 1
30	Salun Wanio	V	4 8	S. 4 8 W. 3 8		7	27	3 13 9	50	238	4 12 2	40	131	3 4 5	36	97	432	4 7 3
31	Fatepur Nadiad	V	4 8			173	514	2 15 6	7	32	4 8 2					180	546	3 0 6
	Total					6,698	29,185	4 5 9	827	5,445	6 9 4	1,641	7,889	4 12 11	5,026	9,166	47,545	5 3 0
																		Class
32	Dantah	V	4 8	S. 4 8 W. 2 8		441	1,578	3 9 3	122	630	5 2 7	25	99	3 15 4	48	588	2,355	4 0 1
33	Jharol	V	4 8	S. 4 8 W. 2 12		271	976	3 9 7	78	486	6 3 8					349	1,462	4 3 0
34	Dehgam	V	4 8	S. 4 8 W. 2 8		561	1,937	3 7 3	277	1,461	5 4 9					878	3,398	4 0 11
35	Dayda	III	5 4			89	396	4 7 2	38	282	7 0 9	23	112	4 13 11	103	150	898	5 15 3
36	Bannoh	III	5 4	S. 5 4 W. 4 4		848	1,359	3 14 6	35	233	6 10 6	1	4	4 0 0	4	384	1,600	4 2 8
37	Hathnoli	III	5 4			367	1,582	4 5 0	45	316	7 0 4	23	108	4 7 8	81	425	2,082	4 12 3
	Total					2,077	7,828	3 12 4	595	3,408	5 11 8	72	318	4 6 8	236	2,744	11,790	4 4 9



Agriculture's Department

Letter No. S-2093, dated 31st August 1894.)  
occupied land.

By Revision Survey.																
No.	Garden.	Area.	Dry-crop.		Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
			Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
...	...	50	342	6 11 4	O. R. 15 N. R. 8	125 85	8 5 4 8 2 0	...	...	...	73	532	7 4 7	-5 0	Alid Patu ...	1
...	...	839	5,708	6 12 9	O. R. 178 N. R. 62	1,637 541	9 3 2 8 11 7	...	...	...	1,073	7,386	7 5 7	+3 0	Kabarkhad Patu ...	2
...	...	1,859	12,522	6 12 2	O. R. 125 N. R. 37	1,178 298	9 6 9 8 0 10	...	...	...	2,014	13,998	6 15 2	+7 2	Chaklas Patu ...	3
...	...	834	5,657	6 12 6	O. R. 81 N. R. 20	740 168	9 2 2 8 6 5	...	...	...	935	6,565	7 0 4	+16 2	Lakharvad Patu ...	4
...	...	338	2,371	7 0 3	O. R. 56 N. R. 27	540 231	9 10 3 8 8 11	...	...	...	421	3,142	7 7 5	+9 0	Hirji Patu ...	5
...	...	210	1,365	6 8 0	O. R. 14 N. R. 4	152 29	9 6 10 7 4 0	...	...	...	228	1,526	6 11 1	+18 0	Ratanji Patu ...	6
...	...	45	250	5 8 11	O. R. 7 N. R. 9	79 22	11 4 7 7 5 4	...	...	...	55	351	6 8 2	-7 1	Killedan Patu ...	7
...	...	4,163	28,215	6 12 5	O. R. 476 N. R. 161	4,431 1,354	9 4 11 8 6 7	...	...	...	4,799	34,000	7 1 5	+8 0	Total ...	
...	...	362	2,081	5 12 0	O. R. 80 N. R. 26	631 195	7 14 2 7 8 0	...	...	...	468	2,907	6 3 5	+10 0	Salun Talpad ...	8
...	...	934	4,256	5 10 0	O. R. 57 N. R. 41	464 279	8 2 3 6 12 10	...	...	...	1,032	5,999	5 13 0	+6 0	Chaklas ...	9
...	...	1,869	7,536	5 8 1	O. R. 61 N. R. 77	515 611	8 7 1 6 10 2	...	...	...	1,507	9,362	5 10 11	+7 0	Utarsanda ...	10
...	...	367	2,227	6 1 1	O. R. 27 N. R. 9	198 65	7 5 3 7 3 7	...	...	...	403	2,490	6 2 11	-19 7	Narsanda ...	11
...	...	153	830	5 12 0	O. R. 14 N. R. 9	110 67	7 13 9 7 7 1	...	...	...	176	1,057	6 0 1	+17 5	Gutal ...	12
...	...	230	1,244	5 6 6	O. R. 23 N. R. 14	186 104	8 1 5 7 6 10	...	...	...	267	1,534	5 11 11	+25 5	Piplag ...	13
...	...	225	1,309	5 13 1	O. R. 25 N. R. 12	199 89	7 15 4 7 5 4	...	...	...	262	1,596	6 1 5	+23 7	Dumral ...	14
...	...	77	417	5 6 8	O. R. 31 N. R. 20	211 152	8 1 7 7 9 7	...	...	...	128	820	6 6 6	+31 0	Tundel ...	15
...	...	766	4,654	6 1 3	O. R. 97 N. R. 7	857 53	8 13 4 7 9 1	...	...	...	870	5,564	6 6 4	-0 4	Dabhan ...	16
...	...	200	1,213	4 10 8	O. R. 10 N. R. 29	80 171	8 0 0 5 14 4	...	...	...	299	1,464	4 14 4	+22 2	Kanjoda ...	17
...	...	755	4,151	5 8 0	O. R. 20 N. R. 22	104 150	8 3 2 6 13 1	...	...	...	797	4,465	5 9 0	+33 0	Bhumal ...	18
...	...	215	1,274	5 14 10	O. R. 5 N. R. 23	36 191	7 3 2 6 13 2	...	...	...	248	1,501	6 0 10	+8 7	Akhdol ...	19
...	...	283	1,593	5 10 1	O. R. 18 N. R. 16	127 107	7 15 0 6 11 1	...	...	...	315	1,827	5 12 9	+8 2	Mitral ...	20
...	...	136	812	5 15 6	O. R. 29 N. R. 12	225 91	7 12 3 7 9 4	...	...	...	177	1,128	6 6 0	+24 7	Piplata ...	21
...	...	102	589	5 12 5	O. R. 41 N. R. 6	362 41	8 13 3 6 13 4	...	...	...	149	992	6 10 6	+14 0	Keravi ...	22
...	...	392	2,303	5 13 7	O. R. 78 N. R. 18	648 135	8 4 11 7 8 0	...	...	...	488	3,076	6 4 10	+19 4	Surasamal ...	23
...	...	174	1,005	5 12 5	O. R. 5 N. R. 1	43 4	8 6 5 4 0 0	...	...	...	180	1,051	5 13 5	+20 7	Vadtal ...	24
...	...	82	457	5 9 2	O. R. 21 N. R. 7	140 43	8 0 0 6 10 3	...	...	...	104	606	5 13 2	+37 7	Valetva ...	25
...	...	9	42	5 4 0	O. R. 0 N. R. 0	0 0	4 0 0 ...	...	...	...	9	46	5 1 9	+24 3	Mamadpura ...	26
...	...	454	2,186	4 13 0	O. R. 30 N. R. 15	236 95	7 13 10 6 5 4	...	...	...	499	2,517	5 0 8	+16 3	Bilodra ...	27
...	...	228	1,161	5 1 5	O. R. 76 N. R. 46	635 327	8 5 9 7 1 7	...	...	...	350	2,123	6 1 1	+43 2	Maridra ...	28
...	...	113	653	5 12 6	O. R. 23 N. R. 9	189 71	8 3 6 7 14 3	...	...	...	145	913	6 4 9	+67 2	Ramla ...	29
...	...	45	254	5 10 4	O. R. 49 N. R. 3	411 28	8 6 2 7 10 8	...	...	...	97	688	7 1 6	+59 2	Salun Wanto ...	30
...	...	170	824	4 13 7	O. R. 7 N. R. 1	54 5	7 11 5 5 0 0	...	...	...	178	883	4 15 5	+61 7	Fatepur Nakhad ...	31
...	...	7,900	44,111	5 9 4	O. R. 806 N. R. 442	6,633 3,065	8 3 9 6 14 11	...	...	...	9,148	53,809	5 14 1	+13 2	Total ...	
...	...	427	2,087	4 13 5	O. R. 123 N. R. 38	851 228	6 14 8 6 0 0	...	...	...	588	3,146	5 7	+33 6	Dantali ...	32
...	...	223	1,134	5 1 4	O. R. 76 N. R. 46	533 230	7 10 6 6 1 5	...	...	...	345	1,996	5 12 7	+36 5	Jharol ...	33
...	...	502	2,490	4 15 4	O. R. 277 N. R. 57	2,088 358	7 3 7 6 4 6	...	...	...	836	4,936	5 14 6	-45 2	Debgam ...	34
...	...	101	516	5 1 9	O. R. 38 N. R. 10	305 66	8 0 5 6 9 7	...	...	...	149	887	5 15 3	-0 7	Davda ...	35
...	...	301	1,508	4 15 11	O. R. 35 N. R. 49	265 294	7 9 2 6 0 0	...	...	...	385	2,062	5 5 8	+28 9	Bannoh ...	36
...	...	383	1,987	4 15 1	O. R. 44 N. R. 7	332 48	7 8 9 6 13 9	...	...	...	433	2,267	5 3 9	+8 9	Hathnoli ...	37
...	...	1,936	9,597	4 15 4	O. R. 593 N. R. 207	4,423 1,274	7 7 4 6 2 5	...	...	...	2,736	15,294	5 9 4	+29 1	Total ...	

BY FORMER SURVEY.																				
Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Well Water Assesment.	Total.				
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.		Area.	Assessment.	Average.		
1	2	3	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. p.	
38	Alajda ...	III	5 4	S. 5 4 W. 4 4	...	302	1,222	4 0 9	17	96	5 10 4	10	45	4 8 0	...	...	17	18	4 8	
39	Arera ...	IV	5 0	S. 5 0 W. 4 0	...	907	3,508	3 12 10	237	1,289	5 10 10	45	159	3 8 6	...	...	Acres.	Ra.	Rs. a.	
40	Davapura ...	V	4 8	S. 4 8 W. 4 8	...	960	3,521	3 10 8	131	689	5 1 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
41	Valla ...	V	4 8	S. 4 8 W. 4 8	...	528	1,807	3 6 9	60	307	5 1 10	15	53	3 8 6	...	...	36	603	2,203	
42	Chalah ...	V	4 8	S. 4 8 W. 3 12	...	285	999	3 6 5	127	670	5 4 6	6	21	3 8 0	...	...	39	418	1,999	
43	Andhaj ...	VI	4 4	S. 4 4 W. 3 12	...	461	1,464	3 2 6	83	448	5 6 3	36	120	3 5 4	...	...	49	680	2,071	
44	Erandiapura ...	VI	4 4	S. 4 4 W. 3 12	...	140	462	3 4 10	1	5	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	467	
45	Mulaj ...	VI	4 4	S. 4 4 W. 3 12	...	285	941	3 4 10	48	266	5 8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	333	1,207	
46	Vina ...	VI	4 4	S. 4 4 W. 3 12	...	875	2,788	3 3 0	90	445	4 15 1	26	90	3 7 5	...	...	85	901	3,408	
47	Bagda Alampur ...	VI	4 4	S. 4 4 W. 3 12	...	190	592	3 1 10	84	399	4 12 0	15	53	3 8 6	...	...	52	289	1,996	
48	Sampla ...	VI	4 4	S. 4 4 W. 3 12	...	515	1,611	3 2 1	105	577	5 7 11	10	36	3 9 7	...	...	7	630	2,231	
49	Khantaj ...	VI	4 4	S. 4 4 W. 3 12	...	496	1,403	2 13 5	138	774	5 9 9	51	183	3 9 5	...	...	67	685	2,452	
50	Hajatus ...	VI	4 4	S. 4 4 W. 3 12	...	213	750	3 8 4	62	309	4 14 3	16	60	3 12 0	...	...	32	292	1,150	
51	Singah ...	VI	4 4	S. 4 4 W. 3 12	...	371	1,242	3 5 7	50	252	5 0 8	...	...	...	...	...	7	421	1,501	
52	Mangalpur ...	VI	4 4	S. 4 4 W. 3 12	...	356	1,206	3 6 2	128	615	4 12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	484	1,621	
53	Mahudha ...	VI	4 4	S. 4 4 W. 3 12	...	1,267	4,139	3 4 3	320	1,537	4 12 10	157	568	3 8 10	...	...	402	1,744	6,638	
54	Bhumas ...	VI	4 4	S. 4 4 W. 3 12	...	325	1,124	3 7 4	143	696	4 18 10	2	8	4 0 0	...	...	10	470	1,888	
55	Hathej ...	VI	4 4	S. 4 4 W. 3 12	...	341	903	2 10 7	158	792	5 0 2	8	28	3 8 0	...	...	13	507	1,741	
56	Navigam ...	VI	4 4	S. 4 4 W. 3 12	...	305	1,012	3 5 1	58	247	4 4 2	2	9	4 8 0	...	...	2	365	1,270	
57	Jaol ...	VI	4 4	S. 4 4 W. 3 12	...	648	2,225	3 6 11	148	680	4 9 7	17	59	3 7 6	...	...	21	813	2,985	
58	Pallana ...	VI	4 4	S. 4 4 W. 3 12	...	364	1,294	3 8 11	107	527	4 14 10	29	89	3 13 11	...	...	55	494	1,965	
59	Moholel ...	VI	4 4	S. 4 4 W. 3 12	...	41	152	3 11 4	161	799	4 15 5	535	1,754	3 4 5	...	...	109	737	2,614	
60	Alundra ...	VI	4 4	S. 4 4 W. 3 12	...	564	1,785	3 2 8	169	923	5 7 6	95	333	3 8 1	...	...	202	528	3,243	
61	Paldi ...	VI	4 4	S. 4 4 W. 3 12	...	266	907	3 6 7	16	79	4 15 0	9	34	3 12 5	...	...	15	291	1,085	
62	Nandgam ...	VII	4 0	S. 4 0 W. 3 0	...	701	2,418	3 0 11	91	420	4 9 10	23	73	3 2 9	...	...	25	905	2,986	
63	Torana Hajipur ...	VII	4 0	S. 4 0 W. 3 0	...	301	1,014	3 5 11	32	161	5 0 6	21	70	3 5 4	...	...	15	354	1,260	
64	Magroli ...	VII	4 0	S. 4 0 W. 3 0	...	183	601	3 4 7	33	158	4 11 7	13	47	3 9 10	...	...	42	229	848	
Total ...			...	...	...	12,280	41,058	3 5 6	2,788	14,139	5 1 2	1,135	3,882	3 6 9	1,426	16,203	60,505	3 11 9		
																			<i>Class</i>	
65	Sodpur ...	VII	4 0	S. 4 0 W. 3 0	...	350	793	2 4 3	88	405	4 9 7	8	25	3 2 0	...	...	14	446	1,237	
66	Arjanpur Kot ...	VII	4 0	S. 4 0 W. 3 0	...	224	710	3 2 8	5	27	5 6 5	...	...	...	...	...	22	229	737	
67	Kadi ...	VII	4 0	S. 4 0 W. 3 0	...	923	2,678	2 14 5	89	418	4 11 2	26	89	3 6 9	...	...	22	1,038	3,207	
68	Khadol Mota ...	VII	4 0	S. 4 0 W. 3 0	...	390	1,239	3 2 10	25	102	4 1 3	29	92	3 2 9	...	...	42	444	1,475	
69	Do. Nagn ...	VII	4 0	S. 4 0 W. 3 0	...	292	887	3 0 7	72	308	4 4 5	66	215	2 4 1	...	...	151	420	1,561	
70	Nava Vega ...	VII	4 0	S. 4 0 W. 3 0	...	50	139	2 12 6	2	9	4 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	52	148	2 13 6	
71	Chunel ...	VII	4 0	S. 4 0 W. 3 0	...	362	969	2 10 10	138	603	4 5 11	34	118	3 7 6	...	...	73	634	1,763	
72	Finav ...	VII	4 0	S. 4 0 W. 3 0	...	332	992	2 15 10	181	864	4 12 7	2	8	4 0 0	...	...	10	615	1,876	
73	Sanah ...	VII	4 0	S. 4 0 W. 3 0	...	344	1,078	3 2 2	7	33	4 11 5	7	22	3 2 3	...	...	4	358	1,137	
74	Undra ...	VII	4 0	S. 4 0 W. 3 0	...	432	1,233	2 13 4	44	196	4 7 3	9	32	3 8 11	...	...	29	485	1,480	
75	Khafadi ...	VIII	3 12	S. 3 12 W. 2 12	...	173	514	2 15 6	47	208	4 6 10	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	1	221	725	
76	Dhandhodi ...	VIII	3 12	S. 3 12 W. 2 12	...	456	1,367	3 0 0	58	255	4 6 4	26	83	3 3 1	...	...	21	540	1,726	
77	Baladi ...	VIII	3 12	S. 3 12 W. 2 12	...	63	190	3 0 3	30	124	4 2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	08	355	
78	Heranj ...	VIII	3 12	S. 3 12 W. 2 12	...	784	2,139	2 11 8	101	458	4 0 7	43	143	3 5 3	...	...	141	928	4 3 0	
79	Dadusar ...	IX	3 8	S. 3 8 W. 2 8	...	432	989	2 4 7	93	411	4 6 9	15	42	2 12 9	...	...	40	540	998	
80	Mehmadaba d n u ...	IX	3 8	S. 3 8 W. 2 8	...	360	924	2 9 1	56	214	3 13 2	19	50	2 10 1	...	...	22	435	892	
81	Vadthal ...	IX	3 8	S. 3 8 W. 2 8	...	891	2,096	2 5 8	326	1,208	3 11 4	73	190	2 9 8	...	...	153	1,290	3 00	
82	Bhaner ...	X	3 4	S. 3 4 W. 2 4	...	1,248	2,609	2 1 5	103	324	3 2 10	94	229	2 7 0	...	...	210	1,441	982	
Total .			...	...	...	8,106	21,536	2 10 6	1,464	6,169	4 3 5	432	1,340	2 15 5	933	10,022	790	978	3 15 1	

Q—continued.

By Revision Survey.																		
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.				
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
17.			280	1,194	4 4 8	O. R. 17	97	5 11 4				327	1,456	4 7 8	+ 4 6	Alajda ..	38	
			860	3,455	4 0 8	N. R. 226	1,285	5 11 0				1,181	5,221	4 6 9	+ 3 5	Arera ...	39	
			798	3,194	4 0 5	N. R. 95	481	5 5 1				1,092	4,710	4 5 0	+ 12 5	Davapura ..	40	
			514	1,895	3 11 0	N. R. 131	798	4 12 10				590	2,298	3 14 4	+ 4 2	Valla ..	41	
			259	1,056	4 1 8	N. R. 168	907	5 7 6				419	2,029	4 18 6	+ 19 5	Chalall ...	42	
			439	1,906	4 1 10	N. R. 69	325	4 11 0				575	2,578	4 7 9	+ 24 5	Andhaj ...	43	
			135	455	3 6 0	N. R. 16	76	4 5 0				138	469	3 6 5	+ 0 4	Erandapura ..	44	
			127	537	4 3 8	N. R. 128	785	6 3 8				333	1,638	4 14 9	+ 35 7	Mulaj ...	45	
			819	3,400	4 3 7	N. R. 84	188	5 8 6				855	4,317	4 6 2	+ 23 7	Vina ...	46	
			165	600	3 10 2	N. R. 80	475	5 15 0				289	1,196	4 2 3	+ 9 1	Bagdu Alampur ..	47	
			963	1,583	4 4 10	N. R. 56	297	5 4 10				638	2,929	4 9 5	+ 31 2	Sampla ..	48	
			437	1,736	3 15 7	N. R. 1	5	5 0 0				583	3,002	4 6 4	+ 22 5	Khantaj ..	49	
			208	878	4 3 6	N. R. 2	9	5 0 0				292	1,346	4 9 9	+ 17 0	Hajats ..	50	
			353	1,380	3 14 7	N. R. 43	801	6 4 4				417	1,716	4 1 10	+ 14	Sungall ..	51	
			283	1,082	4 1 10	N. R. 158	800	5 1 1				482	2,231	4 10 1	+ 22 5	Mangalpur ..	52	
			1,232	5,342	4 5 5	N. R. 86	464	5 8 4				1,746	8,236	4 11 6	+ 24 1	Mahudba ...	53	
			268	1,204	4 7 11	N. R. 80	393	4 14 7				466	2,294	4 14 9	+ 24 8	Bhumas ..	54	
			267	897	3 5 9	N. R. 80	393	4 14 7				501	2,230	4 7 3	+ 28 1	Hathaj ..	55	
			318	1,247	3 14 9	N. R. 44	171	3 14 2				363	1,409	4 2 1	+ 18 0	Navagam ...	56	
			608	2,602	4 1 10	N. R. 105	642	6 1 10				315	3,587	4 6 5	+ 20 2	Jaol ..	57	
			372	1,983	4 3 5	N. R. 170	735	4 4 3				465	2,381	4 18 0	+ 21 2	Pallaia ..	58	
			547	2,382	4 5 8	N. R. 135	769	5 11 2				736	3,601	4 14 3	+ 28 0	Moholel ..	59	
			633	2,611	4 2 0	N. R. 111	497	4 7 8				826	3,735	4 8 4	+ 15 2	Aindra ..	60	
			269	1,089	4 0 9	N. R. 23	117	5 1 5				290	1,205	4 2 6	+ 16 5	Paldi ...	61	
			662	2,773	4 3 0	N. R. 42	231	5 8 0				914	4,212	4 9 9	+ 43 5	Nandgam ..	62	
			308	1,337	4 5 5	N. R. 22	117	5 8 0				354	1,614	4 8 11	+ 28 1	Torama Hajpur ..	63	
			182	735	4 0 7	N. R. 32	200	6 4 10				228	1,008	4 6 9	+ 19 0	Magrol ..	64	
			11,681	48,047	4 1 10	O. R. 2,727	15,950	5 13 6				16,175	72,738	4 7 11	+ 20 2	Total		
						N. R. 1,767	8,741	4 15 1										
17.			334	906	2 11 5	O. R. 83	413	4 15 6				445	1,434	3 3 7	+ 16 0	Sodpur ..	65	
			222	720	3 3 11	N. R. 28	115	4 1 9				230	754	3 4 5	+ 2 3	Arjanpur Kot ..	66	
			928	2,961	3 3 1	O. R. 5	10	4 12 10				1,046	3,547	3 6 4	+ 10 0	Kadi ...	67	
			376	1,443	3 13 5	N. R. 90	467	5 3 0				443	1,783	4 0 5	+ 20 9	Khadol Moti ...	68	
			269	1,105	3 11 2	N. R. 28	119	4 4 0				418	1,722	4 1 11	+ 10 5	Do. Nani ...	69	
			49	137	2 19 9	N. R. 24	130	5 6 8				52	748	2 13 6	...	Nava Vaga ..	70	
			371	1,178	3 2 10	N. R. 43	290	6 12 0				529	1,942	3 10 9	+ 10 2	Chunel ..	71	
			289	1,033	3 9 2	N. R. 71	390	5 7 11				514	2,133	4 2 6	+ 13 7	Finav ...	72	
			347	1,130	3 4 1	N. R. 48	212	4 11 8				337	1,175	3 4 8	+ 3 3	Sanali ..	73	
			428	1,341	3 2 2	N. R. 2	8	4 0 0				474	1,549	3 4 8	+ 4 7	Undra ...	74	
			146	492	3 5 11	N. R. 1	3	3 0 0				219	827	3 12 5	+ 14 1	Khiladi ...	75	
			463	1,706	3 10 11	N. R. 133	660	4 15 5				540	2,079	3 13 7	+ 20 4	Dhandhodi ...	76	
			51	171	3 5 8	N. R. 25	104	4 2 7				94	376	4 0 0	+ 19 7	Baladi ...	77	
			748	2,391	3 3 2	N. R. 177	888	5 0 8				923	3,173	3 7 0	+ 10 0	Herasj ...	78	
			356	1,359	3 13 1	N. R. 48	212	4 11 8				540	2,390	4 6 5	+ 61 5	Dadusar ..	79	
			347	1,324	3 13 1	N. R. 7	10	3 5 4				540	2,390	4 6 5	+ 61 5	Dadusar ..	79	
			764	2,364	3 12 0	N. R. 4	19	4 12 0				540	2,390	4 6 5	+ 61 5	Dadusar ..	79	
			1,252	4,890	3 14 4	N. R. 43	189	4 8 0				540	2,390	4 6 5	+ 61 5	Dadusar ..	79	
			7,770	27,141	3 7 11	O. R. 1,440	7,368	5 14 11									Total	
						N. R. 776	3,034	5 8 3										



Q-continued.

BY REVISION SURVEY.																		
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.				
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
Rs. p.	Rs. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
continued.			...	1,108	8,032	2 8 6	{ O.R. 871 N.R. 248 }	1,573 820	4 3 9 3 4 11	...	...	...	1,817	5,424	2 15 9	+4.7	Ahna ...	83
		...	239	759	3 2 10	{ O.R. 2 N.R. 1 }	11 3	5 8 0 3 0 0	...	...	...	242	773	3 3 1	+16.2	Kaiej ...	84	
		...	224	691	3 1 4	{ O.R. 2 N.R. 0 }	7 0	3 8 0 .....	..	...	...	226	698	3 1 7	+18.1	Mirjapur ...	85	
8 8	S. 3 8 W. 2 4	...	522	1,807	3 7 5	{ O.R. 7 N.R. 4 }	35 16	5 0 0 4 0 0	...	...	...	553	1,858	3 7 9	+26.7	Baloj ...	86	
		...	408	1,330	3 4 5	{ O.R. 34 N.R. 89 }	155 369	4 9 0 4 2 4	...	...	...	529	1,854	3 8 1	+32.6	Ruppura...	87	
		...	174	558	3 3 4	{ O.R. 199 N.R. 51 }	931 201	4 10 10 3 15 1	...	...	...	424	1,680	3 15 9	+24.9	Seri ...	88	
		...	546	1,719	3 2 5	{ O.R. 14 N.R. 10 }	81 39	4 5 9 3 14 5	...	..	...	570	1,819	3 8 1	+32.0	Nrnavada...	89	
		...	483	1,508	3 2 1	{ O.R. 1 N.R. 0 }	3 0	3 0 0 .....	...	...	...	484	1,511	3 1 11	+39.0	Faloli ...	90	
	...	...	3,792	11,404	3 0 1	{ O.R. 630 N.R. 403 }	2,775 1,448	4 6 6 3 9 6	..	...	...	4,825	15,627	3 3 9	+19.1			
2 12	{ S. 2 12 W. 1 12 }	...	1,771	4,015	2 4 3	{ O.R. 16 N.R. 10 }	48 29	3 0 0 2 14 5	...	...	..	1,797	4,092	2 4 5	+27.3	Ghoghavada	91	
		...	623	1,525	2 7 2	{ O.R. 89 N.R. 190 }	366 571	4 1 9 3 0 1	...	...	...	902	2,462	2 11 8	+36.9	Vasna ...	92	
..	..	..	2,394	5,540	2 5 0	{ O.R. 105 N.R. 200 }	414 600	3 15 1 3 0 0	...	..	..	2,609	6,554	2 6 10	+31.5	Total ..		
...	...	...	39,635	1,74,055	4 6 8	{ O.R. 6,777 N.R. 3,956 }	41,994 20,116	6 3 2 5 1 4	...	..	...	50,368	2,36,165	4 11 0	+18.2	GRAND TOTAL	4-	

New rice and O.R. = Old rice.  
owing to destruction of records, cannot be made between garden and rice land.

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

Showing Area of Villages for settlement, with details.

Number.	Name of Village.	Former Taluka.	By FORMER SURVEY.				By REVISOR 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.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
<i>Class I.</i>			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
1	Alad Pati ...	Nadiad ...	82	1	73	...	82	1	73	...	128		
2	Kakarkhad Pati ...		1,180	86	1,076	...	1,177	86	1,073	...	7,371		
3	Chaklasi Pati ...		2,178	139	2,014	3	2,177	138	2,014	2	8,993		
4	Lakhavad Pati ...		1,062	85	936	...	1,062	86	935	...	3,294		
5	Hirji Pati ...		501	16	421	...	501	13	421	...	1,890		
6	Ratanji Pati ...		234	7	228	...	235	7	228	...	579		
7	Killedari Pati ...		788	669	54	...	788	668	55	...	6,695		
	Total ...		6,025	1,003	4,802	3	6,022	999	4,799	2	28,950		
<i>Class II.</i>													
8	Salun Talpad ...	Nadiad ...	2,429	209	471	4	2,427	223	468	4	2,970		
9	Chaklasi ...		5,740	518	1,035	14	5,735	518	1,032	14	7,867		
10	Utarsauda ...		2,232	805	1,504	...	2,235	803	1,507	...	4,788		
11	Narsauda ...		2,067	193	407	...	2,064	193	403	...	3,373		
12	Gutal ...		884	69	177	...	883	69	176	...	1,179		
13	Piplag ...		1,094	113	270	1	1,092	113	267	1	1,658		
14	Dumral ...		962	72	262	4	962	72	262	4	976		
15	Tundel ...		1,391	100	128	1	1,391	100	128	...	1,852		
16	Dabhan ...		2,014	149	884	2	1,999	148	870	2	3,350		
17	Kanjoda ...		1,196	97	299	...	1,196	97	299	...	1,516		
18	Bhumel ...		1,155	113	799	...	1,154	113	797	...	1,296		
19	Akhdol ...		1,160	116	248	14	1,160	116	248	14	2,768		
20	Mitral ...		1,511	136	318	...	1,509	136	315	...	2,450		
21	Piplata ...		1,405	86	178	5	1,405	85	177	5	2,986		
22	Keriavi ...		1,455	123	149	...	1,456	122	149	...	1,722		
23	Surasamal ...		1,928	158	483	13	1,933	159	483	13	1,896		
24	Vadtal ...		1,237	123	180	...	1,237	122	180	...	3,025		
25	Valetva ...		814	54	104	...	813	54	104	...	1,066		
26	Mamadpura ...		764	46	10	...	764	46	9	...	820		
27	Bilodra ...		1,299	263	501	24	1,299	261	499	26	1,263		
28	Mapida ...		2,016	203	337	4	2,028	206	350	2	2,326		
29	Kamla ...		1,330	173	145	4	1,330	172	145	5	599		
30	Salun Wanto ...		1,348	127	97	...	1,348	114	97	...	766		
31	Fatepur Nadiad ...		471	34	180	2	469	34	178	2	1,039		
	Total ...			37,892	3,580	9,166	92	37,879	3,576	9,148	92	53,011	
<i>Class III.</i>													
32	Dantali ...		Matar ...	1,383	107	588	6	1,378	111	588	6	629	
33	Jharal ...			554	70	349	3	550	70	345	3	559	
34	Dehgaon ...			1,870	202	838	10	1,868	202	836	10	1,859	
35	Davda ...			1,066	78	150	...	1,066	78	149	...	1,612	
36	Bamnoli ...			1,104	70	384	...	1,105	70	385	...	1,702	
37	Hathnoli ...	647	78	435	7	645	79	433	7	520			
	Total ...		6,624	605	2,744	26	6,612	610	2,736	26	6,881		
<i>Class IV.</i>													
38	Alajda ...	Mahudha ...	453	122	329	5	452	123	327	5	542		
39	Arera ...		2,337	221	1,179	23	2,340	218	1,181	23	2,029		
40	Devapura ...		1,224	101	1,091	...	1,225	101	1,092	...	876		
41	Valla ...		706	187	603	...	694	199	590	...	529		
42	Chalali ...		1,554	139	418	20	1,555	139	419	20	1,865		
43	Andhaj ...		1,111	203	580	15	1,107	205	575	15	1,292		
44	Erandiapura ...		300	58	141	16	296	59	138	15	99		
45	Mulaj ...		725	59	333	...	725	57	333	...	374		
46	Vina ...		1,982	242	991	...	1,975	242	985	...	2,117		
47	Bagdu Alampur ...		403	41	289	3	403	41	289	3	422		
48	Sampla ...		886	90	630	...	894	87	638	...	676		
49	Khantaj ...		1,267	139	685	4	1,265	139	683	4	1,210		
50	Hajata ...		626	43	292	...	626	43	292	...	327		
51	Singal ...		799	70	421	...	794	70	417	...	981		
52	Mangalpur ...		659	88	484	...	656	88	482	...	850		
53	Mahudha ...		2,910	500	1,744	3	2,912	500	1,746	3	8,696		
54	Bhumas ...		2,267	129	470	1	2,262	129	466	1	948		
55	Hathaj ...		2,702	217	507	...	2,696	217	501	...	2,075		
56	Navagam ...		668	126	365	...	666	127	363	...	530		
57	Jaol ...		886	191	813	2	888	190	815	2	1,030		
58	Pallaia ...		766	74	494	1	765	74	495	2	1,158		

APPENDIX Q<sup>(1)</sup>—continued.

Number.	Name of village.	Former Táluka.	By FORMER SURVEY.				By REVISION SURVEY.				Popula- tion.	Egmasms.
			Gross area in- cluding Inám.	Of which not avail- able for cultiva- tion.	Government assessed Land.		Gross area including Inám.	Of which not avail- able for cultiva- tion.	Government assessed Land.			
					Occupied.	Unoccu- pied waste.			Occupied	Unoccu- pied waste.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Class IV.—contd.</i>			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
59	Moholel' ...	Mahudha ...	2,583	207	737	2	2,581	207	736	1	3,187	
60	Adindra ...		1,416	101	828	..	1,416	101	826	...	1,568	
61	Faldi ...		393	77	291	58	392	77	290	58	1,007	
62	Nandgám ...		1,446	109	905	...	1,455	108	914	...	838	
63	Torana Hájipur ...		849	105	354	3	849	105	354	3	513	
64	Magnoli ...		1709	158	229	1	1,709	158	228	1	1,999	
Total ...			3,3627	3,837	16,203	157	33,597	3,804	16,175	156	37,638	
<i>Class V.</i>												
65	Sodpur ...	Mahudha ...	2,529	558	446	20	2,526	600	445	17	3,588	
66	Arjanpurkot ...		393	124	229	2	394	125	230	2	306	
67	Kadi ...		1,387	187	1,038	8	1,395	186	1,046	8	551	
68	Khadal Moti ...		538	150	444	3	536	153	443	3	811	
69	Khadal Náni ...		1,064	167	430	...	1,052	173	418	1	1,120	
70	Nana Vaga ...		289	116	52	12	288	117	52	12	778	
71	Chunel ...		3,412	478	534	30	3,407	479	529	30	3,692	
72	Finav ...		1,568	128	515	...	1,567	125	514	...	765	
73	Sanali ...		477	126	358	...	476	126	357	...	1,369	
74	Undra ...		1,490	268	445	28	1,479	276	474	28	1,493	
75	Khaladi ...		545	90	221	...	543	90	219	...	808	
76	Dhandhodi ...		768	68	540	6	769	69	540	6	802	
77	Baladi ...		517	88	93	10	517	89	514	10	452	
78	Heranj ...		2,302	361	928	...	2,298	355	923	...	2,375	
79	Dadusar ...		1,507	149	540	83	1,509	148	543	83	1,061	
80	Mehmadaba d n u muadu.	935	151	435	34	937	152	416	55	288		
81	Vadthal ...		2,474	207	1,290	21	2,484	201	1,295	21	2,096	
82	Bhaner ...		1,797	180	1,444	24	1,802	181	1,448	24	2,476	
Total ..			23,992	3,586	10,022	281	23,974	3,645	9,995	300	24,831	
<i>Class VI.</i>												
83	Alina ...	Mahudha ...	5,503	699	1,817	24	5,504	697	1,817	23	4,418	
84	Katej ...		385	74	242	1	385	74	242	1	298	
85	Mirjapur ...		296	95	225	10	297	95	226	10	158	
86	Baloi ...		872	291	537	60	868	293	533	60	605	
87	Ruppura ...		1,027	75	526	116	1,031	74	520	116	870	
88	Seri ...		1,189	114	420	62	1,193	113	424	62	438	
89	Nanáváda ...		755	256	568	56	755	258	570	55	547	
90	Faloli ...		568	146	486	50	564	148	484	48	493	
Total ...			10,595	1,750	4,821	379	10,597	1,752	4,816	373	7,827	
<i>Class VII.</i>												
91	Ghaghanada ...	Mahudha ...	1,959	333	1,796	72	1,959	333	1,797	72	1,407	
92	Vasua ...		1,501	152	908	21	1,494	156	902	19	1,003	
Total ...			3,460	485	2,704	93	3,453	489	2,699	91	2,410	
GRAND TOTAL ...			122,215	14,846	50,462	1,031	122,139	14,875	50,368	1,040	161,548	

No. 3726 of 1884.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Ahmedabad, 15th October 1894.

Submitted to Government.

2. As the Survey Commissioner is so entirely in accord with the Collector, the Commissioner need offer but few remarks.

3. The only modification that Mr. Ozanne has suggested in Mr. Atkins' proposals is that the villages of Bilodra, Marida and Kamla which Mr. Atkins had proposed for inclusion in the new third group should be left in the 2nd group, and should be treated in the same way as Salun Wánto and Fatehpur Nadiád which are in the same group and which are to have a remission made to them for the first 15 years of the lease of the difference between the assessments calculated at the maximum rates of Rs. 5-12-0 and Rs. 5-4-0, which are the rates of the 2nd and 3rd groups respectively.

4. When Mr. Atkins made his proposal regarding the villages of Salun Wánto and Fatehpur Nadiád the percentage increases for those villages were  $51\frac{1}{2}$  and 48 respectively, as shown in the Appendix Q attached to the report of Mr. Fernandez. In the revised Appendix Q, which has been prepared under Mr. Ozanne's proposals, it will be seen that the percentage increases for these villages are no less than 59.25 and 61.75 respectively. Now if Mr. Atkins had seen that the increase would be so large, it may be that he would have recommended the inclusion of these villages in the lower group instead of merely remitting the difference of assessment for 15 years. The percentage increase is considerably larger than in the villages of Marida and Kamla which Mr. Atkins had no hesitation in including in the lower group, the increase in Marida being only 43.25 and in Kamla 48.25. The village of Bilodra is a somewhat embarrassing factor, as the percentage increase is only 16.25, but Mr. Atkins describes it as "a miserable Dharala village on the Shedhi banks, constantly being damaged by floods."

1. Salun Wánto.		3. Marida.
2. Fatehpur Nadiád.		4. Kamla.
		5. Bilodra.

5. Under these circumstances it becomes a question whether it would not be more advisable to transfer all these five villages from the 2nd to 3rd group.

6. \* \* \* \* \*

7. The water rates proposed by Mr. Ozanne may be accepted. They have been reduced to the figure recommended by Mr. Atkins, who said that he "should have thought that a maximum water rate of about Rs. 4 would suffice for each of these two groups" (i.e. the 1st and 2nd). Mr. Ozanne has made the rate for the 1st group Rs. 4-8-0.

8. With reference to Mr. Ozanne's 11th paragraph in submitting the revised Appendix Q Mr. Fernandez has not shown in a footnote the estimated remission in the five villages which are to receive special treatment. He has contented himself by saying that the estimated amount can be found by a reference to the original and revised Appendix Q, in the case of each village except Bilodra for which the datum at Rs. 5-4-0 is Rs. 2,304. It would have been better if he had given the figures which appear to be as follows:—

			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bilodra	...	...	2,517	— 2,304	= 213
Marida	...	...	2,123	— 1,977	= 146
Kamla	...	...	913	— 842	= 71
Salun Wánto	...	...	688	— 654	= 34
Fatehpur Nadiád	...	...	883	— 809	= 74

9. \* \* \* \* \*

10. \* \* \* \* \*

11. The village of Bhaner is the only one in which the limit of 66 per centage increase has been passed. It seems almost advisable that this village should be placed in a lower group, but the Commissioner hardly likes to press



the point, looking to the remarks made by Mr. Atkins in the last sentences of his report with regard to the petition of objection to the new rates received from this village. The village is also alluded to in the 76th paragraph of Mr. Fernandes' report.

12. The Commissioner agrees with the recommendation in the 77th paragraph of Mr. Fernandes' report that the right to all trees except teak, sandalwood and blackwood, should be conceded to occupants throughout the taluka.

13. The Igatpuri concessions should be applied.

14. Lastly the Commissioner trusts that Government will recognize the care, knowledge and ability with which Mr. Atkins has criticised the revision. No greater compliment could have been paid him than that the Survey Commissioner has accepted his proposals almost in their entirety, the only modifications being on minor points of detail.

J. K. SPENCE,  
Commissioner, N. D.

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12. The Commissioner agrees with the recommendation in the 77th paragraph of Mr. Fernandez' report that the right to all trees except teak, sandalwood, and blackwood, should be conceded to occupants throughout the táluka.

13. The Igatpuri concessions should be applied.

14. Lastly the Commissioner trusts that Government will recognize the care, knowledge and ability with which Mr. Atkins has criticised the revision. No greater compliment could have been paid him than that the Survey Commissioner has accepted his proposals almost in their entirety, the only modifications being on minor points of detail.

J. K. SPENCE,  
Commissioner, N. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment: Introduction of a revision settlement into the Nadiád Táluka of the Kaira District.*

No. 2373.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd March 1895.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 3726, dated 15th October 1894—Sub-

Letter from the Deputy Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey, No. 400, dated 17th April 1894.

Letter from the Collector of Kaira, No. 3263, dated 17th August 1894.

Letter from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. S.—2093, dated 31st August 1894.

mitting, with his remarks, the papers noted in the margin, containing proposals for the introduction of a revision settlement into the Nadiád Táluka of the Kaira District.

**RESOLUTION.**—These papers contain proposals for the revision settlement of the Nadiád Táluka of Kaira. The táluka was formed in 1867 of 38 villages of the original Nadiád Táluka, of 51 villages transferred from Mahudha and of 3 from Mátar. The original settlement of Nadiád was finally sanctioned in 1868, but the 30 years' period of guarantee was made to run from 1862-63, the year in which the introduction of the original settlement into Mátar and Mahudha was effected; so that the period of guarantee, as originally fixed, has expired in every case. Classification operations have been carried out on the partial system, the old work having been, as far as possible, accepted as correct, and a fresh examination in the field only made where it was necessary for the purpose of bringing the record up to date. The most marked feature of the survey is the increase of 55.2 per cent. in the area of rice land.

2. The progress of the táluka during the currency of the present settlement has been satisfactory. With only 2,000 acres of waste land available for the extension of cultivation at the commencement of the settlement a marked increase in the revenue was not to be expected; but the assessments imposed have been realized without difficulty, and outstandings and remissions have been practically unknown. In the matter of communications there has been a marked improvement. When the original settlement was introduced there were no made roads in the táluka, and the railway went as far as Ahmedabad only. The táluka now possesses two excellent made roads connecting it with Kaira and Dholka on the one side and Kapadvanj and Modása on the other, and the various railway extensions which have been carried out from time to time have placed it in direct communication with Káthiáwár, Rájputána and Central India. Mr. Atkins is disposed to think that the extension of railways, though

beneficial to tobacco-growers, has, as far as cultivators of staple grains are concerned, not had much effect owing to the fact that the large local demand for food grains absorbs all the available supply. Some allowance, however, must be made for the large export trade in fruit, rice, dairy and other agricultural produce, which the railway facilities have called into existence and from which the cultivating classes cannot fail to derive considerable advantage. Statistics for the comparison of the condition of the táluká at the present time with its condition at the date of its first settlement are not available. From an examination, however, of the tables prepared for the Gazetteer in 1876 it appears that while the number of agricultural cattle, sheep and goats has declined, that of ploughs, milch cattle, and wells has increased to a considerable extent. The rise in the number of wells, coupled with an increase of over 100 per cent. in the area under tobacco, is satisfactory as showing the impetus which the increased demand consequent on the extension of the railways has given to the cultivation of this most profitable crop. Population, for which the figures taken are those of 1872, has not increased much—a circumstance which, having regard to the restrictive marriage customs of the Pátidárs and to the fact that the táluká has already 755 souls to the square mile to support, is hardly a matter for surprise. The value of land in the táluka is evidently very high, and the figures given in the Deputy Superintendent's report compare very favourably with those for the tálukás of Mehmabad and Mátar which have recently been settled.

3. The Deputy Superintendent proposes to divide the villages of the táluka into five groups, graduated according to fertility of soil, proximity to the railway and general accessibility of situation. The first two of these comprise the 34 villages of the original Nadiád Táluka together with the three transferred from Mátar and are rated at Rs. 6-12-0 in the first, and Rs. 5-12-0 and Rs. 5-4-0 in the second group, respectively. The remaining three groups consist of 4 Nadiád and 51 Mahudha villages with maximum rates of Rs. 5, Rs. 4 and Rs. 3, respectively. The water rates proposed for the 5 groups are Rs. 5-4-0, Rs. 4-8-0, Rs. 3-8-0, Rs. 2-8-0 and Rs. 1-12-0. The general effect of these proposals is to increase the assessment on the first two or Nadiád groups by  $14\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., on the remaining three or Mahudha groups by 33 per cent., and on the whole táluka by  $24\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The Collector takes exception to them on two grounds, firstly, that the increase caused by the adoption of the rates is larger than the present state of prices can be held to justify, and, secondly, that the grouping does not make sufficient allowance for the great difference in the comparative fertility of the malia and charotar villages. In support of his first objection he points out that the Deputy Superintendent's assumption that the prices of bajri and rice have risen by 34 and 33 per cent., respectively, is incorrect. He argues that to make an accurate comparison the Mahudha and Nadiád villages should be separately considered, and shows that if a comparative examination of this nature be made, the rise of prices in Mahudha should not be taken higher than 15 to 20 per cent., and that in Nadiád, than 10 to 15 per cent. He accordingly proposes the following changes in the Deputy Superintendent's rates and grouping. He removes from the Deputy Superintendent's

Group II the 9 villages noted in the margin and places them in a group by themselves at Rs. 5-4-0, justifying this proposal

by the fact that the first five of these villages, though nominally in Group II, have been differentially rated at Rs. 5-4-0 so as to equalize their assessment with that of the adjoining Mátar villages, which are rated at Rs. 5; that Bámnoli, Háthnoli and Dávda form part of the same cluster and should be similarly treated, and that Bilodra is a poor village in an unfavourable situation on the banks of the Shedhi and will not bear such a heavy rate as Rs. 5-12-0. For the villages of Salun Vánto and Fatepur Nadiád, which the Deputy Superintendent has rated at Rs. 5-4-0, he is disposed to recommend the retention of a Rs. 5-12-0 rate, with the remission of the difference between the assessment at this rate and at Rs. 5-4-0 for the first 15 years of the settlement. The Deputy Superintendent's third Group, which now becomes the fourth, Mr. Atkins proposes to rate at Rs. 4-8-0 instead of Rs. 5, removing from it the village of Sodpar on the ground that from the nature of its soil it belongs more properly to the group below. For his fifth Group he takes the Deputy Superintendent's fourth

Mafida, Kamla, Dantali, Jarol, Degam, Bámnoli,  
Háthnoli, Bilodra and Dávda.

with a rate of Rs. 4, but removes from it the 8 villages of Shēri, Alina, Kayij, Mirjāpur, Bālol, Ruppura, Ninavda and Faloli with a view to diminish the high increment which the adoption of the Deputy Superintendent's rate will entail, and places them in a group by themselves at Rs. 3-8-0. In his seventh Group he places the two remaining villages of Vāsna and Ghoghavada, but reduces the Deputy Superintendent's rate of Rs. 3 to Rs. 2-12-0. As regards water rates, Mr. Atkins considers those proposed by the Deputy Superintendent excessive, but beyond suggesting that the scale should start with a maximum of Rs. 4 instead of Rs. 5-4-0 does not make any detailed proposals.

4. The Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, though he considers that Mr. Atkins has attached undue importance to the question of prices, accepts the dry-crop rates and grouping which he proposes with this modification that, instead of placing the villages of Marida, Bilodra and Kamla in Group III, he recommends their retention in Group II on the same conditions as those proposed by Mr. Atkins for Salun Vānto and Fatepur Nadiād. The position of the villages in question, as shown in the map, sufficiently establishes the propriety of this modification. For the rice water rates Mr. Ozanne proposes to substitute a scale ranging from Rs. 4-8-0 for Group I to Rs. 1-12-0 for Group VII, for that recommended by the Superintendent. The net result of his proposals, as worked out in the appendix, is an enhancement of 18·2 per cent, which, considering the circumstances of the tāluka, cannot be held excessive. The petitions of objection have been fully reviewed by the Collector of Kaira, and effect has been given to them in several cases where the rates appeared unduly high. His Excellency the Governor in Council is therefore pleased to direct that the proposed rates should be sanctioned and guaranteed for 30 years.

5. Subject to the necessary restriction regarding sandal wood trees, the recommendations as regards trees are approved. The Commissioner should be requested to inquire into, and report on, the fact mentioned in paragraph 77 of the Deputy Superintendent's Report.

G. S. CURTIS,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,  
 The Collector of Kaira (with the petitions of  
 objection),  
 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. CCXCVI.—NEW SERIES.

S 1229

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PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT

OF THE

ÂNAND TÁLUKA

OF THE

KAIRA COLLECTORATE.



Bombay:  
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

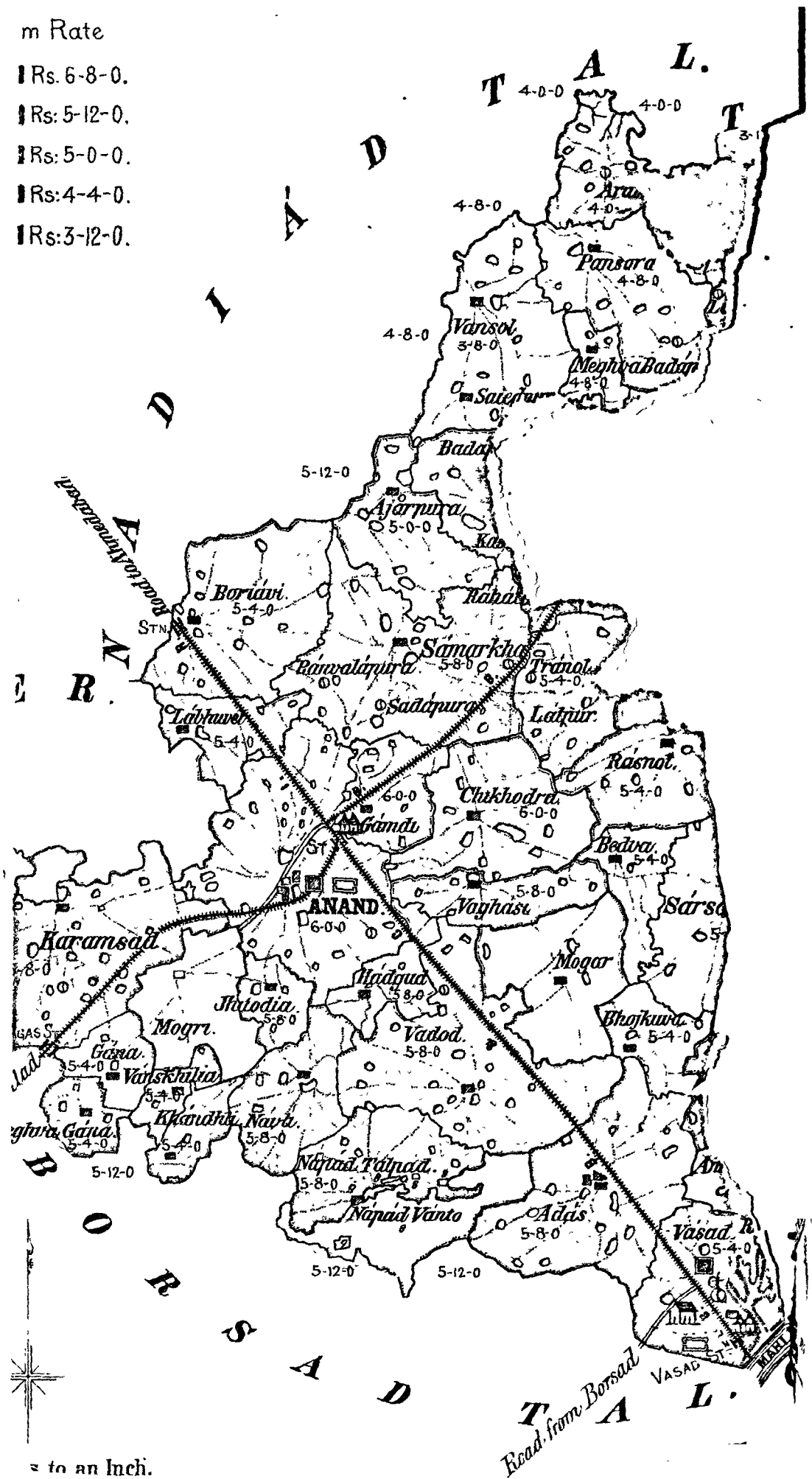
1895.

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m Rate

- Rs. 6-8-0.
- Rs. 5-12-0.
- Rs. 5-0-0.
- Rs. 4-4-0.
- Rs. 3-12-0.



= to an Inch.

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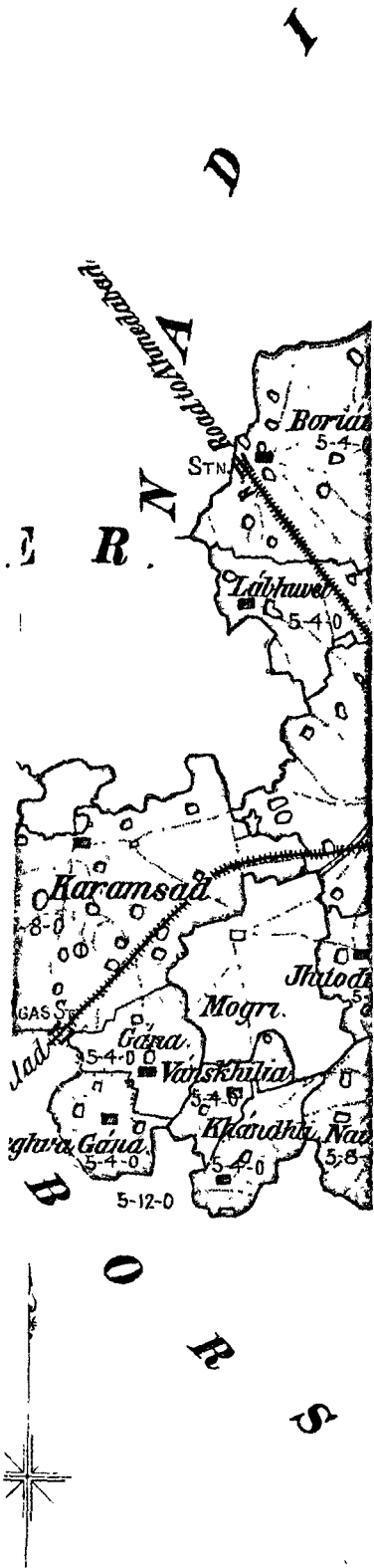
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Rs. 5-0-0.

Rs. 4-4-0.

Rs. 3-12-0.



s to an Inch.

Class. Villages. Maximum

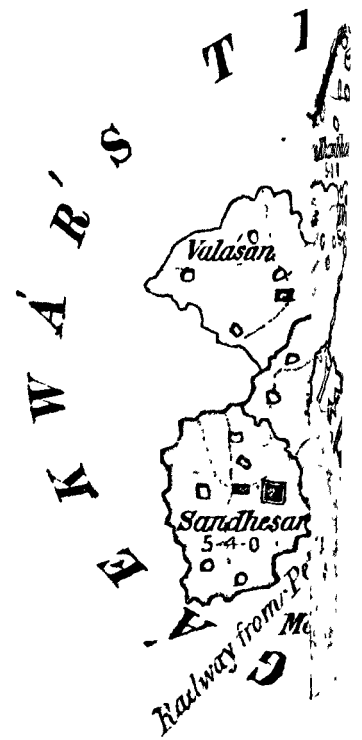
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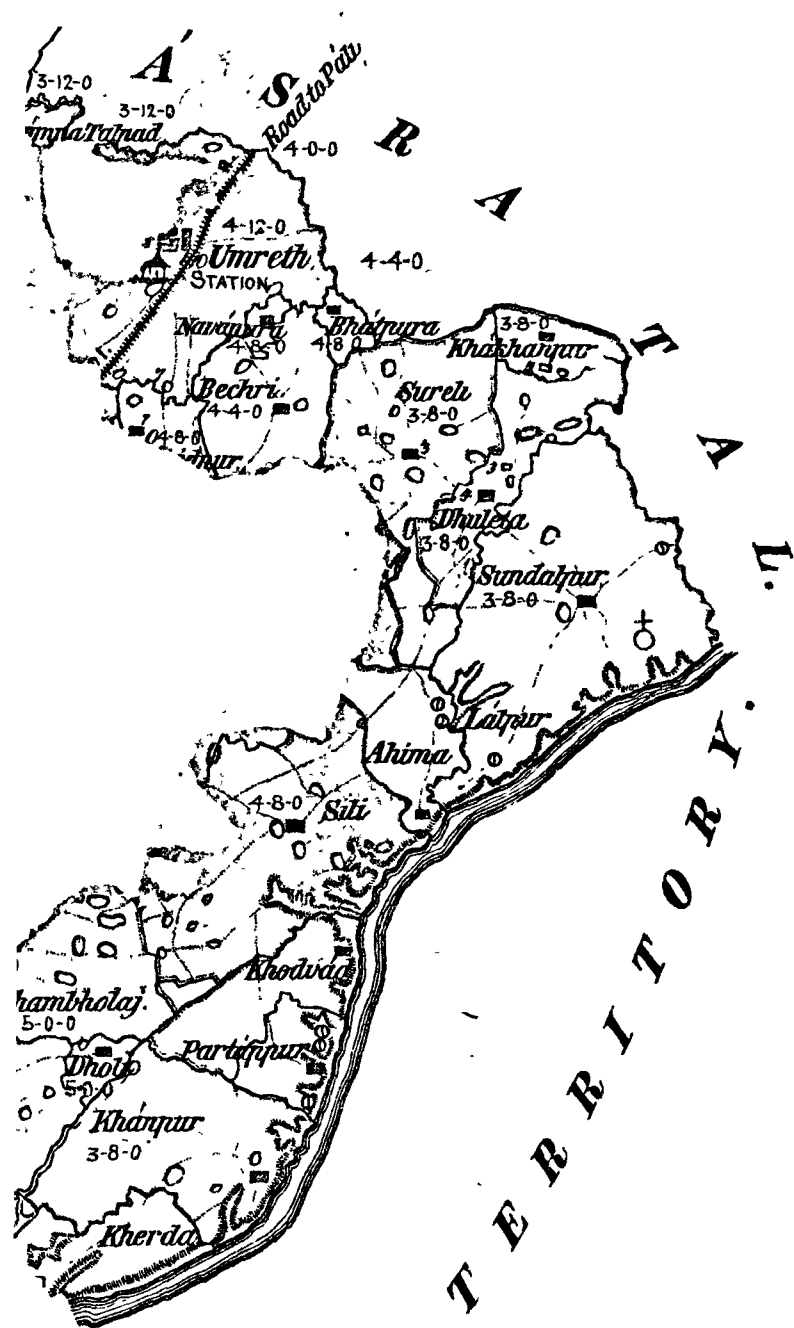
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Scale







ANAND TALUKA  
 MAP  
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 ANAND TALUKA  
 KAIRA DISTRICT

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Over 50 per cent.

FROM

T. R. FERNANDEZ, ESQUIRE,  
Deputy Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey ;

TO

THE COLLECTOR OF KAIRA.

*Camp Damka, Táluka Olpád,  
6th December 1894.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of Government, my proposals for the revision settlement of táluka A'nand of your district.

2. The táluka had no existence at the time of the original settlement, but was formed in 1867, the year in which the whole of your tálukás were re-cast. It consists of in all 74 villages, to 66 of which my proposals apply. Before their transfer, 36 of these 66 villages had belonged to Nadiád ; 19 to Borsad ; 5 to the late Mahudha Táluka, and 6 to Thásra. Of the balance, 7, although Government, are held under " Udhad," or permanent settlement tenure, and one is Inámi.

3. Although the 4 tálukás which contributed to the formation of A'nand were not all settled in the same year, the earliest in 1862-63 and the latest in 1866-67, in accordance with Government orders, their several survey leases expired simultaneously in 1891-92. All four settlements were made by the late Colonel (then Captain) C. J. Prescott.

4. The original measurement of the táluka was ordered to be accepted as correct ; the revision was, therefore, confined to partial measurements to bring the records up to date.

5. The original classification was also dealt with on the same plan, though the classification of one village (Navli) was entirely done anew, owing to its distance scale having been lost.

6. The subjoined statement shows the increase in the number of fields caused by revision survey, as also the percentage difference in area between the original and the new 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 ...	46,330	5,140	4,533	453	101	27	10	8	8
By Revision Survey—									
Survey Numbers ...	52,025				5,140				
Pot Numbers ...	3,735								
Total ...	55,760								

7. In the following statement the areas of the original and revision surveys are compared :—

				Total.	Unarable waste.	Remaining arable.
By Original Survey	...	...	...	143,747	16,642	127,105
By Revision Survey	...	...	...	143,595	16,744	126,851
			Increase	...	102	...
			Decrease	152	...	254

8. The above information is given below in greater details :—

Description of Land.	BY FORMER SURVEY.				BY REVISION SURVEY.				REMARKS.
	Government.		Alienat- ed.	Total.	Government.		Alienat- ed.	Total.	
	Occu- pied.	Unoccu- pied.			Occu- pied.	Unoccu- pied.			
Dry-crop	53,100	608	58,485	112,193	53,323	609	58,073	112,005	
Rice	4,690	1	3,820	8,511	3,208	...	3,190	6,398	New rice, Old rice, Bhatha.
Garden	3,631	2	2,768	6,401	4,641	...	3,789	8,430	
Unculturable	...	16,520	122	16,642	17	1	...	18	
Total	61,421	17,131	65,195	143,747	...	16,623	121	16,744	
	61,421	17,131	65,195	143,747	61,189	17,233	65,173	143,595	

9. From the above it will be seen that, during the lease, 6,398 acres of Jiráyat were converted into rice beds, the Government portion being 3,208 acres. Under the old system the heading of garden included well, dhekudiat and bhátha lands. But now the special well and dhekudiat rates having been discarded, in the revision survey columns bhátha land alone appears, which explains the large discrepancy between the old and the new garden areas.

10. The táluka of A'nand is situated between the north latitudes of 22° 26' and 22° 44', and the east longitudes of 72° 54' and 73° 15'. It is bounded on the north by tálukas Thásra and Nadiád; on the south by táluka Borsad and Baroda territory; on the east by the Máhi river, on the opposite bank being Baroda territory; and on the west by táluka Nadiád and Baroda territory. Its area in square miles is 244 and population 167,397. These data give the density per square mile at 686. The same data for the Government villages only are now respectively 150,828 and 673. The population and density of the Government villages for 1872 according to the gazetteer were respectively 149,952 and 622.

11. The rate of increase shown above is about the same as that of Nadiád; and the cause of its smallness, it seems to me, is exactly similar to that described by me in paragraphs 11 and 12 of my Nadiád report. You have expressed an opinion (*vide* paragraph 28 of your letter No. 3263, dated 17th August last) that my enthusiasm has led me to over-colour the picture of the social evils under which I said the Kanbis suffered. To show that this is not the case I give the following data from my note-book. I may say that they were obtained first hand during my inspection of the villages, and noted down on the spot.

*Táluka A'nand.*

*Vehera.*—Out of 80 Kanbi houses the owners of only 25 are married, the rest being bachelors.

*Adds.*—Only one-third of the Kanbi men are married. I saw several men over 40 and 50 who acknowledged themselves as being unmarried.

*Táluka Nadiád.*

*Alindra.*—One-third of the Kanbi men not married.

*Moholel.*—Half of the Kanbi men not married. The Kanbi houses number 200.

*Mangroli.*—About 40 Kanbi houses. Half the marriageable men are bachelors.

The above cases are typical of every Kanbi village in Kaira. It will, therefore, be seen that the social picture depicted by me in my Nadiád report has the merit of being truthful and not over-coloured as suggested by you. I may point to a proof of a totally different character to support my case, and that is the notoriety which Kaira has earned for heinous crimes in which women are concerned. A proof of a more positive kind is that, while in 1872 the Kanbis numbered 39,070, the special census taken last year returns their number at 35,817, which is a decrease in 21 years of 3,253 persons, or 8 per cent. It will be evident from the foregoing that, considering that the Kanbis are the backbone of our agricultural population, the subject I have brought to notice in this report and in that of Nadiád not only deserves, but demands in the interest of public good, the best and most earnest attention our Revenue Officers can give.

12. The soil of the táluka is gorát in the higher lying levels and besar in the depressions, which are chiefly occupied by rice. The soil of the major portion of the táluka is of very superior quality and equal to any that can be seen in Nadiád. The rice depressions are specially well off, for their rain-supply is copiously supplemented by drainage from the higher lands outside and inside the táluka. Every indigenous kind of tree thrives wondrously well in A'nand, and gives it a park-like appearance.

13. I give below an abstract from a statement to be found in the appendix showing the rainfall for from 1886 to the current year:—

1886	...	...	...	...	28.35
1887	...	...	...	...	40.96
1888	...	...	...	...	22.35
1889	...	...	...	...	30.84
1890	...	...	...	...	24.44
1891	...	...	...	...	33.86
1892	...	...	...	...	50.39
1893	...	...	...	...	50.61
1894	...	...	...	...	55.76

Average ... 37.51

14. In the first years the rainfall was very irregular and generally below the average. But the táluka does not seem to have suffered, for owing to the absence of natural drainage courses like streams and rivers, tracts similar to A'nand do not entirely depend on the direct fall of rain. The last three years are noted for their heavy rainfall.

15. The extent to which the various kinds of crops are grown is shown in Appendix B. In the subjoined table I give, in a summary form, the proportion which the area covered by each kind of crop bears to the whole of the cultivated area:—

				Percentage of Area under each Crop.
	<i>Cereals.</i>			
Jowári ...	...	...	...	7.97
Bájri ...	...	...	...	35.74
Paddy ...	...	...	...	6.84
Wheat ...	...	...	...	0.08
Coarse grains	...	...	...	28.77
Others	...	...	...	0.08
			Total	79.48

				Percentage of Area under each Crop
<i>Pulses.</i>				
Tur ...	...	...	...	4.54
Gram ...	...	...	...	0.41
Mag and uidid ...	...	...	...	0.69
Math and kalith ...	...	...	...	3.84
Others ...	...	...	...	2.54
			Total ...	12.02
<i>Orchard and Garden Produce.</i>				
Vegetables ...	...	...	...	0.18
Green fodder ...	...	...	...	0.21
Fruit trees ...	...	...	...	0.01
			Total ...	0.40
Tobacco ...	...	...	...	1.41
Condiments and spices ...	...	...	...	0.78
Sugarcane ...	...	...	...	0.16
<i>Oil-seeds.</i>				
Sesame ...	...	...	...	1.11
Castor oil-seeds ...	...	...	...	0.39
			Total ...	1.50
<i>Fibres.</i>				
Cotton ...	...	...	...	3.74
Others ...	...	...	...	0.35
			Total ...	4.09
Dyes ...	...	...	...	0.01
Miscellaneous including roots and tubers ...	...	...	...	0.15
			Gross Area cropped ...	100.00

16. Among the grains locally produced bajri occupies the largest area; and next to it come the coarse grains like bavta and kodra. Rice holds not an unimportant position. Rice and bajri are mostly exported, while the coarse grains are locally consumed. The jowari grown is of the sundhia variety, and is raised chiefly, if not entirely, for fodder. It is thickly sown to produce thin stalks; the ears are consequently very small, and bear but little grain when allowed to ripen. The fodder is exceedingly nourishing to both horses and cattle. The pulses, which cover 12 per cent. of the cultivated area, are grown with bajri and kodra. They are mixed with the latter in small proportions. As a rule, tal and tur are mixed with kodra and math, and gavár with bajri. Cotton, which is of the perennial kind, is also grown with these crops, but in every tenth row, so as not to interfere with the grain stalks. Owing to the peculiarities of the surface level of this taluka, the Vagedu system of cropping is much in vogue. Vagedu means literally "mixed." For this system the level of the land is required to be of an undefined nature, *i. e.*, it should be more or less liable to be submerged at intervals. The crops grown on such land, which is not embanked

at all, are invariably rice, kodra and tur. In years of heavy rainfall rice does best, and kodra and tur only yield medium results; in moderate years, kodra and tur are best and rice is medium; while in scanty years, rice fails more or less, kodra is medium, and tur good. It will be seen how ingenious the Vagedu system is in making the most of lands of an uncertain character. It is such lands, no doubt, which can be, and are, conveniently turned into rice beds at the will of the cultivator. Of the other crops I need only mention tobacco, the cultivation of which is likely to receive an impetus, now that the Godhra branch of the B. B. & C. I. Railway has been opened to Rutlam on the Ajmere-Khandwa line. Evidently tobacco-growing is not known in Rájputána or Central India, or is carried on on a small scale, for Kaira grown tobacco has from time immemorial, in spite of all difficulties, found its way into the markets of those countries. In 1877, or three years after the opening of the branch line to Godhra, the area under tobacco was 1,011 acres; in 1893 it was 1742 acres; and in the current year 2,202 acres.

17. In respect of manurial resources, the taluka is not unlike Nadiád, to the report on which I would refer you for details.

18. There are three important markets in the taluka, *viz.*, A'nand, Umreth and Vásad. Umreth is one of the richest towns of Kaira; and it was an important trade centre even before the opening of the railways. A'nand and Vásad, on the contrary, are mainly the creation of the railway system. From A'nand branch out the lines to Petlád (the ultimate terminus being Cambay) and to Rutlam, *via* Godhra; but most of its trade will of course be through Vásad is now a place that can boast of its own merchants, who buy produce and export it all along the line as far as Rájputána. Nearly the whole of the Borsad produce is exported from this place. The following statement of goods traffic forwarded from these markets has been kindly furnished by the Chief Auditor and Accountant of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company:—

Half-year ending	FROM A'NAND.				VÁSAD.		UMRETH	
	To main line including Godhra Branch.		To Petlád Branch.		Tons.	Freight charges.	Tons.	Freight charges.
	Tons	Freight charges.	Tons.	Freight charges.				
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
30th June 1894	3,994	28,222	69	150	6,975	37,522	6,295	47,728
31st December 1893	1,700	11,521	58	109	1,912	8,085	3,528	26,837
30th June 1893	4,029	31,194	15	30	7,871	50,030	5,177	41,788
31st December 1892	...	...	...	...	1,843	9,130	2,933	16,552
30th June 1892	...	...	...	...	8,532	52,029	10,644	83,542
31st December 1891	...	...	...	...	4,006	24,862	6,087	42,118
30th June 1891	...	...	...	...	6,853	42,632	6,101	46,959
31st December 1890	...	...	...	...	2,075	11,780	2,779	21,203
30th June 1890	...	...	...	...	8,101	62,634	5,386	40,142
31st December 1889	...	...	...	...	2,802	12,929	2,846	21,223

19. With regard to roads and other means of communication; as is well known, the main line of railway was opened in 1862-63, when its terminus was Ahmedabad. Since then it has become connected with all the main railway system of Káthiávád and of Northern and Central India, the latest connection, that of Godhra-Rutlam, having been opened only last month. The Petlád branch, beginning at A'nand, has already been alluded to. Prior to 1862-63 no made roads existed in the taluka. Even now there are only a few miles of it, and these form a part of the road leading from Vásad to Borsad. A road, most probably to Cambay, was attempted from A'nand, but it was only built up to the boundary of the village of A'nand, and then abandoned. Judging from the compact shape of the taluka, and the manner in which the several railway lines intersect it, I do not think any further macadamised roads are wanted.

20. From Appendix D it will be seen that 70.10 per cent., of the population are agricultural. Of this number 62.48 per cent. have interest in land, while 7.62 are servants and labourers.

21. I give below a statement comparing some of the statistics relative to population, &c., of 1872 with those of 1892-93. The figures of the former period have been extracted from the Gazetteer:—

	1872.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.
Population ... ..	149,952	150,828	876	...	+ $\frac{1}{2}$
Wells ... ..	1,325	1,676	351	...	+26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Agricultural cattle ... ..	20,696	16,573	...	4,123	-19 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cows, buffaloes and their young... ..	44,139	50,954	6,815	...	+15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Horses and ponies ... ..	282	216	...	66	-23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sheep and goats ... ..	7,205	4,925	...	2,280	-31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ploughs... ..	8,851	10,065	1,214	...	+13 $\frac{3}{4}$
Carts ... ..	5,982	5,795	...	187	-3

22. The population of Anand in 21 years has only increased by 876 or  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. This táluka is quite as fertile as Nadiád and therefore quite able to support as large a population as the latter. Moreover, examining the life and death statistics of the two tálukas, the general health of Anand is much better than that of Nadiád. The insignificant increase noted above therefore might be attributed to two causes, *viz.* (1) emigration and (2) the difficulties caste customs, as explained in my Nadiád Report, place in the way of Kanbis marrying. Emigration in my opinion must be confined to the Dhárálás who have nothing to lose by a change of home, whereas to the Kanbi it means a lowering of social position, which involves the impossibility of his children getting mated. That the difficulties in the way of the Kanbis marrying are both real and great I have, I trust, already convincingly shown. Appendix E supplies the caste and creed of the population. They are classed as follows:—

Pátidárs and Kanbis ... ..	...	...	35,817
Dhárálás (Kolís) ... ..	...	...	45,701
Other Hindus ... ..	...	...	57,087
Musalmánás ... ..	...	...	11,761
Christians ... ..	...	...	450
Pársís ... ..	...	...	12
Total ... ..	...	...	150,828

In 1872 the Kanbis were 39,070 and the Dhárálás 41,150. So that it will be seen that while the Kanbis have decreased 8 per cent., the Dhárálás have increased 11 per cent.

23. Wells for all purposes have increased in the same period by 351, or 26 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The increase for purely agricultural purposes is 119 wells, or 12 per cent.

24. Agricultural cattle have decreased by 4,123, or 19 $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. This seems extraordinary in the light that ploughs have increased by 1,214 or 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ . This same curious fact was pointed out in my Nadiád Report, and one of the causes of it was shown to be a tendency towards economy on the part of holders of less than 5 acres of land, who each keep only one bullock and agree to help one another at ploughing time. No doubt the same cause has been at work in Anand.

25. While agricultural cattle have decreased, milch animals show a large increase. This is doubtless owing to the facilities afforded by the railways for the transport of dairy produce. Anand milch buffaloes are bought up for Bombay.

26. Horses and ponies have decreased 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The reasons for this must be the greater facilities afforded by the railways for travelling.

27. There is a large decrease (31 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.) in the number of sheep and goats. This is commonly observable in every táluka, the reason being everywhere the same, that is, the reduction in the pasture area.

28. The increase in the number of ploughs is  $13\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. Not only has cultivation increased since the last settlement, but the number of Khátedárs also, a part of this latter increase, doubtless, is owing to the Hindu law of equal partition among the male descendants.

29. There is a small decrease of 3 per cent. noticeable in the number of carts.

30. From Appendix G it appears that there are 983 looms in the táluka which, I am told, only turn out the coarse cloth called khádi. Of hand gins there are 573. To my knowledge a steam ginning factory was opened at Anand a year or two ago. As cotton is produced on a small scale, there does not seem to be any room for further extension in this direction.

31. Appendix H furnishes information regarding the state of education. There are 30 Local Board boys and 4 girls schools; 7 Municipal boys and 2 girls schools; and 9 private schools for boys and one for girls. The number of boys and girls attending these schools is respectively 3,865 and 367.

32. From Appendix I it will be seen that, there are in the táluka 27,577 Government and 24,448 Inám survey numbers. Of these 39 and 42 per cent. respectively are cultivated by their holders; 3 and 1 per cent. by the owners in partnership with others; 5 and 3 per cent. by sub-tenants on money-rent; 3 and 1 per cent. by sub-tenants for payment in kind; 1 per cent. is assessed waste; and 2 per cent. unculturable waste.

33. The number of irrigation wells, as will be seen from Appendix J, increased between the years 1886-87 and 1891-92, a period of 5 years, by 119 or 12 per cent. In the first of the above two years there were no irrigation tanks, but in the latter year there were 20 pukka and 26 kacha tanks.

34. Appendix K gives 100 cases of ordinary sales of lands. Of these in three cases the sale-proceeds were 9.19 times the Government assessment; in 74 cases, 26.33 times; in 21 cases, 65.99 times; and in 2 cases, 103.09 times.

35. In Appendix K<sup>(1)</sup> will be found 12 cases of sales by order of the Civil Courts. Column 8 shows that in 4 cases the sale-money was 6.31 times the Government assessment; in 7 cases, 23.44 times; and in one case, 109.53 times.

36. Appendix L shows 96 cases of simple mortgages. The amount of the mortgage in 10 cases exceeded the Government assessment by 8.23 times; in 40 cases, by 16.56 times; in 33 cases, by 37.35 times; in 12 cases, by 60.78 times; and in 1 case, by 111.11 times.

37. Appendix L<sup>(1)</sup> gives 100 cases of mortgage with possession. In 2 cases the amount of the mortgage was the multiple of the Government assessment by 9.43 times; in 24 cases, 11.69 times; in 56 cases, 35.02 times; and in 18 cases, 57.49 times.

38. Appendix M furnishes 100 cases of sublettings. The amount of the subletting money in 91 cases was 2.55 times the Government assessment; in 8 cases, 5.39; and in 1 case, 13.33 times.

✓ 39. From Appendix N will be gleaned the prices of the staple products of the táluka, year by year, for a period of 32 years from 1862-63, the earliest date of the introduction of the survey rates into any one of the villages, to 1893-94. Also the prices for six years before the introduction of the rates. The average prices of the pre-survey years, and those of the three periods into which the survey lease has been divided, are shown below :—

Years.	LBS. OF 39 TOLA'S PER RUPEE.					
	Bájr.	Rice in husk.	Kodru.	Banto.	Tobacco.	Tur.
Pre-survey years... ..	55½	63½	90½	62½	23½	53½
Survey lease, 1st period... ..	29	30½	43	34	22	38½
Survey lease, 2nd period... ..	35½	41½	53½	40	21½	41½
Survey lease, 3rd period... ..	33	45	56½	43½	20½	38



The high averages of the 1st survey period are of course due to the great American War, which caused the prices to rise in 1863-64, that is, the year following the introduction of the survey rates. In the next period also there is a disturbance noticeable, and this is due to the extremely short rainfall of 1877, the year of the great famine in Southern India. The prices in the last period run very evenly, and point to a cycle of prosperity. Comparing the averages of this period with those of the pre-survey years, prices have risen as follows:—

				Per cent.
Bájri	...	...	...	41
Rice in husk	...	...	...	30
Kodra	...	...	...	37
Bávto	...	...	...	32
Tobacco	...	...	...	17
Tur	...	...	...	30

The opening of the line to Rutlám will, I think, cause the price of tobacco and rice to rise further.

40. The wages of an agricultural labourer at the original settlement were  $1\frac{1}{2}$  annas, with a meal consisting of one scone and  $\frac{1}{4}$  ser of dál (pulse). The present rate is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  annas and one meal as above. The rise in money payment is therefore 66·6.

41. From paragraph 2 above it will have been seen that, A'nand is made up of contributions from 4 different tálukas. Its revenue history is therefore presented in 4 different parts, each part containing the villages contributed by one táluka. These parts, in the form of statements, *vide* Appendix O, consist of (1) the revenue history of 4 or 5 years immediately preceding the year of the survey settlement, and (2) the revenue history of the survey lease down to 1892-93. For the sake of comparison, the survey period is divided into three parts, and their averages of occupied area, revenue realizations, &c, shown.

42. The comparative figures of the revenue history of the late Mahudha group of villages are as follows:—

		Government occupied Area.	Assessment.
		Acres.	Rs.
The 4 pre-survey years	...	1,480	6,622
The 1st survey period	...	1,784	6,138
The 2nd do.	...	1,827	6,241
The 3rd do.	...	1,829	6,247

It will be seen that, the survey rates reduced the revenue very considerably. There does not seem any room for the extension of cultivation here, for the area of assessed waste, is at present, but 114 acres. There were no remissions granted after 1864-65. The remission figuring against the first year of the settlement was given in accordance with the rule which remits the increase caused by the new rates in the first year. This explanation applies equally to the villages of the other three tálukas and will not be repeated.

43. Subjoined are the comparative figures of the Thásra group:—

		Government occupied Area.	Assessment.
		Acres.	Rs.
The 5 pre-survey years	...	2,759	16,469
The 1st survey decade	...	4,208	15,927
The 2nd do.	...	4,246	16,114
The 3rd do.	...	4,273	16,164

The remarks made for the late Mahudha group also apply to this group.

44. The Borsad group data are as follows:—

		Government occupied Area.	Assessment.
		Acres.	Rs.
The 5 pre-survey years	...	18,998	85,908
The 1st seven survey years	...	19,157	94,443
The next ten do.	...	19,539	92,572
The last ten do.	...	19,788	92,014

In this group, also, there is no room left for an extension of cultivation, and there has been practically no remission granted.

45. The last group is the Nadiád one and its data are given below :—

	Government occupied Area.		Assessment.
	Acres.		Rs.
The 5 pre-survey years...	34,242	...	1,37,515
The first 8 do. ...	35,078	...	1,37,049
The next ten do. ...	34,807	...	1,34,332
The last ten do. ...	35,205	...	1,35,205

In this group, likewise, there is little, or no, room for further extension of cultivation. As will be noticed, the amount of the remission granted is so small as not to be worthy of remark.

46. The subjoined table will show the extent of the difficulty experienced in the collection of the revenue during the three years ending 1892-93 :—

Years.	Number of villages.	Number of notices.	Number of distraint cases.
1890-91 ...	22	185	...
1891-92 ...	25	150	...
1892-93 ...	17	106	2

Considering the large number of the Koli khátedárs, the above data show that, the revenue is collected with little trouble.

47. From the foregoing statistical account of the condition of A'nand for the last 30 years, the only conclusion that one can come to is that, the Táluka has prospered in every way, because it is blessed with most excellent soil, that the drainage from the north and north-east passes through it, making compensations for short rainfall whenever that occurs, that its land commands a high value, and that as regards railway communication its advantages are unique. Prices too have, as has been shown in paragraph 39 above, risen considerably. All these, combined with the fact that, in 3 of the 4 instances the survey rates lowered the revenue, and in the fourth, raised it but moderately it seems to me, are strong justifications for an increase of assessment for the new lease. ✓

48. I will now make my proposals for the revision of its rates; and first and foremost I propose to group its villages thus :—

49. Although when the township of A'nand was settled, it was a village of Borsad, its importance was recognised, for it was placed in the highest group, with a maximum of Rs. 6. Along with it were classed Gámdi and Chikhodra. Looking at the map, these three villages certainly occupy the best position in the táluka, and for this reason I form them into my first group.

50. My second group I compose as follows :—

1. Karamsad.	12. Adás.	23. Bhálaj.
2. Sandhesar..	13. Vaghási.	24. Tárpurá.
3. Meghvá Gáná.	14. Vásad.	25. Badápurá.
4. Gáná.	15. Bhojkuvá.	26. Kásar.
5. Vánshiliá.	16. Sarsá.	27. Ajarpurá.
6. Khándhli.	17. Bedvá.	28. Ráhátaláv.
7. Návli.	18. Rásnol.	29. Sámarkhá.
8. Ghitodia.	19. Khambholaj.	30. Boriávi.
9. Hádgdud.	20. Kunjráo.	31. Lámbhvel.
10. Vadod.	21. Khánkuvá.	32. Dholi.
11. Nápád.	22. Sardárpura.	33. Tarnol.

A reference to the map will show that this group embraces the greater part of the main railway line and its two branches; and contains the following stations :—A'nand, Vásad, Bhálaj and Návli, with the stations of Boriávi and Agás just outside its boundary.

51. The following villages are comprised in my 3rd group.

1. Vansol.	10. Umreth.
2. Pansorá.	11. Ratanpur.
3. Meghvá-Badápura.	12. Hámidpur.
4. Jhákhlá.	13. Bechri.
5. Fatepurá.	14. Navápura.
6. Gangápura.	15. Bhátpura.
7. Asipurá.	16. Od.
8. Língdá.	17. Dágjipurá.
9. Parvat.	

Umreth, which is perhaps the largest market in Anand, is in this group. The railway passes through a good many other villages beside it, and the outlying villages are all within 4 miles of one of the stations.

52. The last group consists of villages which lie on the flanks of Groups II and III. *viz.* :—

1. Sureli.	8. Veherá.
2. Khákhanpur.	9. Anklávdí.
3. Dhuleta.	10. Thámná Talpad.
4. Sundalpur.	11. Thámná Vánto.
5. Bharodá.	12. Ghorá.
6. Sili.	13. Ardí.
7. Khánpur.	

Some of these, like Anklávdí and Vehera, appear from their position more fit to be placed in the second group, but they have the serious disadvantage of being cut up by a series of great ravines 50 and 60 feet deep, which makes communication difficult.

53. The present soil maximum rates of the villages, heterogeniously brought together to form the táluka, range from Rs. 6 to Rs. 3-8. The latter is a special low rate for the Máhi villages, which were then included in táluka Nadiád, because of the cultivators being Kolis. (*Vide* paragraph 2 of Major Prescott's letter No. 424 of 1867, to be found in the *Nadiád compilation*).

54. I now beg to propose the following soil maximum rates for the 4 groups into which I have divided the táluka :—

				Rs. a.
Group I	...	...	...	.6 8
Do. II	...	...	...	5 12
Do. III	...	...	...	5 0
Do. IV	...	...	...	4 4

Rs. 6-8 will apply to villages whose present maximum rate is Rs. 6 ; Rs. 5-12 to villages having rates from Rs. 4-8-0 to Rs. 5-8 ; Rs. 5-0, to villages having rates from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 5-0 and Rs. 4-4 to villages having rates from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4-8.

55. The current water maximum rates are from Rs. 5, which occur in the Nadiád and Borsad villages, down to Rs. 2-8, which is found in the villages of Nadiád for which a special low soil rate was proposed and sanctioned.

56. The new water rates, by the group, I now propose are as under :—

				Rs. a.
Group I	...	...	...	5 0
Do. II	...	...	...	4 8
Do. III	...	...	...	4 0
Do. IV	...	...	...	3 0

The above rates are based on 16 annas of classification, but as rain-water is not classed higher than 8 annas, the maximum for rain-water is, for the several groups, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 1-8. These are well within the limits for which the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture has been contending ; and I am confident they will prove just, for the old rates, with which they agree, have not prevented the conversion of 6,398 acres of Jirayat into new rice. You have taken exception at the end of paragraph 27 of your letter No. 3263 of 17th August last, criticising my Nadiád Revision Report, to a

similar argument of mine used therein, because, as you said, you see "no connection whatever between water rates and new rice, for new rice land is treated as dry-crop land and has no water rate assigned to it." But I would remind you that the principle for the treatment of new rice land alluded to by you is quite a new one, and that the greater part of the 6,398 acres quoted above was converted when, according to all former precedents, new rice land was always classed and assessed as rice. For instance, at the last survey settlement, which is now being revised, every acre of newly converted rice land, then up to date, was classed and assessed as rice. The argument in support of my proposed water rates in the case of Nadiád as well as this is, therefore, I submit, quite sound. No doubt at the next revision it will be perfectly valueless.

57. There was no bhátha land to assess at the original settlement. Now there are small areas of it to be found in the villages of Vásad and Sili, both situated on the Máhi river. For the former I beg to propose a maximum rate of Rs. 6, and for the latter Rs. 5-8, both on 16 annas of classification, the highest classification being 28 annas, both soil and water.

58. The areas by the group, which have been classed for subsoil water, and the assessment thereon according to the proposed maximum rates, are as follows :—

			Acres.	Rs.
Group I	...	...	1,874	1,580
Do. II	...	...	13,158	9,912
Do. III	...	...	2,507	1,622
Do. IV	...	...	457	255
Total			17,996	13,369

As the occupied area of the táluka is 61,189 acres, it will be seen that only 29.4 per cent. of it has been adjudged to have subsoil water advantages. The bank of the Máhi is about 100 feet high, so that all the villages in its vicinity enjoy complete immunity from the incidence of the subsoil water rate. The average incidence per acre of the assessed area is 11-10 annas.

59. The amount of the bágáyat kasar or well assessment, which will be abandoned, is Rs. 10,586.

60. There is no dhokudiat land in Anand, hence no item of revenue will have to be abandoned in consequence of the abolition of the dhokudiat assessment.

61. The subjoined table shows the estimated result of the application of the proposed rates to all Government occupied lands of the táluka. It is an abstract of Appendix Q :—

Class.	Number of villages.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	BY FORMER SURVEY.		BY REVISION SURVEY.		Percentage increase.
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	
		Rs a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
I.	3	6 8 0	4,847	25,332	4,808	30,067	18.69
II.	33	5 12 0	33,707	1,50,361	33,582	1,78,470	18.69
III.	17	5 0 0	14,526	51,958	14,484	63,904	22.99
IV.	13	4 4 0	8,341	22,125	8,315	29,198	31.97
Total		..	61,421	2,49,776	61,189	3,01,639	20.76

62. It will be seen that the proposed increase on the whole táluka is only 20·76. The increase on individual groups is highest on group IV, but this is owing to a good many of the villages included in it having enjoyed a special low rate.

63. I am glad to say that no revenue is derived from trees, either in Government or alienated land, in this táluka. Teak, ebony and sandalwood trees do not grow in it.

64. In conclusion I would recommend that the rates sanctioned by Government be guaranteed for the usual period of 30 years.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. R. FERNANDEZ,  
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Gujarát.

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APPENDIX A.

Statement showing rainfall.

B 1382-4

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.	Tainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Bainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
1886 ... ..	...	...	0.34	1	18.61	29	8.91	17	0.49	1	28.35	48	July rain, though favorable for rice and kodra, was excessive for young plants of bajri, &c. Break too long in September. October rain useful to rabi, season fair.
1887 ... ..	...	...	...	...	36.01	42	3.24	6	1.71	5	40.96	53	Rainfall above average. July rain excessive for bajri, necessitating resowing. Further it was seasonable, but long break in October affected crops. Tobacco was damaged by late rains. Season good.
1888 ... ..	1.21	3	...	...	10.36	22	9.98	9	0.80	1	22.35	35	Rain much below average. Scanty and unseasonable throughout the season. Long breaks in September and October. Kharif poor but rabi good.
1889 ... ..	0.04	...	2.85	2	22.15	28	5.80	10	...	...	30.84	40	Rainfall below average. Rain commenced seasonably and crops were promising; outturn, however, was reduced a little owing to deficient late rains.
1890 ... ..	...	...	0.35	2	20.62	29	3.47	7	...	...	24.44	38	Rainfall much below average. Kharif sowing rain good but scant in July; hence rice suffered. Rabi crops suffered owing to failure of late rain.
1891 ... ..	...	...	...	...	28.09	19	5.77	9	...	...	33.86	28	Rain slightly below average. Rain late for Kharif sowing but sufficient afterwards. Kharif outturn good except rice. Rabi poor.
1892 ... ..	0.05	...	0.03	...	25.69	27	24.42	23	0.20	1	50.39	51	Rain above average and was seasonable and sufficient throughout the year. Outturn of both kharif and rabi was fairly good.
1893 ... ..	0.09	...	0.31	1	34.93	31	14.03	19	1.25	3	50.61	54	Conditions similar as above except that rainfall in June and July was injuriously excessive.
Average ...	0.17	...	0.48	1	24.56	28	9.45	13	0.56	1	35.22	43	

APPENDIX B.

Details of Cultivation and Crops.

1	Tábla. Year	CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED AREA.																	CROPS.						
		Number and Area of Villages.						Area for which Agricultural Statistics are available.											Cereals.						
		Government.		Alienated.		Total.		Villages.	Area in Acres.	Percentage of column 9 on the gross area.	Area cultivated.				Area uncultivated.			Jovár.	Bájr.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse grains.	Others.	Total.	
		Number.	Area, Square miles.	Number.	Area, Square miles.	Number.	Area, Square miles.				Irrigated.	Cropped (net).	Not irrigated.	Fallow.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	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	
	P. C. Average.	73	154,597	1	1,596	74	156,193	66*	143,751	92.08	3,536	117,680	4,866	126,081	674	...	16,996	17,670	9,847	44,161	8,450	97	85,554	103	98,212
																			7 97	35.74	6.84	0 08	28.77	0 08	79 48

CROPS—continued.

1	Tábla	Pulses					Orchard and Garden Produce.			Drugs and Narcotics.		Oil-seeds.										Fibres.			Miscellaneous including Roots and Tubers.	Gross area cropped.	Deduct area twice cropped.	Remainder net area cropped.	
		Tur.	Gram.	Mug and Udd.	Math and Kuth.	Others.	Total.	Vegetables.	Green Fodder.	Fruit trees.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.	Condiments and Spices.	Sugarcane.	Sesame.	Linseed.	Castor-oil seed.	Safflower seed.	Others.	Total.	Dry.	Cotton.					Others.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	51 A	52	53	54	
					Acres.				Acres.			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.						Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
	5,611	508	650	4,740	3,139	14,849	218	260	20	408	1,742	...	1,742	963	202	1,370	...	478	4	..	1,852	7	4,629	430	5,059	180	123,563	2,348	121,215
	4 54	0.41	0.69	3 84	2 54	12.02	0.18	0.21	0 01	0 40	1.41	...	1.41	0.78	0.16	1.11	...	0.39	...	..	1.50	0.01	3.74	0.35	4.09	0.15	100.0	...	..

APPENDIX D.

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*Detail of population according to occupation by percentages.*

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.								NON-AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.				
Having interest in 1961.					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
3.14	32.02	27.11	0.21	62.48	1.05	6.57	7.62	70.10	16.41	2.27	11.22	29.90

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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 Caste.			Musalman Sects.	Christian.	Parais.	
			Patidárs.	Dharálas.	Others.	Others.			
Males ... ..	82,081	16.19	20,613	24,607	30,193	6,425	237	6	
Females ... ..	68,747	0.52	15,204	21,094	26,894	5,336	213	6	
Total ... ..	150,828	16.71	35,817	45,701	57,087	11,761	450	12	





APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools together with their average Attendance.

Number of Villages in which there are Schools.	Taluka.	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
36	Anand ... ..	30	2,458	4	207	7	1,162	2	125	9	245	1	35	

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the proportion of Government occupied and Inám lands cultivated by occupants and Sub-tenants.

Number of Villages.	District.	TOTAL NUMBERS CULTIVATED BY OCCUPANTS OR INA'MDA'RS.		TOTAL NUMBERS CULTIVATED BY OCCUPANTS OR INA'MDA'RS 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
66	Anand ... ..	20,604	22,155	1,269	424	2,687	1,620	1,318	249	233	1,466	27,577	24,448
	Percentage ...	39	42	3	1	5	3	3	1	1	2	53	47

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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.		
		Pakha.	Kacha.	Pakha.	Kacha.	Pakha.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakha.	Kacha.	Pakha.	Kacha.	Pakha.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakha.	Kacha.	Pakha.	Kacha.	Pakha.	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
66	A'nand.	1886-87	969	21	336	8	23	...	145	12	...	...	...	23	791	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1891-92	1,072	37	356	35	31	...	138	7	20	26	...	1	24	748	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ABSTRACT.

District.	Details	Wells, Budkis and the like.		Tanks.		Other Sources		REMARKS.
		Pakha.	Kacha.	Pakha.	Kacha.	Pakha.	Kacha.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A'nand	For irrigation ...	1,072	37	20	26	...	...	
	For drinking supply of human beings, but not for irrigation ...	356	35	...	1	...	...	
	For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.	31	...	24	748	...	...	
	In disuse ...	145	...	1	...	...	...	
	Total ...	1,676	...	820	...	...	...	
	Total recorded in the year 1886-87	1,514	...	813	...	...	...	

## APPENDIX K.

*Showing Ordinary Sales.*

Class of Cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which Land is sold.	Number of Cases.	Total Acres sold	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per Acre for which sold.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I—1 to 10 times ...	3	19 4	61 0 0	3 3 1	560 13 11	29 5 10	9.19
Class II—11 to 25 times ...	74	240 19	884 4 0	3 10 9	23,293 14 11	96 13 10	26.33
Class III—26 to 50 times ...		21	47 0	173 0 0	3 10 10	11,417 5 5	242 14 9
Class IV—51 to 100 times ...	2	7 22	24 4 0	3 3 4	2,500 0 0	331 2 0	103.09
Class V—101 to 250 times ...							
Total ...	100	314 5	1,142 8 0	3 9 10	37,772 2 3	120 3 11	33.06

APPENDIX K<sup>(1)</sup>.*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
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I—1 to 10 times ...	4	11 29	45 1 0	3 13 4	284 6 11	24 4 1	6.31
Class II—11 to 25 times ...	7	18 39	80 11 0	4 4 0	1,891 2 6	99 9 7	23.44
Class III—26 to 50 times ...		1	0 11	1 10 0	5 14 6	178 0 0	647 4 4
Class IV—51 to 100 times ...							
Class V—101 to 250 times ...							
Total	12	30 39	127 6 0	4 1 9	2,353 9 5	75 15 8	18.47

## APPENDIX L.

*Showing simple Mortgages.*

Class of Cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which Land is sold.	Number of Cases	Total Acres mortgaged.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per Acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I—1 to 10 times ...	10	54 8	323 13 0	5 15 4	2,661 12 0	49 1 9	8.23
Class II—11 to 25 times ...	40	205 38	840 10 0	4 1 3	13,924 0 0	67 9 8	16.56
Class III—26 to 50 times ...	33	111 18	503 4 0	4 7 11	19,050 0 0	170 3 10	37.85
Class IV—51 to 100 times ...	12	26 0	115 0 0	4 6 9	6,991 0 0	268 14 1	60.78
Class V—101 to 150 times ...	1	0 31	4 8 0	5 12 11	500 0 0	645 2 7	111.11
Total ...	96	398 15	1,787 3 0	4 7 9	43,126 12 0	108 4 1	24.13

APPENDIX L.<sup>(1)</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 ...	2	4 11	20 12 0	4 13 .5	194 9 0	45 12 10	9.43
Class II—11 to 25 times ...	24	76 22	279 4 0	5 9 8	5,020 1 0	65 9 3	11.69
Class III—26 to 50 times ..	56	157 28	643 3 0	4 1 3	22,527 0 0	142 13 6	35.02
Class IV—51 to 100 times ...	18	25 34	114 1 0	4 6 7	6,558 4 0	253 11 3	57.49
Class V—101 to 150 times ...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
Total ...	100	264 15	1,057 4 0	3 15 11	34,299 14 0	129 11 9	32.44

## 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
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I—1 to 5 times ...	91	351 16	1,479 13 0	4 3 4	3,778 0 0	10 12 0	2.55
Class II—6 to 10 times ...	8	14 11	63 3 0	4 6 9	340 14 0	23 14 0	5.39
Class III—11 to 25 times ...	1	1 23	4 5 0	2 11 9	57 8 0	36 8 1	13.33
Class IV—26 to 50 times ...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Class V—Above 50 times ...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Total ...	100	367 10	1,547 5 0	4 3 4	4,176 6 0	11 5 11	2.69

## APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the Prices prevalent.

Years.	LBS. OF 39 TOLAS PER RUPPE.						8
	Bājri.	Rice in husk.	Kodra.	Bāvto.	Tobacco.	Tner.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1856-57 ... ..	74	92	102	79	25	72	
1857-58 ... ..	61	82	95	76	24	61	
1858-59 ... ..	56	61	105	61	24	52	
1859-60 ... ..	54	48	97	52	23	46	
1860-61 ... ..	45	49	77	53	24	47	
1861-62 ... ..	45	50	66	55	23	45	
Average ...	55 $\frac{3}{4}$	63 $\frac{3}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	62 $\frac{3}{4}$	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	53 $\frac{3}{4}$	
1862-63 ... ..	50	50	66	45	20	47	
1863-64 ... ..	20	29	39	27	19	35	
1864-65 ... ..	19	28	38	25	18	33	
1865-66 ... ..	35	25	37	40	21	40	
1866-67 ... ..	32	26	39	34	21	38	
1867-68 ... ..	33	27	40	36	23	37	
1868-69 ... ..	25	26	38	34	24	39	
1869-70 ... ..	21	29	40	31	22	38	
1870-71 ... ..	25	34	45	34	25	40	
1871-72 ... ..	32	34	48	36	24	38	
Average ...	29	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	43	34	22	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1872-73 ... ..	37	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	50	21	36	
1873-74 ... ..	40	38	70	42	20	35	
1874-75 ... ..	41	46	67	47	18	54	
1875-76 ... ..	46	42	50	44	20	52	
1876-77 ... ..	32	38	45	36	24	38	
1877-78 ... ..	19	29	36	22	18	24	
1878-79 ... ..	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	40	21	15	22	
1879-80 ... ..	35	42	52	61	24	59	
1880-81 ... ..	51	45	60	57	24	47	
1881-82 ... ..	35	58	60	50	30	46	
Average ...	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{4}$	53 $\frac{1}{4}$	40	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{4}$	
1882-83 ... ..	33	51	58	48	23	40	
1883-84 ... ..	34	44	53	47	22	47	
1884-85 ... ..	37	45	55	45	24	34	
1885-86 ... ..	37	46	57	47	23	38	
1886-87 ... ..	37	47	57	38	18	45	
1887-88 ... ..	32	46	56	32	20	30	
1888-89 ... ..	30	46	60	47	22	35	
1889-90 ... ..	31	45	60	46	24	38	
1890-91 ... ..	30	46	57	45	16	37	
1891-92 ... ..	31	46	58	46	17	34	
1892-93 ... ..	32	40	52	40	16	40	
1893-94 ... ..	32	39	56	40	18	38	
Average ...	33	45	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	38	

APPENDIX O.

Revenue Statements for 36 Villages of the late Nadiid Taluka, now situated in the Anand Taluka of the Kaira Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1865-66.

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

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ABABLE 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.	Collection, 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 18.	Rs.	Rs.			
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
1860-61	34,015	1,37,522	257	95	352	1,37,170	2,218	6,664	302	32,216	1,49,428	43,835	63,449	2,93,014	1,81,307	..	..			
1861-62	34,056	1,36,565	257	95	352	1,36,313	2,134	6,543	276	32,263	1,49,255	43,726	63,453	2,92,363	1,80,215	..	..			
1862-63	34,182	1,37,062	290	282	572	1,36,490	2,019	6,214	228	31,853	1,47,746	43,707	63,054	2,91,022	1,80,425	..	..			
1863-64	34,396	1,37,389	244	100	344	1,37,045	1,951	6,255	171	32,283	1,49,374	54,605	63,630	2,93,018	1,91,821	..	..			
1864-65	34,562	1,39,035	236	187	423	1,38,612	1,888	6,105	240	32,047	1,48,810	56,058	63,497	2,93,950	1,94,910	..	..			
Average.	34,242	1,37,515	257	152	403	1,37,106	2,042	6,356	243	32,132	1,48,922	43,386	63,416	2,92,793	1,87,735	..	..			
1865-66	35,470	1,47,770	1,376	10,630	12,006	1,35,764	2,030	4,596	8	35,491	1,42,192	61,842	72,991	2,91,548	1,97,014	..	5,308			
1866-67	36,384	1,40,728	13	92	105	1,40,623	1,941	4,810	535	33,277	1,57,050	69,804	76,602	3,02,597	2,11,032	..	..			
1867-68	35,835	1,39,530	13	..	-13	1,39,513	2,104	5,114	1,142	33,765	1,53,315	71,015	76,704	2,97,959	2,11,670	..	..			
1868-69	34,596	1,33,605	13	..	13	1,33,592	2,049	4,970	559	33,814	1,56,279	72,404	76,459	2,94,854	2,06,555	..	..			
1869-70	34,598	1,33,562	20	..	20	1,33,542	2,067	5,046	490	33,817	1,56,393	72,458	76,512	2,95,001	2,03,490	..	..			
1870-71	34,635	1,34,000	20	..	20	1,33,980	2,187	5,379	306	33,839	1,56,368	72,461	76,661	2,95,747	2,06,837	..	..			
1871-72	34,625	1,33,939	20	..	20	1,33,919	2,186	5,369	02	33,841	1,56,331	72,432	76,652	2,95,688	2,06,953	..	..			
1872-73	34,488	1,33,259	20	..	20	1,33,239	2,192	5,368	606	33,843	1,56,386	72,466	76,518	2,95,008	2,06,311	..	..			
Average.	35,078	1,37,049	187	1,340	1,527	1,35,522	2,095	5,081	542	33,964	1,54,295	70,621	76,137	2,96,425	2,06,665	..	581			
1873-74	34,655	1,33,849	20	..	20	1,33,829	1,749	2,751	588	33,846	1,56,398	72,538	75,650	2,92,993	2,06,955	..	..			
1874-75	34,526	1,33,691	20	..	20	1,33,671	1,236	2,930	538	33,846	1,56,398	72,542	75,608	2,92,914	2,06,651	..	..			
1875-76	34,558	1,33,685	20	..	20	1,33,665	1,247	2,959	508	33,845	1,56,361	72,529	75,650	2,93,005	2,06,702	..	..			
1876-77	34,520	1,33,691	20	..	20	1,33,671	1,232	2,997	516	33,845	1,56,337	72,519	75,647	2,92,925	2,06,606	..	..			
1877-78	34,625	1,34,048	20	..	20	1,34,028	1,066	2,392	350	33,845	1,56,319	72,519	75,536	2,92,779	2,03,897	..	..			
1878-79	34,946	1,34,748	20	..	20	1,34,708	813	1,832	436	33,845	1,56,339	72,519	75,604	2,92,897	2,07,661	..	..			
1879-80	34,996	1,34,766	20	..	20	1,34,746	765	1,648	417	33,845	1,56,338	72,520	75,606	2,92,763	2,07,683	..	..			
1880-81	34,974	1,34,777	20	..	20	1,34,757	780	1,646	477	33,910	1,56,339	72,519	75,674	2,92,761	2,07,753	..	..			
1881-82	35,132	1,35,146	20	..	20	1,35,126	632	1,283	505	33,934	1,56,339	72,515	75,693	2,92,763	2,08,146	..	..			
1882-83	35,133	1,35,144	20	..	20	1,35,124	632	1,285	537	33,933	1,56,339	72,510	75,698	2,92,758	2,08,181	..	..			
Average	34,807	1,34,332	20	..	20	1,34,312	961	2,173	487	33,869	1,56,349	72,524	75,637	2,92,854	2,07,323	..	..			
1883-84	35,167	1,35,193	20	..	20	1,35,173	612	1,257	510	33,919	1,56,282	72,520	75,698	2,92,732	2,08,203	..	..			
1884-85	35,167	1,35,193	20	..	20	1,35,173	612	1,258	528	33,919	1,56,281	72,500	75,698	2,92,732	2,08,221	..	..			
1885-86	35,189	1,35,240	20	..	20	1,35,220	587	1,206	547	33,919	1,56,281	72,520	75,695	2,92,727	2,08,287	..	..			
1886-87	35,189	1,35,150	20	..	20	1,35,130	583	1,200	562	33,919	1,56,281	72,520	75,691	2,92,681	2,08,212	..	..			
1887-88	35,193	1,35,159	20	..	20	1,35,139	579	1,191	595	33,831	1,56,281	72,520	75,693	2,92,631	2,03,254	..	..			
1888-89	35,187	1,35,151	20	..	20	1,35,131	571	1,176	495	33,829	1,56,272	72,520	75,587	2,92,599	2,08,146	..	..			
1889-90	35,189	1,35,168	20	..	20	1,35,148	561	1,163	516	33,829	1,56,272	72,519	75,599	2,92,603	2,08,184	..	..			
1890-91	35,224	1,35,258	20	..	20	1,35,238	536	1,106	500	33,829	1,56,272	72,520	75,589	2,92,636	2,08,258	..	..			
1891-92	35,254	1,35,343	20	..	20	1,35,323	505	1,050	450	40,553	1,56,496	72,548	76,312	2,92,894	2,08,326	..	..			
1892-93	35,276	1,35,190	20	..	20	1,35,170	483	1,004	466	40,547	1,56,668	72,548	76,306	2,92,862	2,08,184	..	..			
Average.	35,205	1,35,205	20	..	20	1,35,185	563	1,261	516	40,010	1,56,338	72,526	75,778	2,92,704	2,08,227	..	..			

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

Revenue Statement for 19 Villages of the late Borsad Taluka, now situated in the Anand Taluka of the Kaira Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1866-67.

[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 Acre.	Full Standard assessment As	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acre.	Full Assessment.	Heathen on auction sale of fringing.	Acre.	Full Standard assessment.	Collection, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 3, 8, and 11.	Full Assessment—Total of Columns 9, 10 and 12.	Grand Total for collections—Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.				
			Permanet	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.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1861-62 ...	18,907	85,524	75	69	138	85,386	690	942	112	12,249	52,823	14,037	32,935	1,39,299	99,535	...	288		
1863-63 ...	18,998	85,538	...	12	12	85,521	678	964	115	12,190	52,868	14,037	31,884	1,39,330	99,673	...	288		
1863-64 ...	18,909	86,048	...	...	...	86,048	611	823	42	13,174	52,666	16,081	32,684	1,39,587	1,02,171	...	...		
1864-65 ...	18,989	86,092	...	27	27	86,065	616	868	26	12,927	51,543	16,072	32,532	1,38,493	1,02,763	...	71		
1865-66 ...	19,089	86,342	...	27	27	86,315	458	575	7	12,604	50,599	16,664	32,161	1,37,516	1,02,986	...	...		
<b>Average ...</b>	<b>18,998</b>	<b>85,908</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>85,867</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>12,628</b>	<b>52,099</b>	<b>15,498</b>	<b>36,437</b>	<b>1,38,833</b>	<b>1,01,425</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>129</b>		
<b>1866-67 ...</b>	<b>21,938</b>	<b>1,04,379</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>5,441</b>	<b>5,546</b>	<b>98,833</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>2,623</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13,908</b>	<b>56,047</b>	<b>20,594</b>	<b>86,739</b>	<b>1,63,049</b>	<b>1,19,438</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1,324</b>		
1867-68 ...	17,353	98,026	105	486	541	92,487	910	2,737	104	16,480	65,330	26,532	34,743	1,61,095	1,19,123	...	...		
1868-69 ...	19,365	92,772	105	...	105	92,667	918	2,741	112	16,467	68,300	26,196	36,740	1,63,813	1,18,975	...	...		
1869-70 ...	19,581	92,712	105	...	105	92,607	876	2,700	130	16,253	67,985	26,420	36,710	1,63,397	1,19,157	...	...		
1870-71 ...	19,579	92,674	127	...	127	92,548	788	2,709	283	16,253	67,568	26,023	36,620	1,62,946	1,19,454	...	...		
1871-72 ...	18,873	92,646	126	...	126	92,520	877	2,708	349	16,259	67,645	26,689	36,008	1,62,999	1,19,555	...	...		
1872-73 ...	19,523	92,888	127	...	127	92,761	890	2,909	398	16,256	67,582	26,645	36,709	1,63,379	1,19,804	...	...		
<b>Average ...</b>	<b>19,457</b>	<b>94,443</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>93,489</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>2,732</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>15,982</b>	<b>65,779</b>	<b>25,671</b>	<b>36,324</b>	<b>1,62,954</b>	<b>1,19,358</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>189</b>		
1873-74 ...	19,537	92,964	127	...	127	92,837	339	959	286	16,275	67,578	26,590	36,161	1,61,501	1,19,713	...	...		
1874-75 ...	19,596	93,107	127	...	127	92,980	261	750	210	16,266	67,518	26,576	36,116	1,61,376	1,19,706	...	...		
1875-76 ...	19,596	98,057	127	...	127	92,930	259	737	351	16,257	67,570	26,570	36,112	1,61,364	1,19,851	...	...		
1876-77 ...	19,008	98,090	127	...	127	92,963	214	618	287	16,258	67,570	26,570	36,030	1,61,278	1,19,320	...	...		
1877-78 ...	15,595	98,042	127	...	127	92,915	228	660	180	16,267	67,471	26,570	36,080	1,61,173	1,19,665	...	...		
1878-79 ...	19,673	98,276	127	...	127	93,149	152	428	319	16,259	67,486	26,574	36,038	1,61,199	1,20,642	...	...		
1879-80 ...	19,726	98,427	127	...	127	93,300	128	353	272	16,263	67,486	26,574	36,117	1,61,266	1,20,146	...	...		
1880-81 ...	19,346	91,229	127	...	127	91,102	128	353	346	16,663	69,786	28,254	36,137	1,61,368	1,19,702	...	...		
1881-82 ...	19,354	91,253	127	...	127	91,126	118	321	373	16,663	69,687	28,197	36,135	1,61,261	1,19,696	...	...		
1882-83 ...	19,362	91,273	127	...	127	91,146	110	299	333	16,662	69,687	28,197	36,134	1,61,259	1,19,676	...	...		
<b>Average ...</b>	<b>19,539</b>	<b>92,572</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>92,443</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>16,381</b>	<b>68,181</b>	<b>27,067</b>	<b>36,114</b>	<b>1,61,304</b>	<b>1,19,808</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>		
1883-84 ...	19,388	91,820	127	...	127	91,193	116	312	338	16,663	69,687	28,197	36,161	1,61,319	1,19,728	...	...		
1884-85 ...	19,422	91,352	127	...	127	91,226	83	240	371	16,663	69,687	28,197	36,168	1,61,379	1,19,794	...	...		
1885-86 ...	19,420	91,321	127	...	127	91,202	83	210	437	16,665	69,711	28,209	36,168	1,61,280	1,19,840	...	...		
1886-87 ...	19,370	91,376	127	...	127	91,249	73	207	408	16,666	69,716	28,212	36,118	1,61,299	1,19,864	...	...		
1887-88 ...	20,052	92,757	127	...	127	92,630	74	206	410	16,660	69,716	28,212	36,775	1,62,679	1,21,252	...	...		
1888-89 ...	20,051	92,725	127	...	127	92,598	73	204	378	16,641	69,707	28,208	36,765	1,62,636	1,21,184	...	...		
1889-90 ...	20,056	92,740	127	...	127	92,613	67	190	428	16,641	69,707	28,208	36,764	1,62,637	1,21,244	...	...		
1890-91 ...	20,037	92,181	127	...	127	92,054	63	177	528	16,641	69,707	28,209	36,740	1,62,066	1,20,791	...	...		
1891-92 ...	20,036	92,170	127	...	127	92,043	62	175	529	16,641	69,707	28,20	36,739	1,62,052	1,20,781	...	...		
1892-93 ...	20,046	92,188	127	...	127	92,061	54	150	640	16,641	69,707	28,209	36,740	1,62,045	1,20,910	...	...		
<b>Average ...</b>	<b>19,788</b>	<b>92,014</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>91,887</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>16,651</b>	<b>69,705</b>	<b>28,207</b>	<b>36,514</b>	<b>1,61,929</b>	<b>1,20,540</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>		



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

*Revenue History for 6 Villages of the late Thisra Taluka, now situated in the Anand Taluka of the Kaira Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1863-64.*

[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.	Collection Quit-rent, %.	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.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra.				
1858-59	2,720	16,306	...	27	27	16,279	374	1,284	230	3,266	14,446	5,010	6,300	32,036	21,528	...	...		
1859-60	2,741	16,400	...	27	27	16,373	313	1,170	180	3,266	14,446	4,998	6,320	32,016	21,551	...	...		
1860-61	2,753	16,478	...	27	27	16,451	300	1,110	190	3,266	14,446	4,998	6,319	32,034	21,639	...	...		
1861-62	2,775	16,553	...	27	27	16,526	296	1,094	148	3,252	14,402	5,017	6,323	32,049	21,691	...	...		
1862-63	2,808	16,607	...	27	27	16,580	290	1,066	150	3,252	14,402	5,021	6,350	32,075	21,751	...	...		
Average	2,759	16,469	...	27	27	16,442	315	1,145	179	3,260	14,428	5,010	6,334	32,042	21,631	...	...		
1863-64	4,129	15,384	...	1,115	1,115	14,269	110	261	15	3,787	13,632	6,759	8,026	29,277	21,043	...	...		
1864-65	4,127	15,386	...	45	45	15,341	72	167	3	3,785	13,640	6,722	7,984	29,193	22,008	...	...		
1865-66	4,125	15,685	...	27	27	15,658	63	154	2	3,759	13,554	6,732	7,946	29,393	22,392	...	...		
1866-67	4,240	16,107	...	...	...	16,107	72	175	15	3,614	13,141	6,434	7,926	29,423	22,556	...	...		
1867-68	4,242	16,115	...	...	...	16,115	70	164	18	3,614	13,142	6,434	7,926	29,421	22,567	...	...		
1868-69	4,245	16,123	...	...	...	16,123	66	156	13	3,614	13,143	6,434	7,925	29,421	22,575	...	...		
1869-70	4,245	16,123	...	...	...	16,123	66	156	18	3,614	13,141	6,434	7,925	29,420	22,575	...	...		
1870-71	4,245	16,123	...	...	...	16,123	66	156	22	3,614	13,141	6,434	7,925	29,420	22,579	...	...		
1871-72	4,245	16,123	...	...	...	16,123	66	156	23	3,614	13,141	6,434	7,925	29,420	22,580	...	...		
1872-73	4,237	16,102	...	...	...	16,102	74	176	27	3,614	13,142	6,434	7,925	29,420	22,563	...	...		
Average	4,208	15,927	...	119	119	15,808	72	172	16	3,663	13,281	6,525	7,943	29,380	22,349	...	...		
1873-74	4,237	16,102	...	...	...	16,102	54	128	13	3,614	13,142	6,434	7,905	29,367	22,549	...	...		
1874-75	4,237	16,103	...	...	...	16,103	53	122	27	3,614	13,142	6,434	7,904	29,367	22,564	...	...		
1875-76	4,238	16,105	...	...	...	16,105	52	121	28	3,614	13,142	6,434	7,904	29,368	22,567	...	...		
1876-77	4,240	16,108	...	...	...	16,108	50	118	30	3,613	13,137	6,433	7,903	29,363	22,571	...	...		
1877-78	4,240	16,108	...	...	...	16,108	50	118	15	3,613	13,137	6,433	7,903	29,363	22,566	...	...		
1878-79	4,234	16,096	...	...	...	16,096	56	126	29	3,613	13,137	6,433	7,903	29,363	22,558	...	...		
1879-80	4,244	16,120	...	...	...	16,120	46	105	27	3,613	13,137	6,432	7,903	29,362	22,579	...	...		
1880-81	4,244	16,221	...	...	...	16,121	41	98	29	3,616	13,137	6,432	7,901	29,351	22,582	...	...		
1881-82	4,273	16,139	...	...	...	16,139	12	75	9	3,616	13,137	6,432	7,901	29,351	22,580	...	...		
1882-83	4,272	16,137	...	...	...	16,137	12	75	15	3,616	13,137	6,432	7,900	29,349	22,584	...	...		
Average	4,246	16,114	...	...	...	16,114	43	108	22	3,614	13,138	6,433	7,902	29,360	22,569	...	...		
1883-84	4,276	16,148	...	...	...	16,148	18	75	16	3,616	13,137	6,432	7,905	29,360	22,596	...	...		
1884-85	4,276	16,194	...	...	...	16,194	12	26	17	3,616	13,137	6,432	7,904	29,357	22,643	...	...		
1885-86	4,277	16,194	...	...	...	16,194	12	26	17	3,615	13,137	6,432	7,904	29,357	22,643	...	...		
1886-87	4,276	16,193	...	...	...	16,193	12	26	18	3,616	13,137	6,432	7,904	29,356	22,643	...	...		
1887-88	4,271	16,159	...	...	...	16,159	13	32	15	3,612	13,136	6,431	7,896	29,327	22,605	...	...		
1888-89	4,270	16,153	...	...	...	16,153	12	26	7	3,612	13,136	6,431	7,894	29,315	22,591	...	...		
1889-90	4,270	16,153	...	...	...	16,153	12	26	7	3,612	13,136	6,431	7,893	29,312	22,589	...	...		
1890-91	4,269	16,150	...	...	...	16,150	12	26	8	3,612	13,136	6,431	7,893	29,312	22,589	...	...		
1891-92	4,269	16,151	...	...	...	16,151	12	26	8	3,612	13,136	6,431	7,893	29,313	22,590	...	...		
1892-93	4,270	16,151	...	...	...	16,151	12	26	8	3,612	13,136	6,431	7,894	29,313	22,590	...	...		
Average	4,273	16,164	...	...	...	16,164	12	32	12	3,613	13,136	6,432	7,898	29,322	22,608	...	...		

APPENDIX O<sup>(3)</sup>.

Revenue Statement for 5 Villages of the late Mahudha Taluka, now situated in the A'nand Taluka of the Kaira 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 ALTERNATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INA'M).			TOTAL LAND—GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED, AND INA'M.					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.	Collection, 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 12.	Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1853-59	1,465	6,582	..	..	..	6,582	38	89	23	3,862	14,097	4,827	5,360	20,768	11,432	..	..	
1859-60	1,474	6,603	..	..	..	6,603	28	76	30	3,862	14,097	4,917	5,364	20,776	12,550	..	..	
1860-61	1,460	6,648	..	..	..	6,648	14	37	20	3,862	14,097	4,917	5,366	20,782	11,585	..	..	
1861-62	1,498	6,655	..	..	..	6,655	11	29	14	3,862	14,098	4,917	5,366	20,782	11,586	..	..	
Average	1,480	6,622	..	..	..	6,622	21	58	22	3,862	14,097	4,894	5,364	20,777	11,538	..	..	
1862-63	1,723	6,017	..	405	405	5,522	159	307	13	4,292	14,454	6,614	6,174	20,778	11,149	..	275	
1863-64	1,725	6,019	26	..	26	5,993	149	287	..	4,287	14,437	6,662	6,161	20,743	12,655	..	..	
1864-65	1,735	6,040	12	..	12	6,028	145	281	7	4,281	14,421	6,688	6,161	20,742	12,723	..	..	
1865-66	1,782	6,107	..	..	..	6,107	86	178	19	4,298	14,434	6,684	6,161	20,719	12,810	..	..	
1866-67	1,783	6,111	..	..	..	6,111	86	177	36	4,290	14,421	6,714	6,169	20,709	12,861	..	..	
1867-68	1,798	6,175	..	..	..	6,175	90	197	41	4,275	14,362	6,714	6,163	20,734	12,930	..	..	
1868-69	1,798	6,175	..	..	..	6,175	90	197	41	4,275	14,362	6,714	6,163	20,734	12,930	..	..	
1869-70	1,798	6,176	..	..	..	6,176	91	197	192	4,275	14,362	6,715	6,164	20,735	13,063	..	..	
1870-71	1,829	6,233	..	..	..	6,233	60	140	44	4,275	14,362	6,715	6,164	20,735	12,991	..	..	
1871-72	1,829	6,233	..	..	..	6,233	60	140	44	4,275	14,362	6,714	6,164	20,735	12,991	..	..	
1872-73	1,829	6,233	..	..	..	6,233	60	140	47	4,275	14,362	6,699	6,164	20,735	12,979	..	..	
Average	1,784	6,138	3	45	48	6,090	98	203	44	4,281	14,395	6,693	6,163	20,736	12,737	..	..	
1873-74	1,830	6,245	..	..	..	6,245	35	89	47	4,275	14,362	6,696	6,140	20,696	12,988	..	..	
1874-75	1,826	6,238	..	..	..	6,238	37	90	42	4,274	14,340	6,692	6,137	20,688	12,972	..	..	
1875-76	1,826	6,238	..	..	..	6,238	37	90	49	4,274	14,339	6,692	6,137	20,697	12,979	..	..	
1876-77	1,826	6,238	..	..	..	6,238	37	90	101	4,274	14,339	6,692	6,137	20,697	13,081	..	..	
1877-78	1,826	6,239	..	..	..	6,239	31	75	83	4,274	14,339	6,692	6,131	20,653	13,014	..	..	
1878-79	1,828	6,243	..	..	..	6,243	29	71	74	4,274	14,339	6,692	6,131	20,653	13,009	..	..	
1879-80	1,828	6,243	..	..	..	6,243	29	71	99	4,274	14,339	6,692	6,131	20,653	13,033	..	..	
1880-81	1,828	6,243	..	..	..	6,243	29	71	102	4,275	14,339	6,692	6,132	20,653	13,037	..	..	
1881-82	1,828	6,243	..	..	..	6,243	29	71	109	4,375	14,339	6,692	6,132	20,653	13,044	..	..	
1882-83	1,828	6,243	..	..	..	6,243	29	71	123	4,275	14,339	6,692	6,132	20,653	13,057	..	..	
Average	1,827	6,241	..	..	..	6,241	32	79	82	4,275	14,342	6,693	6,134	20,662	13,016	..	..	
1883-84	1,829	6,247	..	..	..	6,247	25	61	121	4,274	14,336	6,691	6,128	20,644	13,059	..	..	
1884-85	1,829	6,247	..	..	..	6,247	25	61	130	4,274	14,336	6,691	6,128	20,644	13,068	..	..	
1885-86	1,829	6,247	..	..	..	6,247	25	61	122	4,274	14,336	6,691	6,138	20,644	13,060	..	..	
1886-87	1,829	6,247	..	..	..	6,247	25	61	139	4,274	14,336	6,691	6,128	20,644	13,067	..	..	
1887-88	1,829	6,247	..	..	..	6,247	63	114	128	4,273	14,336	6,691	6,164	20,697	13,066	..	..	
1888-89	1,829	6,247	..	..	..	6,247	62	114	123	4,273	14,336	6,691	6,164	20,697	13,061	..	..	
1889-90	1,829	6,247	..	..	..	6,247	62	114	130	4,273	14,336	6,691	6,164	20,697	13,067	..	..	
1890-91	1,829	6,247	..	..	..	6,247	63	114	123	4,273	14,336	6,691	6,164	20,697	13,061	..	..	
1891-92	1,829	6,247	..	..	..	6,247	63	114	135	4,273	14,336	6,691	6,164	20,697	13,063	..	..	
1892-93	1,830	6,247	..	..	..	6,247	63	114	125	4,273	14,336	6,691	6,165	20,697	13,063	..	..	
Average	1,829	6,247	..	..	..	6,247	47	93	136	4,273	14,336	6,691	6,149	20,676	13,064	..	..	

Effect of Revision Settlement

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMER SURVEY.													Maxi	
			Maximum rates.			Dry crop.			Rice.		Garden.		Total.				Dry crop.
			Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Well-water ment.	Area.	Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
CLASS I.			Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
1	Anand Kasbo ... ..	I.	60	S. 60 W. 50	}	2,637	12,168	4 8 5	230	1,645	321	3,262	...	3,238	17,075	5 4 4	68
2	Gámdi ... ..					423	2,042	4 13 4	21	142	58	506	...	502	2,690	5 5 9	
3	Chikhodrú ... ..					810	3,711	4 9 4	237	1,414	60	335	107	1,107	5,567	5 0 5	
	Total ... ..					3,920	17,921	4 9 2	488	3,201	439	4,103	107	4,847	25,332	5 3 7	
CLASS II.			Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
4	Karamsad ... ..	II.	58	S. 58 W. 48		3,212	12,784	3 15 8	473	3,185	418	3,410	...	4,103	19,379	4 11 7	5-12
5	Sandhesar ... ..	III.	54	S. 54 W. 44	}	940	3,168	3 5 11	105	651	237	1,555	...	1,282	5,374	4 3 1	
6	Meghvá Gáná ... ..					336	1,590	4 11 10	1	10	...	...	...	337	1,600	4 12 0	
7	Gáná ... ..					471	1,986	4 3 7	17	98	106	958	...	504	3,040	5 1 11	
8	Vánskhá ... ..	II.	58	S. 58 W. 48	}	97	385	3 15 2	4	21	...	...	...	101	406	4 0 2	
9	Khándhl... ..					259	1,033	3 15 11	24	147	38	307	...	321	1,487	4 10 2	
10	Návl ... ..					670	7,276	4 14 3	44	321	300	2,382	...	1,014	5,979	5 14 4	
11	Jhikodá ... ..	III.	54	S. 54 W. 44	}	427	2,065	4 13 4	26	171	66	516	...	519	2,752	5 4 10	
12	Hádgud ... ..					435	1,562	3 9 5	10	50	16	71	...	461	1,683	3 10 5	
13	Vadod ... ..					1,944	8,567	4 6 6	60	393	115	758	...	2,119	9,718	4 9 5	
14	Nápád Talpad ... ..	IV.	50	S. 50 W. 40	}	935	4,849	5 3 0	31	228	188	1,181	...	1,104	6,258	5 10 8	
15	Adás ... ..					946	4,075	4 4 7	28	165	18	140	...	992	4,389	4 6 8	
16	Vaghási ... ..					317	1,360	4 4 7	32	201	48	370	...	397	1,931	4 13 10	
17	Vásad ... ..	III.	54	S. 54 W. 44	}	1,587	4,060	2 8 11	20	100	...	...	...	1,607	4,160	2 8 11	
18	Bhojkwá ... ..					450	1,644	3 10 6	16	87	...	...	...	466	1,731	3 11 6	
19	Sársa ... ..					1,072	5,068	4 11 8	31	192	6	24	51	1,109	5,325	4 13 0	
20	Bedvá ... ..	IV.	50	S. 50 W. 40	}	567	2,158	3 12 11	5	50	8	36	16	563	2,260	3 14 0	
21	Rásmol ... ..					1,024	3,597	3 8 9	48	262	23	100	24	1,085	3,933	3 10 9	
22	Khambholaj ... ..					1,714	7,045	4 1 9	56	287	...	...	...	1,770	7,332	4 2 3	
23	Kunraso ... ..	V.	48	S. 48 W. 38	}	900	3,505	3 14 4	106	520	50	215	72	1,056	4,312	4 1 4	
24	Khánkuvá ... ..					1,018	4,084	3 5 8	101	477	18	68	7	1,337	4,636	3 7 6	
25	Sardárpura ... ..					342	1,189	3 7 5	17	92	...	...	...	360	1,281	3 8 9	
26	Bhálaj ... ..	III.	54	S. 54 W. 44	}	1,768	7,204	4 1 2	90	523	56	267	151	1,914	8,145	4 4 1	
27	Tárpurá ... ..					302	846	3 12 10	7	32	...	...	...	309	878	2 13 5	
28	Badápurá ... ..					187	737	3 15 0	13	77	84	362	73	284	1,269	4 7 5	
29	Kasar ... ..	IV.	50	S. 50 W. 40	}	589	2,742	4 10 6	91	502	183	376	548	863	4,668	5 6 6	
30	Ajarpurá ... ..					1,007	4,149	4 1 11	92	488	250	1,142	1,055	1,340	6,834	5 1 1	
31	Rahátalav ... ..					410	1,458	3 8 11	45	222	...	...	...	455	1,680	3 11 1	
32	Sárambhá ... ..	II.	58	S. 58 W. 48		2,363	10,786	4 9 0	436	2,665	252	1,220	657	3,051	15,328	5 0 5	
33	Bonávi ... ..	III.	54	S. 54 W. 44	}	1,167	4,746	4 1 1	91	635	104	488	541	1,362	6,410	4 11 3	
34	Lámhvel ... ..					252	1,065	4 3 10	150	893	7	33	17	409	2,008	4 14 7	
35	Dholi ... ..					180	791	4 6 3	6	30	...	...	...	186	821	4 6 7	
36	Tarnol ... ..	III.	54	S. 54 W. 44		711	2,735	3 13 7	49	258	43	214	96	808	3,303	4 1 5	
	Total ... ..					28,790	1,16,309	4 0 8	2,328	14,031	2,589	16,713	3,308	33,707	1,50,361	4 7 4	

Proposals on Government Occupied Land.

Bf Revision Survey.														Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Rice.		Dry crop.			Rice.			Bhatha.			Total.					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
W. 60	...	2,816	16,627	5 14 10	O. R. 225 N. R. 164	O. R. 2,059 N. R. 1,180	O. R. 9 0 4 N. R. 7 3 6	...	...	...	3,208	19,866	6 3 1	+16'34"	Anand Kasbo...	1
	...	468	2,702	5 13 3	O. R. 21 N. R. 15	O. R. 162 N. R. 98	O. R. 7 12 0 N. R. 6 11 7	...	...	...	499	2,962	5 15 0	+10'11"	Gánda ..	2
	...	830	4,968	5 15 0	O. R. 237 N. R. 34	O. R. 2,043 N. R. 228	O. R. 8 9 9 N. R. 6 11 2	...	...	...	1,101	7,239	6 9 2	+30'03"	Chikhodrâ ..	3
...	4,109	24,297	5 14 7	O. R. 486 N. R. 213	O. R. 4,284 N. R. 1,506	O. R. 8 12 4 N. R. 7 1 7	...	...	...	4,808	30,067	6 4 1	+18'60"	Total ..		
											Details.		Dry crop.	+29'3"		
													Old rice.	+33'8"		
CLASS II.																
W. 48.	...	3,383	18,526	5 7 7	O. R. 465 N. R. 200	O. R. 3,631 N. R. 1,517	O. R. 7 12 10 N. R. 6 9 6	...	...	...	4,048	23,474	5 12 9	+21'13"	Karamsad ...	4
	...	1,117	6,054	5 6 9	O. R. 106 N. R. 55	O. R. 915 N. R. 398	O. R. 6 10 1 N. R. 7 1 11	...	...	...	1,278	7,357	5 12 1	+36'90"	Sandhezar ...	5
	...	303	1,580	5 3 5	O. R. 1 N. R. 32	O. R. 14 N. R. 187	O. R. 10 0 0 N. R. 5 15 4	...	...	...	336	1,781	5 4 10	+11'31"	Meghva Gána ..	6
...	555	2,980	5 6 2	O. R. 16 N. R. 19	O. R. 115 N. R. 123	O. R. 6 15 0 N. R. 6 17 0	...	...	...	590	3,228	5 7 6	+6'18"	Gána ..	7	
...	91	519	5 11 3	O. R. 4 N. R. 24	O. R. 33 N. R. 40	O. R. 8 15 8 N. R. 6 7 8	...	...	...	101	592	5 14 0	+45'81"	Vánaskhilá ..	8	
...	276	1,516	5 8 3	O. R. 6 N. R. 42	O. R. 197 N. R. 159	O. R. 8 8 4 N. R. 7 2 3	...	...	...	321	1,872	5 13 5	+25'89"	Khándhli ...	9	
...	954	5,126	5 6 0	O. R. 22 N. R. 17	O. R. 298 N. R. 110	O. R. 7 1 10 N. R. 8 9 0	...	...	...	1,013	5,534	5 7 5	-7'44"	Návil ..	10	
...	469	2,568	5 7 7	O. R. 25 N. R. 24	O. R. 188 N. R. 104	O. R. 7 9 2 N. R. 6 4 2	...	...	...	518	2,908	5 9 10	+5'67"	Jhitodá ..	11	
...	444	1,846	4 2 7	O. R. 9 N. R. 56	O. R. 69 N. R. 376	O. R. 7 6 1 N. R. 5 4 0	...	...	...	460	1,953	4 3 11	+16'04"	Hádgd ..	12	
...	1,954	9,243	4 11 8	O. R. 107 N. R. 31	O. R. 586 N. R. 202	O. R. 5 7 5 N. R. 6 9 9	...	...	...	2,117	10,206	4 13 2	+5'01"	Vadod ..	13	
...	980	5,239	5 5 6	O. R. 88 N. R. 37	O. R. 526 N. R. 173	O. R. 5 15 5 N. R. 6 5 8	...	...	...	1,099	5,907	5 6 10	-4'85"	Nápád Talpad ..	14	
...	874	4,378	4 14 4	O. R. 88 N. R. 32	O. R. 501 N. R. 215	O. R. 5 11 6 N. R. 8 12 5	...	...	...	989	4,953	5 0 2	+13'08"	Adás ..	15	
...	347	1,580	4 8 10	O. R. 16 N. R. 18	O. R. 96 N. R. 120	O. R. 5 14 5 N. R. 6 7 9	...	...	...	395	1,891	4 12 7	-2'07"	Vaghásl ..	16	
...	6 0	1,577	5,694	3 9 9	O. R. 10 N. R. 106	O. R. 6 7 9 N. R. 5 11 5	6 41 7 3 7	...	...	1,611	5,910	3 10 8	+42'07"	Vásad ...	17	
...	481	2,135	4 15 3	O. R. 16 N. R. 19	O. R. 106 N. R. 104	O. R. 6 10 10 N. R. 5 9 13	...	...	...	466	2,345	5 0 7	+35'47"	Bhoykuvá ..	18	
...	999	4,774	4 12 6	O. R. 30 N. R. 73	O. R. 207 N. R. 426	O. R. 5 9 11 N. R. 6 14 11	...	...	...	1,102	5,407	4 14 6	+1'35"	Sárá ..	19	
...	571	2,669	4 10 9	O. R. 8 N. R. 48	O. R. 53 N. R. 18	O. R. 6 9 8 N. R. 5 14 5	...	...	...	582	2,740	4 11 4	+21'24"	Bedvá ..	20	
...	979	4,624	4 12 0	O. R. 68 N. R. 65	O. R. 379 N. R. 430	O. R. 7 13 10 N. R. 6 4 11	...	...	...	1,089	5,433	4 10 10	+36'40"	Ráamol ...	21	
...	1,640	7,905	4 12 8	O. R. 59 N. R. 74	O. R. 335 N. R. 346	O. R. 6 0 8 N. R. 6 13 10	...	...	...	1,763	8,586	4 13 11	+17'10"	Khambholaj ...	22	
...	876	4,330	4 15 1	O. R. 105 N. R. 74	O. R. 750 N. R. 445	O. R. 7 2 0 N. R. 6 0 0	...	...	...	1,055	5,525	5 3 9	+28'13"	Kunjráo ...	23	
...	1,170	5,706	4 14 1	O. R. 65 N. R. 17	O. R. 717 N. R. 423	O. R. 7 7 5 N. R. 6 8 8	...	...	...	1,331	6,848	5 2 4	+47'71"	Khánkuvá ...	24	
...	328	1,484	4 8 11	O. R. 37 N. R. 96	O. R. 114 N. R. 745	O. R. 6 13 5 N. R. 6 10 6	...	...	...	360	1,711	4 12 2	+35'57"	Sardárpurá ..	25	
...	1,615	7,748	4 12 9	O. R. 207 N. R. 7	O. R. 1,262 N. R. 53	O. R. 6 1 8 N. R. 7 1 5	...	...	...	1,918	9,755	5 1 4	+19'77"	Bháraj ...	26	
...	294	1,262	4 4 7	O. R. 5 N. R. 12	O. R. 28 N. R. 97	O. R. 6 15 10 N. R. 7 12 2	...	...	...	306	1,313	4 6 1	+52'96"	Tápurá ...	27	
...	262	1,286	5 1 9	O. R. 17 N. R. 90	O. R. 106 N. R. 813	O. R. 6 3 2 N. R. 9 0 9	...	...	...	281	1,469	5 4 8	+17'33"	Badáputa ...	28	
...	701	4,016	5 11 8	O. R. 68 N. R. 92	O. R. 474 N. R. 775	O. R. 7 5 4 N. R. 7 5 11	...	...	...	856	5,303	6 3 1	+13'60"	Kásar ...	29	
...	1,217	7,537	6 5 1	O. R. 34 N. R. 12	O. R. 253 N. R. 85	O. R. 7 4 10 N. R. 7 13 0	...	...	...	1,344	8,563	6 5 11	+25'30"	Ajarpura ...	30	
...	395	1,825	4 9 11	O. R. 45 N. R. 454	O. R. 212 N. R. 81	O. R. 6 8 4 N. R. 7 3 5	...	...	...	462	2,259	4 15 10	+34'46"	Ráshátálav ...	31	
...	2,074	10,975	5 4 8	O. R. 89 N. R. 54	O. R. 3,727 N. R. 772	O. R. 6 15 6 N. R. 8 10 5	...	...	...	3,044	17,334	5 13 9	+16'35"	Sámarkhá ..	32	
...	1,213	6,008	5 9 10	O. R. 89 N. R. 149	O. R. 3,727 N. R. 381	O. R. 6 15 6 N. R. 7 1 9	...	...	...	1,356	7,961	5 13 11	+24'20"	Boriávi ...	33	
...	244	1,433	5 14 0	O. R. 14 N. R. 14	O. R. 1,297 N. R. 105	O. R. 8 11 3 N. R. 7 8 5	...	...	...	497	2,335	6 15 5	+41'19"	Lámhbhel ...	34	
...	162	812	5 0 1	O. R. 20 N. R. 48	O. R. 31 N. R. 116	O. R. 6 12 3 N. R. 5 12 5	...	...	...	187	959	5 1 10	+16'31"	Dholi ...	35	
...	713	3,296	4 10 0	O. R. 46 N. R. 46	O. R. 365 N. R. 236	O. R. 7 9 8 N. R. 6 3 10	...	...	...	807	3,949	4 14 4	+19'56"	Tarnol ...	36	
...	29,198	1,47,987	5 0 9	O. R. 2,900 N. R. 2,078	O. R. 17,640 N. R. 13,402	O. R. 7 10 8 N. R. 6 7 2	6 41 6 13 4	...	...	33,583	1,78,476	5 5 0	+18'69"	Total ..		
											Details.		Dry crop.	+24'9"		
													Old rice.	+27'3"		

APPENDIX

Number.	Name of Village	Number of Group.	BY FORMER SURVEY.														Ma xi			
			Maximum rates.			Dry crop.			Rice.		Garden.		Well water assessment	Total.				Dry-crop.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.		Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
CLASS III.																				
37	Vansol ... ..	VI.	3 8	{ S. 3 8 W. 2 8 }	...	1,173	2,794	2 6 1	152	526	69	171	177	1,394	3,068	2 10 1	} 5 0			
38	Pansora ... ..	V.	4 8	{ S. 4 8 W. 3 8 }	...	927	3,306	3 9 1	181	943	50	206	325	1,158	4,780	4 2 1				
39	Meghva Badapura ... ..					444	1,456	3 4 6	18	98	56	221	89	518	1,859	3 9 5				
40	Jakhla ... ..	V	4 8	{ S. 4 8 W. 3 8 }	...	568	1,894	3 5 4	88	197	12	47	20	618	2,158	3 7 10				
41	Fatepur ... ..					341	1,019	2 15 11	9	46	...	...	...	...	...	...				
42	Gangapur ... ..					430	1,188	2 12 2	41	199	...	...	...	...	...	...				
43	Aapur ... ..	V	4 8	{ S. 4 8 W. 3 8 }	...	250	869	3 7 9	32	182	...	...	...	282	1,061	3 11 9				
44	Lingda ... ..					410	1,478	3 9 9	86	467	2	9	10	498	1,904	3 15 2				
45	Parvat ... ..	I	4 0	{ S. 4 0 W. 3 0 }	...	42	121	2 14 0	3	18	...	...	...	45	134	2 15 7				
46	Umreth ... ..					4 12	{ S. 4 12 W. 3 12 }	...	1,562	5,391	3 7 1	440	2,077	245	930	893		2,247	9,287	4 2 1
47	Ratanpur ... ..								618	1,992	3 2 4	35	169	46	164	69		700	2,384	3 6 6
48	Hamdupur ... ..	I	4 8	{ S. 4 8 W. 3 8 }	...	481	1,615	3 5 8	37	172	33	120	29	551	1,986	3 8 8				
49	Bechr ... ..					4 4	{ S. 4 4 W. 3 4 }	...	480	1,505	3 2 2	10	50	...	...	...		490	1,555	3 2 9
50	Navapur ... ..	I	4 8	{ S. 4 8 W. 3 8 }	...	77	279	3 9 11	1	4	...	...	...	78	288	3 10 1				
51	Bhatpur ... ..					186	619	3 5 5	3	16	14	53	16	203	704	3 7 5				
52	Od ... ..	IV	5 0	{ S. 5 0 W. 4 0 }	...	3,912	14,167	3 9 11	166	915	17	70	22	4,095	15,174	3 11 3				
53	Dagpur ... ..	V	4 8	{ S. 4 8 W. 3 8 }	...	798	2,437	3 0 10	30	134	...	...	...	828	2,571	3 1 8				
Total ... ..			...	...	...	12,693	42,108	3 5 0	1,233	6,203	544	1,997	1,650	14,526	51,958	3 9 3	...			
CLASS IV.																				
54	Sureh ... ..	VI	3 8	{ S. 3 8 W. 2 8 }	...	1,389	3,047	2 3 1	45	146	...	...	...	1,434	3,193	2 5 8	} 4 4			
55	Khakhampur ... ..					457	1,152	2 8 5	9	35	...	...	...	496	1,187	2 8 9				
56	Dhuleta ... ..	VI	3 8	{ S. 3 8 W. 2 8 }	...	518	1,133	2 3 0	7	28	...	...	...	525	1,161	2 3 5				
57	Sundalpur ... ..					1,211	2,137	1 12 3	21	74	...	...	...	1,232	2,211	1 12 9				
58	Bharoda ... ..	V	4 8	{ S. 4 8 W. 3 8 }	...	973	3,202	3 4 8	47	204	...	...	...	1,020	3,406	3 5 5				
59	Sih ... ..					127	369	2 14 4	18	86	...	...	...	145	452	3 2 0				
60	Khampur ... ..	VI	3 8	{ S. 3 8 W. 2 8 }	...	818	1,899	2 5 3	29	105	...	...	...	847	2,004	3 5 10				
61	Vehera ... ..					691	1,884	2 11 7	17	59	1	2	...	709	1,945	2 11 11				
62	A'nkisvdi ... ..	VI	4 0	{ S. 4 0 W. 3 0 }	...	169	409	2 6 9	11	45	...	...	...	180	454	2 8 4				
63	Thamná Talpad ... ..					761	2,314	3 0 8	131	852	34	120	78	976	3,364	3 7 2				
64	Thamná Vento ... ..	III	4 0	{ S. 4 0 W. 3 0 }	...	32	63	1 14 1	1	3	...	...	...	33	66	1 15 9				
65	Ghoras ... ..					289	853	2 15 5	55	256	8	26	12	352	1,147	3 4 2				
66	Ardi ... ..	256	783	3 1 1	150	681	16	57	11	422	1,535	3 10 2								
Total ... ..			...	...	...	7,691	19,245	2 8 0	591	2,574	59	205	101	8,341	22,125	2 10 5		...		
GRAND TOTAL ... ..			...	...	...	53,100	1,95,583	3 10 11	4,690	26,009	2,631	23,018	5,166	61,421	2,49,776	4 1 1		...		

S.=Soil W.=Water. N.R.=New rice.  
 The averages under the different heads have been worked  
 The columns of averages under the heads of rice and garden lands under the former survey have been omitted as owing  
 The details under column 33 at foot of each group show the  
 It would be misleading to show them otherwise as now dry

BY REVISION SURVEY.															Name of Village.	Number.	
Rice.		Dry crop.			Rice.			Bhatta.			Total.			Percentage increase.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32		33	34	35
Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. & p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. & p.				
CLASS III.																	
B. 4-0 W. 4-0	...	1,174	5,421	4 8 11	O. R. 152 N. R. 55	O. R. 1,095 N. R. 541	O. R. 7 6 8 N. R. 3 2 2	...	...	...	1,381	6,827	4 15 1	+86.12	Vansol .. .. .	37	
	...	896	4,420	4 15 0	O. R. 179 N. R. 81	O. R. 1,353 N. R. 521	O. R. 7 12 6 N. R. 6 8 5	...	...	...	1,156	6,335	5 7 8	+32.53	Fansora .. .. .	38	
	...	492	2,234	4 8 9	O. R. 18 N. R. 44	O. R. 123 N. R. 44	O. R. 6 11 5 N. R. 6 1 5	...	...	...	517	2,400	4 10 3	+29.10	Mehghva Badapur ..	39	
	...	555	2,249	4 0 10	O. R. 37 N. R. 133	O. R. 236 N. R. 133	O. R. 6 6 1 N. R. 6 6 1	...	...	...	617	2,618	4 3 11	+21.32	Jakhla .. .. .	40	
	...	336	1,239	3 11 0	O. R. 10 N. R. 3	O. R. 58 N. R. 12	O. R. 6 1 5 N. R. 5 5 4	...	...	...	348	1,309	3 12 3	+2.91	Fatepur .. .. .	41	
	...	494	1,493	3 8 4	O. R. 41 N. R. 3	O. R. 242 N. R. 14	O. R. 5 10 1 N. R. 4 13 3	...	...	...	468	1,739	3 11 5	+25.56	Gangapur .. .. .	42	
	...	238	1,010	4 3 9	O. R. 31 N. R. 12	O. R. 227 N. R. 63	O. R. 7 5 11 N. R. 5 13 2	...	...	...	281	1,303	4 10 4	+23.98	Aspur .. .. .	43	
	...	892	1,865	4 12 1	O. R. 82 N. R. 22	O. R. 598 N. R. 144	O. R. 7 3 2 N. R. 6 7 6	...	...	...	496	2,597	5 3 9	+32.23	Langda .. .. .	44	
	...	41	157	3 13 6	O. R. 3 N. R. 1	O. R. 20 N. R. 5	O. R. 6 14 4 N. R. 4 8 9	...	...	...	46	182	4 1 9	+35.82	Parvat .. .. .	45	
	...	1,615	6,067	4 2 1	O. R. 435 N. R. 197	O. R. 2,659 N. R. 981	O. R. 6 1 9 N. R. 4 15 9	...	...	...	2,247	10,307	4 3 5	+10.98	Umreth .. .. .	46	
	...	661	3,729	4 2 1	O. R. 36 N. R. 4	O. R. 219 N. R. 21	O. R. 5 7 10 N. R. 5 7 10	...	...	...	701	2,969	4 3 9	+24.54	Raisapur .. .. .	47	
	...	494	1,967	3 15 9	O. R. 88 N. R. 11	O. R. 328 N. R. 59	O. R. 6 3 9 N. R. 5 3 6	...	...	...	541	2,252	4 2 7	+16.32	Hamidpur .. .. .	48	
	...	454	1,765	3 14 3	O. R. 10 N. R. 24	O. R. 63 N. R. 131	O. R. 6 11 9 N. R. 5 6 9	...	...	...	488	1,964	4 0 5	+26.20	Nechri .. .. .	49	
	...	79	303	4 2 3	O. R. 1 N. R. 3	O. R. 5 N. R. 18	O. R. 6 1 0 N. R. 5 4 1	...	...	...	77	326	4 3 4	+15.19	Navapur .. .. .	50	
	...	192	744	3 14 0	O. R. 4 N. R. 7	O. R. 21 N. R. 34	O. R. 6 1 5 N. R. 4 10 6	...	...	...	203	799	3 15 2	+13.49	Bhatpur .. .. .	51	
	...	8,828	15,198	3 15 6	O. R. 164 N. R. 98	O. R. 985 N. R. 504	O. R. 6 0 0 N. R. 5 2 6	...	...	...	4,090	16,685	4 1 9	+8.96	Od .. .. .	52	
	...	730	3,012	3 13 9	O. R. 28 N. R. 102	O. R. 178 N. R. 102	O. R. 6 7 7 N. R. 5 3 7	...	...	...	828	3,292	3 15 7	+28.04	Dagpur .. .. .	53	
	...	...	12,645	53,477	5 2 5	O. R. 1,287 N. R. 572	O. R. 8,297 N. R. 3,130	O. R. 6 3 9 N. R. 5 7 7	...	...	...	14,484	63,904	4 6 7	+22.99		
															Details { Dry crop ... +55.5 Old rice ... +35.5		
	CLASS IV.																
B. 4-4 W. 3-0	...	1,346	4,142	3 1 3	O. R. 46 N. R. 41	O. R. 224 N. R. 185	O. R. 4 15 9 N. R. 4 7 4	...	...	...	1,432	4,551	3 2 10	+42.53	Sureh .. .. .	54	
	...	437	1,410	3 3 6	O. R. 9 N. R. 17	O. R. 43 N. R. 71	O. R. 4 14 8 N. R. 4 3 9	...	...	...	463	1,524	3 4 9	+28.39	Khakhanpur .. ..	55	
	...	500	1,608	3 3 5	O. R. 7 N. R. 16	O. R. 37 N. R. 71	O. R. 5 5 10 N. R. 4 7 11	...	...	...	523	1,716	3 4 6	+47.80	Dhuleta .. .. .	56	
	...	1,183	3,369	2 13 7	O. R. 21 N. R. 20	O. R. 103 N. R. 83	O. R. 4 13 7 N. R. 4 2 10	...	...	...	1,224	3,555	2 14 6	+60.79	Sundapur .. .. .	57	
	...	606	3,306	3 10 5	O. R. 45 N. R. 53	O. R. 216 N. R. 244	O. R. 4 12 1 N. R. 4 10 8	...	...	...	1,904	3,768	3 12 0	+10.37	Bhapda .. .. .	58	
	...	114	369	3 3 9	O. R. 18 N. R. 13	O. R. 80 N. R. 62	O. R. 4 8 9 N. R. 4 11 2	...	...	...	158	579	3 11 6	+28.70	Sili .. .. .	59	
	...	776	2,718	3 8 0	O. R. 29 N. R. 33	O. R. 145 N. R. 171	O. R. 5 15 4 N. R. 4 7 2	...	...	...	843	3,034	3 9 7	+51.40	Khatpur .. .. .	60	
	...	636	2,305	3 10 0	O. R. 17 N. R. 63	O. R. 89 N. R. 216	O. R. 4 13 3 N. R. 3 15 1	...	...	...	705	2,601	3 11 0	+33.73	Vehera .. .. .	61	
	...	168	524	3 5 0	O. R. 11 N. R. 13	O. R. 50 N. R. 51	O. R. 4 8 3 N. R. 4 15 7	...	...	...	181	625	2 15 0	+37.87	A'nkjavdi .. .. .	62	
	...	796	2,787	3 10 3	O. R. 181 N. R. 29	O. R. 899 N. R. 132	O. R. 4 8 8 N. R. 4 8 8	...	...	...	976	3,318	3 14 7	+19.50	Thamn Talpad ..	63	
	...	39	66	2 6 4	O. R. 1 N. R. 5	O. R. 4 N. R. 20	O. R. 6 10 8 N. R. 3 14 9	...	...	...	34	90	2 11 4	+36.86	Thamn Vanto .. .	64	
	...	284	957	3 6 2	O. R. 54 N. R. 14	O. R. 250 N. R. 70	O. R. 4 10 7 N. R. 4 13 8	...	...	...	350	1,277	3 10 4	+11.33	Ghor .. .. .	65	
...	239	968	4 0 11	O. R. 159 N. R. 35	O. R. 806 N. R. 188	O. R. 6 0 8 N. R. 5 6 0	...	...	...	424	2,062	4 13 10	+34.33	Ardu .. .. .	66		
...	...	7,371	24,529	3 5 0	O. R. 588 N. R. 345	O. R. 3,037 N. R. 1,564	O. R. 5 3 11 N. R. 4 3 3	11	68	6 2 11	8,315	29,198	3 8 0	+31.97			
														Details { Dry crop .. +33.5 Old rice .. +19.0			
...	...	53,328	2,48,690	4 10 7	O. R. 4,641 N. R. 3,203	O. R. 33,278 N. R. 19,602	O. R. 7 3 7 N. R. 6 1 9	17	102	6 6 7	61,189	3,01,689	4 14 10	+20.76			
														Details { Dry crop ... +26.6 Old rice ... +29.1			

O. R. = Old rice.  
 out on the actual figures, and not on those arrived at by the rule of give and take,  
 to the destruction of the Survey records by fire the amount of column 14 cannot be apportioned among these heads,  
 percentage increase calculated on old and proposed acre incidences.  
 crop includes what was assessed as garden, and excludes what has become new year.

## APPENDIX Q.

Area of villages for settlement with details.

No.	Name of Village.	Former Táluka.	By FORMER SURVEY.				By REVISION SURVEY.				Population.	
			Gross Area including Inám.		Government assessed Land.		Gross Area including Inám.		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	
<b>CLASS I.</b>												
1	A'nand ... ..	Borsad ... } Nadiád ... }	4,631	618	3,238	4	4,596	650	3,208	3	8,814	
2	Gámdi ... ..		1,263	156	502	1	1,260	157	499	1	1,550	
3	Chikhodra ... ..		2,870	277	1,107	...	2,862	284	1,101	...	4,050	
	Total ... ..	.....	8,764	1,051	4,847	5	8,718	1,091	4,808	4	14,414	
<b>CLASS II.</b>												
4	Karamsad ... ..	Borsad ... } Nadiád ... } Mahudha ... } Thásra ... } Nadiád ... }	4,439	354	4,103	...	4,382	393	4,048	...	5,567	
5	Sandhesar ... ..		1,661	122	1,282	...	1,657	122	1,278	...	2,161	
6	Meghva Gáná ... ..		626	32	537	...	624	32	336	...	605	
7	Gáná ... ..		799	54	594	...	794	54	590	...	1,617	
8	Vanskhiá ... ..		567	36	101	...	566	37	101	...	818	
9	Khándhli ... ..		681	59	321	...	681	59	321	...	814	
10	Navli ... ..		1,691	195	1,014	...	1,690	197	1,013	...	3,520	
11	Jhitodiá ... ..		718	56	519	...	717	56	518	...	898	
12	Hádgd ... ..		1,048	60	461	1	1,048	60	460	1	847	
13	Vadod ... ..		4,308	484	2,119	21	4,303	485	2,117	20	3,708	
14	Nápád Talpád ... ..		1,876	247	1,104	...	1,871	247	1,099	...	2,641	
15	Adás ... ..		4,034	336	992	5	4,031	336	989	5	4,296	
16	Vaghási ... ..		1,354	101	597	2	1,352	101	395	2	1,101	
17	Vásad ... ..		2,699	648	1,607	15	2,701	676	1,611	13	2,830	
18	Bhojkuva ... ..		1,025	98	466	...	1,025	98	486	...	1,315	
19	Sarsa ... ..		5,024	570	1,109	25	5,016	570	1,102	25	6,010	
20	Bedvá ... ..		945	93	583	10	945	93	582	10	1,938	
21	Rásnol ... ..		2,733	194	1,085	14	2,737	194	1,089	13	2,341	
22	Khambholaj ... ..		3,704	352	1,770	36	3,697	351	1,763	36	3,188	
23	Kunjráo ... ..		2,409	271	1,056	...	2,408	271	1,055	...	2,311	
24	Khánkuvá ... ..		1,499	126	1,337	25	1,493	126	1,331	25	1,402	
25	Sardarpurá ... ..		544	35	360	11	543	35	360	11	259	
26	Bhálaj ... ..		3,181	424	1,914	3	3,185	424	1,918	3	4,188	
27	Tárpurá ... ..		335	14	309	...	332	14	306	...	167	
28	Badápurá ... ..		321	46	284	...	319	46	281	...	385	
29	Kásar ... ..		1,993	217	863	...	1,986	217	856	...	2,842	
30	Ajarpurá ... ..		2,146	170	1,349	...	2,140	170	3,344	...	2,419	
31	Ráhátaláv ... ..		501	88	455	...	499	89	452	...	489	
32	Sámarkhá ... ..		4,749	507	3,051	37	4,742	509	3,044	37	5,906	
33	Boriávi ... ..		3,479	344	1,362	3	3,474	343	1,356	3	4,844	
34	Lámhvel ... ..		1,129	148	409	...	1,128	148	407	...	1,602	
35	Dholí ... ..		369	25	186	...	371	25	187	...	241	
36	Tarnol ... ..		1,968	201	808	1	1,967	204	807	1	2,620	
	Total ... ..		.....	64,555	6,707	33,707	209	64,424	6,782	33,582	206	75,730
<b>CLASS III.</b>												
37	Vansol ... ..		Nadiád ... } Mahudha ... } Thásra ... } Nadiád ... }	3,514	278	1,394	2	3,501	278	1,381	2	3,143
38	Pansora ... ..	2,958		226	1,158	6	2,955	226	1,156	6	2,958	
39	Meghvá Badápurá ... ..	597		54	518	...	596	54	517	...	793	
40	Jakhlá ... ..	675		55	618	...	673	56	617	...	484	
41	Fatepurá ... ..	384		26	350	...	382	26	348	...	330	
42	Gangápurá ... ..	491		64	471	...	488	64	468	...	234	
43	Asipurá ... ..	567		62	282	...	566	63	281	...	644	
44	Lingdá ... ..	1,548		166	498	...	1,547	165	496	...	1,718	
45	Parvat ... ..	995		56	45	...	995	56	45	...	437	
46	Umreth ... ..	4,364		593	2,247	11	4,354	591	2,247	11	15,804	
47	Ratánpur ... ..	871		75	700	...	871	77	701	...	1,584	
48	Hamidpur ... ..	779		82	551	...	770	83	541	...	1,094	
49	Bechni ... ..	1,538		117	490	...	1,535	117	488	...	875	
50	Navápurá ... ..	93		11	78	1	93	11	77	1	128	
51	Bhatpurá ... ..	248		25	203	...	247	25	203	...	989	
	Od ... ..	7,496		654	4,095	...	7,491	654	4,090	...	8,717	
	Dágjipurá ... ..	936		64	828	8	936	63	828	8	973	
	Total ... ..	.....	28,054	2,608	14,526	28	28,000	2,609	14,484	28	40,905	

## APPENDIX Q—continued.

No.	Name of Village.	Former Taluka.	By former Survey.				By Revision Survey.				Population.
			Gross Area including Inám.		Government assessed Land.		Gross Area including Inám.		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
CLASS IV.			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
54	Sureli ... ..	Nadiád ...	2,691	190	1,434	44	2,689	190	1,432	43	2,265
55	Khá Khanpur ... ..		583	21	466	...	580	21	463	...	503
56	Dhuletó ... ..		1,493	189	525	11	1,491	189	523	...	848
57	Sundálpur ... ..		4,412	1,600	1,232	149	4,405	1,599	1,224	149	2,968
58	Bharodá ... ..		2,218	196	1,020	27	2,200	196	1,004	26	1,618
59	Sili ... ..	Borsad ...	3,854	1,001	145	20	3,865	990	156	20	3,556
60	Khánpur ... ..		1,993	1,002	847	52	1,989	1,003	843	52	1,050
61	Veherá ... ..		2,157	1,029	709	2	2,160	1,025	705	8	2,355
62	Anklávdí ... ..		1,162	345	180	3	1,163	345	181	3	482
63	Thámná Talpad ... ..		1,519	211	976	49	1,518	211	976	49	2,455
64	Thámná Vánto ... ..	Mahudha ...	1,133	134	33	...	1,133	134	34	...	279
65	Ghorá ... ..		1,149	171	352	3	1,147	172	350	2	595
66	Ardi ... ..		1,368	187	422	9	1,369	187	424	9	1,005
	Total ... ..	...	25,732	6,276	18,341	369	25,709	6,262	8,315	373	19,779
	Grand Total ... ..	.....	127,105	16,642	61,421	611	126,851	16,744	61,189	610	150,828



## APPENDIX Q.

Statement showing the area therein for subsoil water advantage at rates proposed in Appendix Q.

No.	Name of Village.	DRY CROP.		NEW RICE.		OLD RICE.		TOTAL.	
		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			CLASS I.						
1	Anand...	1,531	1,225	138	145	205	210	1,874	1,580
			CLASS II.						
1	Karamsad ...	3,357	2,359	199	190	465	409	4,021	2,958
2	Sandhesar ...	1,105	762	55	58	106	113	1,286	933
3	Meghvá Gáná ...	158	111	13	11	1	1	172	123
4	Gáná ...	388	260	19	18	9	7	416	285
5	Váskhiliá ...	87	64	6	6	4	4	97	74
6	Khándhli ...	275	192	22	23	24	21	321	236
7	Návli ...	19	14	4	4	21	17	44	35
8	Jitodiá ...	350	250	11	10	20	18	381	278
9	Sardárpura ...	4	3	4	4	...	...	8	7
10	Bhálaj ...	185	131	22	22	21	17	228	170
11	Badápura ...	76	53	7	7	10	8	93	68
12	Kásar ...	445	321	43	47	65	65	553	433
13	Ajarpura ...	1,211	980	34	37	93	82	1,338	1,099
14	Ráh Taláv ...	29	20	2	2	...	...	31	22
15	Sámárhá ...	1,464	1,012	445	458	416	304	2,325	1,774
16	Boriávi ...	1,213	859	54	54	89	74	1,356	987
17	Sámhvel ...	243	182	14	15	149	154	406	351
18	Tarnal ...	66	46	12	13	24	20	102	79
	Total ...	10,675	7,619	966	979	1,517	1,314	13,158	9,912
			CLASS III.						
19	Vansal ...	1,117	669	55	45	152	108	1,324	822
20	Pansorá ...	593	399	62	59	162	122	817	580
21	Meghvá Badápura ...	348	207	5	5	13	8	366	220
	Total ...	2,058	1,275	122	109	327	238	2,507	1,622
			CLASS IV.						
22	Thamna Vanto ...	28	10	5	2	...	...	33	12
23	Ardi ...	238	122	35	26	151	95	424	243
	Total ...	266	132	40	28	151	95	457	255
	GRAND TOTAL ...	14,530	10,251	1,266	1,261	2,200	1,857	17,996	13,369

No. 436 OF 1895.

FROM

J. DEC. ATKINS, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,  
Collector of Kaira ;

TO

G. B. REID, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,  
Commissioner, N. D.

*Camp Kaira District, 8th February 1895.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward a report by Mr. Deputy Survey Superintendent Fernandez on the revision survey settlement of the Anand Táluka of this district.

2. Before dealing with the settlement proposals, I think I may conveniently refer to the interesting social subject dealt with in Mr. Fernandez's eleventh paragraph. He appears to attach much importance to this, and I feel that, in view of the prominence he has given it, I can scarcely content myself, as I did when reviewing his Nadiád report, with remarking that it is not new to district officers, and its connexion with soil and water assessments is not very close. He desires and demands that Revenue officers should pay their best and most earnest

\*He calls them Pátidárs, but his remarks apply to Lewa Kanbis, only a few of whom deserve the exalted title of Pátidár though they like it and use it just as many plain misters like to be called esquires.

attention to the fact that in some villages numerous Lewa Kanbi\* adult males are unmarried, I might tell him in reply that the doctrine of Malthus has been held worthy of attention in considering agricultural tracts so densely—so terribly densely populated as the Anand Táluka. I might suggest that on the whole it is better that the birth-rate should be kept low by a partial abstention from marriage than that a disastrous expansion of the population should be unchecked save by an abnormal death-rate. And I might add that the existence of some bachelor adults in a community is not ordinarily thought alarming; that except in India it is not even unusual; and that it may be explained sometimes by a postponement of the age for marrying. But nevertheless the Lewa Kanbi marriage question is an interesting one, and it has always been found interesting by district officers. I propose to say a few words about it. It would be impossible to explain here all the complications, and I merely desire to give a general sort of sketch.

3. The main distinctions are between Lewa Kanbis who sell their sons in marriage and those who sell their daughters, or, in other words, between those who expect girls to have dowries and those who expect dowries from boys. It must further be remembered that a girl cannot, whereas a boy can, marry into a family of lower social rank. And then again there is the fact that the social

† A fact that has its influence on emigration or rather the absence of emigration.

rank of a person depends on the village in which that person resides.† Villages are either aristocratic (known as *kulin*) or plebeian. Though there are "ekaras" or groups varying in social rank, it will suffice here to consider the main division between 12 (or 12½) *special kulin* villages and outsiders. Of these *kulin* villages only six are in the Kaira District, and only two in the Anand Táluka. Now a *kulin* boy is a source of wealth to his parents, because he may marry either a *kulin* or a non-*kulin* girl, getting in either case a dowry which if the girl is a non-*kulin* will be enormous. And on the other hand a *kulin* girl is an expensive nuisance to her parents if they are poor. For she *must* marry; she *must* marry a *kulin*: and she must have a dowry which will only be small if her husband is very old or objectionable. Hence a poverty-stricken *kulin* couple who have a large family of daughters are at their wit's ends to get their daughters married. It is sometimes said that under such circumstances the mother is apt to neglect to nourish a female baby, which consequently dies soon after birth. As a check to this sort of female infanticide, the efforts of a former Collector of Kaira, Mr. G. F. Sheppard, were directed for many years, in consultation with caste leaders, to

limiting marriage expenses of certain kinds, especially as regards a girl's dowry and, as the result thereof, it was made a criminal offence to spend more than a specified sum. I do not desire here to discuss the practical effect of this sumptuary law, or its expediency, or the possibility of evading it by private arrangements; but I may say that offenders are occasionally tried and punished in the Courts of our Magistrates, and I am not at present inclined to think that we can go any further.

4. A non-kulin has ordinarily no motive for female infanticide, for he ordinarily sells his daughter to her husband and she is therefore a source of wealth. Among the non-kulins it is the son that is an expensive luxury, for a wife has to be bought for him. But both the wealthy and the very poor non-kulin have troubles. The former has to buy wives for his sons: and as he, being wealthy, probably aspires to the honour of marrying his daughters to kulins, he has to give them dowries instead of getting money for them, as he would do if he married them to non-kulins: hence he finds both sons and daughters expensive luxuries. The other hard case is that of the poor non-kulin who cannot afford to buy wives for his sons, who therefore remain bachelors either for ever or until they can afford to buy wives for themselves.

5. As already observed there are various complications due, for example, to the existence of three classes of kulin villages, to social grades in each class and to there being also various "ekaras" (marriage groups) of villages among non-kulins. But the general idea is pretty distinct. In the first place the man who has social rank with or without money can get a wife with money. In the second place a man without social rank can get a wife if he has money, and pays for her. In the third place the man who has neither social rank nor money must remain a bachelor until he can procure money. This latter is the only case to which Mr. Fernandez's remarks about bachelors seem to apply. It is not a rare case in other parts of the world. It need cause no astonishment. And however much Revenue officers may give it the earnest attention which Mr. Fernandez demands from them, a practical administrator will not ordinarily expect to materially improve matters by interfering.

## PART II.

### *General Remarks on the Revision Settlement.*

6. A'nand is the fourth Kaira táluka for which Mr. Fernandez has submitted revision settlement proposals. His proposals for Mátar, Mehmabad and Nadiád in succession have been critically reviewed, both in detail and as regards general principles, by several officers from various points of view: and the result is that we have now obtained a pretty clear standard of rating for our general guidance in settling the remaining tálukas. The A'nand settlement is therefore in some ways simpler than that of any of its predecessors. Nevertheless there is an important difficulty. It arises from the fact that at the time of "original" settlement, prices of staple produce were higher than they are to-day. Seeing that Government generally justify an increase of revenue at revision by pointing to a *rise* of prices, this *fall* of prices seems at first sight to afford an argument to an adverse critic of the present proposals for increase of assessment. The argument that, on account of this actual fall, price history cannot justify an increase of revenue, is so obvious and so apparently powerful that, though I shall perhaps be able to prove it to be unsound, I think it ought to be carefully borne in mind and weighed against the arguments to the contrary. No advantage can be gained by avoiding, as Mr. Fernandez has done, this obviously serious difficulty. It should be faced and treated indeed as one of the principal features of the revision settlement of A'nand.

7. I have discussed at some length the history of prices in my reviews of the Mehmabad and Nadiád reports, but a little repetition of leading points may be useful. In the early fifties, prices\* in the Kaira District, and indeed in Gujarát generally, were extraordinarily low for the staple crops—rice and bájri. But in the late fifties there was a change. Prices rose and continued to rise steadily till 1862 inclusive. In the following year

\* We may conveniently take the prices given in the Gazetteer. It is more satisfactory than to attempt to now find out prices at various local markets at a distant period in the past.

there was a further change, namely from a steady rise to a big and sudden rise ; and 1863 has been termed by me the "jump" year. In the following year there was another "jump." Subsequently there was a fall ; and prices have never since been as high as in 1864 or even as in 1863. In view of this strange history I have held that it is improper to assume, as Mr. Fernandez does, that, by taking an average of the prices of an arbitrary number of years preceding an original settlement, we can fairly estimate the "price basis" of that settlement. For if such a course were permissible, we might, by omitting years of high prices or by including a sufficient number of years of low prices, deduce as low a price basis as we chose, or, on the other hand, by including the years of high prices and taking a few only of the low price years, we might obtain as our price basis some very high figures. This expedient of striking an average is not suited to cases of extraordinary variations ; and on the present occasion a patient and intelligent study of settlement reports is the only course available if we desire to ascertain whether the original survey settlement *was based on prices higher or lower than those now ruling.*

8. At the Mátar settlement of 1862, the first in the Kaira District, attention was paid to prices, which had been rising steadily ; and, as I have elsewhere shown, the rates appear to have been framed on the highest price basis then available to Settlement officers, *viz.* the prices of 1862. For the Mahudha settlement, which followed that of Mátar which it adjoined, proposals were framed while the Mátar rates were in an experimental stage, before final submission for sanction ; and hence we find that the Mahudha rates agreed with those of Mátar. But when the Nadiád Táluka, which adjoined both Mahudha and Mátar, was reported on (in 1865) prices, after the two "jump years" mentioned by me above, had got to the highest pitch they ever reached, and the existence of these enormous prices was fully recognized by the Settlement officers. But *these* prices did not greatly affect the rates. This is clear. It is proved by inspection of the rates actually imposed. Inasmuch as prices, when the Nadiád rates were framed, were more than twice as high as when the Mátar rates were framed. it follows that if existing prices had been the price basis of the Nadiád rates, those rates should have enormously exceeded those of Mátar. But actual comparison of the rates imposed in Nadiád with the rates assigned to adjoining villages in Mátar (and Mahudha also) shows that though the pitch of the former was higher than that of the latter, the difference (*e. g.* between Rs. 4-8-0 and Rs. 5-4-0) was by no means great. And though this difference, such as it was, was I think partly due to the influence of high prices on the Settlement officer's mind, it is not hard to infer that he would in any case, even if there had been no rise of prices, have probably adopted for other reasons a somewhat higher pitch of assessment for Nadiád than for Mátar and Mahudha. For he would have attached more weight than is done now-a-days to the skill of the Pátidár cultivator of the Charotar country and would also have been guided by the construction of the new railway, the propinquity of Nadiád City and the high assessment previously paid in the Nadiád Táluka. And I may here observe a fact, which the study of the old settlement reports has recently forced on my notice, that the high pitch of assessment for the old Nadiád Táluka was not maintained throughout the táluka ; it only extended to the villages within easy reach of Nadiád city, while the more distant villages were treated, some as leniently, and others almost as leniently, as villages in Mátar and Mahudha with no greater advantages of situation. This fact is of some importance in considering the actual price basis of the settlement of old Nadiád, and it will be found instructive to compare the numerous Charotar villages now in Anand but formerly in "old" Nadiád, to which a rate of Rs. 4-8-0 was assigned in 1865, with the numerous villages of Mátar to which rates of Rs. 4-8-0 or Rs. 4-4-0 were given in 1862. As regards Mahudha also a similar comparison can advantageously be made. On the whole it seems pretty clear that the rates imposed in "old" Nadiád could have been justified in many villages by the actual prices of 1862, and in the others by prices not very much higher. For a further discussion of some features of the price history in its bearing on the Nadiád settlement, I may refer you to my recent review of the Nadiád settlement report. The matter is worth close attention, for Captain Prescott's references to high prices are so pronounced that we might easily jump to the conclusion that his Nadiád rates were based on those prices, and it is somewhat astonishing to find, on probing deeply into details, that in numerous villages he imposed

rates no higher or little higher than he had three years previously imposed in equally good villages when prices were only half as high. In my review of the Nadiád report, accepting a previous argument that in Mátar the rise of prices since 1862 justified an increase of assessment by from 15 to 20 per cent., I came to the conclusion that in the case of Nadiád also price history justified an increase, but that the increase should not be more than from 10 to 15 per cent. and probably nearer 10 than 15. This conclusion I still believe to be sufficiently sound for practical guidance; but in view of the fact now brought to notice that in many excellent villages the pitch of assessment was no higher than could have been justified by 1862 prices, I think that, if at all, I erred on the side of moderation.

9. The northern half of the Ánand Táluka, with a few exceptions, consists of villages which at the time of original settlement belonged to the "old" Nadiád Táluka and indeed comprised the greater part thereof, while the southern half, traversed by the B. B. & C. I. Railway which cuts it into two halves, used to belong to the táluka of Borsad as originally constituted. The conclusion in my last paragraph applies, therefore, to the northern half of Ánand. And that it also applies to the southern villages will be apparent when it is observed that at the time of the Borsad original settlement the Settlement officer made no reference to prices but openly and unhesitatingly based his rates on the rates which had recently been applied to Nadiád. I conclude, therefore, that as regards the Ánand Táluka generally, the history of prices alone justifies us in increasing revenue by from 10 to 15 per cent. This conclusion is very different on the one hand from that arrived at by Mr. Fernandez, and on the other hand from the conclusion (in favour of which an at first sight plausible argument might be adduced—*vide* paragraph 6 above) that price history does not justify any increase whatever.

10. But there are other very clear justifications, besides rise of prices, for increase of assessment at revision. I may conveniently quote here a few sentences from my recent review of the Nadiád revision settlement report:—

"Another sound justification for increase of the total táluka revenue at revision is somewhat similar to the above. I may call it "*Removal of temporary disadvantages.*" Here again I can best make my meaning clear by an example. Suppose at original settlement two villages A and B are on an equal footing in all respects, except that A has a clear road to a market, and B has an unfordable river between it and its market. This disadvantage of B would probably lead, at original settlement, to the assessment rate for B being less than that for A. But again suppose that, during the currency of the settlement, a bridge is built over the previously unfordable river: so that B is just as well off as A. Then clearly it will be reasonable at revision to impose in B a higher rate, and the same rate as is applied to A. And so far as increase of rates in all villages of the B kind results in there being an increment of land revenue in the whole táluka under revision, I submit there is sound justification for that increment, entirely apart from any rise of prices."

11. The principle of this argument applies very clearly to the Ánand Táluka. The special feature of change, since original settlement, has been the formation of the branch railway which starts from Ánand junction, runs through Godhra to Rutlam, and has railway stations at Bhalaj and Umreth in the Ánand Táluka. Now Umreth is the second most important market in the Kaira District, and in many respects the second most important town. Propinquity to Umreth is now-a-days almost as important as propinquity to Nadiád, and perhaps more important than propinquity to Ánand. But in the absence of this branch railway the case was very different, and a reference to the original settlement report for (old) Nadiád will show that the "grouping of the villages was arranged on consideration of their distance from Nadiád and Ánand railway stations, especially the former. A village, for example, which if it had been situated within easy distance of such a market would have had a rate of (say) Rs. 5-8-0 or Rs. 5-4-0, was actually rated at (say) Rs. 4-8 0. Or in other words a virtual remission of 12 annas or Re. 1 was granted during the currency of the settlement, in consideration of a certain temporary disadvantage. Now, however, the construction of the railway has removed the disadvantage; and it is, therefore, reasonable that the (virtual) remission, hitherto granted on account of that disadvantage, should cease; and that villages within easy reach of Umreth should be treated less favourably than when railway stations were far removed from them. And, so far as the raising of such villages in various parts of the

táluka to groups from which they were originally excluded owing to the absence of the railway effects an increase in the total assessment of the táluka, such increase appears to be proper.

The railway to Petlád affects very few villages of Ánand.

12. The conclusions in paragraphs 9 and 11 probably are sufficient to justify the increase of revenue now proposed; and that the Ánand Táluka as a whole does not stand in need of specially lenient treatment, is indicated amongst other things by the high sale and letting value of land, of which I have collected abundant proof. The táluka has almost every advantage—excellent cart tracks, three railways, seven railway stations, two markets of the first importance and other minor ones, compact shape, fine climate, revenue collected in full and with punctuality and ease. Almost the whole taluka is comprised in the famed Charotar country. On the whole, there seems to be no reason why the same principles and rating that have been applied to the adjoining Charotar country of (present) Nadiád should not be applied to Ánand. In other words a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 5-12-0, and a maximum water-rate of Rs. 4 should be applied. And it will be found that this is the general result of Mr. Fernandez's proposals as modified by myself in the following paragraphs, though exceptional cases have to be met by exceptional treatment. It will be found that Mr. Fernandez proposes an increase for the Borsad villages of 18 per cent. as compared with a percentage increase 20·7 for the whole táluka. My proposals will effect some decrease in the former, and a decrease in five of the latter, counterbalanced, however, by an increase in the important villages of Od and Umreth.

### PART III.

#### *Details of the Settlement.*

13. I now proceed to consider details, and in the first place I shall deal with dry-crop rates. On the whole, the "grouping" of Mr. Fernandez is very good: for though at first sight the villages in his third group (at Rs. 5) seem to be fit for inclusion in the second group (at Rs. 5-12-0), it appears that their inclusion would effect a greater increase of assessment in many comparatively poor villages than is desirable, and I observe that, even with the proposed rate of Rs. 5, the actual increase for the 15 villages (omitting Od and Umreth) is 34 per cent., quite as much as under the circumstances I consider proper. I see no reason, however, why the fine village of Od (a municipal town by the way) should be considered deserving of a lower group than Khambolaj or many others, or why the fine village of Umreth (also a municipal town having, as already noted, a railway station and the second best market in the whole district) should not, as a special case, have an equally high rate. I observe that these are the only villages in Mr. Fernandez's third group in which the proposed increases (9·96 and 10·98 per cent. respectively) can be called small; and I can unhesitatingly recommend that they should each have a rate of Rs. 5-12. As the revenues of these two villages combined are some 42 per cent. of the entire revenue of Mr. Fernandez's third group, the changes I propose will, to an appreciable extent, affect the total revenue of the táluka. The increase, however, will be balanced by the decrease which I shall propose in the following paragraphs.

14. I see no reason why Chikhodra should be placed in the first group with the enormous rate of Rs. 6-8-0, the highest rate ever yet proposed, except for Nadiád city which is similarly treated. The other two villages in the group, Ánand and Gamri, can *perhaps* stand this rate (though I should have preferred Rs. 6), seeing that even without the reduction of water-rate which I shall suggest hereafter, the total proposed increase of revenue is only 16·3 and 10·1 respectively. But, if so, it can only be on the ground that Ánand is a rising town with a Mámlatdár's station, a market and a "junction" railway station, and Gamri can hardly be separated from Ánand. Chikhodra does not in my opinion deserve such exceptional treatment any more than 5 or 6 other villages which skirt Ánand and Gamri, and, inasmuch as the proposed rate will give an increase of 30 per cent. in the revenue of Chikhodra as compared with the 16 and 10 for Ánand and Gamri respectively, I think Chikhodra should be omitted

from the first group and included in the second. Mr. Fernandez has indeed the excuse that in respect of Chikhodra he is only following the grouping ordered by Government contrary to the advice of the Settlement officer thirty years ago. But I am respectfully of opinion (and I know this táluka and these villages well) that the Settlement officer was right and Government were mistaken, misled possibly by a small scale map, which did not perhaps give enough prominence to the fact that the A'nand market is half a mile to the south of railway station, and that for the purpose of communicating therewith Chikhodra is in no better a position than Hadgud, Jhitodia, Vaghashi, and perhaps Lambhvel and Navli.

15. In the second and third groups I propose no change, except that, as already indicated, I would transfer Umreth and Od from the third to the second, and Chikhodra from the first to the second. But the fourth group I should like to divide into two groups; for though the Rs. 4-4-0 rate is clearly suited to

(1) Khakanpur	28·39	per cent.	increase.
(2) Sureli	42·53	do.	
(3) Dhuleta	47·8	do.	
(4) Sandalpur	60·79	do.	
(5) Khanpur	51·4	do.	

several villages, it seems too high for the five noted in the margin. These were accorded special treatment and the low rate of Rs. 3-8-0 at original settlement, and I think still deserve special treatment. It is hard to explain in a brief report all the special disadvantages of the villages in the north-east corner of the Táluka (where all these villages except Khanpur are found) on or near the Mahi river and in a tract, which together with some adjoining villages of Thásra is locally known as the "hill" country. But these disadvantages are recognized, and include amongst other things the facts that the land is cut up by ravines of the Mahi, water is only found at a great depth, and land has little saleable value. There is also the fact that the cultivators are Dharalas or Pathán Mahomedans; and though weight is not now-a-days attached for the purposes of assessment to this fact *by itself*, yet it may usefully be remembered here that the class or caste of the inhabitants of the cluster of villages is the result of (and to some extent the *proof* of) their disadvantages of situation and condition. I think on the whole that a rate of Rs. 3-12-0, which is higher than that accepted for the Malia villages in the north-east of Nadiád, is quite high enough for this cluster of four villages. In view also of its disadvantageous situation to which, as usual, insufficient prominence is given in the small scale map, I should like the same treatment accorded to Khanpur which was specially treated at original settlement, and in which I observe that the application of Mr. Fernandez's proposed rate would effect an increase of revenue by no less than 51·4 per cent.

16. The only other modification I desire to propose relates to the water-rates for rice land. In my Nadiád review, I remarked that Rs. 4 per acre were as high a water-rate as could properly be imposed anywhere in the Kaira District, except perhaps in places possessing quite exceptional water advantages. This is really a very high rate, considering that the soil of rice land is separately assessed on its own merits and the water-rate is an additional charge. Charotar villages are so celebrated for their dry crop, that though the substitution of rice for dry crop is profitable, I doubt if it is so extraordinarily profitable as to justify the imposition of a *heavy* extra tax; and Rs. 4 as a maximum (which, seeing that the classing scale runs up to 24 annas, means Rs. 6 as a *possible* rate) is as high as I think should be imposed anywhere in the Charotar. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner has not definitely accepted my view, but has acted upon it. I find that in the case of Nadiád he reduced Mr. Fernandez's proposed rates to Rs. 4 as recommended by me, in all villages, except those comprised in the Nadiád city lands, which he rated at Rs. 4-8-0. This is sufficient for my present purposes, for it can never be urged that the A'nand Táluka should have higher water-rates than the best villages of Nadiád; and it therefore follows that Mr. Fernandez's rates of Rs. 5 and Rs. 4-8-0, for his first and second groups respectively, must be reduced. The latter should be lowered to Rs. 4, and the former, if it cannot also be reduced to Rs. 4, should at least be brought down to Rs. 4-8-0—the rate recommended by the Honourable Mr. Ozanne for the lands of Nadiád city. These proposed rates are indeed lower than those now in force, but it will probably be admitted to be as reasonable at revision

settlement to reduce rates which are too high as to increase rates which are too low, and the former course has in many cases been unhesitatingly recommended at recent settlements. Mr. Fernandez has in his 56th paragraph pointed out a mistake of mine. I am sorry to say that, till I recently undertook the jamábandi settlements of the revised tálukas in this district, I was in ignorance of the practice in the Gujarát Survey of imposing water-rates on *new* rice lands. I believe this practice is scarcely sound, but I perhaps cannot criticise it with advantage at the present late stage in Gujarát settlement history.

— have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. DeC. ATKINS,

Collector of Kaira.

Through the Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

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No. S.—414 of 1895.

FROM

THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR, LAND  
RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE;

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
Revenue Department.

*Poona, 16th February 1895.*

SIR,

I have the honour to pass on the proposals for a revision of rates in táluka A'nand with the following comments.

2. From Appendix Q<sup>2</sup> it may be calculated that 39 per cent. of the area has been assessed for subsoil water advantage in the first two groups. The percentage falls to 17 per cent. in the 3rd group and to 6 per cent. in the 4th. In this last group only two villages in the north-east corner of the táluka have been adjudged liable to the assessment. The remainder of the 4th group is made up chiefly of villages near the Mahi where the depth to water is very great. The result of the assessment then for subsoil water advantage appears fully justified by the conditions of the táluka. Mr. Fernandez has failed to explain why column 14 of Appendix Q has been left blank for villages which belonged to old Borsad. The explanation is that given in paragraph 73 of Major Prescott's report No. 500—A of 13th October 1867, Appendix R in the Borsad revision report. The explanation is that a change in the system of distribution of the old bágáyat kasar was made when Borsad was settled. In that táluka for the first time the kasar was distributed over all the numbers which were found to have a right to irrigation from the well assessed, and the assessment on account of water is included in the substantive assessment of the number concerned. In the villages which belonged to Borsad, therefore, the greater portion of the bágáyat kasar is included in column 13. Mr. Fernandez should have made this plain in his report, for it is one of the principal reasons why in some villages the percentage increase shown in column 33 of Appendix Q is strikingly low in comparison with that of others, the direct assessment on wells having been struck off with the institution of the subsoil water assessment system.

3. In Appendix Q<sup>1</sup> Mr. Fernandez wrongly showed Chikhodra\* (No. 3 of Group I) as formerly belonging to Borsad instead of to Nadiád.

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\* NOTE.—The error regarding Chikhodra has been corrected in Mr. Fernandez's Appendix Q<sup>1</sup>.



4. The stationary condition of the population shows that the taluka is congested and that there is no room for increase, but as there is a proved decrease among Leva Kanbis, there is a corresponding increase in other castes in strict accordance with the Malthusian doctrine. The Leva Kanbis are the best cultivators in the taluka and under the modified "caste bighoti" system of the original settlement which cannot be altogether disregarded even now, an increase of inferior cultivators with a decrease of better men cannot be regarded as irrelevant in the question of settlement.

5. The Collector has accepted Mr. Fernandez's proposed grouping and rating with certain exceptions which I shall discuss separately. He has admitted fully that the pitch of revision assessment must be guided by the standard fixed in the revision settlements already sanctioned, as it was guided at the time of the original settlement. The question of prices then need not be examined.

6. Mr. Atkins desires to transfer Chikhodra (No. 3 of Appendix Q) to the second group and to raise Nos. 46 (Umreth) and 52 (Od) from Group III to Group II, and lastly to form Nos. 54 to 57 and 60 into a separate Group to be rated at Rs. 3-12. Further he recommends that the water maximum for rice land should be reduced as follows:—

Group I from Rs. 5 to Rs. 4-8 at least, II from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 4. Inferentially his recommendation extends to a proportionate reduction in the lower groups.

7. As to Chikhodra I agree with Mr. Atkins for the reasons given by him and think that Mr. Fernandez left it in the same group with A'nand on the supposition that it had been grouped with Anand as part of the old Borsad Taluka. I also think that Od (No. 52) should be raised to Group II which it adjoins and with the villages of which it was rated at the old settlement. I cannot however agree as regards Umreth. If Umreth is raised to Group II, all or very many of the villages now rated with Umreth should also be raised. When the time comes for making the additions and reductions on account of distance from the village site under the principles of the Joint Rules, the large population of Umreth and its position as a market town will cause an increase in its actual rating which will sufficiently allow for its exceptional facilities without modifying its grouping. The small increase shown in Appendix Q for Umreth is due to its non-liability to any subsoil water assessment, whereas at the old settlement no less than Rs. 893 were charged for direct well irrigation, which the revision shows was practically entirely a tax on private capital.

8. I do not approve of the formation of an additional group to include the villages which Mr. Atkins recommends for special consideration. They were all formerly in old Nadiad and were rated irregularly. Mr. Atkins' plan would unfairly affect No. 59 (Sili) lying between Khanpur and the other Mahi villages. Mr. Fernandez has already given full consideration I think to the disadvantages under which these villages labour. None of them are assessed to subsoil water, and the lowering of the rice water maximum which I am about to recommend will, I think, sufficiently meet their special necessities. As to the rice water maximum Mr. Fernandez has not fully followed the general principle proposed by me in my Mehmabad report. Under those principles the water maximum should be Rs. 4-8, 4, 3-8, and 2-8 for each of the four groups respectively instead of 8 annas higher in each group; for, as Mr. Atkins says, there is nothing in the conditions of A'nand which would justify a proportionately higher water rate than in Nadiad, and I recommend therefore that Mr. Fernandez's rates be reduced as now suggested.

9. Referring to Mr. Atkins' concluding remarks, I fear that he does not yet quite understand how new rice is dealt with in the Gujarat Survey. There is no water rate on new rice land unless it is irrigated from a Government tank, in which case it is subject under the ordinary rules to tank himayat or charge for tank assistance. It is otherwise treated precisely as ordinary dry-crop except that a position class as part of the soil assessment is added under the rules for natural facilities for conversion into rice. The averages struck below each group to show the acre incidence of assessment on dry-crop and rice (old and

new) indicate that the incidence on new rice lies between that of dry-crop and old rice. But the reductions in the rice water maximum now recommended will lower the incidence on both old and new rice.

Mr. Fernandez has not commented as required by standing orders on the high increase in No. 37 (Vansol), but the reasons may be gathered from the figures shown. It lies between villages assessed at the old survey at Rs. 4-8 and 5, but was assessed at the very low rate of Rs. 3-8. It is evidently favourably situated for well irrigation, in that nearly the whole area has been assessed for subsoil water.

Lastly, a considerable area has been made into rice from dry-crop since the original survey, and is, therefore, liable to the small increment due to position class on such area. The lowering of the water rate will go some way to reduce the high enhancement as also will the ordinary concessions made in the case of large enhancements on individual numbers. As the Collector has not noticed this village, I presume that he thought special treatment unnecessary.

I have, &c.,

E. C. OZANNE,

Survey Commissioner and Director, Land  
Records and Agriculture.

Through the Commissioner, N. D.

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. 784 OF 1895.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Camp Bulsár, 5th March 1895.*

Forwarded.

2. The revision survey proposals of the Anand Táluka follow so closely on those for Nadiád, Mátar and Mehmabad, and there is so much in common with the circumstances of the first of these three tálukas, that there is little or nothing to add to the remarks that have already been made on the former proposals.

3. The revenue history of the táluka shows that all available land is now under cultivation, and also that (except for the villages of the old Borsad Táluka) the assessment now levied on an increased area is still less than before the last survey. The natural advantages of the soil have been fairly described in Mr. Fernandez's report. The increase in milch cattle is considerable, and as stated in paragraph 25 they are a source of increased profit. The decrease in plough cattle taken in connection with a small increase in ploughs is remarkable. Mr. Fernandez's explanation in paragraph 24 may be the true one. But there can be no dispute about the advantage of the increase in wells and tanks, and the Collector agrees in the testimony borne by the record of sales and mortgages to the high value of land when compared with the assessment.

4. In the matter of communications the táluka is probably unequalled by any in the Presidency, and the benefits of the last extension to Rutlám are only beginning to be felt.

5. On all these points Mr. Atkins, whose opinion is very valuable, agrees with the remarks of the Deputy Superintendent. On one point only is there a difference of view, and that is in connection with the important question whether there has or has not been a considerable rise of prices. Mr. Atkins has given very good reasons for his conclusion, that the rate of rise in prices, given in Mr. Fernandez's paragraph 39, is too high. He then proceeds, after laying down the proposition that "the point is whether the original settlement was based on prices higher or lower than those now ruling," to examine the circumstances of the four old táluka settlements, and his conclusion seems a fair one that on this ground alone an increase of assessment by 10 to 15 per cent. is well justified. When in addition to this we consider the new markets and improvements in communication, there is no objection to the general increase recommended by the Deputy Superintendent.

6. As to grouping and rates, at first sight the Deputy Superintendent's arrangement seems rather capricious as there are no very good reasons why the

villages in the 3rd group should, since the making of the new railway, be more favourably treated than those in the second, and Umreth is a very important market. But on further consideration it appears that the present grouping was almost a necessity to avoid a sudden rise in the maximum rates, which would have been the result of putting Classes II and III under the same rates. Even as it is, sudden rises have not been avoided, see *e. g.*, the villages of Khánkuva No. 24, and Tarpura No. 27, raised from Rs. 4-8-0 to Rs. 5-12-0 and a consequent percentage increase of 47·71 and 52·96, and again Vansol No. 37, dealt with in paragraph 9 of Mr. Ozanne's report.

7. It will be seen that Mr. Ozanne agrees with the changes recommended by the Collector on the following points :—

1. Chikodra to be in Class 2 instead of Class 1 ;
2. Od to be raised to Class 2 ;
3. The water-rate to be lowered by eight annas in each class to Rs. 4-8, 4, 3-8 and 2-8 ;

but that he does not wish to raise Umreth to Class 2, see his paragraph 7. It would certainly appear that this important market town gets off very lightly, though the Survey Commissioner expects that this inequality will be reached by the working of the distance from village rules, but it is difficult to understand how these rules will reduce the inequality, unless they are to be worked in Umreth differently from other places.

8. Neither does he agree to the formation of a fifth group for the villages Nos. 54 to 57 and 60 with a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 3-12-0. The map accompanying the settlement report is on too small a scale to show the ravines, but a glance at sheet No. 28 of the Gujarát Trigonometrical Survey map shows that in Khankhanpur the land rises into small hills, and that Sundálpur and Khánpur are much cut up by ravines. The same may be said of the eastern portion of No. 59 Sili, but the greater part of this large village consists of level ground. Sureli and Dhuleta appear also to be level ground not cut up by ravines. On the whole the undersigned considers that there is much to be said for the Collector's proposal.

9. It is difficult to follow Mr. Ozanne's argument at the end of his paragraph 2. He clearly explains why the well assessment in the old Borsád villages is to be found under column 13, instead of column 14 of Appendix Q ; but as this assessment in whatever column it may be found is included in the total assessment column 16, and is compared with that in column 31, it is not understood how the percentage increase is affected.

10. With reference to Mr. Fernandez's remarks in paragraphs 11 and 22, the following remarks, in Lieutenant-Colonel Prescott's original settlement report of the Nadiád Táluka, occur :—

“ I have shown that amongst the whole population of Nadiád, the proportion of women to men is 44 to 56, but amongst the purely agricultural population the proportion is much less. Amongst the ‘ Pátidárs ’ and ‘ Kunbis, ’ the most peaceful and contented of all castes, there are only 41 women to 59 men. Amongst the Kólis there are 47 women to 53 men.

“ Pride of caste and position prevent the Pátidárs giving their daughters in marriage to any who can possibly be considered inferior in position. I am given to understand that all the narva and pátidári villages in Kaira have an anna value put upon them indicative of the social status of the community. All Pátidárs and Kunbis are, therefore, striving constantly to marry their daughters into the most aristocratic villages, regardless of the age of aspiring bridegrooms. This practice is not in itself favourable to the increase of the population, and it is to be feared leads indirectly to female infanticide ; for when the marriage of daughters is attended with so many difficulties, and such ridiculous pride and fear of reproach takes possession of parents, it is no wonder they are led away by fanaticism—it can be called nothing else—and take lessons from their Rájput neighbours.”

This shows that the decrease now pointed out has been going on for a long time. The matter is certainly one of importance to the agricultural prosperity of the district, but this is hardly the place to discuss the matter further.

G. B. REID,  
Commissioner, N. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment: Revision Settlement of the A'nand Táluka of the Kaira District.*

No. 3494 of 1895.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th May 1895.

Letter from the Deputy Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey, No. 1178, dated 6th December 1894.

Letter from the Collector of Kaira, No. 436, dated 8th February 1895.

Letter from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. S-414, dated 16th February 1895.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No 784, dated 5th March 1895—Submitting, with his remarks, the papers noted in the margin, containing proposals for the introduction of a revision settlement into the A'nand Táluka of the Kaira District.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 1558, dated 27th April 1895—Forwarding one No. S-969, dated 16th idem, together with a letter No. 1129, dated 5th idem, from the Collector of Kaira, who submits petitions of objection against the revision of rates proposed for the A'nand Táluka of the Kaira District.

**RESOLUTION.**—These papers contain proposals for the revision settlement of 66 villages of the A'nand Táluka of the Kaira District. The táluka was formed in 1867 of 36 villages transferred from Nadiád, of 19 from Borsad, of 6 from Thásra and of 5 from Mahudha, four tálukas of which the original settlements, though sanctioned at different periods between 1863 and 1867, expired simultaneously in 1891-92. Revision survey operations were conducted on the same lines as in the tálukas previously brought under revision settlement. The old measurement was accepted and brought up to date, and the classification was carried out as far as possible on the partial system, except in the village of Navli, where the loss of certain papers made it necessary to do the whole work afresh. As in Nadiád the most noticeable feature disclosed by the survey has been the large increase in the area of rice land.

2. The account given of the progress of the táluka during the currency of the present settlement is extremely satisfactory. Cultivation has extended and absorbed the small area of waste land remaining; and the assessment, which was framed on such a moderate scale that in two-thirds of the táluka, it is less than that imposed previous to the introduction of the settlement, has been collected in full with little or no serious pressure. Communications have been greatly improved by the opening of through railway communication with Káthiáwár, Rájputána and Central India, and this has proved an important factor in the prosperity of the táluka by increasing the demand for its staple products—rice and tobacco—to a very considerable extent. The statistics of population and material wealth resemble in their main features those already given for Nadiád. Population has remained more or less stationary—a result mainly attributable, as remarked in the review of the Nadiád Report, to the restrictive marriage customs of the Pátidárs—and there is a decline in the number of agricultural cattle, horses, sheep and goats, for which the reduction in the area of grazing land is no doubt mainly responsible. On the other hand there is an increase in the number of wells and milch cattle, due to the larger trade in tobacco and dairy produce, which the railway facilities have called into existence. The value of land is high and although, as the Collector points out, the general course of prices has not been upward to the extent indicated by the figures given by Mr. Fernandez, it of itself justifies an increase of at least 10 to 15 per cent. On the whole, therefore, having regard to the fact that the pitch of the rates now proposed approximates very closely to that sanctioned in the tálukas already brought under revision settlement, there can be no doubt that the moderate enhancement which they involve is fully justified.

3. The Deputy Superintendent proposes to divide the táluka into four groups graduated with reference to fertility of soil and advantages of position, with dry-crop rates of Rs. 6-8, 5-12, 5-0 and 4-4. The first group consists of A'nand and 2 villages near it, the second of 33 villages lying in the proximity

of the main railway line of the Petlād and the southern half of the Godhra branches, the third of 17 villages situated near the northern half of the Godhra branch and the fourth of 13 villages on the east and south-east borders of the táluka. For water-rates he proposes a scale of Rs. 5-0, 4-8, 4-0 and 3-0. The grouping and soil rates are accepted in the main by the various officers through whom the papers have passed; but the Collector suggests that the following modifications are necessary:—

(i) Transfer of Chikodhra from the 1st to the 2nd group, on the ground that its advantages are not sufficient to justify its inclusion in the same group with Anand.

(ii) Transfer of Umreth and Od from the 3rd to the 2nd group, on the ground that they are municipal towns with large markets.

(iii) Creation of a fifth group with a soil rate of Rs. 3-12 for the 5 villages marginally noted, which are unfavourably situated on the banks of the Māhī and in which the increment entailed by the rate of Rs. 4-4 proposed is unduly high.

Sureli.	Khakhanpur.
Dhuleta.	Khanpur.
Sundalpur.	

4. As regards Chikodhra and Od, the Collector's suggestions are accepted by the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture and the Commissioner, N. D., and should be adopted; in the case of Umreth, however, the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture opposes any increase in the rate on the ground that it would be inequitable to treat Umreth differently from the villages that surround it, and that the working of the "distance from village" rules will raise the rating to a pitch sufficiently high to compensate for the advantages which the place possesses as a populous market town. Government, however, do not consider that this argument can be accepted. As a commercial centre Umreth is the most important place in the táluka, and its position from the point of view of communications is but little inferior to that of Anand. Having regard, therefore, to the fact that the latter place with one other village is assessed at the very high rate of Rs. 6-8 there cannot be any injustice in subjecting Umreth to a rate of Rs. 5-12. His Excellency the Governor in Council is accordingly pleased to direct that this should be done.

As regards the Collector's proposal to create a 5th group, Mr. Ozanne points out that the high percentage enhancement in these villages is the unavoidable result of the exceptional leniency with which they were treated at the original survey and that a reduction of the rate in their case would unfairly affect Sili which lies between them; he adds that the reduction of the water-rate which he has proposed will make sufficient allowance for their peculiar disadvantages. It is clear, however, from the figures given in Appendix Q that the major part of the increase in these villages is in the assessment of the dry-crop lands and that the raising or lowering of the water-rate would really have but very little effect. On the whole, considering the disadvantages of position under which these villages suffer, and the very high increment which the adoption of the Deputy Superintendent's rates would entail, His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that the Collector's suggestion should be adopted and that the villages should be placed in a separate group with a dry-crop rate of Rs. 3-12. As regards water-rates, the Collector's suggestion, which is supported by the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, that they should be assimilated to those already sanctioned for Nadiād and fixed at Rs. 4-8, Rs. 4-0 Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 2-8, is approved. For the new fifth group the rate should be Rs. 2-8.

5. The proposals submitted by Mr. Fernandez result in a percentage enhancement of 20·76, which the lowering of the water-rate and the creation of a fifth group will, in all probability, considerably reduce. Having regard to the circumstances of the táluka, the moderate increase proposed appears to be fully justified. The petitions of objections received against the proposed rates do not disclose any valid grounds for withholding sanction to them. With the

modifications above directed the rates proposed should accordingly be introduced and guaranteed for 30 years.

6. The Deputy Superintendent's proposals for the rating of the small area of bhátha land are approved.

G. S. CURTIS,  
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,  
The Collector of Kaira,  
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 Govern-  
ment Selection and that  
copies of it, when ready,  
will be furnished to them.

} By letter

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY  
GOVERNMENT.

No. CCCI.—NEW SERIES.

S 1229

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PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

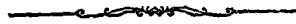
REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT

•OF THE

MÁTAR TÁLUKA

OF THE

KAIRA COLLECTORATE



Bombay:

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1895.

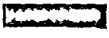
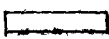
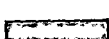
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Class. Villages. Maximum Rate

I	16		} Rs: 5-8 " 5-0
II	35		
III	23		} " 4-8 " 4-0

*Uncoloured Villages are either Talukdari or Alienated.*



F

T. R. FERNANDEZ, ESQUIRE,  
Deputy Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF KAIRA.

Camp Gandeva, Táluka Chikhli,  
28th February 1893.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit through you, for the approval and sanction of Government, proposals for the revision settlement of the Mátar Táluka of your Collectorate.

2. At the first settlement, which was made in 1862-63, this táluka consisted of 95 Government villages; but in 1867 a general redistribution of the villages of the Collectorate having been made it is now composed as follows:—

Original Government villages ...	...	...	...	57
Transferred from the late Jetalpur Táluka of Ahmedabad	...	...	...	16
Transferred from Táluka Dholka	...	...	...	1
				74

Besides these 74 Government villages, there are 3 udhád villages, that is, villages having a permanent settlement, 2 tálukdári villages, 1 leasehold village which will be dealt with by the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, and 2 inámi villages. The total number of villages in the táluka is thus 82.

3. The survey settlement now current in the táluka was introduced into the original Mátar villages by Captain (now Colonel) Prescott, and into the late Jetalpur and Dholka tálukas by Mr. A Rogers, late of the Bombay Civil Service.

4. It having been decided to accept the original measurements of the Kaira District as correct, no tests were taken of them. The revision survey was therefore confined to those survey numbers that contained recognized shares; and those others that were intersected by roads made since the original survey, or disturbed by the action of rivers. All plots of newly converted rice land were also measured.

5. The subjoined statement shows the increase in the total number of fields by the revision survey, as also the percentage difference in area between the original and the new 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.						
			Over 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...	42,003								
By revision survey—									
Survey numbers ...	46,765	3,698	2,971	516	116	53	19	8	15
Pot numbers ...	3,233								
	49,998								

6. The revision classification was also done on the partial system, and comprised—

- (1) Revision of the Khári irrigated lands and all other rice lands;
- (2) Partial re-classification of 6 villages owing to changes effected by rivers on which they border; and
- (3) Partial re-classification of 4 villages, because of the extension of salt.

7. The following statement shows at a glance the comparative figures the old and new surveys:—

				Total.	Unarable Waste.	Remaining Arable.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
By original survey	...	...	...	1,23,691	14,359	1,09,332
By revision survey	...	...	...	1,24,134	15,334	1,08,800
		Increase	...	443	975	.....
		Decrease	...	.....	.....	532

These changes are chiefly due to the action of the Sábarmati and the Wátrak.

8. The same data I give below in a more amplified form:—

Description of Land.				By Original Survey.	By Revision Survey.
				Acres.	Acres.
Dry crop	...	...	...	73,826	80,131
Rice	...	...	...	24,967	24,500
Garden	...	{ Dhekudiat	...	10,539	{ 3,375
		{ Bhátha	...		
Unassessed	...	...	...	14,359	15,334
		Total	...	123,691	124,134

At the last settlement several hundred survey numbers along the Khári below the last sluice of the irrigation system, in the villages of Chanidra, Chitrásar and Kaloli, were classed as dhekudiat, but the dhekudiat assessment in one of them was remitted in 1874 by Government on its being shown that, owing to the great demand for water in the irrigated villages for a second crop, practically none of it was allowed to pass out into the lower or undammed part of the river. The area of these survey numbers has now been brought under the heading of jirait. Another item that has contributed to swell the total jirait area is the abolition of the special well assessment.

9. The táluka of Mátar is the most western of the tálukas of the Kaira District. It is bounded on the north by táluka Daskroi of Ahmedabad and táluka Mehmádabad of Kaira; on the east by táluka Nadiád and the Gáekwár's territory; on the south by Cambay territory; and on the west by Cambay and táluka Dholka of Ahmedabad. Five villages of the táluka lie detached from the main body, being separated by the Gáekwár's territory. The population of the Government villages is 71,175, which, on an area of 194 square miles, gives a density of 369.

10. The whole extent of the táluka is fairly level, but there are two large areas of depression, one in the north and the other about the middle of it, which

receive the drainage of the higher lying country both outside and inside the boundary and become very malarious during, and after, the rains. The taluka is generally very fairly wooded, the principal trees being the bábul and the mango.

11. The river Sábarmati skirts the western side of the taluka, and receives the waters of the Khári and the Wátrak, both of which have the last ten or twelve miles of their course in the taluka. The Shedi runs along the eastern boundary for about 6 miles and then falls into the Wátrak. All these rivers, more or less, contribute to the wealth of the taluka. Dhekudis are worked on the banks of the whole of them; but it is the Khári to which belongs the honour of being the feeder of the most extensive and the most successful system of irrigation in Gujarát.

12. This system dates from more than a century back; and the following are the villages which are irrigated by it :—

1. Kanera.	7. Bherái.
2. Kájipura.	8. Govindpura.
3. Pinglaj.	9. Náeka.
4. Pansoli.	10. Navágám.
5. Dhadhál.	11. Kathváda.
6. Malárpura.	12. Chanidra.

All the above villages are Government, Govindpura excepted, it being inámi. The system consists of the Khári River and its ramifications, both natural and artificial; and is regulated by a regulator built at the bifurcation near the village of Pinglaj, to equally divide the supply between the Khári and the Kharola channels, and by several dams and sluices conveniently located for delivering water to the several dependent villages. The areas, Government and alienated, irrigated in 1843, the year of the first Kalambandi settlement, and the other years specified below, were kindly supplied by the Executive Engineer of Ahmedabad :—

				Acres.
1843	...	...	...	4,041
1859-60	...	...	...	7,335
1873-74	...	...	...	8,448
1884-85	...	...	...	9,337
1889-90	...	...	...	8,755
1891-92	...	...	...	8,565

The total income of the last mentioned year from the 11 Government villages, inclusive of land revenue and salámi, is Rs. 41,139.

13. Within the last 17 years, the system has been much improved in many ways. I will here notice 2 or 3 of them. In 1875 the Khári, and in 1883 the Kharola, branches were, below the point of bifurcation at Pinglaj, widened and straightened. In 1877, the course of the Khári above the bifurcation being extraordinarily erratic, a new straight channel from sluice No. 2 in Kanera was cut.

14. The demand on the Khári being of an extensive nature, spread as it is on either side of it along 6 or 7 miles of its course in Mátar, there used, before 1843, to be many disagreements between the villagers concerned, which occasionally led to bloodshed. In that year, however, a conference was held to settle the question of distribution by making rules, which should be binding on every one of the interested parties. The rules then made were perfected subsequently at two meetings, held one in 1853 and the other in 1873, and now everything works harmoniously.

15. Up to the end of September, influenced by the rains, there is, as a rule, an ample supply in the Khári to meet all requirements, and the villagers experience no difficulty in drawing off as much water as they need. With the cessation of the rains, however, the supply becomes considerably reduced; and here comes in the operation of the rules afore-mentioned. They are now popularly known as the *Kalambandi Tharāv*. For the months of October and November three várás, or turns, of 20 days each have been devised, and they are sub-divided into as many fixed periods of days as there are villages to be served. These sub-divisions have been made on a consideration of the circumstances of

each village; so that now, in the months named each, village, in its turn, has a right to have the full supply in the main channel that commands it turned on to it. In years of good rainfall this supply is abundant, and the result is a bumper crop of rice, followed by good crops of wheat, barley, or gram; but, in unfavourable years, there is a great deal of grumbling and dissatisfaction, mainly directed against the Engineer authorities, as the fault of the short supply is attributed by the villagers chiefly to the drawing off of water from the Khári during the rains for the feeding of the Chandola system in taluka Daskroi, which has been done since 1881. The Executive Engineer, however, assures me that this take-off never occurs later than about the middle of August, *i.e.*, only during the height of the monsoons, and that it has no influence, one way or the other, on the Khári system. It merely utilizes the surplus Khári water that otherwise would run to waste in the Sábarmati.

16. In paragraph 9 of my Parántij Revision Settlement Report No. 852, dated 23rd December 1891, I alluded to the Bokh project, the object of which is to enlarge the Khári supply. In January 1891 Mr. James, then Commissioner, N. D., held a conference at Navágám, one of the Khári irrigation villages, at which were present that officer, Mr. Cooke, Collector of Kaira, Mr. Little, Superintending Engineer, N. D., Mr. Doig, Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad, and myself. The object of the conference was to consider the best means of utilizing the extra volume of water that will be thrown into the Khári if the Bokh project is carried out. The general verdict of the meeting was to bring the villages now under irrigation, and those that will be brought under it, under Act VII of 1879. I think there is a voluminous correspondence on this subject, and I deem it necessary to thus allude to it here, because, if Government approve of the recommendations therein made, the revised survey water assessment due to Khári irrigation will have to be excluded from the next 30 years' guarantee.

17. The following statement shows the amount of the rain gauged annually at Mátar Kasba since the year 1877, *i.e.* the year of the last great famine in Western and Southern India:—

Years.	RAINFALL.	
	Inches.	Cents.
1877...	16	71
1878...	43	11
1879...	27	85
1880...	49	18
1881...	36	36
1882...	35	98
1883...	28	85
1884...	49	36
1885...	24	95
1886...	41	59
1887...	34	91
1888...	18	28
1889...	40	9
1890...	27	11
1891...	28	29
1892...	59	86
Total ...	562	48
Average ..	35	15

Of the 16 years mentioned in the above statement, the rainfall of 7 of them was below the average. Judging by the rainfall of 1877, the year 1888 was a bad year. As the drainage of the country on the east of the taluka passes through it into Cambay, and thence into the Gulf, the effects of a bad year in the low-lying lands are not felt to the same extent as they otherwise would be.

18. The extent to which the various kinds of crops are grown is shown in Statistical Table No. III, Appendix A. In the subjoined statement I give, in a summary form, the proportion the area covered by each crop bears to the entire occupied land of the táluka:—

		Khariíf	Rabi.
<i>Cereals.</i>			
Jovár (Sundhiu)	...	11.77	.....
Bájri	...	16.18	.....
Rice	...	21.44	.....
Kodra	...	8.17	.....
Bávto	...	5.62	.....
Wheat	...	.....	13.20
Barley	...	.....	2.09
Miscellaneous	...	0.07	0.06
Total		63.25	15.35
<i>Pulses.</i>			
Tuer	...	2.08	.....
Mag	...	0.20	.....
Math	...	1.41	.....
Gavár	...	1.12	.....
Gram	...	.....	1.33
Miscellaneous	...	0.05	.....
Total		4.86	1.33
<i>Oil-seeds.</i>			
Tal	...	1.25	.....
Castor-oil Seeds	...	1.48	.....
Kasumbi	...	1.57	.....
Linseed (Alsi)	...	0.28	.....
Total		4.58	.....
<i>Fibres.</i>			
Cotton	...	0.85	.....
<i>Garden Crops.</i>			
Tobacco	...	.....	0.83
Sugarcane	...	.....	0.25
Vegetables	...	.....	0.12
Chillis	...	.....	0.12
Miscellaneous	...	.....	0.4
Total		.....	1.36
Miscellaneous	...	0.13	0.08
Grass or fallow	...	8.21	...
Total		81.88	18.12
		100	

19. It will be seen that rice, bájri and wheat are the staple products of the táluka, and that such inferior grains as kodra and bávto are pretty extensively grown. The juvár noted is of the Sundhia species, and is grown for fodder only. Its seed is scattered very thickly to ensure dense growth and consequently thin stalks.

20. From the foregoing account of the crops the nature of the soils of the táluka may be accurately surmised. The rice lands are both of the

black and the besar species, the latter being found in the northern half and the former in the southern. These of course occur in the depressions. The higher lying intervening areas grow *jovári* or *bájeri* according as they are composed of black or hard red soil, or friable red soil. Sugarcane is chiefly grown on the banks of the rivers within command of irrigation by *dhekudis* or water lifts. Tobacco is chiefly produced in the north-eastern part of the *táluka* where there is loamy red soil of a very fertile nature, similar to that of the adjoining villages of *Nádiad*, which is famed as a tobacco-growing *táluka*.

21. In the areas commanded by the *Khári* irrigation system, the rice grown being of the superior kinds, *viz.*, *kamod* and *jirásál*, is reaped at the end of November, or beginning of December. After this, as soon as the lands can bear ploughing, they are sown with wheat, barley and gram, according to the amount of moisture left in them; and, also, as to whether the stream in the *Khári* channel can be utilized or not. I personally supervised the revision classification of the *Khári* villages in 1890-91; and, although, in that year, the rainfall was only 27.11, a large extent of land was being irrigated by flow in December and January. After November, when the *várás* are over, there are no restrictions to the use of the water, and the different villages dam it up according to their requirements, without any noticeable friction.

22. The floods that enter the *táluka* by *Khándhli* and *Bhaládá* unite in *Limbási*. In *Bhaládá* a channel has been cut to drain the large area of marshy land on the north of the village site in the direction of *Pariaj*. Though it has effected its object it has produced two results which had not been anticipated. They are (1) that the channel carries away the flood waters too rapidly to the detriment of the rice lands in the vicinity of the marsh, and (2) that the strain thus put on the dam of the irrigation tank in *Pariaj* has been more than it has been able to bear. It burst under it in 1891, and the dependent rice numbers scarcely got any help from it. Perhaps a sluice built near the village of *Bhaládá* would effectively remedy the defects pointed out. In *Limbási* the floods fill a large tank, owing to which a good deal of *kamod* rice is grown in it. This tank has, however, silted up considerably and requires clearing. Early attention might be given to it. In *Limbási* and *Chánor*, near the *Cambay* boundary, the floods form an extensive marsh, which require draining to be fit for cultivation. In the other low-lying parts, which, although under water during the rains, dry up by the end of October, wheat is grown.

23. *Bájeri* is sown with math, *vál* and *gavár*; and *kodra* with *tuer* and *val*, cotton seed being drilled in every tenth row. The main crops are reaped in October, and room is thus made for the subsidiary crops to develop and ripen. These are gathered in December, January and February. The cotton is of the perennial kind and called *rojhi*. The plants are kept up for 3 or 4 years, after which they are removed and fresh seed sown.

24. In 1876-77, according to the *Gazetteer*, the area under tobacco was 600 acres; in 1886-87, according to the *Statistical Atlas*, 1,107; and last year 1,157. This improvement, in my opinion, is not only permanent, but will continue to be progressive. The completion of the *Godhra-Rutlam* line will give tobacco cultivation a great impetus, as even now this product finds its way into the distant *Udepur* region notwithstanding the enormous difficulties of the road beyond *Modása*.

25. There are three principal castes which contribute the largest quota towards making up the agricultural population, *viz.*, *Kolis*, *Kunbis* and *Rajputs*. The *Kunbis* are chiefly found in the villages north of an east-and-west line drawn through *Tráj*, and in the border villages in the south; while the intervening area is mainly in the possession of *Kolis* and *Rajputs*. The *Kunbis*, as usual, are thriving and, generally speaking, well-to-do, even those found in the tract occupied by the other castes; as witness *Khándhli*, *Tráj* and *Limbási*. The *Kolis* and the *Rajputs* are, I regret to say, very poor. The *Pátel* of *Heranj*, a *Rajput*, personally handed to me a long petition describing the extreme poverty of his village people. I visited the village, and then not only inspected the lands, but at the request of the *Pátel* also went into some of the houses. The lands I found to be very good, and the cultivation very fair, but the condi-



tion of the houses was wretchedly poor. Trying to understand why such opposite circumstances existed side by side, I discovered that the cultivators habitually sold nearly all their stock of manure to the Kunbis of the neighbouring village of Khándhli, where in consequence high garden cultivation was everywhere visible! To prove further that the cause of their poverty was solely due to their own indolence and thriftlessness, when I went to the adjoining village of Alindra, which is a thriving Kunbi village, I learnt that the clearance of the large village tank, for which a large sum had been sanctioned last year, was almost at a standstill, owing to the scarcity of labourers; and the work, which should be finished in one year, was going to take three years. Later on I learnt that the village officials had applied to the Collector to have the work taken over by the Executive Engineer. If the Kolis and Rajputs are extremely poor, which no doubt they are, it seems to me they have only themselves to blame, for no Government in the world could make their circumstances any better than they are.

26. In Appendix B\* I give the life and death statistics of the táluka for 5 years from 1886-87 to 1890-91. It is unusual to

\* Not printed.

give information of this kind in our settlement reports; but these figures are so appalling that the departure in this instance, for the reason given, and the other that the subject bears intimate connection with the revenue-paying capacity of the táluka, will be considered as not only justifiable, but imperative. It will be seen that, out of the 5 years for which statistics are given, only one year, that is 1886-87, shows an excess of births over deaths; in all the other years the case is exactly the reverse. The year 1887-88 seems to have been a remarkably unhealthy one, for the number of its deaths exceeds that of its births by 74·4 per cent. Running the eyes down the columns of this year it is seen that the birth and death rates of some of the villages were as follows:—

	Number of Births per 1,000 of Population.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.
Tráj ...	35·5	62·5
Dhadhal ..	47·4	294·4
Dethli ...	24·8	143·4
Devátaj ...	39·1	100·1
Náika ...	44·5	311·2
Návágám ...	20·0	285·4
Nádoli ...	25·8	184·2

This, alarming mortality, I am told, is due exclusively to malarial fever. No doubt there was something very insanitary in the condition of these villages in 1887-88 to give them this unenviable notoriety over the others.

27. The most common cause of death, as may be expected, is fever, and this is produced by the water-logged condition of the greater part of the táluka. To the same cause is also due the prevalence of diarrhoea and dysentery. With malarial fever raging as an epidemic during certain parts of every year, it is to be regretted that there is not a single hospital or dispensary in the whole of the táluka. The reason of this seems to be that the town of Kaira, with those institutions, is just outside the boundary. This, it will be admitted, is an inadequate and inconvenient arrangement; and I would strongly advocate better provisions being made to give medical help to the thousands of the miserable sick who annually suffer from the deadly climate. If hospitals cannot be established for want of funds, house-to-house dispensing of quinine, and other drugs, might be adopted during the malarial season. Some such arrangement, it seems, has been made, at Mr. James' instance, since 1891 for the Khári irrigated villages with success, and it might with ease be extended to embrace the whole táluka.

✓ 28. In respect of markets for the disposal of agricultural produce, the táluka enjoys many advantages. The stations of Bárezdi, Mehmádábád and Nadiád, of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, are all three within easy distance of the greater part of it, while the port of Cambay is fairly handy to the villages in the south. The northern villages have the additional facility of a made road to Ahmedabad. All these places may be denominated export markets. The consuming markets are more numerous; for, besides the places named above, there are the towns of Kaira, Mátar, Dholka and Sojitra, the last named being

Gáekwári situated close to the isolated village of Devátaj. So far as rice is, however, concerned, the whole of the neighbourhood, for a great many miles, wherever rice is not grown, is a consumer of that produce. In January, when paddy has been cleaned and garnered, buyers arrive in a stream of empty carts in the rice-growing villages from Baroda, Cambay, &c., to purchase rice and carry it home, either for resale, or for home consumption. In fact, the rice-growers enjoy the privilege, which none will begrudge them, of being waited upon by the rest of the world for the valued grain the cultivation of which is, in this táluka, attended with so much danger to life. Tobacco is also a product which is sold by the growers at their door. It is bought up by agents of tobacco merchants from most distant places in and out of the Presidency.

29. All the macadamized roads now existing in the táluka have been made during the currency of the present lease. They are, however, as will be seen from the map, all located in the northern half of the táluka; nothing therefore has yet been done for the other half, in which the communications, at the best of times, are not good, and, in the rains, often bad enough to be entirely closed for days and weeks.

30. The people being nearly all agriculturists, only one industry is practised in the táluka, and that is weaving. The weavers are, as a rule, of the depressed class. The number of the looms employed in this trade is 312, and the value of the outturn about Rs. 900. The cloth made is the coarse khádi, and is all used up in the táluka.

31. There are no fairs held in the táluka, but the one alluded to in paragraph 27 of the Dholka Revision Settlement Report, from its locality at the junction of the Sábarmati and the Wátrak which occurs in it, affects Mátar and Dholka in an equal degree.

32. In the subjoined table I give statistics of population for the years 1881 and 1891, and of cattle, ploughs, &c., for 1886 and 1891. The population for both the years is according to the general census of India. The other figures are, I regret to say, not exactly comparable, for those for 1886-87 are for 77 Government villages, whereas those for 1891 represent 74. This irregularity, owing to the dispersion of the records of the táluka as it stood in 1862-63, the year of the original settlement, cannot be helped. But, if in making the comparison a certain allowance is always made, in favour of 1891, a very fair idea will be obtained as to the condition of the táluka whether it is progressive or not:—

	1881. 1886-87.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.
Population ...	78,270	79,080	810	...	+ 1
Agricultural cattle ...	14,500	13,061	...	1,439	- 9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cows, buffaloes and their young.	26,424	29,765	3,341	...	+ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sheep and goats ...	4,272	5,514	1,242	...	+ 29
Horses and ponies ...	301	341	40	...	+ 13 $\frac{1}{4}$
Carts ...	2,965	2,980	15	...	+ $\frac{1}{2}$
Ploughs ...	7,142	6,938	...	204	- 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Wells ...	1,145	1,491	346	...	+ 30

33. The population figures, as already stated, are those of the decennial census. It will be seen that the increase during the 10 years has been only 1 per cent. This very slight growth is, according to my local enquiries, chiefly, if not wholly, due to immigration.

34. Agricultural cattle show a decrease of 9 $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. and ploughs 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ . One of these decreases is too large to be discounted by the fact pointed out in paragraph 32. Looking at the revenue history (Appendix O), I find that in 1891-92 the area of cultivation was larger than in 1886-87; the conclusion this forces on one is that the figures of one or both the years must be incorrect.

35. Cows and buffaloes show an increase of 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., sheep and goats of 29, and horses and ponies of 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

36. Carts have increased  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

37. Wells show an increase of 346 equal to 30 per cent., which is large enough to prove that there is surplus capital seeking investment. It should be remembered that the comparison is for 5 years only.

38. The number of Government schools in the táluka for boys is 30 and for girls 1. The former have an attendance of 1,633 and the latter of 82 children. The number of private schools is only one, with an attendance of 8 boys.

39. From Appendix G it will be seen that out of a total of 46,765 survey numbers into which the táluka has been divided, 37,826 survey numbers, or 81 per cent., are entirely cultivated by their khátedárs; 1,690, or  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., by their owners in partnership with others; 2,056, or  $4\frac{1}{4}$  per cent., are sub-let for money payments; 1,145, or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., for grain payments; and 4,048, or  $8\frac{3}{4}$  per cent., are waste.

40. In Appendices H to M, I give summarized statements of sales, leases and mortgages received from the Registration Department. The Inspector by whom they were prepared gives a brief review of each, and I quote the following details from his letter, of which a brief summary appears in the Appendix.

*Ordinary Sales.*—(a) The average value of each sale is Rs. 342·41, and (b) of each acre, Rs. 124·97, (c) the average assessment per acre being Rs. 4·14.

*Sales by Court.*—The three averages under this head are (a) Rs. 166·47, (b) Rs. 55·49 and (c) Rs. 3·63.

*Simple mortgages.*—(a) Rs. 359·40, (b) Rs. 82·36 and (c) Rs. 4·49.

*Mortgages with possession.*—(a) Rs. 357·94, (b) Rs. 118·52, and (c) Rs. 4·43.

*Leases.*—(a) Rs. 31·64, (b) Rs. 8·53, and (c) Rs. 3·65.

Most of the above figures do not disclose the whole truth, still they may be taken as giving a very good view of the value of land in Mátar.

41. The daily wages of labourers, adult male or female, at the time of the original settlement were one anna in cash and two meals per diem. The same now are three annas and two meals. Wages have therefore risen about 200 per cent. During the wheat harvest many of the Koli cultivators proceed with their families into the *Bárá*, or coast villages, of Cambay for work. I may add that the wages obtaining in the táluka are much higher than those in Cambay.

42. In Appendix N the prices of the chief food-grains grown in the táluka are given. All but the prices of 1862-63, the year of the settlement, and those of the ten last years before it, have been obtained from the táluka. The data for the excepted years were taken from the original settlement report. In the subjoined statement I give the average prices of the last 10 years of the pre-settlement period, and of each of the three decennial periods of the survey lease for purposes of comparison:—

Periods of comparison.				Rice in husk.	Wheat.	Bájni.
10 years from 1852-53 to 1861-62 before the lease began.				61	44	55
First decennial period of the lease from 1862-63 to 1871-72 ...				30	23	29
Second do. do. from 1872-73 to 1881-82 ...				36	24	28
Third do. do. from 1882-83 to 1891-92 ...				39	29	35

43. It will be seen that the settlement for the purposes of noting the movement of prices could not have been introduced in a more favourable year; for in 1862-63 began the American War which has had such a marvellous influence on the fortunes of India. This influence was at its height in 1863-64. In the following year it began to dwindle; but its effect kept more or less steady throughout 1866-67, after which the ebb began, and the lowest point was, for some years, reached as early as 1868-69. In the 2nd and 3rd decades, you will observe, the prices have remained steady, the slightly higher averages of the former decade being of course due to the famine year of 1877, when, though Gujarát was outside the sphere of its virulence, some of the prices touched

greater heights than they had ever done during the dearest period of the American War. The percentage increase in price of the last decade of the lease over that of the last decade of the old order of things is about 33, and this I think will be maintained for the future.

44. In Appendix O a revenue history of the 74 Government villages is given for the years of the survey lease, as well as for the 5 years immediately preceding them. It will be seen that the lease began with a large advance, both in area and revenue, over the last year of the system superseded, the increase in the former item being 8,502 acres, and in the latter Rs. 15,293. A study of the history for the 30 years of the lease discloses that, in the first decade, there was an increase in the area of cultivation of 1,775 acres, which added Rs. 7,451 to the revenue; that in the second decade there was a decrease of 747 in acres and 2,517 in money; and that the last decade shows not only a recovery to the level of the first, but also a small progress of 1,491 acres in area and Rs. 4,444 in revenue. The progress during the 30 years of the lease, it must be owned, is not great; but this fact, it seems to me, is fully explained by the vital statistics of the *táluka* as described in paragraphs 26 and 27 above. It is evident that the progress in cultivation has but kept pace with the small growth of the population. This fact will be confirmed by the following data which I give in anticipation:—

			Acres.
Assessed waste in Group I	..	...	150
"    "    Group II	...	...	7,331
"    "    Group III	...	...	3,494

Group I is the highest part of the *táluka*, and, consequently, the healthiest; as Group II is the most water-logged and the sickliest.

45. The reasons for the permanent remissions on account of new wells and other causes having ceased in 1873-74, there have been no sums remitted under that head since that year. The average amount of the casual remissions per annum for the whole period of the lease is Rs. 585, which gives a percentage of 0.34 on the amount of the collections.

46. The subjoined table shows the amount of difficulty experienced in the collection of the revenue for the last three years:—

Year.				Number of Villages.	Number of notices.	Number of distraint cases.
1889-90	..	...	...	66	2,353	4
1890-91	..	...	...	64	2,387	5
1891-92	..	...	...	62	1,485	10

The last year shows a great improvement on its predecessors.

47. The review of the condition of the *táluka* for the last 30 years shows that, notwithstanding the deadly climate of parts of it, the progress made during the survey lease has on the whole been satisfactory. Captain (now Colonel) Prescott in paragraphs 23 and 24 of his report No. 542, dated 31st December 1862, says that the *táluka*, as then composed, was well able to pay an assessment heavier by 40 or 50 per cent. than that at which it was assessed; but, for the reasons stated by him, he did not consider it advisable to raise the general revenue by more than 10 per cent. Since then no doubt prices have, as surmised by him, fallen below the level at which they ruled during the American War; but the present prices, as shown in paragraph 43 *ante*, are much higher than those that had prevailed immediately before the introduction of the present rates, and during the lease Government have spent much money not only in building first-class roads in parts of the *táluka*, but in considerably improving the *Khári* irrigation channels. All this expenditure has raised,

the value of land, and this is an additional reason why Government are now entitled to an increase of revenue.

48. The circumstances and the composition of the taluka having become changed since the last settlement, a fresh grouping of the villages becomes necessary.

49. In the original grouping, Kasbo Matar constituted the 1st group all by itself. Whatever reason then existed for this arrangement, this grouping is now an anomaly. As Nadiad is now the most important market for the taluka, Group I should be composed of those villages which have the easiest access to it. On this ground I form my 1st group of the following villages:—

1 Matar.	5 Alindra.	9 Undhela.	13 Antroli.
2 Sokhda.	6 Shiholadi.	10 Vansar.	14 Hejrabad.
3 Khadialapura.	7 Maliataj.	11 Radhvanaaj.	15 Sandhana.
4 Garmala.	8 Lavál.	12 Ratanpur.	16 Untai.

With the exception of Matar, all these villages were placed by Colonel Prescott in the 2nd group. Mr. Ellis, the Revenue Commissioner, however, reduced Antroli a class for the reason given in paragraph 15 of his letter No. 368, dated 7th February 1863, to be found in the compilation. That reason, it is needless to add, is now no longer valid.

50. My 2nd group is formed of the remaining villages of the old 2nd group, and the Dholka and late Jetalpur villages now incorporated with the taluka. Two villages of the old 3rd group, viz. Vavdi and Kajipura, have been included in the new group owing to their position. The villages of this group are as follows:—

1 Pinglaj.	10 Kaloli.	19 Radu.	28 Khandhli.
2 Malarpura.	11 Naka.	20 Rasikpur.	29 Devataj.
3 Kanera.	12 Bherai.	21 Varsang.	30 Sinjivada.
4 Gobhlaj.	13 Dhadhal.	22 Mehelaj.	31 Moraj.
5 Pansoli.	14 Vádola.	23 Koshial.	32 Chikhali.
6 Navagam.	15 Kajipura.	24 Piparia.	33 Khanpur.
7 Kathvada.	16 Vavdi.	25 Tráj.	34 Jhichka.
8 Chanidra.	17 Damri.	26 Machial.	35 Gorad.
9 Chitrasar.	18 Setra.	27 Heranj.	

51. The remaining villages are grouped in the 3rd class. They are:—

1 Kunjra.	7 Nádoli.	13 Ranasar.	19 Adeva.
2 Punaj.	8 Dethli.	14 Marala.	20 Valotri.
3 Aslali.	9 Vasai.	15 Limbasi.	21 Viroja.
4 Tranja.	10 Bhalada.	16 Pala.	22 Pariaj.
5 Kathoda.	11 Sála.	17 Asamli.	23 Bamangam.
6 Nagrama.	12 Shekhupur.	18 Chanor.	

52. As all the talukas of your Collectorate were recast in 1867, it seems to me to be most advisable to take opportunity of the revision settlements to make the rates of the whole of them fit into one nother. To do this, with any semblance of consistency, it is essential to keep in mind the parts of the Collectorate, which enjoy all the advantages that ordinarily regulate the grouping of villages in the highest degree, as the standard for reference, in fixing the rates for the less favoured villages. To my mind, there is no doubt that such parts are the townships of Nadiad and Anand, and the villages in their vicinity. The highest maximum rate in the Collectorate now is Rs. 6.4, which is of Nadiad, and, studying the Kaira crop experiment reports, and remembering that the opening of the Godhra-Rutlam line is sure to give tobacco cultivation, which is so highly profitable, a great impetus, it is not improbable that, when the settlement reports of Nadiad and Anand come to be written, the highest maximum rate will be fixed at about Rs. 7.

53. Keeping the above considerations in view, I recommend the following as the maximum rates for my three groups:—

Group I ...	...	...	...	Rs. a.
			{	5 8
			{	5 0
Group II ...	...	...	{	4 8
			{	4 0
Group III ..	...	...	{	4 0

The present rates are as follows:—

				Rs. a.
Group I ...	...	...	...	4 12
Group II ...	...	...	...	4 8
Group III ...	...	...	...	4 4
Group IV ...	...	...	...	4 0

It will be seen that the lowest rates of the two sets are the same. Considering the condition of the people of the 3rd group, which are, as a rule, only a little better than that of the people of Heranj described in paragraph 25 above, and that nothing has been done during the expiring lease to improve their means of communication, I think we should not be justified in taking a larger increase than the application of the sub-soil water rates, and the assimilation of the rice water rates produce.

54. I would like to equalize the rice water rates of the Khári, or, as they are more popularly known, the Kalambandi villages, for they now range from Rs. 8 (on 24 annas) for Kaloli to Rs. 10 (also on 24 annas) for Navágám. Whatever reasons existed at the first settlement for these differences, I can see none now; but it seemed to me more important to raise their soil rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4, and they cannot bear a rise in both respects. It will be remembered, these villages had belonged to the late Jetalpur Táluka of Ahmedabad, the rates of which were very low; and the rates of those of its villages, which were incorporated with Daskroi, were raised when that táluka was revised. The water-rates of the rest of the villages of Mátar also vary considerably, *i. e.* from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3-12. It seems to me, these rates can be simplified by having Rs. 3 for the villages of the 1st and 2nd groups (of course leaving the Kalambandi villages out), and Rs. 3-8 for those of the 3rd group. All those villages, the present rates of which are higher than these maxima, to retain them unchanged. The reason for my fixing a higher rate for the 3rd group than for the other two is that, in the former, a short rainfall does less harm than in the latter owing to its receiving the drainage of the country on the east of the táluka.

55. The present dhekudiat rates are Rs. 2 for the Sábarmati and the Vátrak, and Re. 1 for the Khári. I would recommend the retention of the former for the new settlement; but, for reasons to be given later on, the Khári rate should be cancelled and a bag rate of Rs. 8 be substituted for all the villages bordering on it except Kanera, for which alone the rate should hold good.

56. It will have been seen from paragraph 12 of this report that the Khári and its branches are well supplied with sluices, owing to which no water is, if possible, allowed to escape into the lower part of the river, below Chanidra, after the várás begin in October. At the last settlement some 900 numbers of Chitrásar, Chanidra, Kaloli and Náeka were assessed to the dhekudiat rate. The Chitrásar people, being wise in their generation, complained against the justice of the assessment when the Khári had no water for them; and in 1874 Government remitted the charge for good. The other villages have, however, continued to pay it. I have personally satisfied myself as to the justice of the remission, as also that the Khári runs almost dry below Chanidra after November; and, in consequence, during the revision of the classification of the villages concerned, I ordered that none of these survey numbers should be classed as dhekudiat. But though the Khári ceases to run, a few pools are left in it in chance places, which afford a sufficiency of water for a few dhekudis. These pools are, however, never fixed: hence we cannot make provisions in our rates, which are permanent for a generation, to meet the uncertainty in the locality of dhekudiat cultivation year by year. I have accordingly recommended the adoption of a bag rate of Rs. 8 for all the Khári villages except Kanera.

57. The present bhátha rate is Rs. 8 on 16 annas of classification, or Rs. 14 on 28 annas, the highest possible classification. This should be accepted as the revision rate. The area of permanent bhátha in the táluka is very small, *viz.* 189 acres 13 gunthas, which will bear an assessment of Rs. 2,204.

53. The proposed rates give the following results as compared with what the táluka is now paying :—

Class.	Number of Villages.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	LATR SYSTEM.				SURVEY SYSTEM.				PERCENTAGE.		
			Government occupied Land		Government occupied Land.		Government unoccupied Land.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.	
			Area.	Assessment	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.			
			Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.		
I ..	16	{ 5 8 } 5 0	8,195 31	88,188 6	8,139 0	46,057 0	{ 136 11 } 1 23	560 4	{ 8,275 11 } 1 23	46,617 4	39	..	
II ..	35	{ 4 8 } 4 0	19,945 22	92,616 9	19,754 51	1,26,658 12	{ 7,117 24 } 274 10	80,448 6	{ 86,872 15 } 274 10	1,57,131 12	36½	.	
III ..	23	4 0	14,931 15	50,617 14	14,964 21	61,045 12	3,245 0	3,042 4	18,209 21	70,088 0	20½	..	
	Total ..		48,072 28	1,76,372 13	42,858 12	2,33,791 8	{ 10,498 35 } 275 33	40,046 8	{ 53,357 7 } 275 33	2,73,837 0	32½	.	

Note.—The black figures represent unassessed bháthá land.

59. These results show an increase of over 33 per cent. in two instances; to be more exact, 39 per cent. on the 1st group and 36½ on the 2nd. For the reasons given in my paragraphs 47, 52 and 53, which are especially applicable to these groups, I strongly recommend my rates being sanctioned unaltered. It must be remembered that we have now fully taxed the lands of Mátar for the sub-soil water advantages inherent in them, so that in future all the benefits to be derived from the use of the water will belong exclusively to the khátedárs. Moreover, I have little doubt that, in the case of the 2nd group at least, the exact figures will show the increase on the right side of the limit, and I need not point out that the estimated rise on the whole is 32½ per cent.

60. The whole of the trees in kháta lands, with but small exceptions, belong to the khatedárs. The exceptions are as follows :—

(1) Trees in the alienated lands of 4 villages. According to your orders recently issued, the charges on them have been permanently remitted from this year.

(2) Trees in some of the kháta lands of 8 villages from which the average income for the last 5 years is Rs. 19-3-10. I would recommend the remission of this tax for the new lease.

Sandalwood trees grow in parts of the táluka; these will be reserved to Government.

61. If the proposed rates are approved, I beg to recommend that they be guaranteed for 30 years beginning with the year of their actual levy.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. R. FERNANDEZ,

Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Gujarát.

## APPENDIX A.

*Details of cultivation for 5 years, viz., from 1887-88 to 1891-92.*

Táluka.	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CULTIVATION OF GOVERNMENT AND INÁM LANDS.		
			Total.	Kharrif.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Mátar ...	74 ...	Jovári (Sundiu) ... ..	11·77	11·77	...
		Báji ... ..	16·18	16·18	...
		Rice (Sutarsal) ... ..	21·44	21·44	...
		Kodra ... ..	8·17	8·17	...
		Bávto ... ..	5·62	5·62	...
		Tur ... ..	2·08	2·08	...
		Mag ... ..	0·20	0·20	...
		Arad ... ..	0·02	0·02	...
		Math ... ..	1·41	1·41	...
		Vál ... ..	0·03	0·03	...
		Gavár ... ..	1·12	1·12	...
		Tal ... ..	1·25	1·25	...
		Castor oil ... ..	1·48	1·48	...
		Cotton ... ..	0·85	0·85	...
		Kasumbi ... ..	1·57	1·57	...
		Banti ... ..	0·04	0·04	...
		Linseed ... ..	0·28	0·28	...
		Vari ... ..	0·03	0·03	...
		Wheat ... ..	13·20	...	13·20
		Barley ... ..	2·09	...	2·09
		Gram ... ..	1·33	...	1·33
		Tobacco ... ..	0·83	...	0·83
		Sugarcane ... ..	0·25	...	0·25
Káng ... ..	0·06	...	0·06		
Vegetables... ..	0·12	...	0·12		
Chillies ... ..	0·12	...	0·12		
Methi ... ..	0·04	...	0·04		
Miscellaneous .. ..	0·21	0·13	0·08		
Grass or fallow ... ..	8·21	8·21	...		
Total ...			100·00	81·88	18·12

## APPENDIX C.

*Detail of Population for the year 1891-92.*

Táluka.	Caste.	MALES.		Total Males.	FEMALES.		Total Females.	Total of Columns V and VIII.	CAN READ.			
		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.			Males.		Females.	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mátar ...	Hindus ...	13,141	20,331	33,472	10,144	20,534	30,678	64,150	3,872	11 57	31	0 11
	Musalman	1,356	2,229	3,585	1,024	2,416	3,440	7,025	353	5 85	1	0 03
	Total ...	14,497	22,560	37,057	11,168	22,950	34,118	71,175	4,225	11 40	32	0 09



## APPENDIX D.

*Occupations of the People in.*

Táluka.			Surveyed Villages.	Occupation.				Number.
1			2	3				4
Mátar ...	...	...	74	Agriculturists ..	...	...	...	50,558
				Non-agriculturists...	...	...	...	20,617
							Total ...	71,175

## APPENDIX E.

*Return of Houses, Chowris, Wells, &c., and of Live and Dead Stock for the year 1891-92.*

Táluka.	Surveyed Villages.	Houses					WELLS.				CARTS AND PLOUGHS		LIVE STOCK.														
		Chowries.	Tiled.	Flat-roofed.	Thatched.	Total.	For irrigation.	Drinking.	Out of repair.	Total.	Carts.	Ploughs	Horses and Ponies.			Female Buffaloes.			Cows.			Cart and Plough, Oxen and Buffaloes	Sheep, old and young	Goats, old and young	Donkeys, old and young.	Mules.	Camels.
													Old.	Young	Total.	Old.	Young	Total.	Old.	Young	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Mátar	74	20,712		..	2,008	22,720	1,094	195	202	1,491	2,980	6,938	341			11,989	7,912	19,851	5,065	4,849	9,914	13,061	2,719	2,795	495	..	8

## APPENDIX F.

*Statement of Schools with their average attendance for the year 1891-92.*

Number of villages.	Táluka.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.				PRIVATE SCHOOLS.		REMARKS.
		Boys.		Girls		Boys.		
		Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
30	Mátar ...	30	1,633	1	82	1	8	

## APPENDIX G.

*Statement showing the number of Survey Numbers cultivated entirely by the holders in whose names they are entered in the village accounts, or in partnership with others, as well as the Survey Numbers sublet for money or grain payments and those that are waste in the Mátar Táluka of the Kaira Collectorate.*

Surveyed Villages.	Number of survey numbers cultivated entirely by the holders in whose names they are entered in the village accounts.	Number of survey numbers not cultivated entirely by the holders in whose names they are entered, but cultivated by them in partnership with others.	Number of survey numbers sublet for money payments.	Number of survey numbers sublet for grain payment.	Number of survey numbers waste.	Grand Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
74	37,826	1,690	2,056	1,145	4,048	46,765

## APPENDIX H.

*Summary of Report No. 242, dated 22nd October 1892, from the Inspector of Registration and Stamps.*

The statistics shown in Appendices I to M relate only to Government Lands where the sale or lease is for land only. Transactions which include building or moveable property, have been excluded. The cases have been selected hap-hazard.

## APPENDIX I.

*Statement of ordinary Sales in the villages of the Matar Taluka.*

Number of cases.	Character of land.	Area.	Amount of purchase money.	Government Assessment.	Proportion of purchase money to Government Assessment (i.e., how many times).	Remarks.		
						Highest proportion, number of times.	Lowest proportion, number of times.	Average proportion, number of times.
		A. g.	Rs.	Rs.				
				1887.				
16	Jirait...	41 37	4,959	182	27	74	4	33
4	Kyari...	8 33	899	47	19	36	8	23
				1888.				
9	Jirait...	33 1	3,650	125	30	75	16	39
11	Kyari...	34 18	4,450	186	24	117	2	34
				1889.				
12	Jirait...	47 12	5,342	168	32	115	8	37
8	Kyari...	17 15	2,683	99	27	75	4	36
				1890.				
15	Jirait...	34 10	6,519	127	51	100	20	55
6	Kyari...	7 8	1,225	30	41	67	28	46
				1891.				
18	Jirait...	48 3	4,463	166	27	200	7	45
2	Kyari...	1 10	146	6	24	30	15	23

## APPENDIX J.

*Statement of Sales by the Court in the villages of the Matar Taluka.*

Number of cases.	Character of land.	Area.	Amount of purchase money.	Government Assessment.	Proportion of purchase money to Government Assessment (i.e., how many times).	Remarks.		
						Highest proportion.	Lowest proportion.	Average.
		A. g.	Rs.	Rs.				
				1888.				
2	Jirait...	8 9	169	23	7	32	5	16
1	Kyari...	1 2	60	5	12	...	...	...
				1889.				
5	Jirait...	12 9	661	51	13	31	9	22
				1891.				
1	Jirait...	5 7	121	19	6	...	...	...

## APPENDIX K.

Statement showing simple Mortgage Transactions in the villages of the Mátar Táluka.

Number of cases.	Character of land.	Area.	Amount of mortgage lieu.	Government Assessment	Proportion of Mortgage lien to Government Assessment.	Remarks.			
						Highest proportion.	Lowest proportion.	Average proportion.	
7 2	Jiráit ... ..	72 6	3,016	292	10	4	14	10	
	Kyári... ..	5 37	799	36	22	23	22	22	
1888.									
9 7	Jiráit ... ..	32 29	2,434	144	17	48	7	23	
	Kyári... ..	36 21	2,336	213	11	40	4	18	
1889.									
5 2	Jiráit... ..	11 24	2,132	59	36	145	10	77	
	Kyári... ..	6 39	900	37	24	33	13	23	
1890.									
10 1	Jiráit... ..	37 10	2,477	145	17	69	4	27	
	Kyári... ..	9 19	180	6	30	...	...	...	
1891.									
11 1	Jiráit... ..	28 9	2,244	108	21	62	10	24	
	Kyári... ..	7 5	250	40	6	...	...	...	

## APPENDIX L.

Statement of Mortgages with possession in the villages of the Mátar Táluka.

Number of cases.	Character of land.	Area.	Amount of mortgage lieu.	Government Assessment.	Proportion of mortgage lien to Government Assessment.	Remarks.			
						Highest proportion.	Lowest proportion.	Average proportion.	
17 3	Jiráit... ..	35 28	6,548	245	27	83	10	33	
	Kyári... ..	12 0	799	41	19	61	5	25	
1888.									
16 4	Jiráit... ..	49 28	5,611	194	29	95	7	34	
	Kyári... ..	18 13	1,196	76	15	30	8	19	
1889.									
15 5	Jiráit... ..	51 30	6,148	145	42	87	15	46	
	Kyári... ..	25 27	1,802	206	9	19	5	12	
1890.									
18 2	Jiráit... ..	50 12	5,709	176	32	112	11	42	
	Kyári... ..	6 11	899	33	27	28	20	24	
1891.									
16 4	Jiráit... ..	41 6	5,750	183	31	71	10	40	
	Kyári... ..	10 4	1,277	72	18	71	10	28	

APPENDIX M.

Statement of Leases in the villages of the Matar Taluka.

Name of village	Area and nature of land.	Duration of Lease.	Government assessment.	Rate payable by lessee to lessor.		By whom Government assessment is paid	Proportion of rent to Government assessment.	Remarks	
				Rs. a.	Rs. a.				
1887.									
Nalela .. ..	K. 3 14	8 years	29 8	50 0	Not stated	1 1/2 times.	K. in column 2 signifies rice land (Kyari) and J. jirait or dry-crop.		
Sandhana .. ..	J. 6 18	10 do.	24 0	41 8	Lessee	1 1/2			
Kaloli .. ..	J. 0 39	7 do.	3 9	9 0	Not stated	2 1/2			
Dethli .. ..	J. 1 27	10 do.	5 0	15 8	Lessee	3			
Matar .. ..	J. 0 20	Indefinite	3 0	15 0	Do.	1 1/2			
Do .. ..	J. 0 27	4 years	3 6	25 0	Do.	4 1/2			
Piparia .. ..	J. 2 36	1 do.	11 8	15 0	Not stated	2			
Traj .. ..	K. J. 1 9	15 do.	4 12	7 0	Lessor	1 1/2			
Shiholdi .. ..	J. 3 22	1 do.	31 0	70 0	Lessee	2 1/2			
Matar .. ..	J. 0 28	5 do.	3 8	15 0	Lessor	4 1/2			
Do .. ..	J. 1 38	5 do.	6 15	14 0	Lessee	2			
Radu .. ..	J. 6 7	1 do.	19 0	19 0	Lessor	2 1/2			
Sokhda .. ..	J. 7 1	10 do.	27 2	33 0	Not stated	1 1/2			
Average proportion.									
1888.									
Traj .. ..	K. 0 28	3 years	5 0	16 0	Lessor	3 1/2	Highest proportion.		
Sandhana .. ..	J. 3 15	8 do.	13 8	43 0	Do	3			
Matar .. ..	K. 4 33	5 do.	20 8	31 0	Do	1 1/2			
Shiholdi .. ..	J. 3 31	2 do.	15 0	70 0	Not stated	4 1/2			
Dethli .. ..	J. 3 9	7 do.	11 0	35 0	Lessee	8 1/2			
Piparia .. ..	J. 2 28	1 do.	10 8	25 0	Lessor	2 1/2			
Machial .. ..	J. 1 1	3 do.	3 6	7 8	Do.	2 1/2			
Kathoda .. ..	J. 1 1	5 do.	6 0	18 0	Lessee	3			
Matar .. ..	J. 1 5	5 do.	4 8	9 8	Lessor	2			
Dharoda .. ..	J. 0 23	2 do.	9 10	20 0	Do.	4 1/2			
Average proportion.									
1889.									
Shiholdi .. ..	J. 2 10	4 years	8 0	20 0	Lessee	2 1/2	Highest proportion.		
Traj .. ..	J. 2 37	10 do.	5 8	18 0	Do.	8 1/2			
Malarpura .. ..	J. 3 9	2 do.	21 0	33 0	Do.	1 1/2			
Limbosi .. ..	J. 8 21	6 do.	24 7	38 0	Do.	8 1/2			
Sandhana .. ..	J. 4 4	10 do.	10 6	34 0	Not stated	1 1/2			
Matar .. ..	J. 0 28	9 do.	4 6	10 0	Lessee	2 1/2			
Do .. ..	J. 2 35	5 do.	9 1	32 0	Lessor	2 1/2			
Kosai .. ..	J. 2 6	5 do.	12 14	42 0	Not stated	8 1/2			
Piparia .. ..	J. 4 5	7 do.	15 0	18 8	Lessee	1 1/2			
Matar .. ..	J. 5 29	5 do.	23 0	35 0	Lessor	1 1/2			
Average proportion.									
1890.									
Machial .. ..	J. 2 12	5 years	9 8	21 0	Lessee	2 1/2	Highest proportion.		
Matar .. ..	J. 3 7	10 do.	12 8	27 0	Lessor	3 1/2			
Dhadhal .. ..	K. 6 4	3 do.	27 0	60 0	Do.	2 1/2			
Do .. ..	K. 4 30	4 do.	38 13	80 0	Do.	2			
Matar .. ..	J. 1 32	12 do.	9 10	30 0	Do.	3			
Untai .. ..	J. 2 11	10 do.	8 3	15 0	Do.	1 1/2			
Matar .. ..	J. 1 39	12 do.	7 8	17 0	Do.	2 1/2			
Untai .. ..	J. 3 11	10 do.	8 3	15 0	Lessee	1 1/2			
Allandra .. ..	J. 3 20	10 do.	12 12	36 0	Lessor	2 1/2			
Chahndra .. ..	K. 8 15	Indefinite	62 0	156 6	Do.	2 1/2			
Average proportion.									
1891.									
Heranj .. ..	J. 2 26	7 Years	14 2	43 0	Lessee	3	Lowest proportion.		
Devataj .. ..	J. 5 20	95 do.	17 8	36 0	Lessor	2 1/2			
Dhadhal .. ..	K. 1 32	1 do.	9 0	22 0	Lessee	2 1/2			
Garmala .. ..	J. 1 6	1 do.	4 9	6 0	Do.	1 1/2			
Pipari .. ..	J. 0 27	6 do.	2 12	4 0	Lessor	1 1/2			
Rejrabad .. ..	J. 1 1	3 do.	3 13	9 0	Lessee	2 1/2			
Shiholdi .. ..	J. 2 26	10 do.	16 4	59 0	Lessor	3 1/2			
Melaj .. ..	J. 5 19	10 do.	29 8	60 0	Do.	2			
Average proportion.									

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Matar Taluka of the Kaira Collectorate for 40 years from 1852-53 to 1891-92.

Years.	WEIGHT SEERS OF 40 TOLAS PER RUPEE.			Years.	WEIGHT SEERS OF 40 TOLAS PER RUPEE.			Years.	WEIGHT SEERS OF 40 TOLAS PER RUPEE.			Years.	WEIGHT SEERS OF 40 TOLAS PER RUPEE.		
	Rice in husk.	Wheat.	Bajri.		Rice in husk.	Wheat.	Bajri.		Rice in husk.	Wheat.	Bajri.		Rice in husk.	Wheat.	Bajri.
1852-53 ..	69 1/2	56	65	1862-63	40	30	40	1872-73...	34	23	28	1882-83 ..	40	28	32
1853-54 ..	69 1/2	57 1/2	65 1/2	1863-64 ..	26	20	26	1873-74 ..	33	21	27	1883-84 ..	40	26	28
1854-55 ..	74 1/2	62 1/2	64 1/2	1864-65 ..	22	16	20	1874-75 ..	34	22	28	1884-85 ..	45	35	40
1855-56 ..	78 1/2	62	72	1865-66 ..	20	26	30	1875-76 ..	33	20	24	1885-86 ..	42	32	37
1856-57 ..	74 1/2	43 1/2	55 1/2	1866-67 ..	22	32	36	1876-77 ..	26	14	19	1886-87 ..	38	25	30
1857-58 ..	58 1/2	40 1/2	49	1867-68 ..	26	23	32	1877-78 ..	24	19	22	1887-88 ..	38	25	35
1858-59 ..	45 1/2	41	48 1/2	1868-69 ..	36	21	27	1878-79 ..	56	32	36	1888-89 ..	35	30	35
1859-60 ..	44	32	44	1869-70 ..	36	20	26	1879-80 ..	40	30	33	1889-90 ..	38	26	35
1860-61 ..	48	30	40	1870-71 ..	36	21	25	1880-81 ..	40	29	32	1890-91 ..	38	32	40
1861-62 ..	45	30	40	1871-72 ..	35	22	27	1881-82 ..	44	28	30	1891-92..	35	32	38

APPENDIX O.

Revenue History for 74 villages situated in the Matar Taluka of the Kaira Collectorate in which the Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1862-63.

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 the close of year.	Rs.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Reduction from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 6 and 11.	Total Assessment Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections. Total of Columns 1, 10 and 13.		
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1857-58 ..	27,188	1,33,047	1,526	260	1,786	1,81,261	26,106	93,088	782	5,5478	2,40,227	58,406	1,08,722	4,66,363	1,90,449	677	
1858-59 ..	28,133	1,36,456	1,645	498	2,141	1,84,814	26,148	89,345	780	55,661	2,40,166	58,666	1,09,842	4,65,966	1,93,760	644	
1859-60 ..	29,885	1,42,796	1,686	102	1,738	1,41,058	23,118	81,390	908	54,088	2,27,003	59,705	1,07,041	4,51,184	2,01,672	740	
1860-61 ..	32,180	1,50,466	1,646	242	1,898	1,48,578	21,770	75,616	907	55,437	2,39,949	60,398	1,09,387	4,65,931	2,09,883	961	
1861-62 ..	32,330	1,52,974	1,780	39	1,769	1,50,905	21,060	74,073	810	55,151	2,39,392	60,462	1,08,547	4,66,139	2,12,197	1,098	
Average.	29,924	1,43,083	1,637	228	1,865	1,41,223	23,640	82,700	838	56,143	2,31,326	59,531	1,08,707	4,63,116	2,01,692	824	
1862-63 ..	40,838	1,67,967	1,184	17	1,201	1,66,766	11,927	37,163	1,194	67,058	2,20,846	72,040	1,09,823	4,25,978	2,40,000	..	
1863-64 ..	40,866	1,70,460	2,777	1,429	4,206	1,66,254	13,031	39,803	1,490	67,507	2,23,515	88,808	1,11,424	4,38,578	2,56,652	..	
1864-65 ..	40,254	1,68,300	2,002	32	2,034	1,66,266	13,747	42,430	1,505	66,253	2,23,872	91,562	1,10,254	4,34,602	2,59,332	..	
1865-66 ..	39,034	1,64,469	508	38	596	1,63,873	14,550	45,987	1,835	66,320	2,24,193	91,142	1,09,304	4,34,649	2,56,850	..	
1866-67 ..	40,292	1,70,046	175	84	259	1,69,786	13,340	42,138	1,572	66,380	2,25,032	90,295	1,10,012	4,37,216	2,61,653	..	
1867-68 ..	40,113	1,67,183	192	..	192	1,66,991	13,821	42,106	1,999	66,363	2,23,811	90,315	1,10,097	4,33,100	2,59,305	..	
1868-69 ..	41,431	1,71,958	987	90	1,078	1,70,880	12,322	38,168	1,745	66,357	2,24,415	91,523	1,10,110	4,34,541	2,64,146	..	
1869-70 ..	42,066	1,75,024	1,925	..	1,925	1,73,099	11,753	35,890	1,649	66,208	2,24,617	91,437	1,10,127	4,35,531	2,64,185	..	
1870-71 ..	42,979	1,76,831	111	129	240	1,76,591	11,186	32,955	1,444	66,273	2,24,675	91,345	1,10,438	4,34,461	2,69,580	..	
1871-72 ..	42,613	1,75,418	111	321	432	1,74,986	11,609	35,070	1,491	66,216	2,23,445	91,295	1,10,438	4,39,933	2,67,772	..	
Average.	41,051	1,70,766	1,003	214	1,217	1,69,649	12,708	39,151	1,592	66,504	2,24,942	88,976	1,10,263	4,34,559	2,60,117	..	
1872-73 ..	42,076	1,73,377	31	381	402	1,72,975	12,199	37,404	2,055	66,172	2,24,759	91,170	1,10,447	4,35,540	2,66,200	..	
1873-74 ..	40,524	1,63,276	..	2,426	2,426	1,65,850	13,229	41,001	1,354	66,119	2,23,341	91,071	1,09,872	4,32,618	2,53,775	..	
1874-75 ..	38,558	1,60,844	..	333	332	1,60,512	14,794	46,447	1,637	65,947	2,22,635	90,717	1,09,299	4,29,836	2,52,916	..	
1875-76 ..	37,606	1,56,345	..	160	160	1,56,185	16,044	51,307	1,993	65,758	2,21,529	90,169	1,09,268	4,29,661	2,48,346	..	
1876-77 ..	37,536	1,57,568	..	494	494	1,57,074	16,118	51,064	1,779	65,623	2,21,001	89,960	1,09,277	4,29,632	2,48,823	..	
1877-78 ..	39,513	1,64,110	..	66	65	1,64,051	14,172	44,584	1,239	65,481	2,20,465	89,736	1,09,171	4,29,165	2,55,026	..	
1878-79 ..	40,011	1,64,910	..	470	470	1,64,440	13,766	44,195	1,768	65,517	2,20,587	89,780	1,09,294	4,29,692	2,55,978	..	
1879-80 ..	41,155	1,69,791	..	448	438	1,69,353	12,566	39,240	1,626	65,469	2,20,461	89,735	1,09,250	4,29,512	2,60,900	..	
1880-81 ..	41,489	1,71,236	..	474	474	1,70,812	12,350	37,895	2,087	65,979	2,20,459	89,733	1,09,816	4,29,640	2,62,632	..	
1881-82 ..	41,329	1,70,661	..	631	631	1,70,230	12,524	38,371	2,273	65,624	2,20,408	89,702	1,09,477	4,29,640	2,62,206	..	
Average.	39,970	1,65,737	2	587	589	1,65,148	13,775	43,197	1,855	65,772	2,21,562	90,177	1,09,517	4,30,466	2,57,130	..	
1882-83 ..	41,391	1,71,818	..	670	670	1,71,148	12,468	37,447	2,119	65,615	2,20,363	89,687	1,09,474	4,29,623	2,62,954	..	
1883-84 ..	40,761	1,69,893	..	700	700	1,69,193	13,095	39,423	2,127	65,446	2,20,295	89,650	1,09,323	4,29,611	2,60,970	..	
1884-85 ..	41,442	1,72,026	..	690	690	1,71,336	12,444	37,17	2,016	65,436	2,20,268	89,647	1,09,322	4,29,611	2,62,799	..	
1885-86 ..	42,733	1,76,287	..	622	622	1,75,665	11,170	33,024	2,017	65,403	2,20,146	89,579	1,09,306	4,27,459	2,66,961	..	
1886-87 ..	42,674	1,75,794	..	978	973	1,74,821	11,234	33,815	2,043	65,392	2,20,112	89,569	1,09,330	4,29,521	2,66,426	..	
1887-88 ..	42,976	1,76,466	..	899	899	1,75,567	10,998	33,071	2,420	65,356	2,19,968	89,603	1,09,325	4,29,505	2,67,490	..	
1888-89 ..	43,468	1,77,599	..	1,193	1,193	1,76,403	10,605	31,969	2,165	65,342	2,19,923	85,837	1,09,355	4,29,480	2,64,456	..	
1889-90 ..	43,536	1,78,053	..	1,136	1,136	1,76,922	10,475	31,602	2,298	65,316	2,19,836	89,441	1,09,327	4,29,496	2,68,661	..	
1890-91 ..	43,404	1,77,777	..	1,198	1,198	1,76,579	10,618	31,914	2,306	65,307	2,19,822	89,433	1,09,329	4,29,513	2,68,318	..	
1891-92 ..	43,073	1,76,373	..	971	971	1,75,402	10,975	31,431	2,187	65,284	2,19,726	89,384	1,09,331	4,29,520	2,68,943	..	
Average.	42,543	1,75,309	..	955	955	1,74,254	11,410	34,280	2,167	65,366	2,20,046	89,177	1,09,342	4,29,535	2,65,596	..	

## APPENDIX

General Statement referred to in paragraph 58 of the Deputy Superintendent's situated in the Matar Taluka

No	Name of Village.	Old sanctioned maximum dry-crop rate.	New proposed maximum dry-crop rate.	Total area available for cultivation, including Inām.	Total area not available for cultivation.	By FORMER			
						Government Occupied			
						Dry-crop.		Rice.	
						Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
									Class
1	Matar (Kasba) ...	4 12	5 8	3,451 4	429 14	273 29	915 10	223 26	1,479 6
2	Sandhān ...	4 8	5 8	2,614 18	165 22	902 3	3,122 2	266 33	1,567 2
3	Hejrabād ...	4 8	5 8	1,062 4	193 29	602 16	1,988 12	108 9	544 13
4	Radhvānāj ...	4 8	5 8	1,288 1	101 11	261 15	925 0	65 39	381 15
5	Undhelā ...	4 8	5 8	1,723 33	113 5	425 35	1,497 10	127 16	730 1
6	Alindra ...	4 8	5 8	1,622 3	107 27	448 24	1,525 8	117 11	710 13
7	Shiholdi ...	4 8	5 8	886 6	67 12	217 19	759 6	26 20	137 10
8	Untāi ...	4 8	5 8	517 15	24 35	190 26	652 12	15 13	91 14
9	Khādiālāpura ...	4 8	5 8	329 34	29 21	217 34	786 4	71 30	567 12
10	Mahātāj ...	4 8	5 8	1,031 14	37 27	63 5	222 4	33 36	164 11
11	Lavāl ...	4 8	5 8	1,319 1	95 37	139 18	450 4	45 2	280 14
12	Vansar ...	4 8	5 0	1,016 2	103 11	482 20	1,596 2	61 16	321 7
13	Sokhdā ...	4 8	5 0	1,787 20	237 10	248 28	777 8	48 5	295 10
14	Ratanpur ...	4 8	5 0	1,360 0	112 33	345 29	1,154 13	148 21	737 8
15	Garmālā ...	4 8	5 0	1,280 3	114 3	311 7	1,065 12	135 6	592 6
16	Antroli ...	4 0	5 0	1,246 24	150 21	513 39	1,459 6	175 26	765 11
	Total ...	..	..	22,555 22	2,088 38	5,644 27	18,889 1	1,670 29	9,369 9
									Class
1	Radu ...	4 8	4 8	4,396 23	820 29	1,063 34	3,494 8	138 32	716 10
2	Mehelaj ...	4 8	4 8	3,075 26	523 13	227 30	801 0	13 17	68 14
3	Trāj... ..	4 8	4 8	3,318 7	441 9	289 2	998 14	501 33	3,410 2
4	Māchial ...	4 8	4 8	1,183 0	78 26	68 28	250 8	86 10	500 4
5	Heranj ...	4 8	4 8	1,760 20	148 27	729 19	2,631 14	199 26	1,157 0
6	Khāndhli ...	4 8	4 8	1,355 23	65 0	663 11	2,269 1	131 15	813 6
7	Koahial ...	4 8	4 8	784 33	152 6	37 13	140 15	20 6	88 14
8	Piperia ...	4 8	4 8	981 6	199 17	240 31	842 6	38 24	198 14
9	Vāvdī ...	4 4	4 8	977 17	87 33	623 23	1,975 10	98 36	767 14
10	Kāppur ...	4 4	4 8	379 1	46 21	204 32	606 5	88 3	524 0
11	Vārsang ...	4 4	4 8	1,693 24	375 24	329 31	982 2	4 28	25 8
12	Devātāj ...	4 4	4 8	1,167 31	76 3	96 12	328 10	42 24	250 6
13	Moraj ...	4 4	4 8	3,378 29	104 39	878 20	2,417 3	195 35	947 15
14	Chrkhalia ...	4 4	4 8	593 6	30 38	205 15	607 0	49 17	245 9
15	Khānpur ...	4 4	4 8	1,432 32	58 23	475 21	1,688 8	84 38	505 6
16	Jichkā ...	4 4	4 8	923 3	71 37	379 8	1,174 0	77 5	466 10
17	Gorād ...	4 4	4 8	1,293 3	98 0	512 13	1,458 10	100 1	539 14
18	Sinjvādā ...	4 0	4 8	2,147 1	111 34	53 39	159 12	69 34	337 5
19	Setra ...	2 8	4 0	1,004 5	109 1	217 4	437 8	288 25	2,192 4
20	Dāmri ...	2 8	4 0	725 3	60 2	175 19	317 12	329 20	2,164 12
21	Vadālā ...	2 8	4 0	493 31	119 19	85 32	152 8	208 9	1,276 2
22	Dhadhāl ...	2 8	4 0	787 38	46 25	72 33	129 4	218 24	1,690 0
23	Bherāt ...	2 8	4 0	881 25	129 29	27 1	49 6	327 11	2,546 8
24	Navāgām ...	2 8	4 0	1,364 14	255 34	56 1	101 0	747 37	6,830 8
25	Pansoh ...	2 8	4 0	617 15	81 25	24 20	29 12	293 16	2,747 8
26	Gobhlaj ...	2 8	4 0	1,756 25	196 6	305 34	626 4	291 39	1,785 8
27	Kanera ...	2 8	4 0	1,118 0	97 5	41 21	71 4	213 13	1,845 12
28	Malarpur ...	2 8	4 0	934 6	143 34	54 18	133 12	282 11	2,152 0
29	Pinglaj ...	2 8	4 0	710 29	75 5	141 35	261 8	236 37	2,238 8
30	Chanidra ...	2 8	4 0	1,343 27	105 37	27 25	269 15	161 21	1,095 13
31	Næka ...	2 8	4 0	4,755 39	417 7	319 13	563 0	1,249 11	9,022 12
32	Kaloh ...	2 8	4 0	1,838 36	694 1	36 27	72 12	124 33	714 8
33	Kathvādā ...	2 4	4 0	1,852 27	216 36	371 39	890 12	540 19	3,095 8
34	Chitrāsar ...	2 4	4 0	1,291 26	731 24	494 28	850 4	217 31	1,193 0
35	Basikpur ...	2 0	4 0	431 38	233 23	225 28	440 8	.....	.....
	Total ...	...	...	52,729 29	7,210 12	9,758 0	28,223 15	7,673 21	54,155 6

P.

Report No. 138, dated 28th February 1893, for 74 Government villages of the Kaira Collectorate.

SURVEY.					By REVISION SURVEY.				
Land.					Government unoccupied assessed land.		Total area available for cultivation, including Inām.	Total area not available for cultivation	
Garden.		Well-water Assessment.	Total.		Area.	Assessment.			
Area.	Assessment.		Area.	Assessment.					
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	A. g.	
I.	209 7	959 2	144 6	706 22	3,498 8	47 16	155 13 0	3,422 25	448 31
	129 6	769 14	.....	1,298 2	5,459 2	11 20	71 6 0	2,584 19	189 0
	40 9	150 4	58 5	750 34	2,742 2	86 15	230 14 0	1,059 13	194 18
	31 38	125 0	69 12	359 12	1,501 11	0 25	4 8 0	1,276 31	111 10
	74 7	286 0	160 2	627 18	2,673 13	.....	.....	1,720 35	115 4
	134 15	521 11	402 2	700 10	3,160 2	.....	.....	1,621 8	106 30
	37 32	166 8	62 4	281 31	1,115 12	.....	.....	883 6	68 2
	4 6	16 4	6 0	210 5	766 14	.....	.....	517 31	24 35
	2 27	10 12	8 4	292 11	1,373 0	.....	.....	327 27	29 32
	7 37	31 0	30 0	104 38	447 15	0 15	1 4 0	1,037 2	66 16
	48 33	165 10	52 12	233 13	949 8	0 5	0 15 0	1,318 33	95 29
	36 28	145 1	55 15	580 24	2,118 9	0 15	1 8 0	1,003 19	113 4
	73 35	272 10	18 10	370 28	1,364 6	2 20	15 14 0	1,773 30	255 1
	1 36	7 0	13 0	496 6	1,912 5	0 24	1 7 0	1,363 15	131 28
	....	....	....	446 13	1,648 2	.....	.....	1,275 38	112 28
	47 19	135 8	46 0	737 4	2,406 9	.....	.....	1,248 22	149 38
	880 15	3,752 4	1,127 8	8,195 31	33,138 6	149 35	483 9 0	22,434 34	2,217 26
II.	505 27	2,447 12	26 8	1,708 13	6,685 6	1,695 7	5,570 4 0	4,355 39	862 4
	51 2	277 14	3 6	292 9	1,151 2	49 19	201 3 0	3,076 14	522 20
	27 16	100 14	71 0	818 11	4,580 14	78 25	305 6 0	3,317 3	441 17
	3 36	15 10	4 12	158 34	771 2	5 28	16 0 0	1,180 30	81 5
	7 1	27 12	16 4	936 6	3,832 14	11 35	51 8 0	1,744 10	198 37
	87 35	326 6	104 2	882 21	3,512 15	.....	.....	1,352 17	115 35
	71 29	520 4	8 0	129 8	768 1	30 32	154 13 10	773 8	160 7
	143 17	620 12	177 11	422 32	1,839 11	9 25	29 13 0	1,004 18	173 15
	....	....	....	722 19	2,743 8	126 5	426 12 0	966 1	97 6
	17 24	53 5	20 10	310 19	1,204 4	38 9	68 0 0	379 18	46 23
	118 4	619 6	29 14	452 23	1,656 14	248 10	788 5 0	1,641 31	427 4
	83 8	295 2	37 4	222 4	911 6	.....	.....	1,167 22	75 27
	5 22	18 8	.....	1,079 37	3,383 10	590 28	1,310 10 0	3,375 13	163 8
	....	....	....	254 32	852 9	281 26	831 8 0	593 11	39 6
	7 39	40 10	.....	568 18	2,234 8	286 3	790 12 0	1,411 37	59 17
	....	....	....	456 13	1,640 10	189 7	496 0 0	922 36	71 33
	....	....	....	612 14	1,998 8	222 35	617 14 0	1,304 36	98 2
	....	....	....	123 33	497 1	0 30	1 12 0	2,146 10	112 16
	23 27	78 8	....	529 16	2,708 4	104 32	245 0 0	997 2	112 39
	3 34	10 0	....	508 33	2,492 8	134 29	439 4 0	719 39	65 0
	5 39	22 0	....	300 0	1,450 10	31 4	137 8 0	491 28	121 21
	8 7	25 0	....	299 24	1,844 4	43 2	90 8 0	784 4	49 39
	59 4	170 2	....	413 16	2,766 0	105 34	580 12 0	861 20	136 16
	278 7	699 4	....	1,082 5	7,630 12	113 3	541 0 0	1,325 30	295 27
	28 35	123 8	....	346 31	2,900 12	52 26	254 0 0	610 30	90 38
	2 20	12 0	....	600 13	2,423 12	41 18	135 4 0	1,754 38	197 20
	365 23	1,088 0	....	620 17	3,005 0	154 3	674 4 0	1,109 11	99 34
	14 27	43 4	3 0	351 16	2,332 0	263 37	793 8 0	922 18	158 18
	90 30	253 8	....	469 22	2,753 8	21 28	93 8 0	704 39	83 0
	89 35	273 8	....	279 1	1,639 4	95 26	342 0 0	1,312 17	126 4
	32 24	81 4	....	1,601 8	9,667 0	1,320 11	5,308 14 4	4,687 36	461 4
	342 36	1,323 8	....	504 16	2,110 12	136 3	768 0 0	1,950 14	579 8
	19 15	66 8	....	931 33	4,052 12	470 15	845 2 0	1,845 27	221 24
	17 18	100 12	....	729 37	2,144 0	348 18	683 8 0	1,271 6	749 39
	....	....	....	225 28	440 8	28 24	41 8 0	477 6	196 8
	2,514 1	9,734 13	502 7	19,945 22	92,616 9	7,330 37	23,634 1 2	52,540 39	7,491 26

## APPENDIX

BY REVISION									
No.	Name of Village.	Government occupied land.		Government converted dry-crop (or new rice) land.		Government old rice lands.		Dhekudát lands.	
		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
		A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
1	Mátar (Kaa ) ...	333 2	1,724 0	18 36	124 0	220 33	1,722 0	122 28	708 0
2	Sandháná ...	879 18	4,748 0	142 36	1,053 0	262 7	2,135 0	...	...
3	Hejrábád ...	623 39	2,906 0	16 28	100 0	107 22	708 0	...	...
4	Radhvánaj ...	231 7	1,249 0	58 30	383 0	64 0	515 0	...	...
5	Undhelá ...	489 29	2,671 0	10 39	72 4	124 28	996 0	...	...
6	Alndra ...	571 23	2,960 0	12 36	93 0	114 36	962 0	...	...
7	Shuholdi ...	231 27	1,198 0	21 36	142 0	26 16	190 0	...	...
8	Untái ...	191 23	943 0	4 1	25 0	14 35	116 0	...	...
9	Khadiálápura ...	236 20	1,181 0	1 6	6 12	52 18	454 0	...	...
10	Maliátaj ...	51 26	264 0	19 30	111 8	38 6	284 0	...	...
11	Lavál ...	158 20	781 8	29 33	174 0	44 36	337 0	...	...
12	Vansar ...	453 27	2,241 0	60 4	360 12	62 29	434 0	...	...
13	Sokhdá ...	257 33	1,195 0	54 23	345 0	46 5	305 0	5 19	31 0
14	Ratanpur ...	159 15	723 0	113 12	675 0	151 24	1,074 0	64 15	371 0
15	Garmálá ...	222 6	1,011 0	88 13	541 8	131 29	991 0	...	...
16	Antroli ...	527 18	2,351 0	37 20	228 12	171 88	1,138 0	...	...
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>5,619 13</b>	<b>23,146 8</b>	<b>691 23</b>	<b>4,435 8</b>	<b>1,635 2</b>	<b>12,861 0</b>	<b>192 22</b>	<b>1,110 0</b>
1	Radu ...	839 1	3,949 0	242 0	1,474 0	125 2	927 0	460 12	2,344 0
2	Mehelaj ...	191 10	792 0	47 7	270 0	13 30	81 8	21 28	108 0
3	Traj... ..	194 36	812 0	122 2	687 0	500 2	3,868 0	...	...
4	Máchial ...	56 23	240 0	16 5	89 8	85 4	629 0	...	...
5	Heranj ...	659 21	2,322 0	69 30	390 0	192 19	1,339 0	...	...
6	Khándhli ...	663 35	2,910 0	88 19	572 0	127 1	877 0	...	...
7	Koshial ...	58 32	267 0	3 12	17 8	20 7	118 0	...	...
8	Piparia ...	305 35	1,408 0	22 35	108 0	38 22	248 0	53 35	270 0
9	Vávdí ...	462 37	1,800 0	48 39	266 8	205 28	1,430 0	...	...
10	Kájpúr ...	177 30	633 8	44 39	215 0	88 7	563 0	...	...
11	Vársang ...	245 28	1,095 0	1 29	9 8	4 28	31 4	128 4	750 0
12	Devátaj ...	171 36	716 0	7 0	36 4	42 39	286 0	...	...
13	Moraj ...	766 6	2,770 0	116 15	494 8	194 5	1,234 0	...	...
14	Chikhália ...	185 25	599 0	21 4	83 0	48 10	309 0	...	...
15	Khánpur ...	477 21	1,978 0	8 38	52 12	81 26	528 8	...	...
16	Jichka ...	376 28	1,270 0	3 20	24 0	76 3	620 0	...	...
17	Gorzd ...	510 30	1,786 0	6 5	31 0	103 5	732 0	...	...
18	Sinjvadá ...	38 21	161 0	14 32	79 0	69 28	430 0	...	...
19	Setra ...	166 6	656 0	34 3	194 0	288 4	2,386 0	...	...
20	Dámri ...	129 1	386 0	51 17	240 8	327 1	2,859 0	...	...
21	Vadálá ...	41 27	152 0	49 37	293 0	208 4	1,730 0	...	...
22	Dhadhá ...	42 29	138 0	37 1	284 0	218 2	2,254 0	...	...
23	Bherái ...	48 29	185 0	37 10	278 8	321 18	3,652 0	...	...
24	Navágám ...	89 10	308 12	236 1	1,850 0	742 14	8,768 0	...	...
25	Pansoh ...	34 37	121 0	18 16	140 0	292 19	3,651 0	...	...
26	Gobhlaj ...	187 4	722 0	127 34	662 0	284 28	2,522 0	...	...
27	Kanera ...	68 16	279 0	237 4	2,063 0	217 2	2,672 0	...	...
28	Malarpur ...	25 29	88 0	36 31	181 0	285 14	3,127 0	91 12	390 0
29	Pinglaj ...	96 0	298 0	137 24	906 0	237 25	2,682 0	...	...
30	Chandrá ...	55 33	249 0	63 17	534 0	164 11	1,858 0	...	...
31	Naeka ...	294 3	1,007 0	73 32	439 0	1,221 16	11,307 0	...	...
32	Kaloli ...	314 7	1,387 0	3 10	16 0	122 29	877 0	...	...
33	Kathvadá ...	330 22	1,339 0	120 34	636 12	478 17	4,395 0	...	...
34	Chitrásar ...	410 10	1,747 0	50 36	284 0	205 4	1,578 0	57 34	315 0
35	Rasikpur ...	196 32	823 0	2 23	12 0	...	...	18 4	103 0
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>8 908 30</b>	<b>35,931 4</b>	<b>2,203 21</b>	<b>10,594 8</b>	<b>7,630 34</b>	<b>70,469 4</b>	<b>831 9</b>	<b>4,230 0</b>

The black figures represent



P—continued.

SURVEY—continued									
Bhatha lands.		Total occupied Government lands.		Government unoccupied assessed lands.		Percentage difference of assessment		Average Assessment Government land per acre.	Percentage of cultivable alienated land on total cultivable area.
Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Increase	Decrease.		
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.			Rs. a. p.	
0 20	4 0	695 39	4,282 0	43 3 1 23	194 0	22½	...	6 0 11	78
..	.....	1,284 21	7,936 0	0 20	0 4	45½	...	6 2 11	50
..	.....	748 9	3,714 0	86 9	336 0	35½	..	4 13 8	21
...	.....	353 37	2,147 0	0 25	5 0	43	.	6 1 2	72
..	.....	625 16	3,739 4	.....	.....	39½	..	5 15 8	64
..	.....	699 15	4,015 0	.....	.....	27	...	5 11 10	57
..	.....	279 39	1,530 0	.....	.....	37	...	5 7 5	68
..	.....	210 19	1,084 0	.....	.....	41½	...	5 2 5	59
..	.....	290 4	1,641 12	.....	.....	19½	...	5 10 7	11
..	.....	109 22	659 8	0 15	2 0	47½	...	6 0 3	39
..	.....	233 9	1,292 8	.....	.....	36½	...	5 8 9	32
..	.....	576 20	3,035 12	0 17	2 0	43½	...	5 4 3	42
..	.....	364 0	1,876 0	2 20	10 0	37½	...	5 2 4	79
..	.....	488 26	2,843 0	0 24	2 0	48½	...	5 13 1	64
..	.....	442 8	2,543 8	...	...	54½	...	5 12 1	65
..	.....	736 36	3,717 12	1 38	9 0	54½	...	5 0 8	41
0 20	4 0	8,139 0	46,057 0	136 11 1 23	560 4	39	..	5 10 2	63
32 33	357 0	1,699 8	9,051 0	1,656 15 10 5	7,610 0	35½	...	4 15 5	23
12 8	120 0	286 3	1,371 8	47 15 9 7	208 0	19	...	4 11 9	89
...	.....	817 0	5,367 0	78 34	268 0	17	.	6 4 8	73
...	.....	157 32	958 8	5 28	18 0	24½	...	5 15 7	38
..	.....	921 30	4,551 0	10 39	55 0	18½	...	4 15 0	46
..	.....	879 15	4,359 0	.....	...	24	...	4 15 4	35
45 9	536 0	127 20	938 8	17 24 3 11	48 0	23½	...	6 12 10	85
...	.....	421 7	2,034 0	8 36 25 26	34 0	10½	...	4 12 11	57
...	.....	717 24	3,496 8	119 30	489 0	27½	...	4 12 2	13
...	.....	310 36	1,411 8	38 9	84 0	17½	...	4 4 7	8
30 18	379 0	410 27	2,264 12	230 2 8 34	840 0	36½	...	4 13 6	61
...	.....	221 35	1,038 4	.....	.....	14	...	4 10 10	81
...	.....	1,076 26	4,498 8	590 23	1,585 0	33	...	3 10 5	51
...	.....	254 39	991 0	281 24	982 0	16½	...	3 10 9	9
..	.....	568 5	2,559 4	285 21	977 0	14½	...	4 2 3	39
..	.....	456 11	1,914 0	189 2	551 0	16½	...	3 13 2	30
..	.....	620 0	2,549 0	227 0	785 0	27½	...	3 15 0	35
..	.....	123 1	670 0	0 30	2 0	34½	...	5 6 9	94
..	.....	488 13	3,226 0	139 39	515 0	19½	..	5 15 7	38
..	.....	507 19	3,485 8	130 39	544 0	39½	..	6 5 1	11
..	.....	299 28	2,175 0	29 13	153 0	50	...	7 1 3	33
..	.....	297 32	2,676 0	43 9	412 0	45	...	9 0 11	56
..	.....	407 17	4,015 8	92 18	534 0	45½	...	9 1 5	42
..	.....	1,067 25	10,926 12	90 5	641 0	4½	...	9 15 10	13
..	.....	345 32	3,912 0	52 24	325 0	34½	...	10 10 4	34
..	.....	599 26	3,943 0	40 18	190 0	62½	...	6 7 4	63
..	.....	613 34	5,404 0	153 27	997 0	79½	...	8 5 4	31
..	.....	347 34	3,396 0	255 33	1,179 0	45½	...	7 9 2	34
..	.....	465 9	3,886 0	21 13	85 0	41½	...	8 2 6	31
..	.....	283 21	2,641 0	71 23	284 0	61	...	8 3 10	73
..	.....	1,589 11	12,753 0	1,286 29	6,859 0	32	...	6 13 1	39
55 23	650 0	495 29	2,930 0	92 21 163 27	440 0	38½	...	5 11 8	70
..	.....	929 33	6,370 12	470 13	1,631 0	57½	..	5 11 5	24
..	.....	724 4	3,924 0	333 31	1,037 0	83	..	4 11 0	17
4 6	53 0	221 25	991 0	24 17 53 20	81 0	125	...	4 5 9	48
180 17	2,095 0	19,754 31	126,688 12	7,117 24 274 10	30,443 0	36½	...	5 13 7	48

Unassessed Bhatha land.

## APPENDIX

No.	Name of Village.	Old sanctioned maximum dry-crop rate.	New proposed maximum dry-crop rate.	Total area available for cultivation, including Inám.	Total area not available for cultivation.	Government Occupied			
						Dry-crop.		Rice.	
						Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
						7	8	9	10
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
									<i>Class</i>
1	Kunjra ...	4 4	4 0	814 4	34 34	349 20	1,188 6	54 32	266 14
2	Tranjá ...	4 4	4 0	2,037 5	184 7	503 10	1,705 15	249 2	1,545 8
3	Katheda ...	4 4	4 0	885 2	47 3	246 36	868 14	118 14	711 0
4	Asámi ...	4 0	4 0	4,040 34	600 23	1,023 0	3,110 10	114 23	595 4
5	Pallá ...	4 0	4 0	722 17	134 9	204 34	654 6	9 23	40 0
6	Asláli ...	4 0	4 0	673 6	57 22	308 38	932 8	72 9	409 6
7	Nadolí ...	4 0	4 0	999 39	30 7	230 21	667 2	64 1	329 4
8	Dethl ...	4 0	4 0	1,921 34	75 30	111 1	325 10	125 29	615 2
9	Vasai ...	4 0	4 0	464 3	39 4	29 38	84 2	74 38	367 8
10	Nagrama ...	4 0	4 0	818 7	33 38	507 14	1,523 6	60 22	306 6
11	Márála ...	4 0	4 0	529 38	34 17	308 12	899 4	31 39	181 0
12	Lumbasí ...	4 0	4 0	4,082 33	1,138 26	1,264 12	2,799 3	814 9	4,076 13
13	Ranásar ...	4 0	4 0	681 17	117 25	340 38	981 13	9 28	45 2
14	Bhaladá ...	4 0	4 0	2,995 9	254 23	667 14	1,808 12	367 9	1,774 3
15	Shekhupur...	4 0	4 0	699 19	70 21	510 27	1,474 1	140 36	676 7
16	Szela ...	4 0	4 0	786 28	96 27	515 13	1,526 0	58 8	328 2
17	Chanor ...	4 0	4 0	1,709 0	72 10	572 13	1,626 2	301 29	1,652 4
18	Adeva ...	4 0	4 0	975 9	107 12	525 28	1,273 12	115 21	574 6
19	Valotri ...	4 0	4 0	636 15	138 21	359 25	1,091 0	77 38	468 11
20	Viroja ...	4 0	4 0	1,176 35	192 19	291 33	835 10	133 37	896 8
21	Periaj ...	4 0	4 0	2,837 4	1,128 25	645 11	1,097 14	235 12	1,015 8
22	Bámangám...	4 0	4 0	2,396 36	403 25	1,208 33	3,206 15	66 33	256 6
23	Punaj ...	3 8	4 0	1,162 32	71 26	87 12	244 10	249 10	1,248 12
	Total ...	...	...	34,046 26	5,064 19	10,813 3	29,925 15	3,586 22	18,380 6
	Grand Total ...	.	...	1,09,331 37	14,358 29	26,215 30	77,036 15	12,930 32	81,905 5

P—continued.

SURVEY.					BY REVISION SURVEY.			
Land.					Government unoccupied assessed land.		Total area available for cultivation, including Inám.	Total area not available for cultivation.
Garden.		Well-water Assessment.	Total.		Area.	Assessment.		
Area.	Assessment.		Area.	Assessment.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	A. g.
<b>III.</b>								
.....	.....	.....	404 12	1,455 4	37 1	122 0 0	811 17	55 33
23 12	89 12	23 2	775 24	3,364 5	65 14	235 4 0	2,030 28	186 29
5 12	16 12	11 4	370 22	1,607 14	3 24	13 12 0	880 20	62 37
124 34	476 12	53 14	1,262 17	4,236 8	578 22	1,603 11 0	3,980 6	651 4
177 29	713 6	9 0	392 6	1,416 12	56 36	182 8 0	727 7	130 29
5 16	18 0	21 8	386 23	1,381 6	33 0	95 8 0	672 32	57 29
18 39	58 2	52 12	313 21	1,107 4	.....	.....	999 20	58 5
26 21	77 13	64 1	263 11	1,082 10	12 12	54 11 0	1,922 33	117 32
.....	.....	.....	104 36	451 10	7 7	22 0 0	460 29	57 21
.....	.....	.....	567 36	1,829 12	26 22	84 0 0	818 12	55 17
60 21	186 12	68 14	400 32	1,335 14	1 12	3 0 0	527 39	44 0
78 28	221 1	109 8	2,157 9	7,206 9	685 6	1,775 5 10	4,096 29	1,192 35
2 25	7 0	5 12	353 11	1,039 11	54 6	120 1 0	677 5	136 15
2 35	8 4	3 12	1,027 18	3,594 15	2 38	5 8 0	2,993 27	256 32
.....	.....	.....	651 23	2,150 8	26 3	91 8 0	693 3	86 20
.....	.....	.....	573 21	1,854 2	69 9	172 4 0	774 13	124 37
.....	.....	.....	874 2	3,278 6	646 30	2,084 0 0	1,517 34	265 16
4 38	10 0	4 8	646 7	1,862 10	261 24	482 6 0	970 3	160 22
.....	.....	.....	437 23	1,559 11	178 11	497 6 0	634 24	149 20
.....	.....	.....	475 30	1,732 2	98 33	284 8 0	1,174 36	209 21
.....	.....	.....	880 23	2,113 6	325 12	531 8 0	2,863 8	1,145 16
.....	.....	.....	1,275 26	3,463 5	296 21	699 4 0	2,433 5	366 31
.....	.....	.....	336 22	1,493 6	32 25	144 2 0	1,163 0	72 7
531 30	1,883 10	427 15	14,931 15	50,617 14	3,494 8	9,304 2 10	33,823 30	5,624 27
3,926 6	15,370 11	2,057 14	43,072 28	1,76,372 13	10,975 0	33,421 13 0	1,08,799 23	15,333 39

## APPENDIX

		By Division							
No.	Name of Village.	Government occupied lands		Government converted dry-crop (or new rice) land		Government old rice lands		Dhekuliaté lands.	
		Area.	Assessment.	Area	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
		A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
1	Kunjra ...	342 37	1,154 0	13 34	61 8	45 14	235 8	...	...
2	Tranjá ...	530 18	1,870 0	25 23	173 0	213 27	1,572 0	...	...
3	Katboda ...	160 21	533 0	89 31	439 0	117 27	763 0	...	...
4	Asámlí ...	1,032 30	3,801 0	35 1	189 0	114 39	762 0	62 31	312 0
5	Pallá ...	267 38	1,004 0	5 3	29 8	9 23	48 12	105 15	518 8
6	Aslálí ...	274 38	982 0	46 27	282 0	68 36	460 0	...	...
7	Nadoli ...	229 30	812 0	19 7	87 4	64 7	384 0	...	...
8	Dethlí ...	113 2	430 0	24 36	124 0	126 8	840 0	...	...
9	Vasai ...	25 17	81 0	4 18	14 0	74 2	492 0	...	...
10	Nagrama ...	453 37	1,604 0	53 19	290 0	60 17	458 0	...	...
11	Mársala ...	319 28	1,116 0	47 23	264 0	31 23	252 0	...	...
12	Limbasá ...	1,297 24	3,773 0	178 29	628 0	678 2	42 17	...	...
13	Banásar ...	320 26	1,028 0	22 26	103 0	9 35	58 8	...	...
14	Bhaládá ...	471 33	1,626 0	198 5	985 0	355 38	2,089 0	...	...
15	Shekhupur ...	490 27	1,734 0	25 28	128 8	129 31	797 0	...	...
16	Sáela ...	466 4	1,488 0	59 20	282 8	49 11	326 0	...	...
17	Chanor ...	598 4	1,870 0	82 39	326 0	190 9	1,341 0	...	...
18	Adevá ...	494 33	1,240 0	32 31	114 8	115 34	774 8	...	...
19	Valotrí ...	334 7	1,031 0	25 28	112 8	77 29	449 8	...	...
20	Virojs ...	232 18	711 0	61 36	299 0	180 6	1,145 0	...	...
21	Parij ...	326 34	814 0	372 5	1,480 0	221 16	1,357 0	...	...
22	Bámangám ...	938 15	2,492 0	67 21	225 0	300 27	1,571 0	...	...
23	Punaj ...	83 27	296 0	13 17	70 4	239 3	1,521 0	...	...
	Total	9,806 28	31,490 0	1,506 27	6,707 8	3,474 24	21,912 12	168 6	830 8
	Grand Total	24,334 31	95,567 12	4,401 31	25,056 4	12,740 20	1,04,743 0	1,191 37	6,220 8

The black figures represent

P—concluded.

SURVEY—continued.						Percentage difference of assessment		Average Assessment Government land per acre.	Percentage of cultivable alienated land on total cultivable area.
Bhatha lands.		Total occupied Government lands.		Government unoccupied assessed lands		Increase	Decrease.		
Area.	Assessment	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.				
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.			Rs. a. p.	
...	.....	402 5	1,451 0	36 21	116 12	...	1/2	3 9 2	46
...	.....	769 28	3,615 0	65 12	281 0	7 1/2	...	4 10 8	53
...	.....	367 39	1,735 0	3 24	14 0	7 1/2	...	4 11 6	53
8 16	105 0	1,253 37	5,169 0	526 13	1,786 0	22	...	3 14 6	55
...	.....	387 39	1,600 12	65 33	253 0	13	...	4 1 0	37
...	.....	390 21	1,724 0	33 0	104 0	24 1/2	...	4 5 1	37
...	.....	313 4	1,283 4	.....	.....	15 1/2	...	4 1 7	69
...	.....	264 6	1,394 0	12 16	83 0	28 1/2	...	5 5 6	85
...	.....	103 37	586 0	4 32	8 0	29 1/2	...	5 7 2	76
...	.....	567 33	2,352 0	26 30	92 0	28 1/2	...	4 0 11	27
...	.....	898 34	1,632 0	1 12	3 8	22 1/2	...	4 1 3	24
...	.....	2,154 15	8,618 0	701 36	1,882 0	19 1/2	...	3 10 10	30
...	.....	353 7	1,189 8	49 38	132 0	14 1/2	...	3 4 6	40
...	.....	1,025 36	4,700 0	2 38	7 0	30 1/2	...	4 9 2	69
...	.....	646 6	2,659 8	25 4	92 0	23 1/2	...	4 1 7	3
...	.....	574 35	2,096 8	55 22	123 0	13	...	3 8 4	18
...	.....	871 12	3,537 0	458 14	1,308 0	7 1/2	...	3 10 3	12
...	.....	643 18	2,129 0	259 7	529 0	14 1/2	...	2 15 1	7
...	.....	437 24	1,593 0	176 19	507 0	2	...	3 6 9	3
...	.....	474 20	2,155 0	93 4	294 0	24 1/2	...	4 5 1	51
...	.....	920 15	3,651 0	311 24	469 0	72 1/2	...	3 5 6	57
...	.....	1,306 23	4,288 0	301 33	805 0	23 1/2	...	3 2 8	34
...	.....	336 7	1,887 4	33 8	153 0	26 1/2	...	5 8 4	68
8 16	105 0	14,964 21	61,045 12	3,245 0	2,042 4	20 1/2	...	3 13 7	46
189 13	2,204 0	42,958 12	2,33,791 8	10,498 35 275 33	40,045 8	32 1/2	..	5 2 1	51

unassessed Bhatha land.

FROM

CAPTAIN C. J. PRESCOTT,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarát;

TO

J. W. HADOW, ESQUIRE,

Collector of Kaira.

"Kaira Districts," Superintendent's Office, Camp "Bhulada,"

Pargana "Mátar," 31st December 1862.

SIR,

I have the honour of submitting, for transmission to the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., with any remarks which you may think fit to pass upon them, proposals for the revision of assessment, in accordance with the principles of the Revenue Survey, in the pargana of Mátar, in your Collectorate.

2. This pargana is of an irregular oval form, its greatest breadth from east to west being about 18 miles, and its greatest length from north-east to south-west about 35. It is bounded on the north and north-west by the pargana of Jeytulpur in Ahmedabad; on the west by the Sábarmati, separating it from Dholka; on the south-west and south by the territories of the Naváb of Cambay; on the south-east by the Gáekwár's district of Petlád; on the east by Nadiád; and on the north-east by Muhunda. It contains, as at present constituted, 98 villages, none of which are alienated, but one, Barora, being tálukdári, has not been surveyed. Of the remainder, 95 are "Khálsa," and 2, Khureti and Huriala, tálukdári under attachment.

Superficial Area.

3. The superficial area of these 97 villages is 264½ square miles, divided by the survey as below:—

	GOVERNMENT.		ALIENATED.		TOTAL.	
	Numbers.	Acres.	Numbers.	Acres.	Numbers.	Acres.
<i>Culturable Lands.</i>						
Dry-Crop ... ..	...	58,223	...	62,397	...	120,620
Rice ... ..	...	13,354	...	7,736	...	21,990
Garden ... ..	...	3,309	...	4,673	...	7,982
Total ... ..	...	74,886	...	74,806	...	149,692
<i>Unculturable, including roads, tanks, village-sites, &amp;c.</i> ...	...	18,470	...	917	...	19,389
Total ... ..	21,124	93,356	27,383	75,723	48,507	169,079

The average size of fields is thus acres 3, and the alienated land as nearly as possible 50 per cent. of the culturable area.

4. The district is either bounded or intersected by 4 rivers, viz.:—1st, the Sábarmati, which separates it from Dholka on the west; 2nd, the Meswa, which partially divides it from

Jeytulpur on the north-west, and falls into the Wátrak at Dedurda, a little above Kaira; 3rd, the Wátrak, which enters it at its north-east extremity, passes through it diagonally, and after receiving the waters of the Meswa and Shedhi, and flowing past the towns of Mehmadaab and Kaira, falls into the Sábarmati at Palla; and, 4th, the Shedhi, which flowing westward falls into the Wátrak at Kaira. None of these rivers are navigable. Irrigation is seldom or never made from the Shedhi, as its water leaves a salt deposit, which spoils the land. The water of the other three rivers is sweet and good, but, owing to the sandy and broken nature of their banks, is not everywhere available for irrigation.

5. The district is generally level, or slightly undulating, with only a few low sand-hills in the north-east corner. In many places Appearance of the country. it is closely hedge-bound; in others, principally where the black soil prevails, it extends in large open plains.

6. The annual fall of rain in Kaira Kasba, in the centre of the district, on an average of 21 years from 1841 to 1861, is inches Climate.  $32 \frac{39}{100}$ , from which it would seem that the rainfall is lighter than in Ahmedabad, the average fall in which city, as reported in my letter on the Assessment of Daskroi, is inches  $35 \frac{87}{100}$ . But the latter average was obtained from the returns for 8 years only, including 3 years 1855, 1856, 1857, in which an extraordinary quantity of rain fell at Ahmedabad. In ordinary years I think there is no doubt that the fall of rain is both heavier and more equable, and consequently better for cultivation in Mátar than in Daskroi, and also that the southern portion of the district, being nearer the Gulf of Cambay, gets more rain than the northern. Mátar used to be considered an exceedingly unhealthy district, but has greatly improved in this respect since it was drained between 1831 and 1840. It is still, however, feverish in the rains, and very hot in the summer. The cold weather is very pleasant.

7. There are no made roads in Mátar. Of the unmade ones those in the sandy soil are exceedingly heavy in the fair season, and those in the black soil nearly impassable during the rains. I would respectfully urge the importance of constructing lines of roads, such as would remain open during ordinary weather, to enable traffic from all parts of the district to reach the railway, which crosses the pargana at Mehmadaab. The lines I would, with deference, recommend, are the following:—

1st.—A road from Dholka, crossing the Sábarmati a little above Suhij in the Dholka District, thence to the large village of Rurru, crossing the Wátrak between Chándna and Wásna-Bujrug to the wealthy market town of Mátar, where it should divide, one branch to Kaira, crossing the Shedhi by the iron bridge near Rattanpur, and thence to the railway station at Mehmadaab; the other branch going eastward, through Undhela and Duntali, to meet the railway at Nadiád, where the important lines of proposed road from the eastern districts converge. The length of this road would be from Dholka to Mátar, about 17 miles, from Mátar to Mehmadaab, about 13, and from Mátar to Nadiád, about 13. It would connect the Ahmedabad and Gogha road, now being made, with the railway at Mehmadaab and Nadiád, and would pass through a fertile and populous tract of country. The direct line from Dholka to Mehmadaab would pass north of Kaira, and I believe that this route has been recommended; but I consider the above line preferable, first, because the other road would pass through the middle of the Jeytulpur rice villages watered by the Kharri, and would consequently, unless the expense of making a regular causeway was incurred, be completely impassable from June to November, and, next because the line I advocate would, at the expense of a slight detour, connect the populous towns of Kaira, Mátar, and Rudu, both with Mehmadaab, their nearest railway station, and with Dholka and the Gogha trunk road. Second, I would recommend a road from Dewatuj, near Sojeetra, through Bhulada, to join the other road at Mátar. The length would be about 12 miles, and it would take the traffic between Sojeetra, Cambay, Petlád, and other wealthy towns and villages in foreign territory, and Kaira, Nadiád and Ahmedabad. These two roads would together pass through the greatest length and breadth of the district.

8. The different kinds of soil in Mátar are the same as in Duskroi (*vide* my letter on the revision of assessment in that pargana to the Collector of Ahmedabad, No. 128 of 1860, paragraph 10) *viz.*, Gorároo, or white sandy soil, Káli Bhoi, or black loamy, Bhátta, or rich alluvial soil in river beds, and Kiárda, or rice land. The Gorároo, of which the greater portion of the district is composed, is generally better than that in Daskroi, being less sandy. The average classification of dry-crop soils in Daskroi is consequently 11·5 against 12·8 in Mátar. There is a good deal of black soil, especially in the villages along the northern bank of the Shedhi, and in a tract extending from Rudu southward to Chanor. A great part of this tract, now almost entirely waste, might be converted into valuable rice land. The black soil in Mátar is not so rich as in the Broach Districts, but much of it produces valuable crops of Chássea, or unirrigated wheat. The Bhátta lands are not very extensive, but, particularly those in the Wátrak, south of Kaira, are very valuable. There is no tract of rice land like that in the southern villages of Jeytulpur, in Mátar; but every village contains some rice land, and much of this is very fertile.

9. The principal products of the district are much the same as those of Daskroi, already fully reported on in my report on the settlement of that district, paragraph 15. There are, however, two valuable products extensively grown in Mátar, but little in Daskroi, the Gorároo soil in which district is not sufficiently rich for them,—“Kussumbi,” or safflower, and tobacco. A good deal of cotton, of the triennial variety, is grown in Gorároo soil in the villages near Mehmadabad, but the annual cotton is scarcely grown at all in the black soil of Mátar.

10. A large quantity of irrigated produce is raised in Mátar. Rice is chiefly watered from permanent wells, or from tanks, which are numerous, and some, particularly those at Bhulada, Traj and Chanor, very large. Garden lands are watered from wells either permanent, or, in Bhátta lands, temporary; and, near rivers, from “Dhekudis” constructed in the bank.

11. I may here state the mode of assessing different kinds of garden lands, which, in conformity with the letter of the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., marginally noted, I have adopted for Mátar.

1st.—Bhátta lands, in which the water is always close to the surface, are to be assessed directly at garden rates, whether watered from permanent or temporary wells, or not now irrigated at all.

2nd.—Other lands, watered from permanent wells, will be first assessed at dry-crop rates, and a separate permanent water-rate added (calculated according to the capacity of the well), and which can be at once struck out in case the well falls in, or becomes salt.

3rd.—All lands capable of being irrigated from rivers, whether the “Dhekudis” actually exist or not, have been first assessed at dry-crop rates, and a separate water-rate added, varying with the distance of each field from the source of supply, and according to the difficulty and expense of constructing the “Dhekudis.” This rate can be immediately struck off in case the river should change its course.

12. Connected with the subject of irrigation is that of drainage. About the year 1830 it was found that not only was the district excessively unhealthy owing to the rain-water stagnating in many places, but also that during the monsoon inundations so often destroyed the crops that large remissions had continually to be given, and frequent heavy losses were making the cultivators poor. Mr Jordan, late Deputy Collector in Ahmedabad, and then a Surveyor, was consequently directed to plan and carry out a system of drains, which work he executed with great skill, and at a very low cost, between the years 1831 and 1840. The immediate effect of this measure was, not only, as has before been remarked, that the district became much healthier, but



that the revenue rose considerably, remissions greatly decreased, and the cultivators began rapidly to accumulate wealth.

13. It is now complained that the drains are filling up, which cannot be wondered at, as it is now nearly 30 years since most of them were made. I would very strongly recommend that the whole drainage system of the district be now revised by a competent Engineer, with a view, not merely of putting the existing drains in thorough repair, but also, 1st, of utilising them for irrigation, and, 2nd, of making new ones in connection with them.

1st.—It is, I think, certain that if a few dams with sluice-gates were constructed in proper places in the drains, a great deal of ordinary rice land would be improved by being made capable of producing the more valuable kinds of rice, and much new land, either waste or cultivated dry-crop, would be made into rice. It is true that, except by waste lands being brought into cultivation, this would not, after the introduction of the Survey Settlement, directly benefit the revenue, and I would, therefore, recommend that the cost of constructing the dams and sluice-gates should be considered an advance to the villages benefited by them, and be recovered from them. The people, I have little doubt, would gladly agree to this.

2nd.—I have already mentioned that a considerable tract of black soil, now waste, especially between Limbashi and Chanor, might be converted into valuable rice land. This tract is now next to valueless, owing to the presence in the soil of what the natives call “Khár,” which is, I believe, sesqui-carbonate of soda, and covers the ground with a white efflorescence. This “Khár,” the natives say, is near Limbashi annually increasing, and encroaching upon the cultivated lands, which it soon completely ruins. Where it comes from I cannot determine, but two facts about it are pretty clear: first, that it is very apt to appear where the rain water of the monsoon is permitted to stagnate, and dry up on the land, as is the case in the tract above mentioned; next, that if lands subject to it are drained, manured, and cultivated with care for a few years it generally entirely disappears. I think, therefore, that in all probability, at a trifling cost, the water which now makes this tract of country valueless might be drained from off it, and stored up in tanks for irrigation, and that in a few years we might see that, which is now a barren plain standing thick with rice crops, as valuable as those of the Jeytulpur Khárrí villages and paying a heavy revenue.

14. In point of markets Mátar is very fortunately situated. It contains within itself, besides several good village “bazárs,” three large market towns, Kaira, Mátar Kasba, and Mehmabad. Besides these, within a few miles of the frontier, are the following markets:—on the west Dholka; on the north Jeytulpur and Bareja, a great rice staple; on the east Nadiád, all in British territory; on the south-east Váso and Sojeetra and on the south the seaport of Cambay in foreign territory. Mátar has now also the inestimable advantage of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway passing through it, the station being at Mehmabad, by means of which its surplus produce may be exported either north to the large market of Ahmedabad, distant about 20 miles from Mehmabad, or southwards to Baroda, Broach, Surat, and Bombay.

15. Mátar is very densely peopled, the population of the 97 villages under report having been found by the Survey to be 97,929, or 371 to the square mile. The population in the Government villages of Daskroi (exclusive of the City of Ahmedabad) and of Jeytulpur averaged respectively 322 and 308 to the square mile. This population is entirely agricultural, and is principally composed of coolies, although there are a great number of Kunbis, Patidars, and Rájputs, and a good many cultivating Musalmáns. Many of the coolies are nearly as skilful and industrious cultivators as Kunbis, possess good houses and a great deal of agricultural stock. The people in Mátar generally are extremely well off, comfortably clothed and housed, and many of the Kunbis and Patidars very wealthy.

16. I do not think it is necessary to lengthen this letter by describing in detail the various modes of revenue management which prevailed in Mátar at, and for many years after, the commencement of our rule, as they do not materially differ from those which have been already described in the reports on the revision of assessment in Dholka and Daskroi. In nearly all the villages the revenue was collected either, 1st, on the principle of a division of produce between Government and the cultivator, either by actual partition of the grain, or by "Kultur," or estimate of the Government share while the crops were yet standing, the value of which was then levied in money; or 2nd, by crop or caste "Bigoti" rates on cultivation; or, 3rd, by Khátábandi, under which system the cultivator paid very heavy fixed rates for a certain portion called the Veta of the land comprised in his holding, and lighter rates for the remainder, the amount of these rates being determined principally by the caste of the cultivator, or by his supposed ability to pay them; or, 4th, by "Phatochas," which differed from Khátábandi in that all the lands comprised in each holding were assessed at an uniform rate; or, 5th, by plough and other cesses. It may be noticed that one great object in the three modes of management last mentioned was, to assess indirectly the alienated lands, of which there is so large a proportion in Mátar. In a few villages the Bhágbatai system, or caste and crop rates, still partially prevails, and in several others a large proportion of the revenue is still levied by means of plough and other cesses, which will be more particularly described in reporting my proposals for the settlement of cesses, &c., on alienated lands in Mátar. Four villages which have been fully reported on by Mr. Pedder, in Nos. IV., V., VI., and VII. of the appendix to his Report on "Narva" and "Bhágdári" tenures, No. 41 of the 21st of March 1862, are Narva. But into by far the greater number of villages the Collector, between the years 1840 and 1844, introduced permanent Bigoti rates of assessment, on which the present revenue management is based. The original Bigoti of lands held hereditarily on the Khátábandi tenure was, however, not altered, or only so far modified as to throw the existing assessment in the shape of a Bigoti on the whole area of Government land held in the kháta, instead of unequally on the Veta and other land, so that in these khátas alienated land is still frequently indirectly assessed, and the Khátábandi principle was extended as far as possible by giving all substantial cultivators, who desired them, "Puttas" for their lands for terms of years. But in the latter case the Bigoti of the lands, exclusively Government, comprised in the "Puttas" was fixed by the Panches employed, solely on a consideration of the value of the soil, not with reference to any alienated lands which the Khátédár might possess. In most villages, therefore, there now exist two distinct principles of assessment. Substantial hereditary cultivators mostly pay the Bigoti for all the lands comprised in their holdings, waste as well as cultivated, and may not resign some lands without giving up the entire holding; while lands which at the time of the revision were waste, or not permanently occupied by the better class of cultivators, are called "Chuti" Bigoti, and the assessment levied only on the area cultivated each year. Cesses on land were at the revision, in most villages, absorbed in the Bigoti of Government, or quit-rent of alienated lands, as the case might be, and continued only in those villages in which the holders of alienated lands refused to consent to the commutation. You will find, therefore, on examining the statement which accompanies this letter, that existing rates in Mátar are still more unequal than any that have yet been met with in any of the Ahmedabad Districts.

17. I will now proceed to consider the pitch of assessment which has hitherto prevailed, its effects on population and on revenue, variations in the prices of agricultural produce, and other particulars contained in the accompanying diagram\* and Statement A, from which I hope to be able to deduce satisfactory reasons for the pitch of assessment, the experimental adoption of which I am about to recommend.

18. As the present Mátar Táluka comprises numerous villages, which have been included in it since the date of the late Survey, I cannot give the population, as it was found to exist at that time, of the whole 97 villages. I have, however,

Rata of increase of Population.

\* Not printed.

the census, as taken by the late Survey, of 70 villages, a proportion sufficiently large to judge of the whole district by. In these 70 villages the population, in 1820-23, amounted to 43,271 souls; it now amounts to 64,182, an increase, in about 40 years, of 32 per cent. In "Daskroi" the increase, in the same period, was 70 per cent.; in Jeytulpur 35 per cent. In the same villages the number of ploughs, as found by the late Survey, was 4,859; they now amount to 6,649, an increase of 26 per cent.; the increase in "Daskroi," in the same period, having been 38 per cent. In the same 70 villages the permanent wells, at the time of the late Survey, were in repair 680, out of repair 233. They now amount to in repair 944, out of repair 86, an increase on the whole of 12 per cent., and on those in repair of 27 per cent. The increase in "Daskroi" was 44 per cent. on the wells in repair, and 36 per cent. on the whole number.

19. The diagram, it will be seen, comprises 23 years, from 1840 to 1862 inclusive. The average number of acres of Government land in cultivation, during the first five years, is 37,437, and during the last five years acres 43,890, a percentage increase of 14.7 in 23 years. In Daskroi the percentage increase of cultivation in Government lands was only 4.30 in 32 years. The proportion to the whole arable area of Government lands in Mátar of the area cultivated, was, last year (1861-62), 65 per cent. The average remissions during 23 years are only 1.66 per cent. of the rental of Government cultivated lands against 6 per cent. in Jeytulpur, and 3.64 per cent. in Daskroi. The average realizations per cultivated acre of Government land in Mátar is Rs. 4-1-11 against Rs. 5-2-0 in Jeytulpur, in which pargana there is a very large proportion of fertile and heavily assessed rice land, and Rs. 2-15-2 in Daskroi, a district which, except that its soil generally is decidedly inferior in fertility, may fairly be compared with Mátar.

20. I have given in the statement which accompanies the diagram the average prices, in the Ahmedabad market, which regulates prices in all other bázars near it of agricultural produce of 3 kinds—rice, the medium quality, wheat, and bájri—corresponding with the three great divisions of soils into dry-crop, garden, and rice lands. From this you will see that prices gradually declined for a series of years until 1857, since when they have risen extraordinarily, and are now more than double what they were in 1856.

21. It appears, then, that although population and agricultural stock seem to have increased less rapidly in Mátar than in Daskroi, cultivation has increased in a considerably greater proportion, and that the percentage of remissions to collections is smaller in Mátar; and had we census returns for about the year 1840, we should probably find that the growth of population and agricultural stock did not begin till about that year, and consequently that the rate of increase since then has been at least equal to that in Daskroi. The people are unanimous in dating the time from which the district began to grow prosperous at the period when it was drained by Mr. Jordan.

22. Looking at these facts, and at the general prosperous and comfortable condition of the cultivators, I come to the conclusion that the district generally was not over-assessed even before the railway was made and during the long period of low prices, although, owing to the extreme inequality of assessment, which I shall presently refer to, many villages were paying much more than their fair proportion of the revenue. It is true that one fact seems to show that the district was over-assessed. The proportion of alienated land to the entire arable area is 50 per cent., but the average proportion of alienated land cultivated to the entire area cultivated is 62 per cent., a proportion, however, which is greatly reduced in the last two or three years included in the diagram. I do not, however, think that this proves the Government land to have been over-assessed, for it is not as if all alienated lands belong to non-cultivating classes. The greater portion of these belong to cultivators, who naturally cultivate their own lands in preference, whatever the assessment of Government lands may be.

23. If, therefore, the district has hitherto not been over-assessed, it certainly could at present prices, and with the advantage of the railway, pay without difficulty an assessment 40 or 50 per cent. heavier than it now does. There are, however, several reasons which prevent my proposing so large a rate of increase as this—

1st.—It is, I think, excessively doubtful whether present prices will long be maintained. The principal cause of the great rise in prices of late years, is unquestionably the vast amount of treasure which, owing to a variety of causes, has been imported from England into India, and brought into circulation. But as India, in addition to the price of her imports, has annually to pay England large sums, it is obvious that the importation of treasure from England must soon cease, and prices in India fall until the equilibrium of payments is established. And as soon as the importation of treasure ceases, another cause will be always operating to lower prices, the native practice of hoarding, which annually withdraws a large quantity of coin from circulation. For these reasons, although I do not think that prices are likely to fall as low as they were in 1855, yet I do not anticipate that they will long remain at this present height.

2nd.—Another reason is, the extraordinary inequality of present rates, which makes Mátar the most difficult district to assess satisfactorily that we have yet met with. You will see from the accompanying Statement B that the average dry-crop rate of assessment varies in different villages from Rs. 9-14-8 per acre to Rs. 1-10-6, and there are quite as startling differences within the same village. This arises from, as I have before mentioned, the Panches, who were employed to fix the Bigoti rates, having been influenced in their decision rather by the skill of the cultivators, the amount of agricultural stock which they possessed, and very probably by the quantity of alienated land they held with their Government land, than by the quality of the soil. It is true that in Parántij Government permitted me to vary my rates of assessment with a reference to the agricultural skill and wealth of the cultivators in different villages. But this course, though for particular reasons advisable in Parántij, would not, I think, be admissible in a highly cultivated and populous district like Mátar, and would not, indeed, meet the difficulty, as the skill and capital of the cultivators of the same village vary as much as they do between different villages. Consequently, even if we do not raise the assessment at all, the payments of many cultivators and villages will be more than doubled, merely to equalize it.

3rd.—It must be recollected that the assessment in Dholka and Jeytlpur, the Ahmedabad Districts which border on Mátar, was considerably reduced by the Survey, and that the maximum dry-crop rates in the villages of those districts which join Mátar are only Rs. 1-12-0, Rs. 2-0-0, Rs. 2-4-0 and Rs. 2-8-0. I fear, therefore, that great discontent will be caused if we fix the assessment in Mátar at a pitch much heavier than the present one.

24. On a consideration of all these circumstances, and with the expectation that the revenue will soon be considerably increased by the waste lands of Mátar being brought into cultivation under the Survey Settlement (which I have every reason to anticipate, having already received applications from persons desirous of taking up at Survey rates the whole of the waste lands of several villages), I have come to the conclusion that it will be best to raise the general pitch of assessment for the whole district about 10 per cent. Before proceeding to discuss the maximum rates I propose in order to effect this, and the grouping of the villages according to the dry-crop rates, I must briefly explain the method in which the Statement B\*, containing the details of the Settlement, has been prepared.

25. In columns 4, 24, and 35 the average rates of assessment on dry-crop, rice, and garden land, according to the present system, are given for each village. These rates have been obtained by taking the whole number of bighás of each kind of land cultivated during 10 years, converting them into acres, and dividing by the acres so obtained the amount realized during the same 10 years on account of each kind of land. The rates thus obtained are only approximately accurate, for the following reasons:—1st. The bigha of cultivation, as shown in the talati's books, has always a tendency to be somewhat larger than a measured bigha, and

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\* Not printed. Since this statement was prepared a large part of Mátar has become Mehmabad Taluka and contains some villages of the old Nadiád and Mundha Talukas. The printing therefore of this statement might cause confusion. Besides this it is very elaborate, and its printing would be very expensive. If ever required for reference it can be procured from the Secretariate or the Commissioner N. D.'s office.

consequently the average rate, calculated according to the measured bigha, is rather heavier than the real average rate. 2nd. That in some villages I have been obliged to exclude cesses from the realization from which the average rate is calculated, owing to the impossibility of determining what proportion of them was incident to Government and what to alienated lands. This of course makes the average rate somewhat lighter than it really is. On the whole, however, the average rates given in the statement are a trifle heavier than the real average rate per acre. The extraordinary differences in the average rates of different villages have been already noticed and explained. For the same reasons, *viz.*, that the Bigoti rates were fixed with a reference rather to the position of the cultivator than to the capabilities of the soil, equal discrepancies exist, as you will see, in the average rates of different kinds of land in the same village, so much so that in several villages the average rice and garden rates are lower than the dry-crop.

26. The average rates thus obtained are those applied in columns 5, 25, and 36 to the area of all the numbers shown in the Survey Registers as cultivated, which of course includes a certain proportion of waste and fallow land, and the total of these three columns, in column 43, is the estimate rental of that area at present rates. As a check on this, I have entered in column 44 the average realizations, including cesses, from cultivated Government lands during 10 years, and in column 45 the collections for last year, the cesses being entered above, and the amount of the land assessment below.

27. Opposite the columns showing the late average rates, and the assessment according to them, are columns showing the maximum rates I propose (the villages being grouped according to the dry-crop rates), the average rates according to the average classification of each village, and the Survey rental of each kind of land, the total of which in column 46 shows the estimated effect of the proposed settlement. Columns 10 to 22 show the settlement of "Bhatta" and "Dhekuriat" lands, the method adopted for which has been explained in paragraph 11. These lands will be shown as Bagayat in the Survey Akar-bunds; but as their assessment, according to the late system, is generally brought to account under the head of Jeyrayat, it was necessary for comparison to enter them under that head in the Statement.

28. In column 6 the real average classification annas for dry-crop lands are given, and below them the annas corrected to allow for the reduction of rates on lands situated at a distance from the village. In districts hitherto settled, except Parantij, the rate has been lowered one anna in the rupee for lands more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the village only. Experience has convinced me that this reduction is not nearly sufficient. I have consequently, in Matar, adopted a scale by which the assessment is lowered one anna in the rupee for every  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile distance from the village; and I anticipate great advantage from this measure, as a high maximum rate will thus not press unduly on the less favourably situated lands.

29. Rice lands, you will see from the statement, have been assessed on the same principle as that which has been already adopted in the Ahmedabad Districts, that of having separate rates for soil and water. For convenience I have calculated the maximum rice water-rates, and also the maximum rates on Bhatta lands, at 16 annas of classification, although both may be run up by "Goons" to 24 annas. Consequently, the highest rice water-rate that can be imposed, entered in the statement at a maximum of Rs. 4-0-0, is Rs. 6-0-0, and the highest rate for Bhatta lands, entered as Rs. 9-0-0, is Rs. 13-8-0.

30. I have estimated the rental of garden lands watered from permanent wells at double the soil assessment, as the exact figures cannot be given till the Bagayat settlement has been made in detail for each village. This estimate will be sufficiently near, as the maximum rate I propose is the same as that for Daskroi, Rupees 10-0-0.

31. As the variations of climate between different parts of the district are exceedingly trifling, and as I do not think it admissible to take differences in the skill or condition of the cultivators into consideration in fixing maximum rates of assessment, the only difference according to which the grouping of the villages can be regulated, is their relative accessibility with regard to market; and in determining this we must inquire, not merely what is the distance of each village from its

market-town, but also whether any rivers have to be crossed on the road. For the rivers in Mátar are often impassable during the monsoon, and in the fair weather the fords are so wide and so deep in sand that to pass them is for a loaded cart equivalent to a journey of several miles along a road.

32. The group of villages most favourably situated with respect to markets are those south of the Watrak, from Mokuwa on the north to Lowal on the south and Meluj on the south-west. These villages lie in an irregular triangle between Mehmabad, Kaira, Mátar, Bussu, and Nadiád, and are none of them more than three or four miles distant from one or other of these markets, and have no rivers to cross to get to them. Unfortunately for our settlement the villages which are now most favourably situated of all, those between Kaira and railway, are just those which are most lightly assessed under the present system. The next best class of villages are those which lie north and west of the Watrak, and which, though near the markets, are separated from them by that river; and the villages situated worst with respect to markets, are those to the south of the district.

33. I have accordingly divided all the villages of the district into four groups according to the maximum dry-crop rates. The 1st contains the three kusba towns only—Mátar, Kaira, and Mehmabad, the maximum rate I propose for which is Rs. 4-12-0. The 2nd contains 41 villages, composing the group east of the Watrak above mentioned, except Rudu, which, although it lies west of the Watrak, I have raised a class, as it contains a good bazar. The maximum rate for this class is Rs. 4-8-0. The 3rd class contains 31 villages, being those west of the Watrak (except Rudu, and Kuna, a village in the extreme north, which I have lowered a class on account of the poverty of its inhabitants, who are all coolies); and a few villages lying immediately south of those, is the 2nd class. I have also placed in this class Dewatej, which is close to the market-town of Sojitra, and a group of five villages, lying to the extreme south and separated from the rest of the district, which are near the sea-port town of Cambay, and from being so near the sea are said to have a heavier rain-fall than more northern villages. This class is assessed at a maximum of Rs. 4-4-0. The 4th class assessed at a maximum of Rs. 4-0-0 comprises the remaining 21 villages of the district.

34. The maximum rice water-rates I propose (calculated at 16 annas) vary from Rs. 4-0-0 to Rs. 2-8-0, according to the position of the rice-beds of each village with reference to the supply of water. Considering how much heavier the rice-soil rate will be in Mátar than in Jeytulpur, this water-rate will, I am convinced, be quite heavy enough. The maximum rate for "Bhátta" lands (also at 16 annas) is Rs. 8-0-0, except in the three kusba towns, in which I have proposed a rate of Rs. 9-0-0, and in Hurrialá, the Bhátta lands of which adjoin those of Kaira, and which will consequently be assessed at Rs. 8-8-0. For the "Dhekuriat," or river-watered lands, I have proposed an uniform maximum water-rate of Rs. 2-0-0, which will produce quite as much as the old fluctuating rate on the "Koss," and have the advantage of being permanent.

35. The following are the results of the proposed settlement:—

	Average Assessment.			Total Assessment.
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.
Average proposed assessment per acre on the cultivated area, as ascertained by the Survey ... ..	3	15	10	2,32,122
Average assessment by present rates on the same area ... ..	3	15	6	2,30,227
Average assessment by present rates on area cultivated in Samvat 1918, including cesses ... ..	4	2	4	2,02,100
It must be remembered that a portion of the cesses, which altogether amount to Rs. 8,720, will be commuted into quit-rents on alienated lands.				
Average amount by present rates on the average area cultivated during 10 years ... ..	4	1	5	1,75,388

36. It may be interesting to compare the maximum dry-crop rates here proposed for Mátar, and their anticipated effect, with those adopted for the parganas hitherto settled in Ahmedabad—

				Maximum Dry-crop rates.	Percentage re- duction caused by the Settlement.	Percentage in- crease caused by the Settlement.
				Rs.		
Dholka	...	...	...	2- 4 to 1-0	42'	
Dhanduka	...	...	...	2- 8 to 1-0	25'	
Jeytulpur	...	...	...	2-12 to 2-0	14'	
Viramgaum	...	...	...	2- 0 to 1-0	19'	
Daskroi	...	...	...	3-12 to 2-8	7'	
Parántij	...	...	...	2- 0 to 1-0	.....	1-50
Mátar ...	...	...	...	4-12 to 4-0	.....	10' about.

37. The measurement and classification of these villages was carried on as shown below :—

STATEMENT showing the result of Measuring operations in the 97 villages of the Mátar Pargana.

Working season.	By whom superintended.	Name of Taluka.	AMOUNT OF MEASUREMENTS EXECUTED.						NUMBER OF VILLAGES, FIELDS, AND ACRES SUBMITTED TO TEST.									
			Villages.	Fields.	Trapezia and Triangles "waslas."	Arable Acres.	Kharáb Acres.	Total Acres.	Villages.	By European Officers.			By Native Testers.			Total		
										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	17	18	19
1856-57 to 1859-60.	Messrs. Baker and Jordan .	Mátar ..	97	48,573	...	1,49,286	9,441	1,58,727	97	3,649	9,675	Acres.	208	651	54	3,857	10,326	Acres.

STATEMENT showing the result of Classification in the 97 villages of the Mátar Pargana.

Working season.	By whom superintended.	Name of Taluka.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES, FIELDS AND ACRES CLASSIFIED.					NUMBER OF VILLAGES, FIELDS, AND ACRES SUBMITTED TO TEST.															
			Vil- lages.	Fields.	Arable Acres.	Un- arable Acres.	Total Acres.	Vil- lages.	By European Officers.				By Native Testers.				Total.						
									Fields.		Acres.	Difference between ori- ginal and test classification per field.	Fields.		Acres.	Difference per field between original and test classifi- cation.	Fields.		Acres.	Average differ- ence per field between original and test classification.			
									Classifi- cation of soil.	Classifica- tion of water.			Soil.	Water.			Classifica- tion of soil.	Classifica- tion of water.		Soil.	Water.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1858-59 to 1861-62.	Messrs. Beyts and H. Bulkeley ...	Mátar ..	97	48,573	1,49,286	9,441	1,58,727	96	4,182	821	13,482	4½	5½	2·73	45	470	2½	5½	4,455	866	13,952	4½	5½

[ 11 ]



38. The general accuracy of the work and the test to establish the same for both operations is set forth in the statements given below :—

*STATEMENT showing the accuracy by Test of Measurements in the 97 villages of the Mátar Pargana.*

Season.	By whom superintended.	Name of Táluka measured.	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	12	13	14
1856-57 to 1859-60.	Messrs. Baker and Jordan	Mátar ...	3,857	1,988	1,320	287	109	68	34	16	7	6	22

*STATEMENT showing the accuracy by Test of Classification in the 97 villages of the Mátar Pargana.*

Season.	By whom superintended.	Name of Táluka classified.	Number of fields submitted to test.		NUMBER OF FIELDS IN WHICH THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ORIGINAL AND TEST CLASSIFICATION WAS																	
					Rs. a. p. 0 0 0		Rs. a. p. 0 0 1 to 0 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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1858-59 to 1861-62.	Messrs. Beyts and H. Bulkeley.	Mátar ...	4,455	866	2,577	519	804	48	767	117	68	146	223	9	6	1	5	21	5	5	...	...

[ 12 ]

39. By these statements it is proved that the work has been performed with great care and precision. The measurement is peculiarly accurate, and reflects great credit on the late Mr. Baker and Mr. Jordan, the error being only  $\frac{4}{100}$ ths of an acre per cent.

40. The classification has been thoroughly well done under the supervision of Mr. Beyts, the average error found being  $4\frac{1}{2}$  pies on the soil and on the water not quite  $5\frac{1}{2}$  pies per field.

41. Both operations will, I trust, appear sufficiently accurate to afford sound and satisfactory basis for the proposed assessment.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. J. PRESCOTT, Captain,  
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarát.

STATEMENT A.

STATEMENT showing the RENTAL, COLLECTIONS, and REMISSIONS on Government and Alienated land in the Mátar Pargana of the Kaira Zillah, from year Samvat 1896 to 1918.

Year.		Acres in Cultivation of Government Land.	Acres of Alienated Land.	Rental on Government Land.	Collections on Government Land.	Remissions on Government Land.	Collections on Alienated Land.	Rate per acre on Government Land.	Realizations per acre on Government Land.	REMARKS.		
Samvat.	A. D.									Prices of Grain at Ahmedabad.		
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a p	Rs. a p.	Rice.	Wheat.	Bájr.
										S t.	S. t.	S. t.
1896	1840	35,512	66,053	1,04,482	1,61,944	2,841	71,418	4 10 1	4 8 10	18 60	21 0	27 40
1897	1841	35,786	66,068	1,51,156	1,48,191	2,964	71,881	4 3 7	4 2 3	21 0	21 20	31 5
1898	1842	37,815	65,923	1,60,157	1,58,242	1,915	73,269	4 3 9	4 2 11	22 60	22 40	28 50
1899	1843	38,561	66,869	1,63,222	1,61,406	1,816	74,793	4 3 9	4 3 0	24 20	30 20	35 25
1900	1844	39,510	66,886	1,67,000	1,64,197	2,802	74,548	4 3 8	4 2 6	30 40	29 60	34 35
1901	1845	39,174	66,865	1,65,806	1,64,218	1,588	73,608	4 3 9	4 3 1	30 20	23 10	32 22
1902	1846	37,923	66,881	1,61,137	1,56,803	4,334	73,203	4 4 0	4 2 2	26 5	21 27	27 50
1903	1847	39,916	66,853	1,69,527	1,65,790	3,737	73,243	4 3 11	4 2 5	33 29	21 58	29 21
1904	1848	37,781	66,779	1,58,093	1,57,134	968	74,107	4 2 11	4 2 7	0 0	23 5	36 65
1905	1849	36,278	66,722	1,52,332	1,28,828	23,508	73,514	4 3 2	3 8 10	25 15	19 48	28 33
1906	1850	39,126	66,722	1,65,292	1,64,424	867	74,468	4 3 7	4 3 3	26 20	20 73	25 60
1907	1851	39,563	66,654	1,66,734	1,64,677	2,156	73,233	4 3 6	4 2 7	28 68	28 88	33 58
1908	1852	41,953	66,611	1,75,394	1,74,723	601	73,277	4 2 10	4 2 8	31 10	26 50	32 9
1909	1853	41,346	66,580	1,71,625	1,71,312	312	74,203	4 2 5	4 2 4	34 50	27 78	32 57
1910	1854	41,724	66,533	1,74,693	1,64,520	10,372	73,830	4 3 1	3 15 1	34 60	23 60	32 70
1911	1855	41,703	66,463	1,74,102	1,73,763	839	74,086	4 2 10	4 2 8	37 18	26 29	32 19
1912	1856	41,039	66,398	1,70,646	1,70,077	569	73,615	4 2 6	4 2 4	39 20	26 5	35 76
1913	1857	41,394	66,282	1,70,944	1,70,743	201	72,695	4 2 1	4 2 0	37 33	21 65	27 75
1914	1858	39,677	66,195	1,64,518	1,64,158	359	71,909	4 2 4	4 2 2	38 53	23 76	24 19
1915	1859	42,039	66,165	1,72,247	1,70,827	1,419	73,557	4 1 7	4 1 0	22 31	20 21	29 65
1916	1860	44,274	66,248	1,81,308	1,81,206	101	74,945	4 1 6	4 1 6	22 0	18 0	22 0
1917	1861	44,745	62,902	1,76,684	1,76,563	121	71,318	3 15 3	3 15 2	24 0	15 0	20 0
1918	1862	48,716	65,989	1,98,153	1,97,882	470	75,565	4 1 1	4 0 11	22 40	15 0	20 0
		923,553	1,525,551	38,75,392	38,11,037	64,354	16,90,226	4 3 0	4 1 11	..	...	.

C. J. PRESCOTT, Captain,  
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarát,

No. 77 of 1863.

Kaira, Collector's Camp,  
Mehmadabad, 23rd January 1863.

1. Revenue Survey Map of Mátar Táluka.
2. Diagram exhibiting the extent of Government land annually under cultivation for 23 years in ditto.
3. Statement of the Rental, Collections and Remissions on Government and alienated land in ditto, from Samvat 1896 to Samvat 1918.
4. Matar Settlement Statement.

Submitted with accompaniments as per margin, in original, for the consideration and orders of the Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

1. The 97 villages (*viz.* 95 Government and 2 Tálukdári "under attachment"\*) which have been surveyed, and into which the Superintendent proposes to introduce this season the revised assessment, contain 169,079 acres, of which 93,356 acres are Government and the remainder alienated. Of the former 74,886 acres and of the latter 74,806 acres (close upon 50 per cent.) are culturable; between  $\frac{1}{4}$ th and  $\frac{1}{5}$ th of the Government culturable land being rice and garden in the proportion of  $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the former to  $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the latter.

2. It will be seen that the Superintendent recommends the following lines of new roads as the best adapted, in his opinion, to meet the requirements of the district:—

Paragráph 7—Roads.

1st. A road from Dholka to Mátar with 2 branches, one to Kaira and Mehmadaabad and the other to Nadiád, to meet the railway.

2nd. From Divatej, near Sojitra (a Gáikwár village on the Cambay road) to join the Dholka and Mátar road.

3. The Collector is unable to concur in the opinion Captain Prescott expresses as to the line from Dholka, which he recommends, being preferable to the one which the Collector proposed, now a year since, which was approved by Government and has been ordered to be commenced by the Public Works Department. This line, as far as *Vásna* (Bujruk) near Mátar, is nearly the same as that recommended by the Superintendent Revenue Survey. It is to be continued thence to the River Wátrak, which is to be crossed by a bridge north of Kaira and within a few hundred yards of the Bála Pir Gate, and so on in nearly a straight line to Mehmadaabad, the terminus being opposite to the station.

4. The Superintendent is mistaken in supposing that this line passes through the centre of the Jeytulpur rice villages. It might, however, be desirable to connect those villages with the line, by a cleared road made as straight as practicable, to join somewhere between Kaira and Mehmadaabad.

5. There might also be a branch road of the same description from Mátar, connecting this town and that part of the district with the Mehmadaabad road, either at Kaira, or passing through the camp and joining it about half way. The present bridge over the Shedhi might, according to the line of junction road determined upon, be kept where it is, or its position moved lower down the river, either to the confluence of the Shedbi and Wátruk or some place between this and its present site. The railway being now open all the way from Bulsár to Ahmedabad, the Cambay and Baroda roads are not likely to be much used either for merchandize or traffic.

6. If it should be found that the Mátar traffic would go, in preference, to Nadiád, a road connecting the two towns might be cleared to facilitate intercommunication. Considering the more immediate wants of the Kaira Districts in the way of feeders to the railway stations, it would not be possible, for some time at least, even if it were found to be necessary, to undertake more than what is above proposed as regards these junction roads.

7. In these paragraphs the different kinds of soil (paragraph 8 and products paragraph 9) are described. The kinds of soil are described as being of much the same nature as in the Daskroi Districts, but generally superior in fertility,

Paragraphs 8 and 9—Soil and agricultural products.

\* These villages have been declared khálsa under Government Resolution No 2328. dated 2nd July 1858.

particularly the "Gorádu,"\* of which the greater portion of the lands of the district are comprised; and as regards the products, besides the ordinary ones common to both, the more valuable crops of safflower and tobacco are grown on the superior gorádu lands in several of the Mátar villages. There is also much land cultivated with "Chássia," or unirrigated wheat, in parts of the district to the south of Kaira.

8. The extent of cultivation by irrigation and the modes and descriptions of irrigation resorted to are described in this paragraph. Paragraph 10—Irrigation and mode of assessing garden and Bhátta lands. If the natural means, which appear to be available for the purpose of irrigation in this district, in the shape of rivers, tanks, &c., were turned to proper account, this valuable kind of cultivation might, the Collector believes, be considerably extended.

9. The Collector sees no objection to the plan of water-rates proposed by the Superintendent in paragraph 11. It appears to be in every respect the best adapted to the kind of cultivation, the only one likely to answer in the end; and while it is fair to the cultivators it will benefit and protect the revenue.

10. The mode of assessing garden lands is, Captain Prescott states, in accordance with the instructions contained in the Revenue Commissioner's letter dated 11th April 1860. The bhátta lands, for the reason given, are to be assessed directly at garden rates; lands watered from permanent wells and other lands on which garden products requiring irrigation are grown, the water for which is usually obtained from rivers by means of channels and "Dhékudís," are to be assessed at the dry-crop rates with separate water-rates added, the water rates for the former being calculated according to the capacity of the well, and for the latter according to the distance of each field from the source of supply and the expense of constructing the well.

11. The advantage, as regards these lands, of having the water-rates separate is manifest. The site selected for the "Dhekudi" is generally the bank of the river and as near the edge as possible, and the time it may last, or continue to be of use, depends in a great measure on the duration of the portion of the bank on which it stands or has been excavated. Portions of these banks, particularly those of the Wátrak, are constantly falling in during the floods, and the course or channel of the river is constantly shifting.

12. The Bhátta lands referred to, are not, it appears, those situated in or immediately bordering on the beds of rivers and subject annually to inundations and thus to being washed away during the floods, but lands which at one time formed or adjoined the beds of rivers, the soil of which is a rich loam, forming after the rains into dry cakes. They are extremely fertile and valuable, and, being no longer subject to inundation, the cultivation is not precarious, as is the case with the other Bhátta lands.

13. The important subject of drainage is noticed in paragraphs 12 and 13. There can be no question as to the immense benefit both to the revenue and in a sanitary point of view that attended the measures which appear to have been so skilfully and successfully carried out by Mr. Jordan, as described by Captain Prescott. The district is, however, still considered very unhealthy, owing chiefly to the bad quality of the drinking water.

14. The Collector would beg strongly to recommend Captain Prescott's proposal that the drains, which it is complained are now filling up, be put into thorough repair, and, further, that they be inspected by some experienced officer of the Public Works Department in view to their being utilized for irrigation, and new ones made if required. To what extent these improvements are practicable, and in what degree they are likely to prove remunerative, could only be properly ascertained by an officer of experience in inquiries of this nature, to be specially deputed for the purpose of examining the localities and reporting on the requirements. The subject is unquestionably an important one, and well deserves the consideration of higher authority.

15. As regards the tract of land noticed in this paragraph as at present a barren waste, the Collector, who has been over nearly the whole of it, much doubts

\* Common dry-crop soil.

whether any benefit would result from any attempt made to reclaim or improve it. It forms, the Collector believes, a portion of an extensive salt marsh, now nearly dried up in the fair season, but during the rains a dismal swamp, which was originally covered by the sea or under sea water during the high spring tides, and which extended up to, or nearly up to, the Null and the lesser Runn.

16. The soil of this tract appears to be thoroughly impregnated with a kind of salt termed by the natives "Khár," which, as soon as the ground dries, finds its way to the surface, and covers it in patches with—what Captain Prescott describes—a "white afflorescence," presenting an appearance, in parts, of ground covered with hoar-frost or a sprinkling of snow. There can be no doubt of the tendency of the "Khár" to encroach on the adjoining lands, and it might prove advantageous to adopt measures to prevent *this* at least, if it be not considered advisable to try the experiment of reclaiming a portion.

17. The markets are noticed in paragraph 14. However favourably situated in this respect the district may be, the Collector thinks it cannot bear comparison with either Dholka, or Jeytulpur, or Daskroi. The towns of Mátar, Kaira and Mehmabad are not, the Collector believes, considered to be of much importance as market towns, except for the local consumption of the inhabitants.

18. It will be seen from paragraph 15 that the population (probably of the villages only is meant) is stated to be entirely agricultural, composed chiefly of Kolis, among whom are to be found many as industrious and skilful agriculturists as among the Kunbis. Considering how lawless and good-for-nothing a class of people the Kolis long had the character of being under the former Government and under the British rule, it is satisfactory to find that there has been such a reform in their habits, and that abandoning the profession of robbers they have taken steadily to agriculture as the means of earning an honest livelihood.

19. In paragraphs 17 to 24 the Superintendent considers the pitch of the assessment which has hitherto prevailed, its effects on the population and revenue, the prices of agricultural products, and other particulars contained in the diagram and Statement A.

20. The statistical information given in paragraph 18, as regards the present population, the ploughs, the number of wells in use, compared with the information on the records of the old survey for the same number of villages might, taking into consideration at the same time the apparent steady extension of cultivation, justify the conclusion that the condition of the Mátar villages has considerably improved, but that this improvement has been such as to form a safe basis for the belief that it has been owing entirely to the low pitch of assessment, and that, therefore, looking at the better circumstances of the cultivators and the high prices of the ordinary products, the opening of the railway and other facts, the assessment should be raised, the Collector does not consider by any means clear.

21. The fact that, with the improved condition of the villages, cultivation has, according to the accounts, steadily, though not very rapidly, extended during the last 23 years, while the revenue has been realized without its having been found necessary to grant remissions to any amount to speak of in any year, is no doubt evidence entitled to weight in favour of a light assessment, but the Collector does not consider that it is proof of the district having been *underassessed*.

22. The very object of a revised assessment, such as it is proposed to introduce into the Mátar District, is to better the condition of the cultivators by lightening their burdens when experience has shown that they have pressed heavily upon them, to give a stimulus to the extension of cultivation, where there is much waste land capable of being brought under the plough and to allow of the revenue being realized, in bad as well as in good seasons, without granting remissions. Whether these objects are likely to be attained by raising the assessment in a district, the population of which is composed chiefly of Kolis, and the assessment of which has been pronounced by officers of experience, who have been in charge of the Collectorate, to be heavy, and so heavy that were it not for the existence of the alienated lands the revenue never could have been realized, is a matter for the consideration of higher authority.

23. Further, it may be remarked that we have no proof that the apparent spread of cultivation within the last few years has not to a considerable extent been, *in reality*, concealed cultivation that has been going on for years and brought to account, year by year, as the time approached for the introduction of the Revenue Survey operations when such extensive frauds might be exposed. Another consideration is the existence of the "Asra" bighas, which may be pronounced the "bête noir" of the Revenue Survey; being such, as regards its area, as to make all close and safe calculations founded thereon extremely difficult and uncertain.

24. As regards the population, it certainly would appear to have increased considerably since the last census was taken for the 70 villages, but not to the same extent as in the adjoining district of Jeytulpur. Whether the increase of population has operated and will continue to operate favourably, or the reverse, on the condition of the cultivators, would, the Collector conceives, depend upon the extent of culturable waste land that was and is now available and the means of the cultivators of adding to their holdings.

25. From the diagram (comprising 23 years from 1840 to 1863 inclusive),

Note.—

1. 14.7 per centage in 23 years in Matar against 4.30 in 32 years in Daskroi.

2. Average remissions for the same period, being 1.66 per cent. of the rental of Government cultivated lands against 6 per cent. in Jeytulpur and 3.64 per cent. in Daskroi.

3. Average realization per cultivated acre of Government land, being in Matar Rs. 4-1-11 against Rs. 5-2-0 in Jeytulpur and Rs. 2-15-0 in Daskroi.

which is noticed in paragraph 19, it might be inferred that the assessment of the villages, to which it refers, cannot be so high as to call for any reduction in the revision. On the contrary, from the fact pointed out that the cultivation has extended in a far greater proportion than in the Daskroi District, while the remissions have been much less, it might be inferred that the assessment would bear being raised; but when we consider how errors will creep into the best calculations, even when the data are far more reliable than the Superintendent has been able to obtain, that the measurements on which the calculations are mainly based are what is termed "Asra Bighas," that a deal of concealed cultivation which formerly existed has no doubt been brought to account year by year, that the cultivable alienated land equals the Government and that little of it is waste, and that the present high prices may not be long maintained, sufficient ground, the Collector would respectfully submit, exists for questioning the expediency of raising the pitch of assessment.

26. According to the statement referred to in these paragraphs, the average

Paragraphs 20 and 21—  
Average prices in the  
Ahmedabad market.

prices for wheat, rice, and bajri in the Ahmedabad market have doubled since 1856. The question of the probability of a continuance of these high prices is a matter of opinion. The Collector is unable to perceive the ground for assuming that the prices will continue, and is inclined to think they will not be long maintained at the present rates.

27. The Collector is unable to arrive at the same conclusion that the Superintendent has come to (paragraph 22) as regards the pitch of the present assessment. It will be observed that the Superintendent admits that the fact of the large proportion of alienated land under cultivation, *viz.* 62 per cent., compared with the Government cultivated land, tends to show that the district has been over-assessed, and the Collector finds that this fact has been repeatedly noticed by some of his predecessors in their Jamabandi and other reports in writing on the subject of the general assessment in the Collectorate. The fact may not in itself amount to proof of over-assessment, but it may, the Collector thinks, be taken as evidence against under-assessment.

28. The Superintendent himself is doubtful on the point, and explains (paragraph 23) how the great rise in prices may, in his opinion, be accounted for in a great measure. The uncertainty as to the present high prices being long maintained and the other reasons urged for not raising the assessment 40 or 50 per cent. are, in the Collector's opinion, conclusive. It remains to be decided whether sufficient ground for raising the assessment at all has been shown.

29. The Superintendent adhering to his opinion that the district has been

NOTE—The proportion of the waste arable area of Government land to the cultivated Government land in 1861-62 will be found to be 35 per cent.

under-assessed, and “with the expectation that the revenue will soon be considerably increased by the waste lands being brought under cultivation under the Survey Settlement” (*vide* paragraph 24), propose to raise the general pitch of the assessment for the whole district about 10 per cent.

30. Paragraphs 25 to 29 are explanatory of the method in which the Statement B, containing the details of the Settlement, has been prepared, and of the figures in the different columns. The average rates of assessment according to the present system, obtained by the process described, are, it will be observed, considered by the Superintendent to be only approximately accurate. On the whole they are a trifle heavier than the real average rate per acre. The estimated effect of the proposed settlement is shown in column 46 to be, for Government lands entered in the registers as cultivated, Rs. 2,32,122-8, the estimated rental of the waste Government lands Rs. 53,963, and the total estimated rental, or Survey Kumal Rs. 2,86,085-8. According to existing rates the estimated rental of the area shown as cultivated in the registers is Rs. 2,30,226-12.

31. It will be seen from paragraph 28 that it is proposed to lower the assessment for lands distant from the village according to a scale of one anna in a rupee for every  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile of distance from the village. The effect of this will be to modify the pressure of the high maximum rates on the more distant or less favourably situated lands as shown by the corrected annas below the real classification annas in column 6, the corrections being necessary to allow for the proposed reduction of rates.\*

32. It will be seen (paragraph 36) that the maximum dry-crop rates proposed for Mátar are from Rs. 4-12 to Rs. 4-0. The highest in the Ahmedabad Districts are those in Daskroi, and these are from Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 2-8, the reduction being 10 per cent., while in Mátar the increase is 10 per cent. In Jeytulpur, which adjoins Mátar, the maximum rates are from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 2, and in Dholka, which is separated by the Sabarmati River, they are from Rs. 2-4 to Re. 1.

33. The average proposed assessment per acre on the cultivated area as ascertained by the Survey is (*vide* paragraph 35) Rs. 3-15-10, while the average amount by present rates on the average area cultivated during 10 years is Rs. 4-1-6.

34. The maximum rice water rates for lands watered from wells (pucka) and tanks proposed, vary from Rs. 4 to Rs. 2-8-0 according to the position of the rice-beds of each village with reference to the supply of water (*vide* paragraph 34), and for Bhátta lands Rs. 8, except in the 3 Kasba towns, in which a rate of Rs. 9 is proposed, and in the village of Hurriala, which is situated on the river opposite to Kaira, Rs. 8-8-0. For the “Dhikuriet,” or river-watered lands, an uniform maximum water rate of Rs. 2 is proposed.

35. It will be seen from the explanation given in paragraph 29, that the 16-anna classification, according to which the maximum rice water and Bhátta lands rates are calculated, may be summed up to 24 annas, and that, consequently, the highest rice water rate that can be imposed is Rs. 6, and the highest rate for Bhátta lands Rs. 13-8-0.

36. The paragraph above referred to not being very clear, the Collector, in the absence of the Superintendent Revenue Survey, referred to the Settlement Officer, and Mr. Pedder in his reply further explained that the classification of rice water rates when it is very good indeed, *e. g.*, when 2 crops a year can be raised, may be summed up to 24 annas, and similarly the classification of Bhátta lands when both the soil and the water supply are very superior, but that ordinarily the maximum classification is 16 annas, and that all the rates have been calculated at this, in order to make a set of tables for calculation available for all rates.

37. In paragraphs 31' to 33 the Superintendent explains the circumstances

NOTE—

- 1st Class 3 Kasba towns.
- 2nd ditto the group of villages east of the Watrak.
- 3rd ditto the group west of the Watrak (except Ruru and Kuna, a village to the extreme north) and a few villages lying south of them in the 2nd Class; also Dewatej and a group of 5 villages lying to the extreme south.
- 4th Class the remaining 21 villages of the district.

the consideration of which has regulated the grouping of villages. The villages, it will be seen, are divided into four classified groups, according to the maximum dry-crop rates and only distinguished in the map, which

accompanies the report by different colours. The villages most favourably situated with respect to markets are considered to be those south of the Watrak, from Mokuwa on the north to Luwal on the south and Meluj on the south-west, and the next best class of villages are those which lie north and west of the Watrak. The maximum dry-crop rates in the different groups will be seen to be as follows :—

1st Class.....	4.12
2nd „ .....	4.8
3rd „ .....	4.4
4th „ .....	4.0

38. As regards the rates proposed for rice and garden lands, the Collector considers them to be fair upon the whole. Those for the rice lands, which are inferior to the rice lands in Jeytulpur while the culture is, if any thing, more precarious and quite as expensive, are perhaps somewhat heavy. He is not, however, convinced of the fairness of the maximum dry-crop rates, and is not of opinion that sufficient ground has been shown for raising the present rates at all. The Collector does not consider that a valid reason for keeping high rates up is to be found in the present state of prices.

39. The reasons urged by the Superintendent appear to be the apparent general improvement in the condition of the cultivators, the increase of population and agricultural stock, the greater number of wells found to be in use, the extension of cultivation notwithstanding the low prices that ruled prior to 1857, the superior quality of the dry-crop soil in Mátar compared with that in the Daskroi District, the more valuable products grown on the better kinds of this land, viz., safflower and tobacco, and the advantage in prospective of the railway as a means of exporting the surplus grain and other products.

40. The Collector has already expressed his opinion as to the probability of the present high prices being long maintained, and of the different reasons urged by the Superintendent for raising the rates of assessment. As regards the railway, the Collector is inclined to think that too great importance is attached to the advantage likely to be derived from it as far as the cultivators in the Mátar villages are concerned. The probable effect of the railway on prices will most likely be to equalize them throughout the country in due course. Whether prices will be high or low in particular districts, or parts of the country, will depend principally on the general demand and supply. If the supply increases, as it probably will in districts into which the Revenue Survey Assessment has been introduced, and proves to be in excess of the demand, the prices will fall unless other reasons which cannot be foreseen operate to keep them up.

41. It is true, as will be seen from the statement, that several villages,

NOTE.—This has been pointed out to the Collector by the Settlement Officer.

which are apparently as prosperous as any, and do not show any sign of over-assessment, have, during the long period of low prices, been paying a heavier assessment than that which is now proposed; and it might

be argued from this that if such is the case with these villages, why not the same as regards other villages with equal advantages? If it can be shown that in such villages a large proportion of the Government assessment has not been paid from the produce of alienated lands, the force of the argument might at once be admitted.

42. It will be satisfactory to Government to learn from paragraphs 39 and 40 of the Superintendent's letter, that the measurement is considered by him to be



peculiarly accurate, and that the classification has been very carefully done, the latter under the supervision of Mr. Beyts.

J. W. HADOW,  
Collector.

No. 368 of 1863.

TO THE COLLECTOR OF KAIRA.

*Camp Hursole, 7th February 1863.*

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your memorandum No. 77, dated 23rd ultimo, forwarding a report from the Superintendent of Gujarát Survey, proposing rates for the Mátar Pargana.

No. 542, dated 31st December 1862.

2. Your observations and those of Captain Prescott on the subject of roads will be separately considered. It is sufficient in this place to record my opinion that the success of the proposed settlement must very much depend on the opening out of markets by the railroad, and, therefore, it will be imperatively necessary to sanction, as soon as the new settlement is introduced, a considerable expenditure for the purpose of connecting the chief groups of villages with railway stations and trunk roads.

Paragraph 7 of Captain Prescott's report.  
Paragraphs 2 to 6 of Collector's memorandum.

3. The treatment of Bhátta and irrigated lands proposed in Captain Prescott's 11th paragraph appears based on sound principles, and is a great improvement on the mode of assessment formerly applied by the Gujarát Survey to these lands.

4. The important subject of drainage, discussed in Captain Prescott's 12th and following paragraphs, demands early attention. A copy of his remarks, and of the portion of your memorandum relating to them, will be forwarded to Colonel Bell, with a request that he will direct the Executive Engineer to survey the country next season, and ascertain what works are required to secure the stability of the revenue and the healthiness of the districts. I hope that an officer will shortly be appointed to the exclusive charge of the Kaira Districts, and the drainage of this district should be one of the first objects to engage his attention.

5. Captain Prescott's statement of the past revenue management shows how closely connected with the assessment on Government land is the system of extra cesses falling on alienated land. I have expected for some time a report on this subject from the Assistant Settlement Officer, Mr. Pedder, and it will tend very much to the satisfactory settlement of the táluka if the alienated lands can be settled at the same time, so as to fix definitely the amount of future payments.

6. I do not see that the proportion of cultivation in alienated lands can be taken as a test of the pressure of the present Government assessment. Lands which pay no land tax will, of course, find cultivators before the lands which are assessed, and I come to the conclusion from Captain Prescott's report that the present assessment is not heavy on the whole táluka; but that it is so unequal, and the pressure is in some villages so severe, that a general idea of over-assessment may easily be formed by a Collector or other local officer accustomed to hear frequent complaints from the over-assessed villages.

Paragraph 22 of Captain Prescott's report.

7. It must be borne in mind, again, that the railway is just opened, and that the traffic on it is as yet hardly developed. There is no doubt but that it will place the Mátar Táluka in an advantageous position in respect to large markets, and that the increase in prices must to some extent be maintained owing to this cause, even if the cotton crisis and other circumstances temporarily affecting prices cease to operate.

8. Although, therefore, it would have been unwise had Captain Prescott calculated on the permanent maintenance of the present high prices, I think he would needlessly have sacrificed Government revenue had he considered the district solely in reference to the past, and disregarded entirely its future prospects.

9. I quite feel with you that there is a difficulty owing to the very reduced rates fixed by the Survey in neighbouring talukas, but the revision of the Dhunduka rates has already been ordered, with a view to their being raised, and although the guarantee has been given in Dholka, it remains to be seen whether the rates of Jeytulpur and Daskroi will be guaranteed by Government. And if a mistake has been made in the Ahmedabad Collectorate it would be perpetuating it through the whole of Gujarát if we were not to correct it now, when the first taluka of a new collectorate is being brought under assessment.

10. You state your impression that the maximum rates are too high, but you do not point out how you would amend them. You probably found a difficulty in recommending any rate sufficiently low to prevent an increase in any villages without, at the same time, unduly reducing the receipts in villages already lowered. It is this great inequality in the present assessment that renders the revision of Mátar so difficult. Captain Prescott has commented on it, and I have satisfied myself that a general reduction of the maximum rate would not benefit materially the villages which the proposed assessment will raise, while it will lessen the receipts from a large number of villages, the realization in which are already lowered considerably by the application of the proposed maximum.

11. For the reasons given by Captain Prescott I believe, after making further inquiry, that his new scale for distance from the village is judicious. It is to be borne in mind that this new scale will lower materially the average of the proposed maximum rates when applied to the classification.

12. After very careful consideration of the subject I am of opinion that Captain Prescott's rates are equitable, and there is only one point on which modification is desirable. This alteration will, I trust, to a great extent remove the doubts you express regarding the rise in the assessment.

13. In conversation with Captain Prescott I stated my belief that he had not given sufficient weight to the fact, that villages inhabited wholly by Kolis, or wild tribes, are not to be classed with those in which other castes chiefly reside; even if the soil, climate, and access to markets be in all respects the same. I have since seen some remarks by Captain Prescott in settling the Parántij assessment, which seem so appropriate that I append them to this letter as bearing on the point. In writing on the same subject Captain Prescott has also stated—

Extract paragraphs 51 to 57 of Report No. 2 of 31st January 1861.

“That the principle of grouping laid down in paragraph 67 of the joint Report, is the only sound one, no person is more fully convinced than myself, but at the same time I am satisfied that, in a country where class rates have prevailed from time immemorial, violent changes must be introduced with caution.”

Paragraph 4 of letter No. 7 of 7th March 1861.

14. These observations are practical and sound; and although it is true that they do not apply in Mátar to the same extent as in Parántij, yet I cannot believe that the difference is so great that we should disregard them altogether.

15. It is quite possible that the grouping proposed by Captain Prescott is correct, and the classification unimpeachable; still, if the results are such that a village inhabited chiefly by Kolis, and hitherto under-assessed, has now to pay more than twice its former amount, it will not be for the advantage of the State suddenly to enforce its just dues; and I would, therefore, in all such cases impose a special lower rate, on the ground that the increase which should be made is too sudden and too heavy. It is sometimes found that a village held by Desais, or

by other influential persons, is suddenly raised by a revision of assessment. To such my observations do not apply; but the villages in Mátar are not of this description: they have hitherto enjoyed lower rates, because, in the opinion of their neighbours, the character of their cultivation and of their population was not such as to admit of the rates appropriate to the rest of the district. As Captain Prescott well observed in regard to Parántíj, changes in the system must be gradual, and I have, therefore, to request that the Superintendent will lower the rates in the villages 1 to 14 mentioned in the accompanying statement.

16. These villages should not be removed from the class in which Captain Prescott has placed them, so that at any future revision they may be assessed according to the grouping, which, after mature consideration, he has adopted. They should be entered at a special rate on the ground that the increase must be levied by degrees and not all at once, a reason which I consider sufficient to justify the new principle which I propose to apply.

17. The villages which I have selected, are those in which the increase is more than 50 per cent., and a deduction is proposed with a view to bring the increase within that percentage. I think Captain Prescott will see that although the increase may have been abstractedly proper, his settlement is more likely to succeed by the adoption of an exceptional, but suitable, rate than by the strict enforcement of inapplicable rules.

18. If there be any other villages in which on calculation the increase is likely to bear hardly on the cultivators, I beg that Captain Prescott will lower the village a class. The final grouping should be reported.

19. I believe that by these means a sufficient measure of relief will be afforded to the villages which it is proposed to raise; but to lower the maximum rates generally would not materially affect the villages raised most, while it would cause a great loss of revenue in villages which are already reduced under the settlement.

20. Many of these are lowered considerably. I would especially request the Superintendent to examine carefully the classification and other details of the villages marked Nos. 19, 20 and 21 in the accompanying Statement; and regarding the four Nurwadári villages, inquiry should be made to ascertain that no land alienated by the Nurwadárs, without authority and unrecognized by Government, has been omitted from the calculation for assessment. The Superintendent will satisfy himself in regard to all these villages before introducing the rates.

21. The report of the classification and measurement is very satisfactory and creditable to the officers named.

Mr. Beyts, late Mr. Baker,  
and Mr. Jordan.

22. Pending a decision by Government on the mode of settlement to be introduced into Nurwadári villages, the mode of settlement adopted in Kuburthul may be temporarily introduced into the four Nurwa villages of this táluka.

23. Care should be taken, when the final confirmation of Government is applied for, not to guarantee the rates in the two tálukdári villages under attachment.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient Servant,  
B. H. ELLIS,  
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

*Statement showing the Villages in the Matar Taluka of Kaira, in which special rates of Assessment should be fixed.*

Number.	Number in Captain Prescott's State-ment.	Name of Village.	Present Realiza-tions.	According to proposed rate.	MAXIMUM		REMARKS.
					Proposed by Captain Prescott.	To be adopted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	5	Antroli .. ..	1,487	2,492	4 8 0	} 4 0 0	See paragraph 20 of Revenue Commissioner's letter.
2	6	Kachai .. ..	2,825	4,665	4 8 0		
3	24	Bowra ... ..	1,542	2,870	4 8 0		
4	27	Makuwa ... ..	4,343	7,854	4 8 0		
5	60	Pahad .. ..	667	1,100	4 4 0		
6	62	Moduj ... ..	5,386	8,337	4 4 0		
7	73	Sankhej .. ..	1,947	3,030	4 4 0		
8	75	Sadra .. ..	1,377	2,200	4 4 0		
9	11	Kumarwarra .. ..	1,240	3,098	4 8 0	} 3 12 0	
10	15	Gadwa .. ..	759	1,520	4 8 0		
11	46	Amsurwan... ..	1,631	2,805	4 4 0		
12	59	Dajipura ... ..	1,028	2,147	4 4 0	} 3 8 0	
13	61	Punaj ... ..	763	1,563	4 4 0		
14	79	Kuna .. ..	709	1,843	4 0 0		
15	4	Alindra .. ..	4,634	3,553	4 8 0	} ...	
16	32	Luval ... ..	1,388	975	4 8 0		
17	25	Khandli .. ..	3,951	3,201	4 8 0		
18	84	Undila .. ..	3,471	2,773	4 8 0		
19	97	Muliatuj .. ..	607	376	4 8 0	} .....	Ditto ditto.
20	9	Dethli ... ..	1,443	856	4 0 0		
21	42	Singiwara .. ..	1,326	508	4 0 0		

B. H. ELLIS,

Revenue Commissioner's Camp,  
Hursole, 7th February 1863.

Revenue Commissioner; N. D.

*Extract paragraphs 51 to 57 from a letter from Captain Prescott, Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarat, to the Collector of Ahmedabad, No. 2, dated 31st January 1861.*

"51. But I have already directed your attention to the considerable difference in present average rates which exists between villages similar in situation and in fertility. These rates, it must be borne in mind, were fixed by "Punches" well acquainted with the requirements of the country, have worked well, and are generally admitted by natives to be fair. They may, therefore, I think, to a certain degree, be admitted as a guide in fixing survey rates. The considerations which influenced the punches in fixing these rates, appear to have been independently of the general fertility of the soil, and of the situation of the village, the quantity of waste land, the agricultural skill of the inhabitants, and the means they possessed for successful cultivation; and since they fixed a higher rate for "Kunbis" than for other castes, as the former were considered, from their greater skill in agriculture, able to obtain larger returns from the land than the latter, it followed that in villages where a large portion of the inhabitants are "Kunbis," the average rates are higher than in other villages.

"52. Now in fixing an uniform rate for each mahal if I were to pitch it at an amount which should make the average rates approximate to those now paid by the more highly assessed and better class of villages, I should run a considerable risk of throwing much land in the inferior villages out of cultivation, and of driving the coolie population back into those predatory habits which they have only of late years abandoned to occupy themselves in agriculture. If, on the con-

trary, I were to fix an uniform rate, corresponding with the rates now paid by the villages more lowly assessed, I should unnecessarily sacrifice much Government revenue.

“ 53. It may be urged that the same arguments would justify me in fixing two different rates, according to the caste of the cultivators, in the same village. This, however, even if it were admissible, I do not consider to be requisite. The bulk of the agricultural population in each village is usually of the same caste, and if a few coolies live in a Kunbi village and cannot manage to acquire some of the thrifty habits and skill in agriculture of their neighbours they can easily remove to a village where a lower rate of assessment will permit their inferior skill to derive a profit from the cultivation of the land.

“ 54. The force of the arguments contained in the 67th paragraph of the joint report, I fully admit. But the difference in the rates I have proposed is not so great as will ever induce Kunbi cultivators to desert their own villages for the purpose of taking up waste lands in villages belonging to a lower class: while as the latter are usually those villages which contain much waste, the low rate at which this may be obtained will act as an inducement to cultivators belonging to foreign territory to settle in them.

“ 55. These considerations have induced me to propose the distribution of villages, the details of which you will find in Statement B. The first class in Parántij includes the kasba itself, to villages, Nos. 4 and 6, southward of it, on the road to Ahmedabad and not far from the town of Sádra, and a group of very fine villages with small markets in two of them, north-east, and not far from Parántij. All these villages contain a considerable proportion of kunbis, and nearly the whole of the arable lands, except in Ghurrie, being in cultivation, the loss of revenue occasioned by a reduction of the rates could not be made up by increased cultivation.

“ 56. The second and most numerous class of villages consists of those around Parántij, of those situated to the south as far as the frontier of the Dhegaum pargana, and of those situated north-east and east of Parántij, near Ghurrie, and other villages of the first class, these being all average villages where the inhabitants are generally well off, tolerably favourably situated with respect to markets, and containing comparatively little arable waste.

“ 57. The last class of villages comprise those on the outskirts of the pargana, mostly at a considerable distance from any market, and of a few very poor and inferior villages scattered among those of the second class. One village, Talod, No. 51, ought, from its position, to have been included in the second class. I have lowered it and one or two other villages similarly situated on account of the poverty of the inhabitants, the low average rate of assessments which now prevails, and the quantity of waste arable land.”

(True extract.)

J. F. FERNANDEZ,

Assistant Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

No. 546 OF 1863.

FROM

CAPTAIN C. J. PRESCOTT,  
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,  
Gujarát ;

TO

J. W. HADOW, ESQUIRE,  
Collector of Kaira.

*Superintendent's Office,  
Camp Tithul, Pargana Bulsár, Zilla Surat,  
21st November 1863.*

SIR,

In continuation of my letter to your address, No. 542, dated 31st December 1862, containing proposals and estimates for the revision of assessment, on Revenue Survey principles, in the Mátar Táluka of your Collectorate, I have now the honour of submitting, for your information, and for transmission to the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., the accompanying statement, from which you will see the real effect of the Survey Settlement.

The Collector of Kaira, No. 368, dated February 7th, 1863, paragraphs 15 to 20.

2. I must, however, premise that, in accordance with the Revenue Commissioner's letter, marginally noted, the rates originally proposed were reduced in the following villages :—

Number.	Number in Statement accompanying Superintendent's letter No. 542 of 1862.	Name of Village.	MAXIMUM DRY-CROP RATES.		
			Originally proposed by Superintendent.	Adopted in accordance with the instructions of Revenue Commissioner, N. D.	
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	5	Antroli ... ..	4 8 0	}	
2	6	Kachai ... ..	4 8 0		
3	24	Bowra ... ..	4 8 0		
4	27	Mankua ... ..	4 8 0		
5	60	Pahad ... ..	4 4 0		4 0 0
6	62	Moduj ... ..	4 4 0		
7	73	Sankhej ... ..	4 4 0		
8	75	Sadra ... ..	4 4 0		
9	11	Kumarwar ... ..	4 8 0		
10	15	Gadva ... ..	4 8 0		3 12 0
11	46	Amsurwan ... ..	4 4 0		
12	59	Dajipura ... ..	4 4 0		
13	61	Punaj ... ..	4 4 0		3 8 0
14	79	Kuna ... ..	4 0 0		

In consequence of this reduction of rates, and also, to some degree of error in the estimates (which it is impossible to avoid), you will perceive that the "Kumal" or total assessment, of the Government lands of the district is Rs. 2,72,111-8-0 instead of Rs. 2,86,085-8-0, the sum originally estimated.

3. The following table gives the total assessment, at Survey rates, of all descriptions of land :—

Abstract of accompanying General Statement.

Number of Villages.	LANDS ENTERED AS GOVERNMENT																					TOTAL OF LANDS ENTERED AS GOVERNMENT.					
	NUMBERS WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY CULTIVATED.											NUMBERS ENTIRELY WASTE.															
	Garden Lands.											Garden Lands.										Garden Lands.					
	Dry-crop lands.	Bhatta lands.	Dhekuriet, or river-watered lands.			Kuetur, or lands watered by wells.			Total Assessment of Garden Lands.	Rice lands.	Total Assessment of Cultivated Numbers.	Dry-crop lands.	Bhatta lands.	Dhekuriet, or river-watered lands.			Kuetur or lands watered by wells.			Total Assessment of Garden Lands.	Rice Lands.	Total Assessment of Government Waste Numbers.	Dry-crop Lands.	Bhatta Lands.	Dhekuriet, or river-watered lands.		
Dry-crop Assessment.			Water Assessment.	Total Assessment.	Dry-crop Assessment.	Assessment on Wells.	Total Assessment.	Dry-crop Assessment.						Water Assessment.	Total Assessment.	Dry-crop Assessment.	Assessment on Wells.	Total Assessment.	Dry-crop Assessment.						Water Assessment.	Total Assessment.	Dry-crop Assessment.
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
87	1,44,746'14	4,887'10	6,971'2	2,364'14	9,336'0	9,977'11	4,963'4	14,940'15	29,164'9	67,964'11	241,896'2	24,051'13	327'8	424'7	98'3	522'10	300'12	164'6	465'2	1,315'4	4,848'5	30,216'6	168,798'11	5,215'2	7,895'9	2,463'1	9,858'10

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TOTAL OF LANDS ENTERED AS GOVERNMENT—continued.						LANDS ENTERED AS ALIENATED.											TOTAL ASSESSMENT OF ALL THE ARABLE LANDS OF THE DISTRICT.											
Garden Lands.						Garden Lands.											Garden Lands.										Rice Lands.	Grand Total.
Kuetur, or lands watered by wells.			Total Assessment of Garden Lands.	Rice Lands.	Total Assessment of Government cultivated and Waste Lands.	Dry-crop Lands.	Bhatta Lands.	Dhekuriet, or river-watered lands.			Kuetur, or lands watered by wells.			Total Assessment of Garden Lands.	Rice Lands.	Total Assessment of Alienated Lands.	Dry-crop Lands.	Bhatta Lands.	Dhekuriet, or river-water lands.			Kuetur, or lands watered by wells.			Total Assessment of Garden Lands.			
Dry-crop Assessment.	Assessment on Wells.	Total Assessment.						Dry-crop Assessment.	Water Assessment.	Total Assessment.	Dry-crop Assessment.	Assessment on Wells.	Total Assessment.						Dry-crop Assessment.	Assessment on Wells.	Total Assessment.	Dry-crop Assessment.	Water Assessment.	Total Assessment.		Dry-crop Assessment.	Assessment on Wells.	Total Assessment.
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	56	
10,278'7	5,127'10	15,406'1	30,479'19	72,833'0	2,72,111'8	179,569'15	2,824'8	17,098'4	4,964'12	23,038'0	13,807'2	7,588'5	21,395'7	46,282'13	42,339'3	269'191'1	348,368'10	8,098'8	24,468'13	7,427'13	31,921'10	24,085'9	12,715'15	36,801'8	76,762'10	116,172'5	5,40,309'1	

4. The following is an Abstract of the "Wasul Baki Patrahs," or Jamabandi statements of the different villages, from which you will see the total difference between the revenue of the district under the former and that according to the Survey system :—

Number of Villages	ON ACCOUNT OF CULTIVATED GOVERNMENT LANDS.									ON ACCOUNT OF ALIENATED LANDS.			TOTAL OF GOVERNMENT AND ALIENATED LANDS.					
	ACCORDING TO LATE SYSTEM.		ACCORDING TO THE SURVEY SYSTEM.						Net Increase caused by survey.	LATE SYSTEM.	SURVEY SYSTEM.	Net Increase caused by survey.	LATE SYSTEM.					
	Cultivated Acres.	Rupees of Assessment in Samvat 1919 (A D 1862-63) without cesses.	Land actually in Cultivation.		Waste included in Numbers partially cultivated.		Total amount of cultivated lands by Survey system.			Salamies, Swadios and imposts of all sorts, except jesseses.	Fixed commuted Salam.		Assessment and Salam, according to columns 3 and 11.	Cesses of which were				Total Rupees of late System.
			Acres	Rupees of Assessment	Acres.	Rupees of Survey Assessment	Acres.	Rupees of Survey Assessment.	Struck off.			Total Cesses.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
97	57,044*37	2,02,765 13 9	57,044*37	2,12,327 6 0	8,306 24	23,744 0 0	65,351*21	2,41,071 6 0	38,305 8 3	79,299 10 8	89,020 2 0	3,720 7 4	3,82,065 8 5	3,568 11 4	777 10 11	2,017 6 6	6,358 12 9	2,88,424 5 2

TOTAL OF GOVERNMENT AND ALIENATED LANDS—continued.		MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF LAND REVENUE.			Total Gross Revenue according to the Survey Settlement.	REMISSIONS TO BE DEDUCTED.				Remain to be collected.	Of which collected up to the day of the Settlement of each village.	FAZUL OR REVENUE COLLECTED IN EXCESS OF THE REAL AMOUNT.					Balance of Revenue outstanding on the day of the settlement of each Village.
Survey System.	Net Increase caused by Survey.	On account of cultivation in unassessed lands.	On account of sales of grass, wood, &c.	Total.		ON ACCOUNT OF GOVERNMENT LAND.		ON ACCOUNT OF ALIENATION LAND.				Total Remissions.	Returned in cash to the parties entitled to receive it	Transferred in the accounts from the head of Collections on account of Government lands to that of Collections on account of Alienated Lands.	To be refunded to holder of Alienated Lands (vide para. 8 below).	Total Fazul.	
						Increase of Assessment caused by Survey	Miscellaneous.	Increase of Quit-rent caused by Survey.	Miscellaneous								
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
3,29,091 8 0	40,667 2 10	3,646 6 3	3,561 13 2	7,198 3 5	3,36,289 11 5	57,764 2 10	12 13 7	13,404 14 10	1 11 4	71,183 10 7	2,65,106 0 10	2,00,769 3 0	12,393 11 9	5,383 0 3	2,219 1 4	19,995 13 4	84,342 11 2



5. The above statements will not, it is hoped, need much explanation. Some points, however, require notice.

6. The more important differences between the 1st, or general, statement, and the estimates given in the statement accompanying my letter No. 542 of 1862 are thus accounted for—

(a)—The reasons of the difference between the “Kumal,” or total assessment, of Government lands given in the original estimates, Rs. 2,86,085-8, and that now given, Rs. 2,72,111-8, have been explained in paragraph 2 above.

(b)—The difference between the total assessment of Government cultivated lands shown in the original estimate, Rs. 2,32,122, and that now given Rs. 2,41,896-2, is chiefly caused by the quantity of waste land taken up for cultivation in anticipation of the survey, since the registers on which the estimates were founded were prepared by the Classing Assistants.

(c)—The reason why the total assessment of Government cultivated “Kuetur”, or lands watered from wells, is here shown as Rs. 14,940-15 against Rs. 21,547 in the estimate, is, that all Government lands whatever at any time irrigated from wells were entered as “Bagayat” in the registers from which the estimates were prepared, whereas only those irrigated by right, or the owners of which also owned the wells, are now entered as “Kuetur Bagayat”. It is more difficult to make a fair estimate of the assessment of land watered from wells than of that of any other sort of land, it being nearly impossible to judge of the effect of proposed rates till the well settlement has actually been made and worked out.

7. The reason of the discrepancy of Rs. 824-12 between column 12 of the 1st and column 9 of the 2nd table is as follows:—There are in the village of “Kuna” certain lands belonging to “Charuns”, assessed at that amount by the survey, which had never been measured by the old survey, and which, according to the late system, paid nothing to Government, and were not shown at all in the books either as Government or as alienated. When the survey was in progress the question arose how these lands were to be entered, and after the correspondence,

Ending with Gujarati “shera,” from the Collector of Kaira No. —, dated the 16th of July 1863.

marginally noted, you decided that they should be by the survey entered as Government, and their assessment, pending the summary settlement, annually deducted according to the 15th of Blane’s village forms. These lands will not probably have to be entered as alienated, and their assessment deducted from the “Kumal” of Government lands.

8. In the 2nd table the principal points requiring explanation are the following:—

(a)—Column 3.—The increase of assessment of Government cultivated lands, according to the late system, from Rs. 193,379 in A.D. 1861-62 (*vide* column 45 of the Statement accompanying my letter No. 542 of 1862) to Rs. 2,02,765-13-9 in A.D. 1862-63, arises partly from increase of cultivation from waste lands having been taken up in anticipation of the survey, and partly from the “Pahani-Putruks” and other “Jamabandi” papers having been prepared in accordance with the instructions conveyed in the letter

From Revenue Commissioner to A. Rogers, Esq., Settlement Officer, No. 2462 of the 13th of December 1859.

marginally noted, by paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 of which, in computing the assessment according to the late system for the year of settlement, the measured or real bigha, in cases in which the revenue varied with the area actually cultivated, is to be substituted for the “Asra” or estimated bigha, according to which the revenue has usually been levied hitherto. As the Asra bigha is almost always larger than the real one, it follows that the assessment according to the late system, as here shown, is proportionately larger than it would have been had the papers been prepared as formerly.

(b)—Column 5.—In paragraph 24 of my letter No. 542 of 1862, I estimated the increase in the pitch of assessment of the lands actually in

cultivation in the whole district to be, at the rates I proposed, about 10 per cent. The actual figures, Rs. 2,12,330 according to the survey system, against Rs. 2,02,766, according to the old system, show an increase of nearly 5 per cent. only. But, as explained above, the revenue according to the late system is shown as larger than it would otherwise have been, owing to the substitution of the measured for the Asra bigha in the accounts. This increase may, I think, fairly be set down at 3 per cent. at least. And (*vide* paragraph 2 above) my proposed rates in 14 villages were lowered by the Revenue Commissioner, N. D.; my original estimate, therefore, will be found to be very nearly correct.

(c)—Columns 6 and 7.—The assessment of waste lands included in numbers partially cultivated has, in accordance with the letter marginally noted, been included, in the “Wussul Bakee Putruks,” in assessment according to the survey system, and the comparison between the sums payable under the two systems made accordingly. The total assessment realizable under the new settlement is, therefore, Rs. 2,41,071 or an increase over the assessment under the old system of about 18 per cent. From this increase, however, a deduction must be made on account of “Ilaedi” lands (*vide* paragraph 10 below).

(d)—Columns 13, 14.—The following are the principal causes of the increase, Rs. 8,720-7-4, in the amount of the fixed survey Salami as compared with the total of imposts of various kinds (except cesses) on alienated lands under the old system :—

1st.—Increase in the assessment of lands entered as paying “Kumal Dur,” or full rates (*vide* paragraph 12 *b* below).

2nd.—Surplus assessment according to the late system of Government “Khatabandi” lands thrown as a new Salami on alienated lands held with them (*vide* paragraph 10 *b* below).

3rd.—The conversion of a portion of the cesses payable under the late system into a fixed Salami on alienated lands held now or originally by persons liable to them (*vide* column 15).

4th.—The change of the “Asra” into the measured “Bigha” in reckoning the amount of fixed “Bigoti Salamies” (*vide* memo. of Revenue Commissioner N. D.’s No. 612 A, dated April 25th, 1863, to Superintendent, paragraph 3.)

(e)—Columns 19, 22.—Cesses have been separately shown, as they could not fairly be included in the assessment either of Government or of alienated land solely.

(f)—Column 35.—The item here entered is on account of over-collections of quit-rents and other imposts on holdings of alienated lands, referred to in paragraphs 2 and 4 of the letter marginally noted, and you have been requested (*vide* my letter No. 330 A of 21st July 1863) to permit one of your Assistants to refund this amount to the persons entitled to receive it as soon as the fair season commences.

(g)—Columns 36 and 41.—The collections and balance here shown are as they stood as the settlement of each village was made. On the 31st July the outstanding balance was Rs. 48,637-3-2, the whole of which has, I expect, been by this time recovered.

9. I will now proceed to notice some other points to which it is needful to call your attention.

10. *Government lands*—

(a)—Columns 12, 23, and 34 of the 1st table, and columns 2, 3, 8 and 9 of the 2nd table, include the area and assessment of what are called “Sirkari Ilaedi,” or sometimes “Sirkari Mafi” lands, which, according to the late system, although entered as Government and their assessment, if any, credited under the head of assessment of Government lands, yet really paid

*Vide* paragraph 65 of Mr. Pedder’s report No. 3, dated April 14th 1863, on the commutation of cesses and quit-rents in M<sup>st</sup>tar.

rates usually lower than those of other Government lands, and were occasionally entirely free. My Assistant, Mr. Pedder, enquired into the nature of the tenure on which this kind of land is held in some of the villages in the Jeytulpur District of Ahmedabad, which were transferred from Kaira. It would seem that these lands were originally entered as alienated, and were noticed and resumed at different times; in many cases, prior to the passing of the regulations of 1827, under the old regulation I. of 1820. They may be roughly classified, according to the nature of the decision of resumption in each case, under 3 heads:—

1st.—Those cases in which the decision was simply that the land should be entered as Government, and pay certain rates, or certain rates pending further orders.

2nd.—Those in which certain rates only were to be levied during the life of certain persons.

3rd.—Those in which certain rates only were to be always levied.

I propose, if you approve, to direct Mr. Pedder to enquire, during the ensuing cold season, into the tenure of "Ilaedi" lands in "Mátar" and "Muhunda" and to classify them under the above heads. This enquiry will not, I think, take much time or trouble, as I hope the original orders of resumption will generally be forthcoming. The lands should then be dealt with in the following manner:—

1st Class.—The lands should at once be entered as simply Government, and the full survey rates levied.

2nd Class.—If the persons, on whose lives the partial exemption depends, are dead, the lands should be treated as in the 1st Class. If they still survive, the difference between the full assessment and present rates should, until their death, be annually deducted according to the 15th of Blane's village forms.

3rd Class.—These lands should, I think, be entered as alienated, their present assessment *plus* any portion of cesses, swadios, &c., which may fall upon them, entered as "Salami;" and the difference between this and the full survey assessment shown as "Nuksan," or net value of the alienation. It will then become a question for higher authority to decide, whether the holders of these lands should be offered the summary settlement, or whether the lands are to be considered as exempt from its operation under Section VIII. of the Act, as having already been adjudicated.

"Ilaedi" and "Sirkari Mafi" lands were, in the "Wussul Baki Putruks," kept distinct both from Government and from alienated holdings, and entered under a special heading. Their total area and assessment, contrasted according to the 2 systems, is given in the following table for the Mátar District:—

Villages.	LATE SYSTEM.		SURVEY SYSTEM.		Increase of Assessment caused by Survey.
	Acres.	Rupees of Assessment.	Acres.	Rupees of Assessment.	
30	783-26	522 7 7	791-23	3,039 13 0	2,517 5 5

What portion of this increase of assessment can be recovered, and what will have to be finally shown as "Nuksan," cannot of course be known till after an enquiry. The amount finally settled as "Nuksan" must, of course, be deducted from the "Kumal" of Government lands in column 34 of Statement No. 1.

(b).—"Khatabandi" Lands.—The nature of the tenure on which these lands are held was fully reported on by Mr. Pedder in the 62nd and following paragraphs of his report No. 3 of 1863, and the orders of the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., thereon contained in the 3rd and following paragraphs of his memorandum No. 707 A, dated May 8th, 1863, have been, with an

exception which I will notice immediately, strictly carried out in their settlement. Very few persons made any objection, at the time of settlement, to the excess of assessment on the Government lands of holdings under this tenure being thrown as a quit-rent on the alienated lands held with them, and though it is probable that next year, when the increased Salamies have to be paid, a good many persons will petition against them, yet experience has convinced me of the fairness of the plan of settlement proposed by Mr. Pedder, and sanctioned by the Revenue Commissioner, and I trust that it may not be interfered with. The exception I was about to mention is the following:—In the 8th paragraph of his memorandum, No. 707 A. of 1863, the Revenue Commissioner expressed an opinion that in “Nurwa” villages, the assessment of the Nurwa lands of which is reduced by the survey settlement, a portion of the reduction may be thrown on alienated lands held by Nurwadars. In all the Nurwa villages of Mátar, however, such alienated lands belong, not to the “Nurwa” but to the Muzmun portion of the village, and have, consequently, been “formally separated and separately assessed” under the late system. I have not, therefore, thought it right to impose on them any portion of the excess. If I am wrong in this, the error can be corrected next season. The total amount of increase of “Salamies,” caused by excess of assessment on Government “Khatábandi” lands, is Rs. 4,462-11-1.

(c)—Assessment of Garden Lands.—The mode of assessing these lands, proposed in the 11th paragraph of my letter No. 542 of 1862, was strictly adhered to in the settlement. It has been found to answer very well, and in particular the mode of assessing lands irrigated from permanent wells by a rate distinct from the dry-crop assessment, and calculated according to the capacity and quality of the well, has been found in practice both less troublesome in the original settlement, more satisfactory in results, and easier in administration, than the old mode of a separate fixed garden-rate. In cases where lands assessed only at dry-crop rates are hereafter found to be irrigated from “Dhekuries” in rivers, I have arranged that a rate of Rs. 8-0-0 on each bag used to lift the water shall be levied. Such cases, however, will, I hope, be rare.

(d)—Waste Lands.—I shall notice hereafter the eagerness of the people to take up waste lands. Nearly all the waste lands of Mátar have for many years been used for the pasturage of the village cattle, and, consequently, the people were excessively unwilling to permit them to be taken up for cultivation. By the Government order No. 14, page 354, and No. I, paragraph 6, page 416 of the printed Revenue Circular Orders, only those lands in the vicinity of the village, on which the cattle usually stand, are to be reserved free of assessment for the use of the villagers. Such spots have been accordingly so entered in the “Pheisul-Putruks.” In all other cases, where persons have petitioned to take up waste lands now used as common pastures, the villagers have first been given the option of keeping these for their cattle on payment of the survey assessment, and where they have agreed to this, the names of the “Mátádars” of the village have been entered as survey occupants, with a note that they agree on behalf of the village to pay the assessment of the land as common pasture.

(e)—Entry of the names of survey occupants.—Very great eagerness was shown by all classes of cultivators to get their names entered as survey occupants of lands either in their possession, or to which they conceived themselves to have some right, and, especially in the case of lands held on the “Khatábandi” tenure, it was often difficult to decide whose name ought to be entered. The “Khatedar” in whose name the lands were found to be standing, had often been long dead, and the fields comprised in the holding were either divided among his heirs according to the rules of inheritance, or had passed into the possession of other persons, sometimes purchasers or mortgagors, sometimes mere tenants, and sometimes those who had taken up the lands from the “Talati” when the original holders were unable to cultivate the entire holding and pay its full assessment. The case is complicated by the existence of a custom, similar to that which prevails regarding “Miras” lands in the Deccan, by which the original

holder of "Khatábandi" lands is supposed to have the right of reclaiming them after several years' dispossession. The course I follow in these cases was, when the lands were divided among the heirs of the original holder, to enter their names according to actual possession, or in case, as often happened, they cultivated jointly, and could not agree about a division, to enter the name of the nearest heir; and when the lands were in the possession of other persons, to enter the name of the original holder or of his heir only when he appeared to retain some beneficiary interest in the land, and in other cases that of the actual possessor, referring the other party to the Civil Court to establish his right, if he had one.

11. *Alienated lands.*—The settlement of quit-rents, cesses, &c., on alienated lands directed by the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., in his memoranda No. 612 A and No. 707 A of 1863, has, with one exception, which I will mention immediately, been strictly carried out, and there are only one or two points which call for further notice.

12. (a)—"Maliat Swadios."—This is the exception alluded to above. I am not certain whether I have correctly understood paragraph 11 of the Revenue Commissioner's memorandum No. 707 A of 1863, but I interpret it to mean, that whenever alienated lands are liable to pay "Maliat Swadios," but no "Swadio" has actually been paid within the series of years on which the averages are calculated, the liability is to be commuted by the imposition of a certain fixed "Salami." This course, I would respectfully submit, is hardly fair. For lands entered in the village books as liable to "Maliat Swadio" often can never grow Maliat crops, either from their being real dry-crop lands, or from their being irrigated by salt wells. The mode of settlement I have adopted is as follows, and I trust it may be approved:—

1st.—In all lands in which "Maliat Swadio" has actually been levied, the annual average amount so levied during the last 12 years has been imposed as a permanent quit-rent, provided it does not exceed the survey assessment.

2nd.—When alienated "Bhátta" garden lands are liable to the Swadio, but it has not been levied during 12 years,  $\frac{1}{12}$  of the highest "Swadio" payable for one year has been imposed as a permanent quit-rent.

3rd.—When the lands are "Dhekuriet," or river-watered garden lands, and the "Swadio" has not been levied, the water assessment on the land (*vide* paragraph 11, clause 3 of my letter No. 542 of 1862) has been imposed as a permanent quit-rent.

4th.—When the lands are irrigated from *sweet* wells, and the "Swadio" has not been levied,  $\frac{1}{12}$  of the "Kussur" on that well has been imposed as a permanent quit-rent.

5th.—If the lands are entered as dry-crop, and the "Swadio" has not been levied, in case of a "Maliat" crop being hereafter raised by water from a river, the same rate, Rs. 8-0-0, on the bag used to lift the water, is to be levied as in similar Government lands.

6th.—The liability of all other lands has been remitted.

(b).—"Kumal Dur" Lands—There is a considerable quantity of alienated land in Mátar which is entered as paying the "Kumal Dur," or full Government rate, and on account of which no "Nuksan" or loss of revenue is shown in the accounts. Many of these lands were really assessed at full rates, and in some cases their payments have been actually reduced by the full survey assessment being imposed as a quit-rent. But in many others the rates were really lower than those on similar Government lands. In all these cases I have imposed the full survey assessment as a quit-rent, as I considered that I was not justified in showing, on my own authority, a "Nuksan" when it had not previously appeared on the books. I now request to be informed whether the course I have followed is correct, or whether the amount of average collections only should be thrown on these lands as a quit-rent.

13. The settlement of Mátar, as far as the Government revenue is concerned, will, I hope, be thought a satisfactory one. It will be seen that the total increase of Government land revenue, including the assessment of Government fields and imposts upon alienated ones, is in the year of settlement nearly Rs. 41,000 and as waste lands assessed at Rs. 7,000 were taken up during the settlement, I have every reason to believe that the assessment of cultivated Government lands in 1863-64 will amount to Rs. 2,48,000 or an increase in the first year in which the new rates are in operation of Rs. 46,000. As the average collections on account of alienated land for the last 10 years have been Rs. 73,500, and the permanent "Salami" imposed on them by the survey, Rs. 88,000, there will also be an increase on alienated lands over the last 10 years' average collections of Rs. 14,500, or a total increase over the 10 years' average collections from both Government and alienated lands of Rs. 60,500.

14. You will, I think, agree with me that such a result as this has seldom, if ever, been attained in the Bombay Revenue Survey, and the only question is whether your fears, in which I confess I partly shared, that the rates proposed were too high and that an increase of revenue has been obtained at the price of overassessing the district, were well founded.

15. The only way of obtaining a trustworthy answer to this question, in anticipation of the experience of the next few years in the administration of the district, is by observing the manner in which the settlement was received by the people and whether they showed eagerness or the reverse to obtain the occupation of lands under it. The following facts may, therefore, assist you in forming a judgment upon this point :—

16 a.—During the progress of the settlement I used to receive nearly every day from 200 to 300 petitions, nearly the whole of which either contained claims to the occupation of lands already cultivated, or applications to take up waste lands. So far from there being any difficulty in disposing of waste lands, the only difficulty I found was in preventing spots from being occupied which were required for the common use of the villagers. In fact, during an experience of 13 years in the Revenue Survey, I have never yet seen anything like the eagerness of the people in the greater part of Mátar to obtain possession of Government lands. You will scarcely find, I think, that a single number cultivated in 1862-63 will remain waste in 1863-64. Nearly every field thrown up by its holder during the settlement was immediately applied for by some one else.

In a few villages, the assessment of which was considerably raised by the settlement, the people at first grumbled, and refused to agree generally to take up their fields for the ensuing year. In these cases I gave them a delay of a few weeks to let them make up their minds finally before giving the occupation of the resigned lands to other applicants. Finding that if they persisted the whole of their lands would be taken up by strangers, they in all cases at last agreed for the lands already in cultivation, and in some applied for all their waste as well.

17. From these facts I think I am justified in concluding that, in the opinion of the people themselves, the evenness of the survey rates, and the security of tenure under the settlement, has more than made up for a slight increase in the general pitch of assessment.

18. The average acre rates of the Government lands on the district, are as follows;—

Average Dry-crop Rate.	Average Garden Rate.	Average Rice Rate,	Total Average Rate.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2 14 4	4 12 10	5 7 3	3 10 1

19. The settlement was commenced on the 11th of May, and the settlement of the Government lands of the last village, Kaira, was not finished till the 24th of July 1863. The cause of its being so late in the season was partly the labour and time required to make out the very numerous and complicated papers required, and partly the difficulty of getting through the measurement of the internal shares of fields (which in the whole district amounted to not less than 33,107) from want of a sufficient number of qualified mesurers.

20. I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the great assistance rendered by the Mámílatdár, Pranshunkur Raghunath, in the settlement of this district.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. J. PRESCOTT, Captain,  
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,  
Gujarát.

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LANDS ENTERED

Number.	Names of Villages.	NUMBER WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY CULTIVATED.											Total Assessment of Cultivated Numbers.
		Dry-crop Lands	Garden Lands.									Rice Lands.	
			Bhátta Lands	"Dhekunet" or River-watered Lands.			"Kuetur" or Lands watered by Wells.			Total Assessment of Garden Lands.			
				Dry-crop Assessment	Water Assessment	Total Assessment	Dry-crop Assessment	Assessment on wells.	Total Assessment.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
1	Virole .. .. .	1,218 8	39 0	25 0	11 0	36 0	170 4	89 8	269 12	334 12	645 8	2,288 12	
2	Jhanole .. .. .	979 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	656 12	1,484 12	
3	Bunja (Kunjra) .. .. .	946 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	213 2	1,090 0	
4	Wasna-khurud .. .. .	573 8	.....	81 12	24 4	106 0	.....	.....	.....	108 0	22 2	701 10	
5	Jichka .. .. .	1,192 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	492 14	1,684 14	
6	Khanpur .. .. .	1,807 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 8	20 0	60 8	60 8	657 14	2,425 8	
7	Pahad .. .. .	759 12	.....	25 12	3 12	29 8	171 0	61 0	232 0	261 6	67 4	1,078 8	
8	Palla .. .. .	648 2	70 0	828 8	232 10	861 2	.....	.....	.....	831 2	37 12	1,617 0	
9	Shekpur .. .. .	1,448 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 0	3 8	10 8	10 8	438 5	1,880 6	
10	Puruy .. .. .	785 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	895 4	1,681 0	
11	Wassa .. .. .	87 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106 0	193 10	
12	Dédurda .. .. .	599 2	77 8	18 8	2 8	21 0	11 0	22 0	38 0	181 8	14 14	746 8	
13	Saela .. .. .	1,165 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	172 10	1,338 6	
14	Bahnungam .. .. .	2,304 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	796 10	3,101 2	
15	Chanore .. .. .	895 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 0	15 0	55 0	55 0	1,804 10	1,755 2	
16	Ramaur .. .. .	888 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 12	6 12	15 8	15 8	62 2	1,046 2	
17	Walotr .. .. .	979 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 12	9 0	23 12	23 12	347 8	1,341 7	
18	Nughrámá .. .. .	1,408 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	308 8	1,708 12	
19	Viroja .. .. .	1,015 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	706 12	1,722 8	
20	Chikhula .. .. .	749 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	322 0	1,071 4	
21	Nandoh .. .. .	623 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	68 10	62 12	109 6	109 6	314 12	1,057 12	
22	Ushyul .. .. .	181 8	701 12	66 6	8 10	75 0	14 0	5 8	19 8	796 4	66 14	984 6	
23	Untae .. .. .	607 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 4	6 0	22 4	22 4	91 0	720 4	
24	Gorad .. .. .	1,339 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	464 12	1,804 2	
25	Khudyallapura .. .. .	784 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 4	6 4	18 8	18 8	569 12	1,372 4	
26	Ashlah .. .. .	968 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 0	21 8	39 8	39 8	446 6	1,453 14	
27	Ghodah .. .. .	1,599 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	81 14	32 8	114 6	114 6	145 4	1,869 4	
28	Punaj .. .. .	144 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,332 4	1,478 0	
29	Gurnala .. .. .	1,019 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	561 10	1,580 10	
30	Singwarra .. .. .	169 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	331 7	491 3	
31	Wududia .. .. .	860 0	111 0	18 0	5 10	22 10	116 2	90 8	206 10	241 4	450 2	1,641 6	
32	Kuthoda .. .. .	857 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 12	11 4	28 0	28 0	700 8	1,685 14	
33	Murrala .. .. .	603 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	131 2	68 6	194 8	194 8	181 0	989 4	
34	Sadra .. .. .	614 12	811 2	468 4	207 0	676 4	100 8	57 1	337 8	1,144 15	391 7	2,161 8	
35	Dewatuj .. .. .	299 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	290 12	37 4	328 0	328 0	220 4	701 8	
36	Machul .. .. .	181 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 10	4 12	20 6	20 6	409 6	711 8	
37	Sojali .. .. .	1,185 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 8	1,220 0	
38	Bhulada .. .. .	1,584 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 4	3 12	12 0	12 0	1,577 1	3,173 5	
39	Khurréti .. .. .	2,332 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	106 8	39 4	145 12	145 12	1,096 15	8,574 14	
40	Adeva .. .. .	938 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 0	4 8	14 8	14 8	369 14	1,210 6	
41	Summuspur .. .. .	221 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 5	0 8	11 13	11 13	231 14	524 11	
42	Vaodi .. .. .	1,862 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	1,145 10	2,028 12	
43	Kajpur .. .. .	660 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 0	18 2	46 2	46 2	600 12	1,207 12	
44	Heranj .. .. .	2,552 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 4	16 4	29 8	29 8	1,149 4	2,730 14	
45	Kuna .. .. .	2,078 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 0	7 0	31 0	31 0	357 1	2,466 11	
46	Mulatuj .. .. .	593 5	135 0	536 8	82 12	419 4	85 6	44 10	130 0	682 4	983 11	2,269 4	
47	Dethl .. .. .	337 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	75 1	8 6	83 7	83 7	625 14	1,098 10	
48	Mehlu .. .. .	623 6	898 8	91 10	30 10	112 4	11 10	8 6	18 0	135 10	65 10	1,184 12	
49	Kutukpura .. .. .	1,182 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	140 10	117 12	258 7	258 7	406 1	1,846 6	
50	Sinhold .. .. .	857 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	112 12	63 4	176 0	176 0	125 2	1,169 8	
51	Alndra .. .. .	1,685 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	541 11	419 2	960 13	960 13	741 12	3,887 9	
52	Warsung .. .. .	1,110 12	.....	140 6	62 14	203 4	50 0	8 0	59 0	59 0	11 12	1,393 12	
53	Gothhaj .. .. .	1,677 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	166 6	59 2	215 8	215 8	468 12	2,359 9	
54	Tranj .. .. .	1,926 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	84 2	23 12	107 14	107 14	1,629 2	3,663 8	
55	Upruj .. .. .	2,295 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 8	10 0	29 8	29 8	957 0	3,880 8	
56	Limbashi .. .. .	1,628 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	221 11	109 8	331 3	331 3	3,251 14	6,411 2	
57	Sinoh .. .. .	1,679 2	60 8	59 12	7 12	67 8	109 14	28 14	138 12	256 12	23 4	1,859 2	
58	Khándhi .. .. .	2,299 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	268 12	104 2	372 14	372 14	813 6	3,468 8	
59	Lawal .. .. .	2,423 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	146 0	52 12	198 12	198 12	302 1	923 5	
60	Degaum .. .. .	1,882 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,444 0	3,326 6	
61	Pursantaj .. .. .	884 2	47 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	170 8	932 2	
62	Khumurwarra .. .. .	1,530 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 0	15 0	63 0	63 0	1,375 4	2,963 6	
63	Baora .. .. .	1,262 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	66 10	64 0	120 10	120 10	1,280 6	2,683 14	
64	Hurryalla .. .. .	2,993 4	40 12	164 10	84 6	199 0	80 14	111 10	172 8	412 4	148 4	3,553 12	
65	Rudhwanuj .. .. .	957 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	163 4	81 12	235 0	235 0	418 6	1,610 7	
66	Wasna Margia .. .. .	1,150 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	89 14	49 14	139 12	139 12	2,147 8	3,437 14	
67	Sammadra .. .. .	1,827 15	266 0	117 0	27 8	144 8	160 2	60 4	229 6	639 14	623 0	3,390 18	
68	Gadwa .. .. .	1,666 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 9	11	23 4	23 4	678 2	1,263 2	
69	Byava .. .. .	466 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 6	16 0	30 6	30 6	818 9	635 7	
70	Ussamh .. .. .	3,328 8	.....	213 10	46 6	260 0	65 0	39 0	104 0	104 0	364 0	4,249 10	
71	Amurwan .. .. .	2,313 4	196 4	60 12	11 2	71 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	248 2	2,738 10	
72	Soakhda .. .. .	469 0	.....	19 4	4 0	23 4	13 8	12 6	26 14	26 14	49 2	801 0	
73	Antroh .. .. .	1,404 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	67 7	60 0	126 8	126 8	791 9	2,391 9	
74	Kachha .. .. .	3,364 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	69 1	136 8	136 8	136 8	773 7	4,374 7	
75	Duntah .. .. .	1,690 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	101 14	48 2	150 0	150 0	623 12	2,364 6	
76	Mulatuj .. .. .	1,159 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	45 8	39 0	78 8	78 8	159 4	3,094 12	
77	Chaudra .. .. .	1,196 10	328 10	988 4	119 12	518 0	50 8	10 0	60 8	897 2	138 14	2,227 10	
78	Chapra .. .. .	1,758 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	131 12	55 2	177 14	177 14	1,189 0	3,125 5	
79	Traj .. .. .	1,288 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	169 8	90 8	250 0	250 0	3,428 4	4,987 0	
80	Mehmadabad .. .. .	4,781 14	19 6	29 0	2 12	31 12	365 3	186 4	651 6	602 10	344 2	6,728 10	
81	Wunsole .. .. .	3,050 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	182 1	62 5	244 6	244 6	2,193 15	5,487 6	
82	Pipuria .. .. .	742 2	14 0	413 2	208 0	631 2	137 13	76 13	314 0	314 0	198 14	1,790 12	
83	Moduj .. .. .	5,685 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	983 7	163 8	551 10	551 10	1,159 14	7,397 6	
84	Dajpura .. .. .	878 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	42 8	1 4	54 0	54 0	1,206 0	2,118 0	
85	Bastampur .. .. .	814 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	338 9	58 5	396 14	396 14	734 8	1,628 7	
86	Hezrabad .. .. .	1,976 11	282 12	46 4	9 4	55 8	617 9	187 7	705 0	893 4	544 13	3,917 6	
87	Manku .. .. .	4,742 13	.....	96 10	19 4	115 14	497 5	232 15	730 2	846 0	771 12	6,507 13	
88	Neampur .. .. .	3,639 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	317 8	117 4	482 6	482 6	523 2	6,338 12	
89	Khatraj .. .. .	2,714 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	316 5	164 4	480 9	1,135 9	1,651 12	6,218 12	
90	Mator .. .. .	817 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	259 12	160 2	419 14	419 14	730 13	3,677 10	
91	Undhéla .. .. .	1,628 15	.....	487 0	168 0	655 0	140 5	55 15	198 4	198 4	523 11	2,184 15	
92	Wunsur .. .. .	1,665 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	82 8	37 0	91 6	91 6	1,375 14	3,381 6	
93	Sankhej .. .. .	1,090 8	352 2	231 12	79 12	331 8	145 14	82 8	231 6	231 6	736 2	12,002 12	
94	Ruddu .. .. .	8,708 2	282 0	174 8	536 0	2,276 8	187 2	110 6	231 8	1,423 10	260 14	2,949 8	
95	Wasna Buzrug .. .. .	1,268 0	1,004 0	163 14	34 4	187 2	668 11	249 8	918 8	2,414 11	3,919 9	10,943 10	
96	Kars .. .. .	4,808 8	277 4	824 2	395 2	1,219 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,680 4	6,970 8	
97	Sughaga .. .. .	3,498 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	467 12	303 14	791 10	791 10	.....	.....	
	Total .. .. .	1,44,748 14	4,887 10	6,971 2	2,864 14	9,336 0							



DIX.

AS GOVERNMENT.

NUMBERS ENTIRELY WASTE.										TOTAL OF LANDS ENTERED AS GOVERNMENT.											
Dry-crop lands.	Garden Lands.									Rice lands.	Total Assessment of Government Waste Numbers.	Dry-crop Assessment	Garden Lands								
	Bhatta Lands.	"Dhekuriet" or River-watered Lands.			"Kuetur" or Lands watered by Wells.			Total Assessment of Garden Lands.	Bhatta Lands.				"Dhekuriet" or River-watered Lands.			"Kuetur" or lands watered by wells.					
		Dry-crop Assessment.	Water Assessment.	Total Assessment.	Dry-crop Assessment.	Assessment on Wells.	Total Assessment.						Dry-crop Assessment.	Water Assessment.	Total Assessment.	Dry-crop Assessment.	Assessment on Wells.	Total Assessment.			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32			
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.			
88 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 8	1,247 0	89 0	25 0	11 0	86 0	170 4	89 8	259 12			
98 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88 8	1,077 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
475 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61 4	538 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
126 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	143 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
464 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	467 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
608 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	613 4	...	...	...	...	40 8	20 0	60 8			
322 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	322 4	...	...	...	...	171 0	61 0	232 0			
105 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 4	107 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
46 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	284 0	361 0	...	...	...	...	20 8	15 8	42 0			
616 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 5	737 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 12	182 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
84 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
836 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157 8	683 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
635 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	290 12	926 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
3,675 6	...	...	...	...	199 14	83 4	323 2	223 2	...	698 8	3,597 0	...	...	...	...	179 14	98 4	278 2			
67 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0	70 2	...	...	...	...	9 12	5 12	15 8			
858 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125 14	514 6	...	...	...	...	14 12	9 0	23 12			
212 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212 12	212 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
109 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208 0	317 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
573 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46 7	619 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
48 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	64 0	...	...	...	...	56 10	52 12	109 6			
23 12	2 12	6 2	1 14	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 8	704 8	72 8	10 8	83 0	14 0	5 8	19 8			
13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	...	...	...	...	16 4	6 0	22 4			
164 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126 14	791 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
82 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 12	...	...	...	...	10 4	8 4	18 8			
29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	21 8	39 8			
101 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159 10	...	...	...	...	81 14	32 8	114 6			
44 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
4 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	111 0	18 0	5 10	23 10	116 2	90 8	206 10			
289 2	...	...	...	...	59 8	15 8	75 0	75 0	...	...	23 8	...	...	...	...	16 12	11 4	29 0			
81 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	364 2	...	...	...	...	190 10	68 14	259 8			
20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81 12	...	...	...	...	100 8	57 1	157 9			
65 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47 8	...	...	...	...	290 12	37 4	328 0			
11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65 6	...	...	...	...	15 10	4 12	20 6			
71 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,688 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
883 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	248 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
67 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,655 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
29 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,020 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
192 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,764 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,043 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
154 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,709 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	281 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
131 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,929 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
45 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	690 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
86 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,744 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
7 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
348 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 12	139 0	336 8	82 12	419 4	35 4	21 0	130 0			
231 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	746 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	346 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,409 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	755 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,850 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,227 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
214 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	893 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
41 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,692 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
108 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	351 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
43 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	231 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
164 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
47 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,948 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,704 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
41 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,678 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
30 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,798 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
130 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,340 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
56 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	531 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
6 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,925 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
22 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	548 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
118 11	163 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,377 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
118 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,908 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
369 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,948 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
87 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,704 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
94 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,678 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
73 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,948 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
61 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,704 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
110 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,948 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,678 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
377 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,948 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
44 4	107 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,948 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
107 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,678 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
147 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,948 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
79 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,678 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
96 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,948 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
260 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,678 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
93 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,948 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
216 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,678 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
343 5	11 0	5 0	1 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,948 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
33 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,678 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
163 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,948 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
82 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,678 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,948 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
161 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,678 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
94 4	84 0	38 4	13 12	52 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,948 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,087 6	10 8	0 14	1 10	2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,678 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
976 12	1 14	64 2	19 4	82 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,948 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
117 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,678 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
24,051 13	327 8	424 7	98 3	522 10	300 12	164 6	465 2	1,315 4	4,348	5,30,215 6	1,68,798 11	5,215 2	27,395 8	2,463 1	9,858 10	10,278 7	5,127 10	15,408 1			

Number.	Names of Villages.	LANDS ENTERED AS GOVERNMENT—continued.				LANDS ENTERED AS ALIENATED.								
		Total of Lands entered as Government—continued.				Dry-Crop Lands	Bhatta Lands	GARDEN LANDS.						Total Assessment of Ga dan Lands.
		GARDEN LANDS—continued.	Rice Lands.	Total Assessment of Government Cultivated and Waste Lands.	Total Assessment of Garden Lands.			"Dhekumal" or River-watered Lands.			"Kuetur" or Lands watered by Wells.			
								Dry-Crop Assessment.	Water Assessment.	Total Assessment.	Dry-Crop Assessment.	Assessment on Wells.	Total Assessment.	
1	2	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
1	Virole ...	334 12	645 8	2,237 4	843 6	..	45 0	14 8	59 8	48 0	99 8	76 8	136 0	
2	Jaharole ...	...	505 12	1,583 4	63 4	...	...	...	...	78 2	47 6	125 6	125 6	
3	Bunra (Kunra) ...	...	274 6	1,596 12	1,204 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Wasna Khurd ...	106 0	40 2	845 2	1,354 10	56 0	348 4	78 4	427 8	40 12	21 4	63 0	346 8	
5	Jokka ...	...	496 2	2,152 10	841 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Khanpur ...	60 8	562 14	5,033 12	1,939 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Pahad ...	2-1 0	67 11	1,400 12	124 8	...	...	...	...	24 8	24 0	48 8	48 8	
8	Palla ...	631 2	40 0	1,724 8	549 0	21 8	399 8	129 0	539 8	...	...	...	550 0	
9	Saekpur ...	42 0	720 5	2,251 8	57 12	...	...	...	...	6 0	1 8	7 8	7 8	
10	Puri ...	...	1,015 9	2,418 0	4,362 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Wassa ...	...	296 12	375 10	97 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Dedurda ...	131 8	14 14	829 8	1,058 1	...	242 3	56 5	298 8	51 11	26 12	78 7	376 15	
13	Saels ...	...	3-0 2	2,021 14	481 12	...	...	...	...	22 2	35 0	47 8	47 2	
14	Bahmungaum ...	...	1,087 6	4,027 6	2,185 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	Chanore ...	278 2	2,008 2	5,324 8	372 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	20 0	37 0	37 0	
16	Runasur ...	15 8	45 2	1,116 4	694 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	Waloti ...	23 12	473 7	1,855 13	63 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	Nugra-ma ...	...	308 6	1,922 8	685 0	...	...	...	...	24 8	22 0	46 8	46 8	
19	Viroja ...	...	914 12	2,039 8	1,675 12	...	...	...	...	19 8	8 0	27 8	27 8	
20	Chukanha ...	...	368 7	1,691 1	170 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21	Nandoli ...	109 6	340 4	1,321 12	1,690 4	...	...	...	...	27 6	11 12	389 2	439 2	
22	Coshyul ...	307 0	66 14	1,013 13	1,249 15	205 0	273 10	64 0	337 10	210 4	120 4	330 8	371 2	
23	Untae ...	22 4	91 9	735 12	1,033 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24	Gorad ...	...	591 10	2,595 6	1,468 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25	Khudyalapura ...	18 6	569 13	1,405 0	100 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26	Ashahi ...	39 8	446 6	1,482 14	725 4	...	...	...	...	23 0	14 8	37 8	37 8	
27	Ghodah ...	114 6	145 4	1,859 4	103 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28	Punaj ...	...	1,393 6	1,640 0	1,581 6	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 6	6 10	6 10	
29	Gurmala ...	...	565 14	1,634 14	1,815 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30	Singawara ...	...	381 11	497 11	5,332 11	...	...	...	...	76 8	30 8	107 0	107 0	
31	Wududia ...	341 4	450 2	1,964 6	374 10	...	110 8	31 8	131 0	87 2	64 6	151 8	293 8	
32	Kuthoda ...	28 0	713 0	1,909 6	1,393 6	...	...	...	...	34 8	24 4	68 12	68 12	
33	Urraia ...	259 8	181 0	1,332 8	397 5	...	...	...	...	14 8	17 0	26 8	26 8	
34	Sadra ...	1,144 15	391 7	2,184 15	708 9	226 4	588 0	216 15	604 15	113 11	74 4	167 15	1,219 2	
35	Dewatuj ...	324 0	247 12	8-6 3	2,486 12	...	...	...	...	12 8	83 8	235-17	235 11	
36	Machini ...	20 6	499 8	766 14	2,773 14	...	...	...	...	66 6	14 0	80 6	80 6	
37	Soyali ...	...	91 9	1,321 0	732 4	...	...	...	...	10 10	8 0	18 10	18 10	
38	Bhulada ...	12 0	1,754 5	3,421 15	4,753 13	...	...	...	...	118 12	54 0	182 0	182 0	
39	Khurda ...	14-13	1,162 0	5,29 2	2,347 11	...	...	...	...	162 0	64 0	216 0	216 0	
40	Adera ...	14 8	569 3	2,353 6	146 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
41	Summuspur ...	11 13	231 14	634 11	199 14	...	...	...	...	183 12	88 8	272 4	272 4	
42	Va-di ...	16 0	1,211 14	3,197 8	427 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
43	Kajipur ...	66 10	509 0	1,265 12	73 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
44	Heranj ...	29 8	1,172 0	3,921 6	2,376 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
45	Kuna ...	31 0	357 1	2,478 1	3,989 3	...	...	...	...	134 0	27 8	161 8	161 8	
46	Mulatuj ...	083 4	983 11	2,420 0	309 11	1 10	282 10	108 2	335 12	148 4	111 8	309 12	309 12	
47	Dethli ...	142 2	653 24	1,132 4	3,311 15	...	...	...	...	176 10	181 5	357 5	357 5	
48	Mehlu ...	706 3	71 2	1,342 9	6,213 12	310 8	3,149 11	798 3	3,937 14	233 4	209 1	431 5	491 5	
49	Kutukpura ...	258 7	405 1	1,891 6	807 2	...	...	...	...	37 0	102 12	369 12	4,688 2	
50	Sinholi ...	176 0	125 2	1,118 0	1,984 11	...	...	...	...	147 6	80 4	227 10	227 10	
51	Ahndra ...	940 13	741 3	3,394 12	2,593 1	...	...	...	...	84 0	85 12	169 12	169 12	
52	Warsing ...	264 12	21 12	1,745 6	2,522 9	34 0	1,097 5	277 10	1,774 15	278 8	206 12	494 4	494 4	
53	Gothhaj ...	215 8	466 12	2,500 11	749 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,408 15	
54	Tranj ...	107 14	1,636 10	3,597 9	3,447 2	...	...	...	...	67 4	37 8	104 7	104 7	
55	Moruj ...	28 8	970 3	4,703 8	4,699 11	...	...	...	...	38 14	38 2	76 0	76 0	
56	Lumbeshi ...	331 3	4,383 14	8,393 0	2,978 0	...	...	...	...	130 10	69 4	194 14	194 14	
57	Sansoh ...	2 6 12	23 4	1,073 14	1,846 0	...	38 4	15 4	46 8	99 4	42 12	142 0	170 8	
58	Khandhli ...	372 14	818 6	3,547 3	1,428 4	...	...	...	...	11 0	76 10	76 10	76 10	
59	Luwai ...	198 12	302 1	1,082 8	8,070 3	...	...	...	...	55 0	21 10	215 2	215 2	
60	Delgaum ...	...	1,457 8	3,383 5	3,138 2	...	...	...	...	14 12	80 6	215 2	215 2	
61	Pursan'ej ...	170 8	378 13	1,097 9	2,525 3	848 4	320 6	145 2	465 8	133 14	163 14	467 12	467 12	
62	Khamurwara ...	58 0	1,380 14	1,815 6	1,516 12	...	...	...	...	680 4	407 2	9-7 6	2,286 2	
63	Bao a ...	190 10	1,805 14	2,703 14	775 12	...	...	...	...	229 10	191 0	420 10	420 10	
64	Eunwolla ...	412 4	3-9 4	3,806 9	4,207 14	...	1,246 11	883 15	1,600 10	82 14	38 10	119 8	119 8	
65	Rundhwanj ...	235 0	418 5	1,641 8	2,452 8	33 8	...	...	...	290 8	176 0	436 8	2,100 2	
66	Wasna Margia ...	139 12	2,162 8	2,533 4	417 10	...	...	...	...	578 2	228 0	566 2	566 2	
67	Sumnadra ...	646 6	836 0	3,338 15	1,624 10	270 0	215 8	62 0	307 8	54 15	19 10	74 9	74 9	
68	Ga'wa ...	23 4	673 2	1,209 14	435 8	...	...	...	...	138 1	73 14	211 15	789 7	
69	Eyava ...	30 6	318 3	857 11	393 14	...	...	...	...	159 3	67 3	241 6	241 6	
70	Ussamli ...	541 6	426 0	5,614 7	6,138 4	16 8	788 2	235 14	1,022 0	61 4	46 0	109 4	109 4	
71	Amsurwan ...	261 8	187 4	2,900 6	181 12	...	...	...	...	65 13	65 8	131 6	1,160 14	
72	Soakhda ...	307 10	284 6	1,427 12	2,655 1	...	1,250 0	4 8	1,659 8	105 2	61 14	169 0	216 12	
73	Antroh ...	195 8	791 9	2,498 11	1,253 8	...	...	...	...	176 8	124 6	294 14	1,974 6	
74	Kachhat ...	145 8	781 15	4,385 15	3,298 4	...	...	...	...	208 4	82 12	299 0	2,199 0	
75	Duntah ...	150 0	652 12	2,466 14	2,340 2	...	...	...	...	170 6	14 0	21 14	231 14	
76	Mulatuj ...	76 8	164 11	461 3	2,807 2	...	...	...	...	314 4	124 12	446 12	446 12	
77	Chandna ...	94 8	138 2	2,347 14	880 6	61 6	616 0	152 8	768 8	10 0	12 8	468 0	468 0	
78	Chapa ...	177 14	1,189 0	3,143 13	1,684 6	...	...	...	...	50 8	50 4	108 12	108 12	
79	Traj ...	256 8	3,439 4	5,362 4	5,271 1	...	...	...	...	181 6	45 7	225 13	225 13	
80	Mehmdabad ...	210 2	346 6	2,589 10	3,471 2	...	49 8	8 12	47 4	852 4	584 8	1,436 12	1,436 12	
81	Wunsale ...	244 6	2,197 15	5,599 12	1,878 4	...	...	...	...	115 4	48 8	193 12	183 12	
82	Pipuraj ...	849 12	193 14	1,988 3	1,349 14	...	233 8	83 0	316 8	226 15	173 13	466 12	777 4	
83	Voduj ...	255 10	1,199 14	7,490 6	132 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
84	Panura ...	74 0	1,219 4	2,227 12	236 12	...	...	...	...	7 7	0 9	8 0	8 0	
85	Rattampur ...	39 8	734 8	1,670 0	2,807 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
86	Hezrahad ...	3 6 14	544 13	3,011 0	767 4	...	...	...	...	2-9 2	112 8	31 10	31 10	
87	Mankua ...	9 1 4	771 12	6,724 5	295 2	...	10 0	5 8	15 8	2-6 0	10 0	36 0	36 0	
88	N'ampur ...	638 8	525 5	3,601 12	2,048 6	...	331 2	67 10	338 12	47 10	10 0	57 10	78 2	
89	Khat-nj ...	432 6	1,061 12	4,282 4	2, 85 4	...	...	...	...	615 2	260 11	876 13	1,274 3	
90	Matur ...	1,183 12	1,588 8	3,747 9	6,126 12	...	626 2	166 10	792 12	845 12	41 4	199 12	1,161 1	
91	Wun'ur ...	419 14	789 9	2,762 13	2,931 7	...	...	...	...	170 4	124 12	446 12	446 12	
92	Sa-k'ej ...	196 4	923 15	2,188 7	1,190 2	...	...	...	...	311 8	167 5	461 14	461 14	
93	R'adu ...	246 0	1,413 6	3,584 8	871 12	20 14	60 14	18 6	85 4	244 4	143 0	383 8	383 8	
94	Wasna Burug ...	2,844 8	779 8	12,246 6	4,401 6	16 0	2,543 12	636 8	3,130 4	7 6	164 0	464 4	510 6	
95	Ka' ...	1,436 10	370 8	4,139 8	2,991 2	5								

-continued.

TOTAL ASSESSMENT OF ALL THE ARABLE LANDS OF THE DISTRICT.														
Rice Lands	Total Assessment of Alluviated Lands	Dry-Crop Lands	GARDEN LANDS.									Rice Lands.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
			Bhatts Lands.	"Dhekuriet" or River-watered Lands.			"Kuetur" or Wells watered by Wells.			Total Assessment of Garden Lands				
				Dry Crop Assessment.	Water Assessment.	Total Assessment.	Dry-Crop Assessment.	Assessment on Wells.	Total Assessment.					
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
288 12	1,268 2	2,090 6	39 0	70 0	25 8	95 8	218 4	118 0	336 4	470 12	934 4	5,495 6		
131 2	1,700 12	1,700 12	...	...	...	...	78 12	47 6	125 8	125 8	611 14	2,458 2		
28 8	1,291 4	2,527 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300 14	2,828 0		
29 6	1,940 8	2,940 10	56 0	430 0	108 8	538 8	40 12	22 4	63 0	652 8	69 8	2,776 10		
50 4	8 12	2,498 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	546 8	3,044 6		
5 8	1,093 4	4,345 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	568 6	4,912 6		
171 0	1,204 8	1,204 8	...	25 12	3 12	29 8	195 8	85 0	280 8	3 0 0	57 4	1,571 12		
1,109 8	1,302 6	1,302 6	91 8	1,028 0	861 10	1,389 10	32 8	17 0	49 8	1,481 2	50 8	2,831 0		
56 4	1,546 15	1,546 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	720 5	2,316 12		
903 11	5,265 15	5,761 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,949 4	7,783 1		
292 0	1,209 8	1,006 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	578 12	1,584 13		
71 14	1,506 14	1,741 2	77 8	260 11	58 13	319 8	62 11	43 12	111 7	508 7	86 12	2,336 6		
8 2	487 0	2,138 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	308 4	2,481 14		
119 12	2,305 0	5,125 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,207 3	6,332 6		
482 2	691 2	3,444 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,238 4	6,014 4		
148 10	842 4	1,742 4	...	...	...	...	196 14	118 4	315 2	315 2	193 14	1,938 8		
34 4	43 0	1,417 6	...	...	...	...	9 12	5 12	15 8	15 8	507 11	1,944 13		
63 12	745 4	2,254 2	...	...	...	...	14 12	9 0	23 12	23 12	867 2	2,807 13		
97 4	1,870 8	2,800 8	...	...	...	...	24 8	22 0	46 8	46 8	1,020 0	3,840 0		
39 8	209 8	1,492 10	...	...	...	...	19 8	8 0	27 8	27 8	407 15	1,900 9		
279 12	2,302 2	2,362 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	420 0	3,420 14		
788 9	2,891 10	1,384 14	909 8	346 2	74 8	420 10	224 4	125 12	350 0	1,680 2	346 7	3,907 7		
75 0	1,108 6	1,653 14	...	...	...	...	16 4	6 0	22 4	22 4	166 0	1,818 2		
19 0	1,487 13	3,172 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 10	4,088 3		
64 8	165 4	917 8	...	...	...	...	10 4	8 4	18 8	18 8	684 4	1,704 4		
28 0	791 12	1,722 4	...	...	...	...	41 0	36 0	77 0	77 0	475 6	2,214 10		
3 8	11 8	1,707 12	...	...	...	...	81 14	32 8	114 6	114 6	148 10	1,910 12		
1,051 8	2,642 8	1,828 0	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 6	6 10	6 10	2,447 14	4,282 8		
1,528 11	2,834 9	2,878 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,094 9	4,973 7		
742 1	6,231 12	5,546 11	...	...	...	...	76 8	30 8	107 0	107 0	1,075 12	6,723 7		
198 10	846 12	1,247 10	111 0	128 8	37 2	165 10	204 4	154 14	356 2	684 12	6 8 12	2,512 2		
476 8	1,913 10	2,240 12	...	...	...	...	51 4	35 8	88 12	88 12	1,184 8	3,523 0		
34 0	397 13	1,239 8	...	...	...	...	205 2	80 14	288 0	288 0	215 0	1,710 4		
362 7	2,280 2	1,35 2	537 6	1,057 4	429 15	1,481 3	214 3	131 5	345 8	2,364 1	743 14	4,469 1		
665 1	3, 87 8	2,806 8	...	...	...	...	442 15	120 12	563 11	563 11	912 18	4,483 0		
1,507 13	4,362 1	3,020 14	...	...	...	...	82 0	18 12	100 12	100 12	2,007 5	5,128 15		
1 6	892 4	1,978 12	...	...	...	...	10 10	8 0	18 10	18 10	37 14	2,033 4		
1,621 11	6,567 8	6,409 7	...	...	...	...	127 0	67 0	194 0	194 0	3,376 0	9,979 7		
173 14	2,577 9	6,268 8	...	...	...	...	268 8	93 4	361 12	361 12	1,836 7	7,986 11		
38 11	185 8	1,916 4	...	...	...	...	10 0	4 8	14 8	14 8	607 13	2, 8 9		
94 14	1,468 0	...	...	...	...	...	196 1	69 0	264 1	264 1	284 1	1,769 11		
69 12	497 8	6,437 6	...	...	...	...	10 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	1,381 10	3,558 7		
47 12	125 0	778 10	...	...	...	...	49 4	21 2	70 6	70 6	1,690 2	1,690 2		
727 4	3,245 4	5,101 6	...	...	...	...	147 4	43 12	141 0	151 0	1,879 4	1,711 0		
449 13	4,728 18	6,049 8	...	...	...	...	232 4	118 8	340 12	340 12	806 1	7,206 14		
464 2	1,418 2	1,077 12	140 10	569 2	186 14	755 0	262 0	175 15	447 15	1,333 9	1,446 1	3,338 2		
645 12	6,450 9	4,638 3	...	...	...	...	380 6	273 2	613 7	633 7	1,299 10	6,101 4		
393 12	11,445 10	6,986 0	879 0	3,250 1	310 8	4,060 9	348 10	106 2	454 12	5,344 5	494 14	12,438 3		
166 6	1,261 2	2,936 0	...	...	...	...	288 0	198 1	488 1	488 1	871 7	3,128 8		
114 10	2, 09 1	2,888 9	...	...	...	...	176 12	99 0	275 12	275 12	239 12	3,404 1		
221 2	3, 4 7	4,363 13	...	...	...	...	820 3	624 14	1,445 1	1,445 1	963 5	6,669 3		
24 0	3,866 7	3,391 6	34 0	1,240 1	341 10	1,681 11	50 0	8 0	58 0	1,673 11	45 12	5,000 13		
84 7	9 8 0	2,677 9	...	...	...	...	223 10	96 5	319 15	319 15	5 1 3	2,688 11		
017 4	4,559 6	5,415 3	...	...	...	...	121 0	61 14	182 14	182 14	2,558 14	3,111 15		
218 5	5,100 14	8,391 9	...	...	...	...	154 2	65 4	234 6	234 6	1,186 7	9,804 6		
75 3	3,823 11	6,566 15	...	...	...	...	337 15	163 12	501 11	501 11	5,0 8 1	12,216 11		
42 0	2,0 8 8	3,639 14	50 8	98 0	23 0	116 0	209 2	71 10	280 12	447 4	45 4	4, 32 6		
11 4	1,721 3	3,764 3	...	...	...	...	336 12	125 12	449 8	449 8	1,034 10	5,248 5		
44 6	4,049 10	3,901 9	...	...	...	...	280 12	133 2	413 14	413 14	1,046 6	5,061 13		
144 12	3,9 0 10	5,963 16	...	...	...	...	313 14	153 14	467 12	467 12	1,802 4	7,338 15		
328 10	4,915 5	3,072 8	880 4	320 6	145 12	465 8	6 3 10	447 4	1,110 14	2,456 10	503 2	6,042 14		
239 4	2,064 0	3,134 8	...	...	...	...	272 10	206 0	478 10	478 10	1,619 8	5,222 5		
187 2	6,456 10	7,241 15	74 4	1,411 5	418 5	1,829 10	189 8	100 10	240 2	240 2	1,542 2	3,385 6		
678 10	8,947 4	3,440 6	...	...	...	...	321 8	287 10	609 0	3,612 14	646 6	10,302 3		
1,057 2	2,1 9 5	1,698 10	...	...	...	...	731 6	369 12	1,101 2	1,101 2	1,936 15	6,688 7		
190 14	2,304 15	3,406 3	636 0	363 8	89 8	452 0	146 13	69 8	214 5	214 5	3,419 10	6,792 9		
98 2	73 0	1,009 0	...	...	...	...	301 11	146 2	447 13	1,435 13	1,026 14	6,868 14		
286 9	784 11	903 0	...	...	...	...	158 12	70 14	229 10	229 10	789 4	2,007 14		
219 0	7,527 2	10,587 5	170 6	990 12	282 4	1,363 0	77 10	62 0	139 10	139 10	604 12	1,647 6		
28 2	415 10	2,613 3	106 4	121 12	30 2	151 14	105 2	63 14	169 0	467 2	215 6	3,316 0		
944 15	6,752 6	3,940 13	...	1,488 2	444 2	1,974 4	191 4	143 8	334 12	2,282 0	1,227 5	7,180 2		
134 8	1,70 0	2,754 2	...	...	...	...	341 12	152 12	494 8	494 8	940 1	4,188 11		
378 15	3,719 1	6,686 12	...	...	...	...	243 1	134 5	377 6	377 6	1,010 11	8,105 0		
303 8	3,090 6	3,027 2	...	...	...	...	412 12	184 0	596 13	596 12	956 4	5, 87 4		
414 4	3,884 2	2,197 10	380 0	1,029 4	273 10	1,307 14	359 12	184 12	544 8	544 8	578 15	4, 10 9		
50 6	1,798 2	2,494 5	...	...	...	...	75 8	30 8	101 0	1,796 14	184 8	4,181 0		
446 14	2,237 0	6,494 5	...	...	...	...	130 6	106 6	286 10	286 10	1,684 14	5,385 13		
5,177 14	10,644 13	6,947 9	...	...	...	...	842 2	140 3	482 5	482 5	8,817 2	16,437 0		
60 12	5,005 14	3,247 4	127 0	72 8	6 8	79 0	1,217 6	770 12	1,988 2	2,194 2	2,897 2	10,448 8		
188 12	2,270 12	5,035 11	...	...	...	...	317 5	110 12	428 2	428 2	2,386 11	7,460 8		
296 8	2,321 10	2,139 7	14 0	646 10	291 0	937 10	424 12	250 10	675 6	1,627 0	495 0	4,261 3		
87 2	187 2	5,916 14	...	...	...	...	399 10	164 0	568 10	568 10	1,177 0	7,667 8		
209 8	446 4	1,211 4	...	...	...	...	82 12	1 4	34 0	34 0	1,428 14	2, 74 0		
84 7	3,313 9	3,572 8	...	...	...	...	251 10	149 8	401 2	401 2	818 15	5,093 9		
16 0	814 4	2,936 9	...	...	...	...	364 9	68 5	432 14	432 14	660 13	3,890 4		
47 4	4 6 8	5,354 7	232 12	56 4	14 12	71 0	546 2	197 7	762 10	1,006 6	819 0	7,139 13		
568 4	3,8 1 3	5,461 5	...	432 14	88 6	521 2	1,112 5	497 10	1,605 15	2,138 1	1,088 9	9,128 15		
290 8	3,075 8	5,833 6	...	...	...	...	468 10	186 8	634 2	632 2	1,442 4	7,957 12		
4,140 2	1,317 6	7,107 1	1,145 3	345 12	1,490 15	1,490 15	1,188 3	530 2	1,748 5	3,239 4	5,728 10	1, 074 15		
437 9	2,310 14	4,540 13	...	...	...	...	504 5	317 7	881 12	881 12	1,974 2	7,003 1		
139 12	1,642 6	2,847 6	...</											

No. 1288 of 1864.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

To

THE HONOURABLE A. D. ROBERTSON,  
Secretary to Government,  
Bombay.

SIR,

From Captain Prescott to the Collector of Kaira, No. 542,  
dated 31st December 1862.

From Collector of Kaira to the Revenue Commissioner,  
N. D., No. 77, dated 23rd January 1863.

From Revenue Commissioner, N. D., to the Collector of  
Kaira, No. 368, dated 7th February 1863.

From Captain Prescott to the Collector of Kaira, No. 546,  
dated 21st November 1863.

I have the honour to  
submit the accompanying  
correspondence relative to  
the revision of assessment  
in the Mehmabad (late  
Mátar) Táluka of the Kaira  
Collectorate.

2. It will be perceived that Captain Prescott's proposals and other details connected with the revision have been already discussed by the Collector and myself. My letter No. 368 will show Government on what points I considered

Page 37 of the printed  
papers.

Captain Prescott's first propositions ought to be modified. His letter No. 546 shows the result after carrying out my instructions. All the principal points having been fully discussed and settled, and the results being given in the annexed papers, little remains to be said in this place. A few minor questions are raised in Captain Prescott's report just quoted. I have already issued instructions on these, and I consider it unnecessary to trouble Government with the details.

3. The Mehmabad Táluka comprises altogether 98 villages; the superficial area of the 97 which have been brought under the Survey Settlement is 264½ square miles. Burora, referred to in paragraph 2 of Captain Prescott's report No. 542, has since been ordered to be surveyed, and, being a tálukdári village, it will be assessed on the principles of the tálukdári settlement.

4. The villages of Khuretti and Hurriala alluded to in the same paragraph are also tálukdari, and form a part of the Utelia estate, which is at present managed by Government, owing to there being no recognized Tálukdar of Utelia. In consequence of some misunderstanding, these two villages have hitherto been entered in the Collector's accounts as if they had wholly lapsed. For this reason they have been included in Captain Prescott's settlement like Government villages. I have advised the Collector that these are tálukdári villages, and will be handed over to the owner of the estate as soon as it is determined who is the rightful heir. This and other circumstances of minor importance, and which need not be described here, will alter the kumal (Rs. 2,72,111-8-0) and other figures of Captain Prescott's revised statements. These alterations, however, do not affect the general principles of the settlement.

5. The total culturable area of the district is 149,692 acres of which—

120,620 acres are dry-crop lands,  
21,990 acres rice lands, and  
7,982 acres garden lands.

Again, of the total culturable area, 74,806 acres, or nearly fifty per cent., are alienated lands. Such a large proportion of alienated lands is a noticeable feature. The total area of the district, inclusive of 1,49,692 acres of culturable and 19,387 of unculturable lands, is divided by the survey into 48,507 fields or numbers. The average size of fields is three acres, which is very small. But this probably could not be avoided, owing to the existing extreme subdivision of lands, the consequence of the Hindoo law of inheritance.

6. The variations of climate between different parts of the district being trifling, Captain Prescott has, in fixing the maximum rates, regulated the group-

ing of the villages according to their relative accessibility to markets. He has divided the villages into four groups, which are given below, with the maximum dry-crop assessment of each :—

		Rs. a. p.		
1st Class	3 principal market towns	...	...	4 12 0
2nd "	35 villages	...	...	4 8 0
3rd "	25 do.	...	...	4 4 0
4th "	28 do.	...	...	4 0 0
4th "	3 do.	...	...	3 12 0
4th "	3 do.	...	...	3 8 0

97, of which two are talukdari as above stated.

7. The method of assessing the different kinds of bagayat or garden cultivation has been explained by Captain Prescott. It appears to me to be a great improvement over the mode hitherto adopted by the Gujarát Survey. According to the system now adopted in assessing lands irrigated from rivers or wells, the dry crop assessment and the water rates are shown separately. The former is the constant or unchanging element in the assessment; the latter is dependent on the course of rivers or the maintenance of wells, and can be levied or not as water is available or otherwise.

8. The average acre rates of the Government lands of the district are as under :—

Average dry crop Rs. 2-14-4, average garden rate Rs. 4-12-10, average rice rate Rs. 5-7-3; total average rate Rs. 3-10-1.

9. The following shows the total result of the survey assessment :—

		Rs. a. p.		
Total assessment of Government cultivated numbers	...	...	...	2,41,896 2 0
Do. do. of Government waste numbers	...	...	...	30,215 6 0
Do. do. of Government cultivated and waste numbers	...	...	...	2,72,111 8 0
Do. do. of alienated lands	...	...	...	2,68,191 15 0
Do. do. of all the arable lands of the district	...	...	...	5,40,303 7 0

10. The net increase caused by the survey over former assessment on

		Rs. a. p.		
* Net increase as given in column 13 of Captain Prescott's statement, page 4	...	...	...	8,720 7 4
Deduct cesses (column 18 not included in column 11)	...	...	...	6,358 12 9
				Total Rs. 2,361 10 7

Government cultivated lands is Rs. 38,305-8-3, and on alienated lands Rs. 2,361-10-7\*. The total Government gross revenue of the district according to the Survey system in 1862-63, the year of its introduction, was Rs. 3,36,289-11-5, of which Rs. 71,183-10-7

were granted as remissions, for the reasons given in Captain Prescott's paragraph 4. It must be borne in mind, however, that these figures will be somewhat modified, owing to the circumstances mentioned in paragraph 4 above.

*Vide statements.*

11. The increase in the assessment of the lands actually in cultivation in the district is nearly five per cent. which cannot be considered great.

12. Government will view with satisfaction the eagerness evinced by the cultivators to take up waste lands, and the high value they put upon occupancy rights. This is the best testimony the people can give of their feeling of the fairness of the survey rates, and of the security of their rights under the survey settlement.

13. The introduction of a new settlement into a district always requires a great amount of patient industry on the part of the settling officers. But in the Mehmabad Taluka the usual difficulties were much enhanced by the absence of any reliable standard of former measurement, by the extreme unevenness of existing rates in the district, by the excessive amount of alienated land liable to fluctuating cesses, and by the other complications of the former

assessment and tenures. Captain Prescott and Mr. Pedder have displayed an amount of patience, tact, and judgment, which fully entitle them to the commendation of Government.

14. I request sanction to the rates proposed, with the addition of the one-anna cess for roads and education which is levied now, and I beg to suggest that guarantee be given for the usual period of 30 years.

15. I have this day forwarded the correspondence relating to the settlement of the fluctuating cesses, quit-rents, &c., on the alienated lands of the táluka. I delayed forwarding the correspondence until I could submit the present papers, in order that both subjects may be considered together.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

B. H. ELLIS,

Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

*Camp Bassein, Thána Districts,  
29th April 1864.*

No. 2427.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT:

*Bombay Castle, 27th July 1864.*

Letter from the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., No. 1288, dated 29th April 1864, with accompaniments, relative to the revision of assessment in the Mehmabad (late Mátar) Táluka of the Kaira Collectorate.

RESOLUTION.—The rates recommended, although considerably higher than those introduced into the adjoining districts of the Ahmedabad Collectorate, are, the Governor in Council considers, with the modifications made in them by the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., not higher than can easily be borne. His Excellency in Council is, therefore, pleased to confirm the proposed settlement, which should be guaranteed for thirty years, except in the case of the two táluk-dári villages under attachment.

2. The question of the settlement of the quit-rent and fluctuating cesses on alienated lands, which is so closely connected with the assessment on a considerable portion of the Government lands in this táluka, has been disposed of by Government Resolution No. 2426, dated the 27th June 1864.

3. The Governor in Council concurs with the Revenue Commissioner in considering that the plan adopted for assessing the garden cultivation is a great improvement on the mode hitherto followed in the Gujarát Survey.

4. As expressed by the Revenue Commissioner, the absence of any reliable standard of former measurements, the inequality of the existing rates of assessment, the excessive amount of alienations liable to fluctuating cesses, and the other complications of the former assessment and tenures, rendered the patience, tact, and judgment displayed by Captain Prescott and Mr. Pedder in conducting the inquiries necessary for completing the settlement deserving of the warm commendation of Government. His Excellency in Council also notices with satisfaction the high standard of accuracy obtained in the measurements, and in carrying out the classification, by Mr. Jordan, the late Mr. Baker and Mr. Beyts.

5. The Governor in Council observes that the Revenue Commissioner has taken up for separate consideration the questions of roads and of the drainage of the district, which are discussed in Captain Prescott's letter No. 542, dated 31st December 1862, paragraphs 7, 12 and 13 and the Collector's memorandum No. 77, dated 23rd January 1863, paragraphs 2 to 6, and 13 and 14, respectively; it is therefore unnecessary in this place to enter upon them.

6. The imposition of an extra cess of one anna in each rupee of assessment for roads and education is also sanctioned.

H. E. JACOMB,  
Officiating Under Secretary to Government.

To  
The Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

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No 6.

REVENUE.

*India Office, London, 16th January 1865.*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL,

Bombay.

SIR,

I have had under my consideration in Council the proceedings of your Excellency in Council relative to the introduction of the new rates of assessment into the Tálukas of Mehmada bad (late Mátar) and Mahunda in the Kaira Collectorate which were transmitted in your Secretary's letters numbered 40 and 45 and dated respectively the 23rd of July and the 8th of August last.

2. These are the first tálukas of the Kaira Collectorate which have been brought under the new survey settlement, and I have perused with much interest the careful and comprehensive reports drawn up by Captain Prescott, which contain much useful information on the productions, and mode of cultivation, condition and prospects of these parganas. It is very satisfactory to find in these reports such evidence of great and increasing prosperity. From the statements of Mr. Ellis there seems no reason to doubt that the rates which you have adopted, although an enhancement on former rates, will be easily paid by the cultivators, and I am glad to find that you were sufficiently sure of their moderation to enable you to guarantee their continuance for thirty years.

3. The questions of roads and drainage, so important, as you justly remark, in a sanitary as well as financial point of view, do not call for notice here, as they have been transferred to the Public Works Department. The reports contain much valuable information as to the saline efflorescence called "Mal" or "Khar". This has been communicated to the reporter on the products of India in this country, who is preparing a report on the subject of such efflorescences generally.

4. With reference to the imposition of extra cesses, you will be aware from my Despatch No. 85, dated the 16th of December last, that I am still awaiting your report on that question.

5. I quite concur with your Excellency in Council in the praise which you have bestowed on Captain Prescott and Mr. Pedder, for the manner in which they have executed the more than ordinarily difficult task of settling the assessment in these tálukas.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. WOOD.

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No. 859 OF 1893.

FROM

H. R. COOKE, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,  
Collector of Kaira ;

TO

G. B. REID, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,  
Commissioner, N. D.

*Kaira Collector's Office,  
Camp Bhálej, 18th March 1893.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith the proposals of the Deputy Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey, for the revision settlement of the Mátar Táluka of this Collectorate.

2. The area dealt with comprises 74 Government villages. It is accurately described in paragraphs 9 to 38 of Mr. Fernandez's report, and was constituted in the year 1867 as follows :—

57 villages originally belonging to the old Mátar Táluka,  
16 villages transferred from the late Jetalpur Táluka, and  
1 village transferred from the Dholka Táluka.

3. Mr. Fernandez's proposals are briefly to substitute three groups, bearing respectively the following maximum rates :—

				Rs.	a.	p.
Group I	...	...	...	...	5	8 0
					5	0 0
Do. II	...	...	...	...	4	8 0
					4	0 0
Do. III	...	...	...	...	4	0 0

for four groups originally assessed at the following maximum rates :—

				Rs.	a.	p.
Group I	...	...	...	...	4	12 0
Do. II	...	...	...	...	4	8 0
Do. III	...	...	...	...	4	4 0
Do. IV	...	...	...	...	4	0 0

including the groups of villages belonging to the old Jetalpur Táluka and the Dholka Táluka in which maximum rates prevailed as follows :—

				Rs.	a.	p.
Jetápur villages...	...	...	...	...	2	8 0
					2	4 0
Dholka village ...	...	...	...	...	2	0 0

with the result that in Group I there will be an increased revenue amounting to 39 per cent., in Group II an increased revenue of  $36\frac{3}{4}$  per cent., and in Group III an increased revenue of  $20\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. : an increased revenue of  $32\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the whole 74 villages.

4. Speaking generally I approve of the grouping, and am of opinion that the pitching of the rates is justified on the grounds stated by Mr. Fernandez and is advisable to secure a semblance of consistency throughout the Collectorate ; but it is only after the most anxious consideration that I have concluded to support Mr. Fernandez's proposals, which impose a largely increased burden upon a táluk notoriously unhealthy and populated for the most part by thriftless Dharalas, Rajputs and Mussalmans, and to recommend Government to sanction them.



5. You will remember that, besides having served as an Assistant Collector in this district during the years 1870 to 1873, I have now been in charge for nearly four years. During this time I have made myself more or less intimately acquainted with the whole of this táluka: indeed there are very few villages that I have not visited once or oftener.

6. The description which Mr. Fernandez gives of the population in paragraph 25 of his report is accurate. The Kunbis are careful cultivators and tend to accumulate wealth: on the other hand, the Dharalas, Rajputs and Mussalmans are utterly thrifless, and are either too indolent or too proud to work; they are therefore wretchedly poor and overhead and ears in debt. It is a fact that they will do no labour other than agricultural labour. Mr. Fernandez has instanced the tank at Alindra, which yet remains incomplete owing to the impossibility of finding labourers. My experience is that Dharalas, when called upon to contribute towards tank excavation or any similar work, having no cash promise labour instead of cash; but they never do the promised labour themselves; they procure Odes and Dheds from their own or other villages to do the labour in return for food payment.

7. My mind therefore misgave me whether, if largely enhanced rates are imposed on a population of this character, the burden will not prove too much for them and tend to throw land out of cultivation and drive them back to their former lawless habits. Probably such results will not ensue, for the mass of Dharalas and other low-caste cultivators are, as a matter of fact, cultivating the land not, as might be inferred from paragraph 39 of Mr. Fernandez's report, on their own behalf, but on behalf of the sávkárs into whose hands they (*i.e.*, the cultivators) have fallen, and who therefore in the end pay the assessment.

8. The extent to which Dharala and other low-caste cultivators prevail compared with Pátidár and other high-caste cultivators can be inferred from the following:—

Only Dharala and other low-caste cultivators are to be found in 29 villages out of the whole 74: they form 80 per cent. of the population in 55; only in 3 villages do the number of high-caste cultivators exceed half the whole number.

9. Again, Mr. Fernandez's description, of the climate contained in paragraph 26 of his report is accurate, and this consideration affects not only the thrifless Dharalas, but the careful Kunbi cultivators and sávkárs also. Again, therefore, my mind misgave me whether it is good policy to add so largely to the burden of lives dragged out under such unhealthy circumstances. The year 1887-88 was abnormally unhealthy; but every year the greater portion of the Mátar Táluka is fever-stricken for from 2 to 3 months.

10. Proposals are on foot for opening a dispensary at Mátar and during the last two seasons respectively one and two Hospital Assistants were told off to the relief of the most fever-stricken villages: a large quantity of quinine also is distributed annually through the agency of the Mámlatdár and the village officers. But I am afraid practically little can be done to mitigate sufferings from malaria produced throughout a depression of the soil favouring rice cultivation.

11. Nor can I hold out any hope that the Local Boards will see their way to improve materially the local communications in the southern half of the táluka complained of by Mr. Fernandez in paragraph 29 of his report: such is the difficulty of the work.

12. For all practical purposes, then, with the exception of the impetus given by the opening of the Godhra-Rutlam line of rail, the condition of the táluka must during the period of the ensuing thirty years' lease remain the same that it now is.

13. Mr. Fernandez supports his proposals by the following reasons given respectively in paras. 47, 52 and 53 of his report:—

(1) The condition of the táluka for the past 30 years and the extensive improvements in the shape of made roads and irrigation facilities introduced

by Government justify a large increase notwithstanding the deadly nature of the climate; moreover, when the original survey was introduced it was placed on record by Captain (now Colonel) Prescott that the táluka, as then comprised, was able to pay a far heavier assessment than for momentary reasons he considered advisable to impose;

(2) The impending opening of the Godhra-Ratlam Railway will give a great impetus to the export of tobacco, the cultivation of which centres around Nadiád and A'nand; and it is advisable to take the opportunity of the revised settlement to make the rates of the whole Collectorate fit into one another;

(3) The condition of the people in the third group does not justify a larger increase than the application of the sub-soil water rates and the assimilation of the rice water rates produce.

14. Proceeding to examine these reasons: I find that the revenue history of the villages comprised in the present táluka although not brilliant cannot be pronounced unsatisfactory. The immediate result of the introduction of the original settlement was a large extension of cultivation amounting to something like 25 per cent.: during the first decade of the thirty years' lease a further small increase occurred: during the second decade nearly the half of this disappeared: but during the third decade further progress was maintained.

15. The returns of agricultural cattle and of ploughs, given in paragraph 32 of Mr. Fernandez's report, certainly show a small decrease during the last five years; but, as Mr. Fernandez observes, there is probably some inaccuracy in the returns.

16. The prevalent opinion is that wages have increased, but not in the proportion Mr. Fernandez supposes (*vide* paragraph 41 of his report). The ordinary rate of wages is still low, namely 2 annas per diem or 5 sers of grain, contrasted with 1 anna per diem or 3 sers of grain and a couple of meals thirty years ago; but during the brief time of the rice and wheat harvests wages have been known to rise to the figure named by Mr. Fernandez. Wages vary extraordinarily according to the necessities of the season and the particular class of work done—there being many local customs: and it is extremely misleading to institute comparisons without careful and detailed local inquiry.

17. All the existing made roads have been constructed during the currency of the present lease, and a glance at the map will show their number and explain their value.

18. Much money has been spent on irrigation facilities in the Kalambandhi villages both before and during the currency of the late lease, whereby the area of irrigated land in them extended rapidly from 4,041 acres in 1844 to 9,337 in 1884-85, when the maximum area was attained. The area has since shrunk to 8,565 acres, water having been found barely to suffice for the larger area.

19. So far as my enquiries go, the immigration alluded to by Mr. Fernandez in his paragraph 33 is nominal, a few Dharalas only in search of agricultural labour having settled in some of the wealthier villages. The 1 per cent. increase of the population is therefore probably genuine—the birth and death returns, especially the former, being inaccurate and hence delusive.

20. Referring to the papers relating to the introduction of the original survey I find in his report No. 542 of 1862 Captain (now Colonel) Prescott, after giving his reasons, records his opinion that the district (referring to the old Mátar Táluka) although very unevenly assessed has hitherto not been over-assessed, and could at "*present prices*" and with the advantage of the railway pay without difficulty an assessment 40 or 50 per cent. heavier than it now does. As a matter of fact, he only raised the general pitch of assessment for the whole táluka about 10 per cent.; but he had reasons for this which were as follows:—

- (1) "*Present prices*" (he thought) will not long be maintained;
- (2) The inequality, already referred to, presented (in his opinion) peculiar difficulties to an immediate large increase;

(3) Rates in neighbouring tálukas were extremely light, and (he feared) great discontent would be caused if assessment in Mátar be fixed at a much heavier pitch than the present rates.

21. All these reasons have now disappeared.

Prices in 1862-63 (when Colonel Prescott wrote) were as follows :—

Rice in husk	...	...	...	40 lbs. per rupee.
Wheat	...	...	...	30     "
Bájri ...	...	...	...	40     "

The prices of to-day (*i.e.* 1891-92) are as follows :—

Rice in husk	...	...	...	35 lbs. per rupee
Wheat	...	...	...	32     "
Bájri ...	...	...	...	38     "

and the average prices for the last 10 years, as follow :—

Rice in husk	...	...	...	39 lbs. per Rupee.
Wheat	...	...	...	29     "
Bájri ...	...	...	...	35     "

The "*present prices*" alluded to by Colonel Prescott have therefore not only been maintained, but, if anything, improved.

His second reason must, after an interval of thirty years and the operation of the original settlement, be held to have disappeared.

The third reason also evidently no longer holds good.

22. There remains therefore the balance, amounting to 30 or 40 per cent., of the 40 or 50 per cent by which Colonel Prescott thought the assessment might then be raised available for increase at the present revision, and Mr. Fernandez has in fact only given effect now to that which Colonel Prescott thought possible without difficulty in 1862.

23. With Mr. Fernandez's second and third reasons I cordially agree. There is no doubt the extension of the line of rail to Ratlam will give a great impetus to cultivation and open up fresh markets to the produce of this Collectorate and to some extent of this táluka. These considerations, however, will affect the villages of Group III least: Group III, moreover, has very few road facilities and clearly comprises the least advanced portion of the táluka.

24. The villages transferred from the old Jetalpur Táluka and the one village transferred from Dholka deserve some separate consideration. Colonel Prescott's remarks, quoted in paragraph 20 above, do not apply to them, and the somewhat heavy increases in their cases have consequently given me some additional anxiety.

25. As regards the 16 villages transferred from the old Jetalpur Táluka I find, however, that the maximum rates in the remaining villages of that táluka, which have been transferred to Daskroi, have after full consideration (*vide* paragraph 9 of Government Resolution No. 4475, Revenue Department, dated 22nd June 1839) already been raised from Rs. 2-4-0 and Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 (the very rise Mr. Fernandez now proposes), and the villages now under consideration are certainly in no way inferior to them or at any disadvantage as regards situation.

26. Moreover, the papers relating to the introduction of the original survey into the old Jetalpur Táluka show that the rates on dry-crop lands then fixed were held to be unduly light, and indeed were only sanctioned in consideration of the water rates for rice being fully high—the highness of the latter being held to balance the lowness of the former.

27. Under these circumstances there is clearly nothing to justify my opposing Mr. Fernandez's proposals, although the resulting increase averages higher in these villages than it does in the rest of the táluka,—a matter somewhat to be regretted on account of the large proportion, amounting to 84 per cent., of low-caste cultivators in these villages.

28. It will be observed that Mr. Fernandez has not touched the water rates for rice in the 10 Khári, or Kalambandhi, villages which remain at from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 on a 24-anna valuation for two crops. These cannot be deemed high: they were not thought to be so in 1862, and I have reason to believe that the rayats of the adjoining villages of the Ahmedabad Collectorate dependent on the Khári River, but without the advantage of the Kalambandhi rules, are eager to pay Rs. 10 per acre in addition to a soil assessment of Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-8-0 for one crop.

29. It is true the area under irrigation in these villages has shrunk of late years, as already pointed out in paragraph 18 above; but Mr. Fernandez assures me that the classification of lands difficult of access to water has been greatly reduced, and hence probably a further extension of the irrigated area will now result notwithstanding the general enhancement of the soil rates.

30. As regards the six non-Khári villages: the large increase in them, besides the serious rise in the maximum rates already shown to be justified, arises from (1) the fact that there has been a considerable conversion of dry-crop land into rice land: (2) the application of sub-soil water rates, and (3) the enhancement of the water rates on rice detailed in paragraph 55 of Mr. Fernandez's report. I regret the last-named cause, for in 1863 the water rates on rice in those villages were pronounced to be too high. However, all rice lands have been reclassified on the present occasion, and having approved of the rise in the maximum rates and of the grouping of these villages I feel unable to oppose the consequent result. Chitrásur and Goblej are the only villages of the 6 in which the increase aggregates over 50 per cent., and in each of these there is a fair proportion of Pátidár cultivators.

31. As regards Rasikpur, the village transferred from the Dholka Táluka, the assessment has been run up 125 per cent. The original maximum rate was Rs. 2 only, the proposed rate is Rs. 4. Of the Khátédárs 15 only are Pátidárs or high-caste cultivators and 60 are Dharalas, &c. I would suggest that Mr. Fernandez's proposals, so far as this village is concerned, be reconsidered, and that the maximum rate be reduced to Rs. 3. The village should be left in Group III to which it properly belongs. Group III will then, like Groups I and II, have two sets of rates, Rs. 4 and Rs. 3.

32. The only other suggestion I have to make regards Garmala placed in Group I. It is not a flourishing village and is populated almost entirely by Dharalas, only 10 out of 171 Khátédárs being of the higher castes: moreover, it borders on a tract largely impregnated with salt. This village has only been brought up from the operation of a maximum rate of Rs. 4-8-0 to a maximum rate of Rs. 5, but the result is an increase of assessment amounting to 54½ per cent., and I think this is excessive. The village borders on villages comprised in Group II, and it will not be inconsistent with the principles underlying Mr. Fernandez's proposals if, for the reasons I have given, this village be reduced to Group II.

33. With these minor exceptions, then, I beg to support Mr. Fernandez's proposals, including those regarding rice water rates throughout the whole of the táluka (paragraph 55); dhakudiat and bag rates on the Sábarmati and Vátrak and on the Khári rivers respectively (paragraph 56); the bháta rates (paragraph 57) and the concessions regarding trees (paragraph 60), and recommend Government to sanction them.

34. I trust Government will, however, make concessions similar to those granted in case of the Igatpuri Táluka (*vide* page 98, paragraph 11, Revenue Report of Igatpuri Táluka, Government Selection, New Series, No. CLXVIII): namely that enhancement in excess of 4 annas in the rupee, or 25 per cent. of the assessment on a holding, be remitted for the two first years of the revised settlement, enhancement in excess of 8 annas in the rupee for the third and fourth year, and enhancement in excess of 12 annas in the rupee for the fifth and sixth year of the revised settlement, so that the cultivators may adjust themselves to the payment of the increase.

35. In conclusion, I would draw the attention of Government to the caution conveyed in paragraph 16 of Mr. Fernandez's report that the revision survey water rates due to Khári irrigation should be excluded if the villages concerned are brought under the operation of Act VII of 1879, and recommend that, subject to the above caution and to the concession I have solicited in paragraph 34, the rates should be guaranteed for 30 years.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. R. COOKE,

Collector of Kaira.

Through the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Bombay.

No. 854 of 1893.

FROM

E. C. OZANNE, ESQUIRE, M.R.A.C., I. C. S.,

Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture ;

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Revenue Department.

*Mahábaleshvar, 1st April 1893.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Revision Report for the Matár Táluka of the Kaira District.

The old Jetalpur villages are Nos. 19 to 34 of class 2 in Mr. Fernandez's Appendix P, while No. 35 formerly belonged to Dholka. The Udhád villages are Vásna Buzurg, Dharoda and Rádu Vánto. The Tálukdári ones, Hariála and Khareti. The leasehold village is Chandna.

The 6 villages partially re-classed owing to changes made by rivers and		the 4 villages wholly re-classed because of the increase of salt efflorescence, are shown in the margin. I am obliged for the sake of the record to supply these details, for they have been omitted in the report.
Partly re-classed.	Wholly re-classed.	
1. Chitrásar.	1. Náeka.	
2. Pipária.	2. Rádu.	
3. Rasikpur.	3. Limbási.	
4. Chanidra.	4. Pariej.	
5. Dhádhel.		
6. Vársang.		

2. The measurement at revision consisted in bringing the record to date, as detailed in paragraph 4 of the report. The erratic conduct of the Sábarmati and Vátrak caused much change, which affects classification under the dhekudiat system on which I shall have a good deal to say, though it is hardly touched on in the papers so far. The revision classification was more detailed. The dhekudiat classification would have demanded total revision, even if, for the reasons given in paragraph 8, Mr. Fernandez had not been obliged to take off dhekudiat assessments on areas, which, owing to the absorption of the Khári water by the irrigation scheme, have the certainty of river irrigation no longer. It will not escape notice that the garden area, *i.e.*, the area assessed as dhekudiat or bháta, has thus fallen roughly from 10 to 4 thousand acres. There is no other garden, for well taxation has been taken off and tank irrigation is of rice in rice land. The elimination of the well "himayat" on rice lands required re-classification, as the old field books were lost in the fire of 1887, and the elimination could not be done in office.

3. The sub-soil water assessment under the revised scale has been applied to the whole táluka. The areas found liable are exhibited by the following percentage statement. I must premise that Mátar Táluka should be considered under three local and very useful divisions. Mr. Fernandez's 1st group belongs to the "Charotar," a tract of noted fertility, of which Nádiád is the centre. The Charotar includes parts of the Nádiád, Borsád and A'nand tálukas, with intervening Baroda territory. The Mátar villages, in other groups south of the Mehmadabad-Dholka road, belong to the "Bhál" country, to which also Dholka and Dhandhuka tálukas and some portions of Káthiáwár belong. The Jetalpur villages are in the tract about Ahmedabad called "Daskosi," *i.e.* "within 10 kos" (of Ahmedabad).

These divisions are not exact, but sufficiently near for present purposes. The Charotar has little or no salt efflorescence, plenty of good water near the surface, and is capable of growing tobacco of good quality. The characteristics of the Bhál country are blacker soil, good rice, no tobacco, much salt, bad well water, but the better portions of the Bhál grow good dry-crop wheat and barley. The Daskosi tracts are conspicuous for excellent rice land, generally irrigated from rivers, but also from tanks and wells. Mátar is on the border land of each of these tracts, and while possessing the general characteristics of each in a lesser degree than characteristic portions, also shows the features of the one tract more or less in the others. I think it most important that Mátar should from a settlement point of view be thus described.

I find that the sub-soil water assessment has thus been distributed :—

		Dry crop.	New rice land.	Old rice land.	Total.
Charotar	...	89	99	98	92 per cent.
Bhál...	...	43	90	93	59 "
Daskosi	...	88	100	100	97 "

This table shows only the areas. In point of pitch, the incidence is far higher in the Charotar than elsewhere. I confess, I should like to have seen even a greater area difference in the dry-crop percentages between the Charotar and the Bhál. The percentages are higher in rice land, for water worse than useless for dry crop is often good for rice. It would not be worth the labour to calculate the actual extra assessment on the land from this increase. It is only necessary to notice that it does make a distinct difference, not otherwise possible, in the general valuation of land, in the case of this táluka, which suffers from surface salts as compared with that which is free. It must be noticed that, under the ruling in the Dholka Revision, areas adjudged liable to dhokudiat assessment are nevertheless assessed for sub-soil water also, though as long as the former stands the latter is not collected.

4. Knowing the difficulties which this settlement has to solve, I made a careful tour of inspection, during which I visited this season 19 out of the 74 villages. I share with the Collector much anxiety as to the complete justification of the Deputy Superintendent's proposals.

I wish to bring prominently into the foreground the large extent of land under privileged tenures in the Government villages. I have caused the percentage to be entered against each village in the last column of Appendix P. The average is no less than 51 per cent. The assessment on the Inám land will not be affected by the revision of that on Government land. It is on this ground that generally I am able to concur with the Deputy Superintendent and Collector as to the pitch of the revision taken, with the other grounds set forth in the report. Mr. Cooke says that the proposals really hardly bring the assessment up to what Major Prescott thought justifiable, though not politic, 30 years ago. There is another important consideration. The Khári irrigation has, at the cost of Government, improved the profits and the certainty of crop in many Daskosi villages. The greatly increased assessments on Khári irrigated rice lands there (for instance see villages Class 2, Nos. 22 to 30) will be cheerfully paid. It might be reasonably urged that the increases thus due should be eliminated from calculation altogether, just as those on pátasthal areas or on areas assessed under the Irrigation Act are excluded elsewhere. They come in the calculation here, because they are imposed by the Survey Department.

5. The general condition of the táluka is not good, and its revenue history is unfavourable. The climate is malarious, a point insisted strongly on by Mr. Fernandez; the Koli Dharalas are notoriously lazy, unthrifty and unskilful; the people are addicted to opium eating, and that in its worst form, raw opium eating; the amount of indebtedness is startling; and salt efflorescences are on the increase in the Bhál villages, while these as well as some Charotar villages suffer periodically great losses from surface floods. These several points need some comment.

- (a) *Climate*.—The malaria is due, no doubt, to the insufficiency of surface drainage. Appendix B, summarized, shows that the decrease of population between 1886-87 and 1890-91 was—Charotar 5, Bhál 2 and Daskosi 8 per cent. In the Charotar villages the decrease is not due to malaria, but to caste difficulties as regards marriage. The climate makes it difficult for the Leva Kanbis especially to obtain wives from other better situated villages. This caste is strong in numbers, even outside the Charotar, and even in the best villages of the Charotar the expenses of marriage, in spite of the limitations which Mr. Sheppard sought to fix, deter many from marriage; much more, then, is there difficulty in unhealthy Mátar. In the large village of Traj there are said to be over 200 youths who have not been able to find wives.
- (b) The Dharalas, who are a class of Kolis, were once turbulent robbers. Mr. Cooke knows them better than I; but I was not struck with any great inferiority in their condition as compared with the Pátidárs (Leva Kanbis) and Girássiás (Rajputs). The Kolis seem more thrifty than the Musálmans in Mátar. They generally eat more opium than Pátidárs, but this vice is general. It seems that the contact between Pátidárs and Kolis in Mátar has had the effect of deteriorating the former more than of improving the latter. In point of skill, the Dharalas are better than Girássiás or Mussalmans, and in point of thrift too. As regards energy, there is evidence that they are low in the scale. These remarks show that the cultivators of Mátar of all classes are inferior to the best representatives of each class.
- (c) *Opium*.—There are opium shops in 17 villages in this small táluka. Of these 7 are close together in the south. There are 4 in the Charotar villages besides Mátar, but only 2 in the Daskosi. It is certain that the Daskosi villagers eat largely, and probably get their supplies from Ahmedabad. The sales amounted to 1,380 lbs. in 1891-92, but only to about 1,100 lbs. in the year before. The retail price is about Rs. 12 per lb. So that the Mátar people buy in their táluka alone about Rs. 15,000 worth of opium annually. No individual is permitted to buy more than 2 tolás a day without special sanction from the Collector. I found no one to confess to consuming more than Rs. 3 worth a month, *i. e.*,  $\frac{1}{3}$  tola a day. Even if the average consumption is taken at Rs. 1-8-0 a month, or  $\frac{1}{4}$  tola a day, this would show 1,000 eaters in the táluka. Even those who admit to large consumption do not show evidence of injury. All admit that they eat less than they would, if the drug were not so dear, and all assert that they eat less than their fathers did.
- (d) *Indebtedness*.—The large proportion of Inám land has had no effect in staving off indebtedness. My conclusion is rather that it has had the opposite effect, the large Inám areas offering special temptation to money-dealers. In villages Nos. 10 and 7 of Class 1, where the percentage of Inám is 89 and 68 respectively, the condition of the people is deplorable. There is a fair admixture of Pátidárs in No. 10, and excellent water, no salt, and no damage from flooding, and yet the debt is estimated at Rs. 70,000, or 100 times the proposed rental on Government land. All the Inám land is in the possession of the sávkár. In No. 7, natural conditions are likewise good, but the cultivators are Kolis. Practically all the land is in the possession of Baroda rayats, and the old occupants pay as tenants Rs. 14 per acre, when the now proposed assessment is only Rs. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ . In No. 20 of class 2 (Inám only 11 per cent.), where the cultivators are Kolis and Girássiás, all the Girássiás have lost their

land but 3. Close by, in No. 9 of the same class, the rayats are Pátidárs and Kolis. All the Pátidárs are in debt. One-fourth of them have lost land and houses through debt. Here the Inám area is 13 per cent. On the other hand, there are in the Charotar 4 villages held under the Narva tenure (*i. e.*, the Narvadárs pay the full assessment on unoccupied and occupied land, and receive no remuneration as Patels),

5 Undhela.  
6 Alindra.  
11 Laváe.  
6 Khandhli.

in which the people are very prosperous. These are Nos. 5, 6 and 11 of Class 1 and 6 of Class 2. In all the Inám is large, it is true, yet the debt is small, and many of the rayats are themselves lenders of money on lands

in other villages. I could largely increase the instances, even with my small knowledge of Mátar, but these are enough to show that the Government demand has nothing to do with the poverty of some and the prosperity of other villages, but that on the whole the indebtedness is deplorable. The Mámlatdár is anxious that an Agriculturists' Relief Act should be introduced.

- (e) *Khár*.—Major Prescott's oversanguine surmise, somewhat shared in by Mr. Fernandez now, that drainage would convert large waste tracts into good rice land, was at the time corrected by the Collector, who pointed out that the sterile tracts were depressions which could not be drained. Certainly little has been done for drainage, but much land has been thrown up because sterile. Though Mr. Fernandez has not raised the dry-crop rate of the villages chiefly concerned, those of class 3, the revision of water classification on rice land, which means an increase of 1 Re. in rice maximum rates, the addition of a sub-soil water rate, and the assessment of new rice for its natural facilities have raised the demand in many. It is a question whether any sub-soil water charge is justified in this group No. III.

- (f) *Surface Floods*.—Much damage is caused to large tracts. There are old drains as shown on the map forwarded\*  
\* Not printed. herewith, but the Executive Engineer informs

me that the repair or clearing of none of them is at present contemplated, except as famine works should famine come. In 1841 his records show that a drain was cut through the Mátar Táluka to drain a large tract outside Mátar, which thus only incidentally benefited, but no expenditure by the Public Works Department has been sanctioned since. Small sums are expended from local funds. There may be objections to the present line of drainage, and it may not be worth the cost to attempt the drainage of Mátar, but that there is immense loss caused by occasional heavy floods, as that of last year, and that the health of the people is bad, cannot be denied. I therefore would ask that the special wants of this táluka should at least be reported on after enquiry. This request was made by Major Prescott, but the lease has expired without any action. In the present year, Pariaj, Marala, Nagrama and Heranj have suffered very severely—the rice crop being almost wholly lost, and the area usually sown with rabi too water-logged for any crop.

6. *Grouping*.—All the Charotar villages, but Heranj and Khandhli, are in class 1. Mr. Cooke wants to take a 3rd (Garmála) from the 1st Class. I had already decided to recommend the same modification. Heranj and Khandhli suffer much from flooding, and Garmála and Heranj are both affected by khár, and cannot be placed on an equality with the main group of Charotar villages. I cannot agree with the Collector that Rasikpur properly belongs to class 3. Its high enhancement is to some extent due to its dhekudiat and bháta, and besides the small area of permanent bháta it has a large and most valuable area of kacha bháta, shown in red ink in column 32, Appendix P, which is sold by annual auction. It adjoins a Dholka village rated at Rs. 2½ at revision, but it has one river less between it and Kaira and the railway. Its acre incidence is small compared with other Mátar villages classed with it, though much higher than that of adjoining Dholka villages. It is not overassessed, but, in order to tone down the high enhancement, I think that it may be rated at Rs. 3½, being kept in class 2. At



the next revision it may be considered whether, with other villages of the class, its maximum cannot be assimilated to the full maximum of the class. It has no old rice land, and this fact I have taken into consideration.

I have no other objections to the grouping.

7. *Rating.*—The dry-crop rates meet with my acceptance. Mr. Fernandez's simplification of the water rates on rice land must be explained. I think the assimilation of these rates in the Kalambandi villages may be left till the next revision, subject to any change which may be necessary, if these villages and others are brought under the Irrigation Act. It will be necessary, as approved by the Collector (paragraph 35), to limit the guarantee to admit of such revision during the currency of the new lease. As to other villages excluding Daskosi villages, for which I have no figures, what Mr. Fernandez proposes is that in group No. I (excluding Garmála, to go into group No. II), the rice water rates should be kept at Rs. 3 in 2 villages and at Rs.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in 2, and at Rs.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in 4 villages, while they should be raised from Rs.  $2\frac{3}{4}$  in 3, and from Rs.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in 4 villages. In group II, 1 village will remain at Rs.  $3\frac{3}{4}$ , 1 at Rs.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , 4 at Rs.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  and 3 at Rs. 3, while 4 will be raised from Rs.  $2\frac{3}{4}$ , and 5 from Rs.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to Rs. 3. In group III, one will remain at Rs.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , and all the rest will be raised from Rs.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$ . I think that Mr. Fernandez should have given this detail. I do not approve of this proposal. If Rs. 3 is a fair rate for the first two groups, all should get the advantage of it. It can only be argued *per contra* that the villages have been paying these rates, and should go on paying, but one of the main objects of the present revision is to secure finality and equality of rating. I would ask Government to order all the villages of the first two groups, including the non-Kalambandi Daskosi villages, to be rated for rice water at Rs. 3. Mr. Cooke in his 26th paragraph expresses a desire to relieve the Khári villages which do not get the benefit of irrigation. I think, again, that Rs.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  is fully high as the rice water rate for group III, and would ask that that rate should be adopted for all the villages for that group. Limbási, now rated at Rs.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , would gain, but that poor village, full of khar and injured by floods, needs the relief. The argument for the Rs.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  rate is based on the benefit arising from flood water, but these floods do injury at times to rice lands, as even Mr. Fernandez admits. If this modification is sanctioned, the sub-soil water rates in the Bhál villages may be allowed to stand. They practically raise the rates on rice land to an extent which precludes the high proposed increase of rice water rates.

8. Before I touch on dhakudiat and bháta rates, I would call attention to Captain Prescott's somewhat wild statement that he would have been justified in raising Mátar 40 or 50 per cent., but that he thought it safer to withhold his hand. In his after report, in describing the effect of the settlement (Government Selection No. CXIV, page 474), when he, with the help of the American War and the immense rise in prices, was hardly able to meet the demand for occupation of waste land, he said that he was bound to confess that he had shared the Collector's fear that the rates he had proposed were too high, and that he had overassessed the táluka. The fact is that the former statement was made to justify his proposals, which made such a difference between Mátar and the recently settled tálukas of Ahmedabad (Dholka and Daskroi). It would have been then better to urge, as I now urge, that the gradient should not have been between Dholka and Mátar, but between Mátar and Nadiád, being slightly relieved by a rise in the border Charotar villages of Mátar. The Bhál and Daskosi of Mátar are rightly rated far below what will have to be the rate for the real Charotar of Nadiád and Borsad. I think the proposals for Mátar now to be passed, if passed with the modifications I advise, will leave the táluka just as highly assessed as it should be, and that no claim of overleniency can be substantiated. Mátar is totally different from the other tálukas of the Kaira District, as Mr. Cooke's description proves.

9. As to bháta rates, I raise no objection. This land may bear almost any rate. The annual auctions of kacha bháta, which is generally inferior to permanent bháta, bear out this contention.

At the risk of raising a question, which was no doubt thought to have been finally settled by the Dholka orders. I am, at whatever cost, bound with enlarged experience to claim that what I urged in my Dholka Report about the

dhekudiat system is exactly what I must urge now. A fluctuating cultivation cannot be met by a fixed assessment. The working of the system has been most unsatisfactory. I took careful notes in Mátar and carefully examined the river banks of the Vátrak. I find that though it was explicitly stipulated that the dhekudiat assessment should be at once struck off when the facility of erecting

\* Chitrásar (see Mr. Fernandez's paragraph 56) is not an exception. The dhekudiat assessment was taken off because the river was dammed by the Irrigation Department. But even so, similar action ought for similar reasons to have been taken with respect to Chanidra, Kalol and Naeka.

dhekudis is lost by the action of the river, this has not been done in one single case. The result is that the people clamour for a return to the old bag rate. The fault does not lie with the Revenue Department alone; for, in spite of his report to Government, Captain Prescott did not, in fact, show in the village papers the water assessment separately, and without reference to the field-books it was impossible to give effect to the stipulation. The Vátrak is the only river, besides the Sábarmati and Khári, which concerns Mátar as regards dhekudiat, for, strange though it may seem, the banks of the Shedi are not used for dhekudiat. Both the Vátrak and the Sábarmati are most erratic. The recent dhekudiat classification made for the revision settlement has already been vitiated by the action of the floods last year, and must be redone. It cannot be done over again in the simple manner indicated by Captain Prescott. A dhekudi does not supply water to the field in which it is situated only, but, may be, to fields far distant. A spot favourable to the erection of dhekudis may become useless, and yet all the land may still be irrigable from dhekudis placed at another spot. The lie of the stream may be most favourable for irrigation, but, if the banks are not sound, dhekudis may be impossible. For these and other reasons, not only have I little confidence in the assessments placed by the survey classers under the dhekudiat rules, but I believe that it is impossible to deal with the matter fairly by classing the soil, even if it were re-classed annually. Much more, then, do I feel that it is absolutely wrong to attempt to make a classification for 30 years, and to leave the Revenue Department to regulate it. I daresay it may be urged that the dhekudiat system is so far satisfactory that it gives little trouble; but, if this is urged, the answer will be that it receives its apparent look of satisfactoriness by a policy of systematically ignoring complaints. When the people see that they get no redress they apathetically submit to fate. I must substantiate these objections, and I cannot better do so than give one or two instances which I carefully

† Enquiry shows that this dhekudi was treated as a well, and the land irrigated by it was assessed as garden by a *bágáyát kasar*. The *kasar* book shows the water charge, and it should at once have been taken off. The application was, however, apparently not made till 1889, while revision field work was actually in progress.

observed and have sent to the Collector for his remarks. In Pipária a pakka dhekudi† was eight years ago washed away with a large portion of the river bank. The land then irrigable from the river was no longer so. The people petitioned and received the reply that the matter would be disposed of at the revision survey. These allegations have to be verified, but this much is clear that the dhekudi has gone, and though the land is no longer irrigable, the dhekudiat assessments have not been remitted. This is a strong instance, for pakka dhekudis are not usual on the Vátrak, but the bank seemed so permanent here that one was made and used for years. Again, for the length of over a mile in this same village a bank has been formed below the high bank of the river. By degrees this bank has consolidated, and a very large area of *kacha bháta* on it is annually sold by auction. The river water cannot be taken across this bank and then raised to the high level for irrigating the land which was irrigated before, yet Government has not remitted any of the dhekudiat assessed at the old survey, on the high level several fields deep from the river, though it receives the auction proceeds of the bank which prevents the irrigation of the dhekudiat area. Moreover, if dhekudis are erected to irrigate the *kacha bháta*, a koss rate of Rs. 8 is taken, according to the proposal made in paragraph 10 (c) of Captain Prescott's Report No. 546 of 1863 (Selection No. CXIV, p. 470). In this particular *bháta* no dhekudi has yet been made, but in a precisely similar case, across the river at Vásna, dhekudis are being used for *kacha bháta*, formed under banks which prevent the irrigation of land classed as dhekudiat, and on which the dhekudiat rate still stands. Of all the instances I have seen, these are the most characteristic. But I must quote one other. In Kosial, a recent change in the course of the Vátrak has carried off 36 survey

numbers which were assessed either as dhekudiat or as bhata. Land inside these numbers is now freely irrigated by dhekudis. As the disaster occurred before the revision classification, the land now irrigable has been classed as dhekudiat, but it will not be assessed till the revision rates are introduced. Government is needlessly losing revenue, unless a bag rate is taken. I did not enquire on this point. If the disaster had happened two or three years later, it would have been impossible to deal with the new irrigation, except by a bag rate.

10. I need not re-state the arguments *pro* and *con* the bag rate. They are fully on record in the Dholka compilation, but I will assert that, if Collectors give full attention to the regulation of dhekudiat, it is certain that the assessments will practically have all to be taken off by degrees as the rivers shift during the coming lease and be replaced by the bag rate, for it will not be possible to entrust re-classification to Circle Inspectors. For this and other reasons I earnestly hope that the dhekudiat assessments will not be sanctioned. Mr. Fernandez has been obliged to recommend the bag rate for some of the Daskosi villages on the Khari, because the supply is uncertain: a provision for a bag rate must remain as it has remained during the current lease to meet cases where the dhekudiat classification has to be taken off, and irrigation becomes practicable elsewhere; therefore it is not reasonable for the sake of uniformity to retain the dhekudiat system for the few villages now assessed, against the will of the people and in face of the condemnation which I have deliberately and with knowledge been obliged to pronounce. In one respect the difficulty of annual inspection, which was used as an argument, weak though it was, against the bag rate, will be diminished by the Circle Inspector staff. Another argument against must be raised, that Government will lose if the people do not use dhekudis wherever possible, but this argument has no weight in a district like Kaira. The rate may be fixed at Rs. 10, if Government so desires, for dhekudis on the Vatrak and Sabarmati, but I think Rs. 8 will bring in as large a revenue as the dhekudiat properly regulated would bring. I have no data to go on, for no record of the number of koss now working is available. If Rs. 10 be fixed, and if it is found to check dhekudiat irrigation, it can be reduced on the report of the Collector. I know that dhekudiat has been assessed in all talukas settled since Dholka, and I would like to see a substitution of the bag rate in all, including Dholka. But, as I have said, if the assessment is taken off by degrees when changes in the river have necessitated change, the extinction of the dhekudiat system may be left to time, provided all complaints are fully considered by the Collectors.

A reference to columns 26 and 27 of Appendix P will show what villages will be affected. The assessment has been proposed for 1,192 acres in 12 villages, amounting to Rs. 6,220, or equivalent to the bag rate on 62 koss at the rate of Rs. 10 per koss.

If there is risk of delaying the settlement for consideration of this matter, all that need be done is to postpone decision, the dhekudiat rates being only sanctioned provisionally.

11. If any dhekudiat assessment is allowed to stand, it will be necessary, under the decision of Government in paragraph 6 of the orders on the Dholka Settlement, to reduce it by the amount of sub-soil water assessment levied on the same area, as "both water privileges cannot be exercised on the same land at the same time."

12. In summing up, I ask that Mr. Fernandez's proposals be accepted with the following modifications—

1. That Garmala be placed in Group II.
2. That Rasikpur be rated at Rs. 3-8-0 as a special case, being kept in Group II.
3. That the rice maximum water rates be sanctioned as proposed by Mr. Fernandez, but that all villages now rated in this respect at a higher figure than Rs. 3 for the 1st and 2nd groups, the Kalambandi villages being excepted, be reduced to that figure; and that a rate of Rs. 3-4-0 be sanctioned instead of Rs. 3-8-0 for the 3rd group, the one village at Rs. 3-12-0 being reduced to Rs. 3-8-0.

That all dhekudiat rates be replaced by a bag rate of Rs. 8 per koss in the case of the Khári river, and of Rs. 10 in the case of the Sábarmat, and Vátrak, this latter rate to be lowered if it is found to operate as a check on irrigation by dhekudis.

5. That, as proposed by the Collectór, the concessions noted in his paragraph 34 be sanctioned.

Further, I support the recommendation that the guarantee in the case of the present Kalambandi villages of the water rates under the Khári Irrigation should be limited to make it legal to revise these rates during the currency of the new lease, in the event of the application of the Irrigation Act. If by an extension of the Khári scheme other villages are made irrigable, as appears probable, the right should be reserved to revise the water rates in them also under Section 55 of the Land Revenue Code or under the Irrigation Act. For this reason the guarantee should be thus further conditional.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. C. OZANNE,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Through the Commissioner, N. D.

No. 1663 of 1893.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Camp Bándra, 6th May 1893.*

Forwarded.

2. The reports are very interesting, and it is a special advantage that the Collector has had a long and intimate acquaintance with the táluka, while the Survey Commissioner's remarks are the result of personal inspection.

3. There was little actual measuring except to ascertain recognized shares, and to show alterations caused by floods, new roads, &c., but the percentage differences in the numbers measured show that the old work was satisfactory.

In the same way the re-classification was only for the purposes detailed in the Survey Commissioner's paragraph 1. From Mr. Fernandez's paragraph 6 it seems that no villages were wholly reclassified as stated by the Survey Commissioner.

4. One striking change is the great decrease in garden land, owing chiefly to the fact that the lands in the villages at the tail of the Khári did not really enjoy dhekudiat advantages, and this land has, therefore, been transferred to jirayet, and also to the abolition of all taxation on wells.

5. Mr. Fernandez has given an interesting account of the Khári irrigation, one of the most striking features of the táluka. It has for years been a very real success, but the figures show that the present system has reached its full development, and that unless the Bokh project is carried out, there is no chance of its reaching a larger area.

6. The Mátar Táluka, though rich in the special products of rice and in parts tobacco, suffers from a very bad climate, owing to it being water-logged in the north and south parts, called by Mr. Ozanne the Daskosi and Bhál portions, and the fever mortality is enormous. No clearer proof is wanted than the almost stationary figures of the population at the last census. The Collector considers that there is not likely to be much improvement in this direction, but it is difficult to believe that some system of drainage cuts cannot be devised. There seems but little doubt that climatic reasons are one cause of the want of energy in the more unhealthy parts of the táluka. Mr. Ozanne's further experience has led him to modify the opinion expressed in paragraph 26 (5) of his report printed at page 154 of the Dholka Revision Survey Papers CCXVII, New Series.

"The population of Mátar, consisting of Kunbis and of Kolis, more settled and more industrious than in Dholka, made a higher assessment lighter than it would otherwise have been. Many of the Kolis of Mátar are nearly as skilful and industrious cultivators as Kunbis (Kaira Compilation, page 418). The density of population in Mátar had incited the cultivators to emulation and competition, and had roused them from the apathy and indolence which did and do characterize a large proportion of the Dholka farmers."

7. The revenue history of the táluka is only fairly satisfactory; even so late as the three last years the average number of notices issued was 2,075; but on the other hand there is but little real remission required. The average rate of ordinary sales for land is 25 times the old survey assessment. Prices have remained fairly steady since the great drop after the inflated rates at the time of the American War, and the present increase of 33 per cent. on the rates before the last lease began are likely to be maintained. It appears probable that the extension of the Railway from A'nand to Rutlám will do some good in giving a market for rice and the Charotar tobacco; otherwise there is not much chance of any change specially favourable to Mátar.

8. But in spite of this I agree with the Survey Commissioner in his remarks and think that we are justified in recommending the adoption of the distribution and rating proposed by Mr. Fernandez, with two modifications, 1st, that Garmala is taken from Class I and put into Class II and that Rasikpur may be put in Class II with a rating of Rs. 3-8-0.

9. As to the water-rates on rice land, the rate in the Kalambandi villages may remain unaltered, subject (as recommended by all the officers reporting) to any change which may be necessary if these and other villages are brought under the Irrigation Act. The guarantee must be limited as pointed out in the Collector's paragraph 35.

The present rice water-rates on all villages are shown in the accompanying statement. The six non-Kalambandi Daskosi villages of Class 2, for which Mr. Ozanne had no figures (see his paragraph 7), are Kajipur, Vavdi, Setra, Damri, Vadala and Gobhlaj. These figures have now been added to the statement.

I agree with the Survey Commissioner and the Collector that there is not sufficient reason to adopt the proposal at paragraph 54 of Mr. Fernandez's report. It will be sufficient to have two maximum rates: for rice water-rate, Rs. 3 in classes I and II and Rs. 3-4-0 in class III with Rs. 3-8-0 for Limbasi. It should be remembered that all rice land has been assessed for subsoil water, and it is not necessary to keep on the special village rate when it is higher than that now proposed. If they hereafter get the benefit of an extension of the Khári water, then and then only should they be liable to pay more.

10. The proposals about trees in Mr. Fernandez's paragraph 60 are reasonable. The same may be said about the Bháta rates.

11. But there is a very great difference of opinion about the Dhekudiat rates.

12. Mr. Fernandez's recommendations are that the Rs. 2 per acre rate should be kept for dhekudis on the Sábarmati and Wátrak, and the Re. 1 rate for Kanera on the Khári; but that with this exception a bág rate of Rs. 8 should be substituted in the other villages on the Khári.

13. Mr. Ozanne has at some length recorded his objections to the Dhekudiat system and his preference for the bág rate. The whole question was carefully discussed at the time of the Dholka revision survey, Government Selection CCXVII, New Series, and was then settled in favour of the Dhekudiat system.

14. At Mr. Ozanne's request I referred the papers back to the Collector, Mr. Cooke, and I now quote from his letter:—

"I cannot hear of any applications ever having been made, nor during my four years' experience as Collector here can I recall any instance of a ryot petitioning to have the Dhekudiat assessment taken off his lands. I, therefore, am of opinion that the rayats have been in ignorance of the stipulation that the Dhekudiat assessment would be struck off when the facility of erecting dhekudis is lost by the action of the river. If I am right in this view, there is no reason to blame the system. When giving out the revised rates the ryots can be informed particularly on this point, and there will, no doubt in future, arise no cause

for complaint. The principle is thoroughly understood regarding 'Kaccho' and in reply to his reference I was able to give Mr. Ozanne numerous instances where it has been struck off on the well falling in or proving useless.

"The instance of the well at Pimparia is an individual case: the petitioner has to have applied direct to the Mámlatdár who, without reference to this office, consulted Mr. Hathieson, Assistant Superintendent of Survey, and on the strength of his advice gave them reply to the effect that nothing can be done till the revised settlement is introduced. Mr. Ozanne's other instances merely illustrate the ignorance of the rayats above alluded to, and his statement 'Government is needlessly losing revenue' is mere assumption. He admits 'I did not inquire on this point', and indeed has to qualify his assertion by the words 'unless a bág rate is taken'.

"Mr. Ozanne has made one other statement for which I know no substantial ground. He writes 'the result is that the people clamour for a return to the old bág rate.' I have never heard any expression of this desire. I can understand the thriftless and poor cultivators, who have neither energy nor means to work a Dhekudi, desiring such a change, and if an officer came to the spot making enquiries, they would probably clamour, for the change would enable them to evade all payment for water (except sub-soil water of which they know little or nothing); but I am quite unable to believe that the Mátar Patidár deliberately desires this change. I have not been in Mátar this year, but in previous years I have spent a good deal of time on the banks of the Wátrak and have never had cause to suspect such a desire. The Kaira rayats are, moreover, forward to petition, and for preference they have a habit of petitioning the Collector direct, but I cannot recall a single petition expressing this desire.

"I have written at some length because I think it important to show my grounds for stating that Mr. Ozanne has been misled and that, so far as Mátar is concerned, there is no sufficient ground for re-opening the question of the soundness of the principle of Dhekudiat assessment beyond the fact that the stipulation regarding its being struck off when facilities for constructing Dhekudis cease by action of the river has been forgotten by the rayats and left unworked by those in authority, a matter for regret, which need not recur.

"If my personal opinion on the merits of Dhekudiat assessment is of any value I may say that notwithstanding all its difficulties I am strongly in its favour, and I believe every careful cultivator desires its perpetuation. The bág rate is looked upon as a very heavy tax, and I am afraid would prove generally prohibitive. It is possible that this may not prove so when once the rayats have become accustomed to it, but I have come across individual instances in the Collectorate where good wells with ample water remain untouched, and I can instance one at this moment at Tarpura in Anand Taluka, which I visited on the 23rd ultimo.

"I think the best course will be for the Survey Department to record clearly and separately the Dhekudiat assessment and the sub-soil water assessment and at the time of giving out the rates to explain the stipulations regarding them to the assembled rayats. Then when facilities for constructing Dhekudis cease the Dhekudiat assessment can be struck off at once and the sub-soil water assessment substituted: on the other hand when new land, unassessed to Dhekudiat rates, becomes irrigable from Dhekudis, the sub-soil assessment can be removed and a bág rate of Rs. 8 be taken whenever water is used. The system is not a very perfect one or quite consistent, but it is the best the circumstances of the case allow, and I trust Government will sanction Mr. Fernandez's proposals on these conditions."

15. Mr. Cooke does not attempt to deny the mistakes that have been made, and they are much to be regretted, but I think that if the Dhekudiat rate is shown, as it should be separately in the village papers, and if the system is carefully explained to the people when the rates are announced, there is little reason to fear that these mistakes will be repeated. I do not myself consider that Mr. Ozanne has shown sufficient reason to upset the system laid down in paragraph 6 of Government Resolution No. 796, dated 3rd February 1888.

16. With this important exception I agree with Mr. Ozanne's views as summed up in his paragraph 12.

G. B. REID,  
Commissioner, N. D.

Statement referred to in paragraph 9 of the Commissioner, N. D.'s endorsement  
No. 1663, dated 6th May 1893.

No.	Name of Village.	Present water-rate.	No.	Name of Village.	Present water-rate.
1	2	3	1	2	3
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
<i>Class I.</i>					
1	Mátar (Kasba) ... ..	3 8 0	22	Dhadhal ... ..	} Kalambandi villages. 6 0 0
2	Sandhána ... ..	2 8 0	23	Bherai ... ..	
3	Hejrabad ... ..	3 4 0	24	Navágaon ... ..	
4	Radhvánaj ... ..	2 8 0	25	Pansoli ... ..	
5	Undhela ... ..	3 4 0	26	Gobhlaj ... ..	
6	Alindra ... ..	3 8 0	27	Kanera ... ..	
7	Shiholdi ... ..	2 8 0	28	Malerpur ... ..	
8	Untai ... ..	2 8 0	29	Pinglaj ... ..	
9	Khadialapura ... ..	3 8 0	30	Chanidra ... ..	
10	Maliátaj ... ..	2 12 0	31	Naeka ... ..	
11	Lavál ... ..	3 8 0	32	Kaloli ... ..	
12	Vansar ... ..	2 12 0	33	Kathváda ... ..	
13	Sokhda ... ..	3 0 0	34	Chitrasar ... ..	
14	Ratanpur ... ..	3 0 0	35	Rasikpur ... ..	
15	Garmala ... ..	3 4 0			
16	Antroli ... ..	2 12 0			
<i>Class II.</i>			<i>Class III.</i>		
1	Radu ... ..	3 0 0	1	Kunjra ... ..	2 8 0
2	Mehelaj ... ..	2 12 0	2	Tranja ... ..	2 12 0
3	Tráj ... ..	3 12 0	3	Kathoda ... ..	2 12 0
4	Machial ... ..	3 4 0	4	Asamli ... ..	2 8 0
5	Heranj ... ..	3 0 0	5	Palla ... ..	2 8 0
6	Khandhli ... ..	3 4 0	6	Asláli ... ..	2 12 0
7	Koshial ... ..	2 8 0	7	Nadoli ... ..	2 8 0
8	Piparia ... ..	3 8 0	8	Dethli ... ..	2 8 0
9	Vavdi ... ..	3 4 0	9	Vasai ... ..	2 8 0
10	Kajipur ... ..	2 12 0	10	Nagrama ... ..	2 8 0
11	Vársang ... ..	2 8 0	11	Márála ... ..	2 8 0
12	Devataj ... ..	2 8 0	12	Limbasi ... ..	3 8 0
13	Moraj ... ..	3 0 0	13	Ránásar ... ..	2 8 0
14	Chkhalia ... ..	2 8 0	14	Bhalada ... ..	2 12 0
15	Khanpur ... ..	2 12 0	15	Shekhupur ... ..	2 8 0
16	Jichka ... ..	3 0 0	16	Saela ... ..	2 8 0
17	Gorád ... ..	2 12 0	17	Chanor ... ..	2 8 0
18	Sinjiváda ... ..	2 8 0	18	Adera ... ..	2 8 0
19	Setra ... ..	5 8 0	19	Valotri ... ..	2 8 0
20	Damri ... ..	5 8 0	20	Víroja ... ..	2 8 0
21	Vadala ... ..	5 8 0	21	Pariaj ... ..	2 8 0
			22	Bamangám ... ..	2 12 0
			23	Punaj ... ..	2 12 0

No. 6091 of 1893.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd August 1893,

To

THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR  
OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,

Poona.

SIR,

I am directed to inform you that Government have had under consideration the proposals for the revision survey of the Mátar Táluka of the Kaira Collectorate submitted with your No. 854 of the 1st April 1893. They observe that in several recent revisions the grounds shown for a 33 per cent. increase have been much stronger, while the increase recommended has been less, and under these circumstances they hesitate to approve of rates which work out even with the modifications you have recommended to nearly 40 per cent in group I and 29 per cent, in the whole district.

2. In the case of the villages included in group II, the increase proposed may be justified as chiefly due to the necessity of raising the dry-crop rates of the old Jetalpur and Dholka villages so as to bring them into line with the old Mátar villages and with the rates imposed at the recent revision of the Dholka Táluka. But the reports and statistics furnished do not show that the Mátar Táluka, as a whole, has advanced at all during the current settlement. The one tangible ground for increase which has been suggested is the opening of the Godhra-Rutlam Railway, which may be expected to materially improve the market for the tobacco crops of the villages forming the proposed groups I and II. It appears to Government to be doubtful if the advantages gained by the railway will justify an increase of 39 per cent. in group I. It has been urged that the dry-crop rate must be raised to prevent disparity as compared with the anticipated increase in the rates in the Nadiád Táluka. It may be observed, however, that if the effect of the imposition of the sub-soil water in Nadiád and other adjacent tálukas in running up the pitch of the assessment is anything like what it appears to be in the case of Mátar, it is doubtful whether any great addition to the present nominal dry-crop rates in those tálukas will be practicable. It appears to Government, as at present advised, that the rates for group I should be reduced in such proportion as will limit the increase to 20 per cent. As regards group II, were it not for the increase in the dry-crop rates of the old Jetalpur and Dholka villages referred to above, this limit would not be exceeded, and the proposed rates might, therefore, stand. In group III, which will not benefit by the new railway, some reduction in the proposed rates appears necessary. This might be effected by reducing the rice water rate from Rs.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to Rs. 3, which is the general pitch of the táluka, or should it be thought (*vide* the concluding sentence of paragraph 54 of Mr. Fernandez' report) that, as a matter of principle, the rice water rate should be kept higher in this group than in the others in view of the advantages it derives from the drainage from them, by reducing the dry-crop rate by a corresponding amount, or by reducing both the rice water and dry-crop rates to such an extent as to limit the increase to about 10 per cent.

3. I am to request that you will favour Government with your further opinion on these points, and, unless you have reasons to urge against the reductions suggested, as to the particular form and direction in which they may best be made, so as to give the benefit of them to the villages or descriptions of land which most need it,

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Seryant,

W. L. HARVEY,

Under Secretary to Government.



No.  $\frac{8}{2196}$  OF 1893.

Poona, 23rd September 1893.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
Revenue Department.

SIR,

I have the honour, in obedience to Government letter No. 6091, dated 23rd August, to submit Appendix P revised. It will be seen that Garmála has been included in group II and that Rasikpur has a special rate lower than the rate of the group to which it belongs.

2. The rates on which the figures in this revised statement are based, are as follows:—

Group.	Dry-crop rate.	Rice-water rate.	Remarks.
I	Rs. 5	Rs. 3	
II	Rs. 4	Rs. 3	Except in the kalambandi villages.
III	Rs. 3-12	Rs. 3	

In group I the villages rated at Rs. 5-8 under Mr. Fernandez' proposals are thus reduced to the rate at which Mr. Fernandez placed 4 villages besides Garmála. His only object in rating these at a lower figure was to prevent a large enhancement. In Ratanpur 18 per cent. of the enhancement is due to dhekudiat, which did not exist formerly. In Antroli the old rate was only Rs. 4. Excluding the differences thus resulting, there is no other explanation of the comparatively large enhancement than the excellence of new rice and the wider application of the sub-soil water scale.

3. In group II similarly the double dry-crop rate has been eliminated, and all the villages rated at the lower of Mr. Fernandez's two rates. Rasikpur remains at a special rate of Rs. 3-8.

The enhancement in the old Jetalpur villages, Nos. 20 to 35 of Appendix P, must still remain high, though by reducing the rice water maximum from Rs. 6 in Gobhlaj and Rs. 5-8 in Setra, Damri and Vadála to Rs. 3, because they are not villages enjoying the Khári irrigation, avoidable irregularity has been removed. In some cases the enhancement is due to increase of dhekudiat, which cannot be taken into account. As to the kalambandi villages, the high rates are due to the retention of the special rice water maximum for special water-supply, together with the increase in the soil rates. Under the Gujارات survey system the latter increase affects the assessment on rice land.

4. In group III the revised proposals now shown in Appendix P lower the dry-crop and the rice water maximum rates from Rs. 4 to Rs. 3-12 and from Rs. 3-4 to Rs. 3 uniformly, no higher rate being proposed for any village. In two villages, Bhálada and Pariaj, the increases still are comparatively high, but the reason is evident, viz. a very large increase in new rice. The high increase in Punaj is due to its former lower dry-crop maximum.

5. The effect of the modifications now finally proposed may be thus summarized. The enhancement in group I will be reduced from  $37\frac{1}{2}$  to 29 per cent., in group II from  $32\frac{1}{2}$  to 27 per cent, and in group III from 20 to 12 per cent.; while on the whole taluka the reduction will be from  $29\frac{1}{2}$  to 23 per cent. These comparisons are made, not with Mr. Fernandez's original proposals, but with those submitted in this office memorandum of 27th July.

6. I have not thought it right to lower group I to so low a figure as that suggested in the Government letter, because group I was rated too low at the old settlement. It is part of the Charotar, and will get all the benefit of the Godhra-Rutlam extension. I ask a careful reperusal of the latter part of paragraph 8 of my letter No. 854, dated 1st April, in this correspondence. "The gradient should not have been made between Dholka and Mátar (at the

original settlement), but between Mátar and Nadiád, being slightly relieved by a rise in the border Charotar villages of Mátar." It is this last remark to which I beg special consideration. From group I Garmála has been removed, and Khandháli and Haranj have from the first been excluded, because though they possess the healthy climate of the Gharotar, they are affected by salt efflorescences and surface floods, or both.

7. I have deemed it necessary to propose some relief, also, to the Bhál villages of group II. This is consistent with the opinion expressed by Government. The remedy for the kalambandi villages is not modified rating now, but the substitution for survey water assessment of the charges leviable under Act VII of 1879.

8. In group III I have acted directly according to the orders received. I did not from the first look with approval on the higher water rate proposed by Mr. Fernandez for this poor group, but I thought that the lowering, which I admitted in part, would meet the necessities of the case. I am not sorry that Government desires that a still further decrease should be conceded. I trust that the direction and distribution of the ordered concession will meet with sanction.

9. \* \* \* \* \*

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. C. OZANNE,

Survey Commissioner and Director,  
Land Records and Agriculture.

## Statement to accompany the Survey Commissioner and Director

1	2	3	4	BY FORMER SURVEY.												Government Unoccupied assessed Land.	
				Total Area available for cultivation including Inam	Total Area not available for cultivation.	Government Occupied Land.										Area.	Assessment.
						Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Well Water Assessment.	Total.				
						Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.		Area.	Assessment.	Area.		
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.			
1	Matar Kasbo ...	4 12	5 0	3,451	429	274	916	224	1,479	209	959	144	707	3,498	47	156	
2	Sandhāna ...	4 8	...	2,614	166	902	3,122	267	1,567	129	770	...	1,298	5,459	12	71	
3	Hajrābād ...	...	...	1,062	194	602	1,989	108	545	40	150	58	750	2,742	86	231	
4	Rodhrānāj ...	...	...	1,288	101	261	925	66	382	32	125	70	359	1,502	1	6	
5	Undhela ...	...	...	1,724	113	426	1,498	127	730	74	286	160	627	2,674	...	...	
6	Alindra ...	...	...	1,622	108	449	1,525	117	711	134	522	402	700	3,160	...	...	
7	Shiholādi ...	...	...	886	67	217	760	27	137	38	156	62	282	1,115	...	...	
8	Untai ...	...	...	517	25	191	653	15	92	4	16	6	210	767	...	...	
9	Khadiālāpura ...	...	...	330	29	218	786	72	568	3	11	8	293	1,373	...	...	
10	Mahataj ...	...	...	1,031	38	63	222	34	165	8	31	30	105	448	...	...	
11	Laval ...	...	...	1,319	96	139	450	45	281	49	168	53	233	950	...	...	
12	Vansar ...	...	...	1,016	103	482	1,596	61	321	37	145	56	580	2,118	1	4	
13	Sokhda ...	...	...	1,788	237	249	777	48	296	74	273	19	371	1,365	2	16	
14	Ratanpur ...	...	...	1,380	113	346	1,155	149	737	2	7	13	497	1,912	1	1	
15	Antroli ...	4 0	...	1,247	151	514	1,459	176	766	47	135	46	737	2,406	...	...	
	<b>Total ...</b>	...	...	<b>21,275</b>	<b>1,970</b>	<b>5,333</b>	<b>17,833</b>	<b>1,536</b>	<b>8,777</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>3,752</b>	<b>1,127</b>	<b>7,749</b>	<b>31,489</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>484</b>	
	<b>Class II,</b>																
1	Garmala ...	4 8	4 0	1,280	114	311	1,056	135	592	...	...	...	446	1,649	...	...	
2	Radu... ..	...	...	4,397	821	1,064	3,494	139	717	506	2,448	26	1,709	6,685	1,695	5,570	
3	Mehelaj ...	...	...	3,076	523	228	801	13	69	51	278	3	292	1,151	49	201	
4	Traj... ..	...	...	3,318	441	289	999	502	3,410	27	101	71	818	4,581	79	305	
5	Machal ...	...	...	1,183	79	69	250	86	500	4	16	5	159	771	6	16	
6	Heranaj ...	...	...	1,760	149	729	2,632	200	1,157	7	26	16	936	3,833	12	51	
7	Khandhi ...	...	...	1,355	65	663	2,269	131	813	88	326	104	882	3,512	...	...	
8	Koshial ...	...	...	785	152	37	141	20	89	72	520	8	129	758	31	155	
9	Piparia ...	...	...	981	199	241	842	39	199	143	621	178	423	1,840	10	30	
10	Vavdi ...	4 4	...	977	88	624	1,976	99	768	...	...	...	723	2,744	126	427	
11	Kajipur ...	...	...	379	46	205	606	88	524	18	53	21	311	1,204	38	68	
12	Varsang ...	...	...	1,693	376	330	982	5	25	118	619	30	453	1,656	248	788	
13	Devataj ...	...	...	1,168	76	96	329	43	250	83	295	37	222	911	...	...	
14	Moraj ...	...	...	3,379	105	878	2,417	196	948	6	18	...	1,080	3,383	591	1,311	
15	Chikhaha ...	...	...	593	31	205	607	49	246	...	...	...	254	853	282	831	
16	Khanpur ...	...	...	1,413	58	476	1,689	85	505	8	41	...	589	2,295	286	791	
17	Jhichka ...	...	...	923	72	379	1,174	77	467	...	...	...	456	1,641	189	496	
18	Gorad ...	...	...	1,293	98	512	1,459	160	540	...	...	...	612	1,999	223	618	
19	Sinjivada ...	4 0	...	2,147	112	54	160	70	337	...	...	...	124	497	1	2	
20	Setra ...	2 8	...	1,004	109	217	435	289	2,192	24	79	...	530	2,709	105	245	
21	Damri ...	...	...	725	60	175	318	330	2,165	4	10	...	509	2,493	135	439	
22	Vadala ...	...	...	494	119	86	152	208	1,276	6	22	...	300	1,450	31	138	
23	Dhadhal ...	2 8	4 0	788	47	73	129	219	1,690	8	25	...	300	1,844	43	90	
24	Bherai ...	...	...	882	130	27	49	327	2,546	59	170	...	413	2,765	106	581	
25	Navagam ...	...	...	1,364	256	56	101	748	6,331	278	699	...	1,082	7,631	113	541	
26	Pansoli ...	...	...	617	82	24	30	293	2,748	29	123	...	346	2,901	53	254	
27	Goblar ...	...	...	1,757	196	306	626	292	1,785	2	12	...	600	2,423	41	135	
28	Kanera ...	...	...	1,118	97	42	71	213	1,846	365	1,088	...	620	3,006	154	674	
29	Malārpura ...	...	...	934	149	54	134	282	2,152	15	43	3	351	2,332	264	794	
30	Pinglaj ...	...	...	711	75	142	261	237	2,239	91	254	...	470	2,754	22	94	
31	Chandra ...	...	...	1,344	106	28	270	162	1,096	90	274	...	280	1,640	96	342	
32	Naeka ...	...	...	4,756	417	319	563	1,249	9,023	33	81	...	1,601	9,667	1,320	5,309	
33	Kaloli ...	...	...	1,339	694	37	73	125	714	343	1,324	...	505	2,111	136	768	
34	Kathavda ...	2 4	...	1,853	217	372	891	540	3,096	19	66	...	931	4,053	470	845	
35	Chitrasar ...	...	...	1,292	732	495	850	218	1,193	17	101	...	730	2,144	348	684	
36	Rasikpur ...	2 0	3 8	432	233	226	441	...	...	...	...	...	226	441	28	41	
	<b>Total ...</b>	...	...	<b>54,010</b>	<b>7,324</b>	<b>10,069</b>	<b>29,280</b>	<b>7,809</b>	<b>54,748</b>	<b>2,514</b>	<b>9,735</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>20,392</b>	<b>94,265</b>	<b>7,331</b>	<b>23,634</b>	

DIX P.

of Land Records and Agriculture's Letter No. <sup>8</sup>/<sub>2192</sub> dated 23rd September 1893.

By REVISION SURVAY.

Total Area available for cultivation including Inam.		Government Occupied Land.												Government Unoccupied assessed Land.		Percentage Increase.	Average Assessment of Government Land per Acre.	Percentage of cultivable alienated Land on total Cultivable area.
Total Area not available for cultivation.		Dry-crop.		Converted Dry-crop (or New Rice)		Old-Rice.		Dhekudiat.		Bhata.		Total.						
Acres.	Rs.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
3,423	449	333	1,567	19	113	221	1,539	123	655	1	4	697	3,878	43	176	10 1/2	5 7 9	78
2,584	189	879	4,317	143	961	262	1,994	...	...	...	...	1,284	7,272	2	1	33 1/2	5 10 10	50
1,059	194	624	2,642	17	91	107	635	...	...	...	...	748	3,368	86	352	22 1/2	4 6 3	21
1,277	117	231	1,135	59	351	64	483	...	...	...	...	354	1,969	1	5	31	5 8 11	72
1,721	115	490	2,429	11	66	125	892	...	...	...	...	626	3,387	...	...	26 1/2	5 6 8	64
1,621	107	672	2,691	13	84	115	858	...	...	...	...	700	3,633	...	...	15	5 2 4	57
883	68	232	1,089	22	129	26	177	...	...	...	...	280	1,395	...	...	15	4 15 4	68
518	25	192	857	4	23	15	109	...	...	...	...	211	989	...	...	29	4 11 5	59
328	30	237	1,074	1	6	52	403	...	...	...	...	290	1,483	...	...	8	5 1 10	11
1,037	66	51	240	20	102	38	266	...	...	...	...	109	608	...	...	35 1/2	5 8 6	89
1,319	96	158	710	30	158	45	301	...	...	...	...	233	1,169	...	...	23	5 0 4	82
1,003	118	464	2,241	60	361	63	434	...	...	...	...	577	3,036	1	4	43 1/2	5 4 3	42
1,774	255	258	1,195	54	345	46	305	5	31	...	...	363	1,876	2	10	37 1/2	5 2 4	79
1,363	132	159	723	113	675	152	1,074	64	371	...	...	488	2,843	1	2	48 1/2	5 13 1	64
1,249	150	627	2,351	37	229	172	1,138	...	...	...	...	736	3,718	2	9	54 1/2	5 0 8	41
21,159	2,105	6,397	25,261	603	3,594	1,503	10,608	192	1,057	1	4	7,696	40,624	137	539	29	5 4 1	63
1,276	113	222	809	89	434	132	813	...	...	...	...	443	2,056	...	...	24 1/2	4 10 5	65
4,356	862	839	3,510	242	1,308	125	814	460	2,136	33	357	1,699	8,125	1,656	7,510	21 1/2	4 10 6	23
3,076	523	191	704	47	240	14	74	22	99	12	120	286	1,237	47	185	7 1/2	4 4 4	89
3,317	441	195	722	122	606	500	3,296	...	...	...	...	817	4,624	79	143	1	5 5 1	73
1,181	81	56	213	16	79	85	551	...	...	...	...	157	843	6	16	9 1/2	5 4 4	88
1,744	199	659	2,507	70	351	192	1,245	...	...	...	...	921	4,104	11	50	7	4 7 3	46
1,352	116	664	2,583	88	506	127	769	...	...	...	...	879	3,858	...	...	...	4 6 3	35
773	160	59	237	3	15	20	108	...	...	45	536	127	896	18	43	18 1/2	6 7 0	85
1,005	173	306	1,252	23	96	39	216	54	244	...	...	422	1,808	9	30	1 1/2	4 4 5	57
966	97	463	1,600	49	235	206	1,255	...	...	...	...	718	3,090	120	432	12 1/2	4 3 2	13
379	47	178	563	45	193	88	523	...	...	...	...	311	1,279	33	75	6 1/2	3 14 1	8
1,642	427	246	974	2	9	5	29	128	687	30	379	411	2,078	230	750	25 1/2	4 6 7	61
1,168	76	172	637	7	32	43	251	...	...	...	...	222	920	3	...	1	4 2 4	81
3,375	163	766	1,962	116	439	194	1,085	...	...	...	...	1,076	3,486	590	1,409	3	2 15 0	51
593	39	185	533	21	74	48	271	...	...	...	...	254	878	281	872	3	3 4 2	9
1,412	59	477	1,678	9	47	82	465	...	...	...	...	568	2,270	285	868	1 1/2	3 10 9	39
923	72	377	1,129	4	22	76	544	...	...	...	...	457	1,696	189	488	3 1/2	3 6 2	30
1,305	98	511	1,688	6	27	103	641	...	...	...	...	620	2,256	227	699	13	3 8 0	35
2,146	112	38	143	15	70	70	397	...	...	...	...	123	610	1	2	22 1/2	4 15 0	94
997	113	166	656	84	174	288	1,846	...	...	...	...	488	2,676	140	504	1 1/2	5 1 0	38
720	65	129	386	51	223	327	2,217	...	...	...	...	507	2,826	131	486	13 1/2	5 3 0	11
492	122	42	162	50	256	208	1,302	...	...	...	...	300	1,710	29	126	18	5 9 3	33
784	50	43	133	37	284	218	2,254	...	...	...	...	298	2,676	43	412	45	9 0 11	56
862	136	49	185	37	278	322	3,552	...	...	...	...	408	4,015	92	534	45 1/2	9 1 5	42
1,325	296	89	309	236	1,850	742	8,768	...	...	...	...	1,067	10,927	90	641	43 1/2	9 15 10	13
611	91	35	121	18	140	292	3,651	...	...	...	...	345	3,912	53	325	34 1/2	10 10 4	34
1,755	198	187	759	128	612	285	1,819	...	...	...	...	600	3,190	41	172	31 1/2	5 4 1	63
1,109	100	68	279	237	2,063	217	2,672	91	390	...	...	613	5,404	154	997	79 1/2	8 5 4	31
923	158	26	88	37	181	285	3,127	...	...	...	...	348	3,396	256	1,179	45 1/2	7 9 2	34
705	83	96	298	138	906	238	2,682	...	...	...	...	472	3,886	21	85	41	8 2 6	31
1,312	126	56	249	63	534	164	1,858	...	...	...	...	283	2,641	72	284	61	8 3 10	73
4,688	461	294	1,007	74	439	1,221	11,307	...	...	...	...	1,589	12,753	1,287	6,859	32	6 13 1	39
1,950	579	314	1,387	8	16	123	711	...	...	56	650	496	2,764	93	392	31	5 6 0	70
1,846	222	330	1,339	121	637	478	4,395	...	...	...	...	929	6,371	164	1,631	57 1/2	5 11 5	24
1,271	750	410	1,747	51	262	205	1,190	58	315	...	...	724	3,514	334	978	64	4 3 11	17
477	196	197	720	3	11	...	...	18	93	4	53	222	877	24	71	25	3 13 8	48
3,817	7,604	9,135	33,245	2,592	13,649	7,762	66,698	831	3,964	180	2,095	20,200	1,19,651	7,117	29,247	27	5 7 3	48

Number.	Name of Village.	Old sanctioned maximum dry-crop rate.	New proposed maximum dry-crop rate.	BY FORMER SURVEY.												Government Unoccupied assessed Land.	
				Total Area available for cultivation including Inām.	Total Area not available for cultivation.	Government Occupied Land.											
						Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Well Water Assessment.	Total.				
						Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
	<i>Class III.</i>	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
1	Kunjra ..	4 4	3 12	814	35	350	1,188	55	267	...	...	...	405	1,455	37	122	
2	Trānja ...	...	...	2,037	184	503	1,706	249	1,546	23	90	23	775	3,365	65	235	
3	Kathoda ...	...	...	885	47	247	869	118	711	5	17	31	370	1,608	4	14	
4	Asamli ...	4 0	...	4,041	601	1,023	3,111	115	595	125	477	54	1,263	4,237	579	1,604	
5	Pālla ...	...	...	722	134	205	654	10	40	178	713	9	393	1,416	57	183	
6	Aslāli ...	...	...	673	57	309	932	72	409	5	18	21	386	1,380	33	95	
7	Nandoli ...	...	...	1,000	30	231	667	64	329	19	58	53	514	1,107	...	...	
8	Dethli ...	...	...	1,922	76	111	326	128	615	26	78	64	263	1,083	12	65	
9	Vasai ...	...	...	464	39	30	84	75	368	...	...	...	105	452	7	22	
10	Nagrāma ...	...	...	818	34	507	1,523	61	306	...	...	...	568	1,829	27	84	
11	Marāla ...	...	...	530	34	308	899	32	181	61	187	69	401	1,336	1	5	
12	Limbasi ...	...	...	4,083	1,139	1,264	2,799	814	4,077	79	221	110	2,157	7,207	685	1,775	
13	Ranasar ...	...	...	681	118	341	982	10	45	3	7	6	354	1,040	54	120	
14	Bhalāda ..	...	...	2,995	255	667	1,809	357	1,774	3	8	4	1,027	3,595	3	5	
15	Shekhupur...	...	...	700	70	511	1,474	141	676	...	...	...	652	2,150	26	92	
16	Salla ...	...	...	787	97	515	1,526	58	328	...	...	...	573	1,854	69	172	
17	Chānor ...	...	...	1,709	72	572	1,626	302	1,652	...	...	...	874	3,278	647	2,08	
18	Adeva ...	...	...	975	107	526	1,274	115	574	5	10	4	646	1,862	262	48	
19	Vālotri ...	...	...	636	138	360	1,091	78	469	...	...	...	438	1,560	178	49	
20	Viroja ...	...	...	1,177	192	292	836	184	897	...	...	...	476	1,733	94	28	
21	Pariaj ...	...	...	2,837	1,129	645	1,098	235	1,016	...	...	...	880	2,114	325	53	
22	Bamangam ...	...	...	2,397	404	1,209	3,207	67	256	...	...	...	1,276	3,463	296	69	
23	Punaj ...	3 8	...	1,163	72	87	245	249	1,249	...	...	...	336	1,494	33	14	
	Total ..	...	...	34,046	5,064	10,813	29,926	3,587	18,380	532	1,884	428	14,932	50,618	3,494	9,30	
	Grand Total ...	...	...	109,331	14,358	26,215	77,039	12,932	81,905	3,926	15,371	2,057	43,072	1,76,372	10,975	33,4	

P—continued.

By REVISION SURVEY.																		
Total Area available for cultivation including Inām.	Total Area not available for cultivation.	Government Occupied Land.												Government Unoccupied assessed Land.		Percentage increase	Average assessment of Government Land per Acre	Percentage of cultivable alienated Land on total cultivable Area.
		Dry-crop.		Converted dry-crop (or New Rice.)		Old-Rice		Dhekudiat.		Bhāta.		Total.		Area.	Assessment.			
		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.					
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Acres.	Acres	Acres	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	
811	36	843	1,082	14	55	45	225	...	...	...	...	402	1,362	37	109	-6½	3 5 7	46
2,031	187	530	1,753	28	159	214	1,415	...	..	...	...	770	3,327	65	260	-1	4 4 9	59
680	63	160	499	90	408	118	689	...	...	...	...	368	1,596	4	13	-2	4 5 2	58
3,980	651	1,033	3,563	35	178	115	733	63	297	8	105	1,254	4,876	526	1,675	15	3 10 11	55
727	131	268	941	5	28	10	47	105	494	...	...	388	1,510	66	237	6½	3 13 9	37
673	58	275	920	47	268	69	443	...	...	...	...	391	1,681	33	98	18	4 1 3	37
999	58	230	761	19	82	64	350	...	...	...	...	313	1,193	..	...	7½	3 13 0	69
1,923	118	113	403	25	115	126	762	...	...	...	...	264	1,280	12	76	18½	4 14 4	85
461	58	25	76	4	13	74	444	...	...	..	...	103	533	5	7	18	4 15 5	76
818	55	454	1,504	53	270	60	413	...	...	...	...	567	2,187	27	86	19½	3 13 1	27
528	44	320	1,046	48	244	32	227	...	...	...	...	400	1,517	1	3	13½	3 12 10	24
4,097	1,193	1,298	3,537	179	588	678	3,812	...	...	...	...	2,155	7,937	702	1,740	10½	3 6 3	30
677	136	321	964	23	96	10	53	...	...	..	...	354	1,113	50	124	7	3 1 2	40
2,994	257	472	1,625	198	916	356	1,900	...	...	...	...	1,026	4,341	3	6	20½	1 3 7	69
693	86	491	1,626	26	120	130	727	...	...	...	...	647	2,473	25	86	15	3 13 0	3
774	125	466	1,395	59	261	49	296	...	...	...	...	574	1,952	55	115	5½	3 4 6	18
1,518	265	598	1,753	83	303	190	1,204	...	...	...	...	871	3,260	458	1,226	-½	3 5 11	12
970	161	495	1,162	53	107	116	702	...	...	...	...	644	1,971	259	496	6	2 11 9	7
635	149	334	966	26	105	78	406	...	...	...	...	438	1,477	177	475	-5	3 2 11	3
1,175	210	232	667	62	275	180	1,035	...	.	...	...	474	1,977	93	253	14	3 14 10	51
2,863	1,145	327	763	372	1,387	221	1,227	...	...	...	...	920	3,377	312	430	59½	3 1 5	57
2,433	367	938	2,336	67	211	301	1,426	...	...	..	...	1,306	3,973	302	710	14½	2 14 7	34
1,163	72	84	277	13	66	239	1,459	...	...	...	...	336	1,802	33	145	20½	5 4 5	68
33,823	5,625	9,807	29,519	1,507	6,255	3,475	19,995	168	791	8	105	14,965	56,665	3,245	8,370	12	3 9 6	46
1,08,799	15,334	24,339	88,025	4,402	23,593	12,740	97,301	1,191	5,812	189	2,204	42,861	2,16,940	10,499 276	33,156	23	4 12 6	51

The black figures represent unassessed Bhāta land.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment: Revision Survey of the Mátar Táluka of the Kaira Collectorate.*

No. 1082.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th February 1894.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 1663, dated 6th May 1893—Submitting,

Letter from the Deputy Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey, No. 158, dated 28th February 1893. Letter from the Collector of Kaira, No. 859, dated 18th March 1893. Letter from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. 854, dated 1st April 1893.

with his remarks, the papers noted in the margin, containing proposals for the revision settlement of the Mátar Táluka of the Kaira Collectorate.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 2590, dated 11th July 1893—Submitting, in continuation of his memorandum No. 1663, dated 6th May 1893, one from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. s.—1478, dated 21st June 1893, together with a letter No. 1762, dated 8th idem, from the Collector of Kaira, who forwards petitions of objections from the rayats of five villages of the Mátar Táluka against the proposed revised rates.

Letter from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. s.—2196, dated 23rd September 1893.

Letter from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. s.—2875, dated 7th December 1893—Submitting an extract from the forwarding report of the Collector of Kaira on the revision proposals for the Mehmadaabad Táluka on the subject of dhekudiat assessment; and making remarks.

RESOLUTION.—The papers contain proposals for the revision settlement of the Mátar Táluka of Kaira, excluding 8 villages, of which 3 have a permanent settlement, and 5 are held under other than Survey tenures. The old measurement was accepted as correct, and the record was simply brought up to date. The classing was done on the partial system, but 6 villages were partly re-classed on account of changes made by the rivers, and re-classification was done in 4 on account of the increase of salt. Dhekudiat land had also to be carefully examined, and the revised scale for sub-soil water assessment had to be applied to the whole táluka.

2. The reports contain a full account of the condition of the táluka and of its history under the lease. The rainfall may be looked on as fairly certain, and the táluka is exceptionally well off in respect of facilities for irrigation. The abundance of water at the same time tends to make it very unhealthy, and the mortality from malarial fever is very great. The revenue history of the táluka has been fairly good, and the amount of serious pressure necessary for the collection of the revenue has not been very great. Prices were high at the time of the first settlement, and while the prices of rice and bajri are higher now than then, that of wheat is lower. The statistics given in paragraph 32 of the Deputy Superintendent's report do not afford a comparison between the condition of the táluka in 1862-63, when the current lease was settled, and the present condition; they show, however, that between 1886 and 1891 ploughs and agricultural cattle decreased by 2.75 and 9.75 per cent. respectively, while milch cattle, sheep and goats, and horses increased in number. It is probable that these figures are not quite accurate, but it is clear that the táluka has not made such an advance as to justify the enhancement of the assessments up to the maximum limit. New roads have, however, been constructed, and irrigation channels cleared at considerable expense, and the opening of the Godhra-Rutlám Railway affords special facilities for the removal of produce.

3. The Deputy Superintendent proposed to divide the village into three groups with rates as shown below:—

	Dry crop.			Rice water.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Group I...	5	8	0	3	0	0
Group II	4	8	0	3	0	0
Group III	4	0	0	3	8	0

The officers through whom these papers have been submitted concurred in the rates suggested. Mr. Cooke recommended that the village of Garmála, which has been placed in Group I, should be placed in the second group, and

Mr. Ozanne suggested that a maximum rate of Rs. 3-8-0 should be applied to the village of Rasikpur, which has been included in Group II.

4. On a careful examination of the proposals, and having in view the unhealthiness of the táluka and the limited advance, if any, made by the táluka during the current lease, Government entertained considerable doubt as to the advisability of sanctioning the proposed rates, which, even with the modifications suggested, worked out to an increase of 38 per cent. in Group I, and 30 per cent. on the whole táluka, and came to the conclusion that a moderate increase, based on the considerations referred to in the last sentence of paragraph 2 above, should be levied. Mr. Ozanne was accordingly requested in Government letter No. 6091, dated 23rd August 1893—

(a) to reduce the total increase in Group I to about 20 per cent., and

(b) to reduce the dry crop or rice water rates in Group No. III so as to produce a total increase of about 10 per cent. only.

Mr. Ozanne has now submitted his revised proposals with the following rates :—

	Dry crop.			Rice water.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Group I ...	5	0	0	3	0	0
Group II ...	4	0	0	3	0	0
Group III ...	3	12	0	3	0	0

The application of these rates reduces the increase on the whole táluka to 23 per cent. and the increases in the several groups to 29, 27 and 12 per cent. respectively, and His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the revised proposals in regard to Groups Nos. I and III, in the former of which the increase is largely due to the extension of rice cultivation. As regards Group No. II, Government observe that the increase of nearly 33 per cent. originally proposed by Mr. Ozanne is chiefly due to the necessary increase in the dry-crop rates of the old Jetalpur and Dholka villages to bring them into line with the old Mátar villages and with the rates imposed at the recent revision of the Dholka Táluka of the Ahmedabad District, and do not consider that a sufficient case has been made out for adopting the inconvenient course of reducing the existing nominal maximum rates in the villages belonging to the 2nd and 3rd Groups of the original settlement. They are accordingly pleased to sanction the Rs. 4-8-0 rate originally proposed for these villages. The special rate for Rasikpur should be fixed at Rs. 3 on the distinct understanding that at the next revision the rates in this and the old Jetalpur villages will be assimilated to those in the rest of the group.

5. The bháta rates and the proposals regarding trees are sanctioned, as also the recommendation made by Mr. Cooke as regards the village of Garmála.

6. The petitions of objections forwarded do not disclose any reasons for withholding sanction to the rates, which should be introduced during the current year, and, except in the case of land affected by the orders contained in the next paragraph, be guaranteed for the usual period of 30 years.

7. As regards the question of dhokudiat assessment, the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture should be requested to calculate the sub-soil water assessment at the rates sanctioned on the lands shown as subject to dhokudiat assessment, and add the amount to the dry-crop assessment shown in column 21 of Appendix P, deduct it from the dhokudiat figures in column 27, and report the result to Government. On receipt of this information, further orders can be passed as to whether the dhokudiat assessment should be levied or not, and if so, in what form.

W. L. HARVEY,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,  
 The Collector of Kaira (with the petitions of objections).  
 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.



## Revenue Survey and Assessment, Kaira.

No. 5870.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th July 1894.

Letter from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. s.—382, dated 17th February 1894.—Requesting orders on some points connected with Government Resolution No. 1082, dated 10th idem, on the revision settlement of the Mátar Táluka of the Kaira District; and observing as follows:—

“2. I have interpreted paragraph 4 of the Resolution as conveying the sanction of Government to a maximum soil rate of Rs. 4-8-0 in Group II, except for the old Jetalpur villages and for Rasikpur; and as regards the water-rate for rice land, to a maximum of Rs. 3 in all the villages in Group II, except the Kalambandi villages, where the present maximum rate is to be retained with the express stipulation that in the event of the application of Act VII of 1879 there shall be no bar to the substitution of Canal rates. I have further instructed Mr. Fernandez that the Igatpuri concession is to be extended to Mátar.

“3. I would respectfully point out that if the object of paragraph 7 is to enable Government to consider whether the assessment on dhekudiat land should be simply the dry-crop assessment with the increment for sub-soil water advantage, and to compare the assessment so calculated with the assessment on dhekudiat land made up partly of the regular soil assessment and partly of the dhekudiat water-rate under the dhekudiat rules, the report asked for by Government will not give the desired information, that is, will not show separately the two component factors of the dhekudiat assessment—soil and water—now clubbed together in column 27 of Appendix Q. If, however, after the word ‘calculate’ in line 3, the words ‘the soil and’ are interpolated, and if the words in lines 5 and 6 from ‘deduct’ to ‘column 27’ are erased, the statement prepared accordingly will give all possible information. To make my meaning clear, I will give an example from the Mehmadaabad Táluka for which I have all the details available now.

“4. In the village of Kaira the total present demand is Rs. 11,812. The proposed assessment is as follows:—

On dry-crop land (column 21 of Appendix Q)	...	Rs. 8,388
On dhekudiat land ( „ 27 )	...	„ 598
New rice, old rice and bháta (columns 23, 25, 29 of Appendix Q)	... ..	„ 4,801
		Column 31 Rs. 13,787
		Increase per cent....Column 34 Rs. 17

“Now if to the figure of column 21 is added the soil assessment on the dhekudiat area (Rs. 442) and the sub-soil assessment on the same area (Rs. 71), the sum will be Rs. 8,901. This, added to the assessment on new rice, old rice and bháta, will give a total of Rs. 13,702, and compared with the present demand, a percentage increase of 16.

“The dry-crop plus dhekudiat assessment, Rs. 8,986 (Rs. 8,388 + 598) compared with the dry-crop assessment including dhekudiat treated as dry-crop, Rs. 8,901 (Rs. 8,388 + 442 + 71), shows that treating dhekudiat according to the rules now in force will give a revenue of Rs. 85 more than if it is treated as dry-crop with sub-soil increment.

“If Rs. 85 are added to Rs. 71, the total (Rs. 156) will represent the water charge according to dhekudiat rates, now included with the soil charge in column 27. I believe that this is exactly the information that Government desires, and I have, subject to orders on this letter, instructed Mr. Fernandez to make the addition and erasure in paragraph 7 noted above.”

Letter from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. s.—561, dated 5th March 1894:—

“I have the honour to submit, with reference to paragraph 7 of Government Resolution No. 1082, dated 10th February 1894, a table showing the villages in which land has been assessed under the dhekudiat rules, with details as to the soil assessment on such area, the dhekudiat water assessment under dhekudiat rules, and the sub-soil water assessment which has been adjudged to the dhekudiat area, but not entered in Appendix P, inasmuch as by the Dholka ruling, sub-soil water assessment cannot be levied on the area on which dhekudiat water assessment has been charged.

"2. It will be noticed that the sum of the totals of columns 4 and 6 of the appended statement, *viz.*, Rs. 6,109, differs from the total of column 27 of Appendix P, submitted with this office No. 2196, dated 23rd September 1893 (Rs. 5,812). The difference is due to the modifications in the soil rates of Group II ordered by Government in paragraph 4 of the Resolution on Mátar.

"3. If, as I presume, Government wishes to compare the assessments on the dhekudiat area assessed as dry-crop, and the assessment on that area under the dhekudiat rules, the following figures may be cited :—

The dhekudiat soil assessment proper (Rs. 4,766) will be the same in whichever way water charges are put on the dhekudiat area. If the dhekudiat water charge is eliminated, and a charge for the sub-soil water advantage substituted, the total assessment on the dhekudiat area will be decreased by a sum of Rs. 582. The incidence of sub-soil water assessment works out to Re. 0-10-8 per acre, while the dhekudiat water gives an incidence of Rs. 1-2-0 per acre.

"4. As the dhekudiat water assessment is not modified by the modification in soil rates which Government has directed, and as I think the accompanying statement will give Government all the information which it desires for the purposes of passing a final decision as regards the dhekudiat area, I have not, pending orders on my letter No. 382 of 17th February 1894, prepared Appendix P anew, to show the result of the modifications ordered by Government."

Letter from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. s.—1398, dated 9th June 1894—Forwarding, with reference to Government letter No. 90-p., dated 1st May 1894, a statement for the tálukas in Ahmedabad in which dhekudiat rates have been sanctioned on revision survey, showing the financial effect in each such táluka of substituting the sub-soil water assessment for that imposed under the dhekudiat rates on the areas subject to the latter assessment.

Memorandum from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. s.—1002, dated 23rd April 1894.

RESOLUTION.—The interpretation put by the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture in paragraph 2 of his letter No. s.—382, dated 17th February 1894, on the orders passed in paragraph 4 of Government Resolution No. 1082, dated 10th idem, is correct. As regards the remarks made by Mr. Ozanne in paragraphs 3 and 4 of his letter, it may be observed that the intention of paragraph 7 of the Resolution quoted would be made more clear by omitting the words "deduct it" in the 5th line of the paragraph, and by substituting for them the words "deducting the dhekudiat assessment on the same land." This correction in the paragraph should now be made.

2. As regards the question of dhekudiat assessment, it appears from the reports received that the difference between the dhekudiat assessment and the dry-crop assessment including any increment on account of sub-soil water valuation to which the land may be liable is, in the case of the Mátar Táluka Rs. 582, and in the tálukas already settled Rs. 2,113 only, or Rs. 2,695 in all. Under these circumstances it appears to Government that it will be better policy to forego this difference altogether than either (1) to maintain the dhekudiat assessment in its present form, at the cost of constant trouble and watchfulness if it is to be written off, as it should be, as often as, owing to changes in the river or other causes, water is no longer available, or at the risk of hardship to the occupants if that duty is neglected, or (2) to substitute a bag rate, as suggested by Mr. Ozanne, and thereby discourage the construction or use of dhekudis. This course should be followed accordingly in the case of Mátar and in future settlements in Kaira. Lands assessed at dhekudiat rates in the Ahmedabad District under settlements already sanctioned should also be admitted to the benefit of these orders.

G. W. VIDAL,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,  
The Collector of Kaira,  
he Collector of Ahmedabad (with copy of Government Resolution  
No. 1082, dated 10th February 1894),  
The Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture,  
The Accountant General,  
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY  
GOVERNMENT.

No. CCCV.—NEW SERIES.

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PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT

OF THE

THÁSRÁ TÁLUKA

OF THE

KAIRA COLLECTORATE.

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1895.

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From  
**E. MACONCHIE, ESQUIRE,**  
 Survey Settlement Officer, Gujarát ;  
 To  
**THE COLLECTOR OF KAIRA.**

*Camp Surat, 13th March 1895.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward to you for submission to Government proposals for the revision settlement of the Thásra Táluka.

1. The original settlement of the táluka on Survey principles was carried out by Major Prescott and Mr. Pedder in 1864. The former dealt with the Government villages, the latter with those of the Maleks. There seems to be no necessity now to report on the latter villages separately, as the relations of the Maleks with Government were finally settled through Mr. Pedder's exertions, and there is nothing in existing conditions to call for any special treatment.

2. The constitution of the táluka has been considerably modified since the last settlement. There were then 53 Government-villages, 27 máleki, 6 inámi, and 4 udhad jamábandi. In 1866-67, six villages known as the Umreth Tapa, and including the market town of that name, were transferred to A'nand and 6 villages on the north to Kapadvanj, whilst 17 villages on the west, hitherto belonging to Mahudha and 5 udhad jamábandi villages of Nadiád on the south, were included within its limits. The Mahudha Táluka had been settled by Major Prescott in 1863. The táluka consists at present of,—

- 58 Senja villages.
- 27 Máleki villages.
- 6 Inámi villages.
- 9 Udhad Jamábandi villages.

100

The present report deals with the 85 senja and máleki villages.

3. The revision measurement was of the usual partial nature. The old work was confirmed, but oversized numbers and clubbed occupancies were broken up and the record as far as possible corrected. No village was wholly re-measured.

4. Classification for revision purposes was of the same partial nature, and the original work was, under standing orders, accepted as correct.

5. The following statement shows the increase in the number of fields resulting from the survey and the percentage difference in area :—

	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 ...	48,764	3,697	3,079	446	107	27	12	9	17
By revision survey ..	...	...							
Survey numbers ...	54,387	...							
Pót numbers ...	3,410	...							

6. The following statement contains a comparison of the area as shown by original and revision survey :—

Area by Survey.				Total.	Unarable Waste.	Remaining Arable.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
By original survey	...	...	...	1,44,345	20,510	1,23,835
By revision survey	...	...	...	1,44,276	20,301	1,23,975
Increase				.....	.....	140
Decrease				69	209	.....

7. The subjoined statement gives the details of that preceding :—

	BY FORMER SURVEY.				BY NEW SURVEY.				Remarks.
	Government.		Alienated.	Total.	Government.		Alienated.	Total.	
	Occu- pied.	Unoccu- pied.			Occupied.	Unoccu- pied.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Dry-crop	53,372	25,898	22,104	1,01,374	48,062	26,963	21,090	96,115	} O. R. } N. R.
Rice	14,812	527	4,516	19,855	14,653 6,448	598	4,501 1,660	19,768 8,092	
Garden	1,577	357	672	2,606	...	...	...	...	
Unculturable	...	20,410	100	20,510	...	20,201	100	20,301	
Total	69,761	47,192	27,392	1,44,345	69,163	47,762	27,351	1,44,276	

It is perhaps scarcely necessary to explain that the old garden areas have been absorbed into those of rice and dry-crop.

8. The Thásra Táluka situated in the eastern portion of the Kaira district is bounded on the north by the Kapadvanj Táluka and the Rewa Kántha State of Balásinor, on the south by the Mahi river and the A'nand Táluka, on the east by the Mahi which separates it from the Godhra Táluka of the Panch Maháls and the Gáekwár's territory, and on the west by the Nadiád Táluka and some Mahi Kántha villages. The population, which is chiefly Koli with a sprinkling of Musalmáns and Kunbis, was returned in the census of 1891 as 95,622. The area of the táluka is 256 square miles, giving a density of population of 373 to the square mile. The population in 1871, the first year for which figures are available for the táluka as at present constituted, was 85,601. The increase in 20 years therefore has been 11·7 per cent only.

9. The physical features of the táluka are dealt with by Major Prescott in paragraphs 3 and 7—15 of his report. The central portion consists of a fine *goradu* plain presenting much the same appearance as other parts of the district. Towards the Mahi, the surface undulates and, as the river is approached, is more and more cut up by nálas, so that cultivation becomes difficult where not impossible. The two most important features of the táluka are the Shedhi river and the mál lands. The Shedhi rises in the Mahi Kántha, and, entering the táluka at the north-east corner within two miles of the Mahi, flows in a tortuous course between high banks to the south-west corner and so into the Nadiád Táluka. With its high banks and muddy bed, it is a serious impediment to traffic at all seasons of the year; and though much has been done in the way of bridging during the last 30 years, there is ample scope for further improvements in this direction. Considering that the flow of water, though small, is constant and the water sweet, curiously little advantage is taken of it for irrigation. Nothing has been

done in the way of bunds on the plan recommended by Major Prescott (see paragraph 11 of his report). At Gárwi Muwára, a temporary bund has been made to enable carts to cross, and a certain amount of land is irrigated from the water thereby accumulated. In some villages it is said that there is not sufficient water, and that kacha wells cannot be dug because of rock. That much more might be made of it than is the case at present, is very certain, and perhaps the abolition of dhokudiat rates will have some effect in encouraging enterprise. In a year of excessive rainfall, such as the present, much damage is caused to the crops of all the villages on its banks. The cry is the same everywhere, that the crops have rotted, even where there has been no actual damage to the village sites, and many of the latter have suffered severely. In fact, it is difficult to imagine a river conferring fewer benefits on or causing more inconvenience to the country through which it flows than the Shedhi in Thásra. A permanent obstruction to traffic, and the cause of destructive floods, its capacities as a drain are only shown when water, not drainage, is required. The mál land is confined to the northern and western villages, where large stretches of uncultivated waste testify to difficulties of cultivation which will be described hereafter.

10. Since 1864 communications have been greatly improved in all directions. - The branch line of the B. B. and C. I. Railway to Páli, with stations within the táluka at Dákore and Thásra, was completed in 1874. The line has since been extended to Godhra, and finally in the present year to Rutlám. In 1875-76 the Shedhi was bridged between Dákore and the Railway station. In 1881 a metalled road between Dákore and Kapadvanj, and about the same time a cleared road between Páli and Bálásinor were opened for traffic. In 1890-91, the Shedhi was bridged at Menpur on the Bálásinor road, and in the next year between Thásra and Pipalvada. A bridge between Sanádrá and Sándheli would be a great boon to the northern villages, which depend at present for a decent crossing on the private enterprise of the people of Garwi Muwára, an inám village.

11. Appendix A. gives the rainfall for the 8 years ending 1893. It has varied from 17 inches in 1888 to 47·58 in 1893. Rice is the most important crop in the táluka, and the average fall of 33 inches seems to be about the amount required for a good outturn. The heavy rains at harvest time in the present year damaged all crops more or less, though most of the rice had been cut. Owing to the large number of cultivators who depend for ploughing on hired cattle in years when it is necessary to take immediate advantage of the first rainfall, a considerable amount of land remains fallow, as all the cattle are in use at the same time and poor cultivators cannot procure them on any terms.

12. The following statement shows the crops grown in the táluka and the percentage of the area occupied by each to the total area cultivated :

Crops.					
	<i>Cereals.</i>				
Jowári	...	...	...	...	4·69
Bájri	...	...	...	...	28·88
Paddy	...	...	...	...	21·01
Wheat	...	...	...	...	0·19
Coarse grains	...	...	...	...	24·44
Others	...	...	...	...	0·12
				Total	78·33
	<i>Pulses.</i>				
Tur	...	...	...	...	2·01
Gram	...	...	...	...	1·70
Mug and udid	...	...	...	...	0·81
Math and kulith	...	...	...	...	2·04
Others	...	...	...	...	1·89
				Total	8·45

## Orchard and Garden Produce.

Vegetables	...	...	...	0 05
Green fodder	...	...	...	0 65
			Total	0 70
Tobacco	...	...	...	0 48
Condiments and Spices	...	...	...	0 07
<i>Oil-seeds.</i>				
Sesame	...	...	...	0 79
Castor-oil	...	...	...	0 72
			Total	1 51
Dyes	...	...	...	0 01
<i>Fibres.</i>				
Cotton	...	...	...	1 22
Others	...	...	...	0 30
			Total	1 52
Miscellaneous	...	..	...	0 02

13. Cereals, it will be seen, occupy 78 per cent of the total area. Of these rice and bájri, which are mostly grown for sale, are the most important. The coarse grains bawto, bunti and kodra are grown for home consumption, very often on *mál* or other waste land which is taken up for a year or two, worked out and relinquished. Rice is almost entirely of the *Sutarśál* variety, which in the present year fetches Rs. 11 Bábáshai per kalsi (16 maunds) in the villages and Rs. 13 at Umreth. In one or two villages only, two better kinds are grown, *Jirásál* and *Pankáli*, the latter so called from the winged appearance of the husk. Their price is Rs. 20 and 21 respectively. They require more water for cultivation and are usually grown only where there is percolation from a tank. A small quantity of wheat and sesame is grown and exported. Cotton is grown of the perennial Rozi variety, and is partly consumed within the *táluka*, partly exported to Umreth. Tobacco is grown in small quantities, and is almost entirely consumed at home. Tur is, as in other parts of Kaira, grown for sale. There is very little irrigation either from wells or rivers. One or two acres of sugarcane may be grown in a year, not more. Water is usually found only at a considerable depth, and when near the surface is often brackish, whilst the utilization of water from the Shedhi requires more capital and enterprise than the people of the *táluka* seem to possess. There is a very large demand for rice from the neighbouring *tálukas* of Anand, Nadiád and Borsad, and on the extension of rice cultivation any increase of prosperity in the future seems to depend. Sirdár Ráo Bahádúr Bechardás Veháridás has expressed his opinion that good tobacco could be grown in *mál* land. As however after sinking a great deal of money in Ajupurá, he was unable to make tobacco-growing a success, the grounds of his belief are not very obvious. Several of the villages between the Shedhi and the railway ask for drainage cuts leading into the Mahi *Kottars*. A considerable quantity of land would be brought into cultivation if they were made and existing cultivation would suffer less from floods; but it is useless to discuss the feasibility of any such scheme at present.

14. The only markets in the *táluka* are Thásra and Dákor. The kasba town has a large population of well-to-do Banyas, many of whom are or have been in the service of Government and Native States. To the savings of the latter invested in land in the neighbourhood or in trade the prosperity of the town is in some measure to be attributed. Dákor has its importance as a place of pilgrimage. The crowds of pilgrims that assemble there every month must consume large quantities of grain. Business is, however, entirely of a retail nature, and the small dealers



appear to obtain their stock-in-trade mostly from Umreth. A large business in cloth stuffs of all kinds is carried on in Dákor, which provides the supply for the whole táluka. Far more important than either, however, is Umreth, which, situated in the A'nand Táluka, not two miles from the south-west boundary of Thásra, attracts most of the trade of the táluka. The Umreth prices rule the market and most of the saleable produce not disposed of at the door finds its way there. Rice is for the most part sold at the door to cultivators and traders from the Charotar, who come with their carts, and buy their supplies for the year. The price obtained at the door seems to be generally Rs. 2 lower per 16 maunds than that ruling in Umreth, Bálásinor, though close to the north-eastern villages, has no importance as a market so far as this táluka is concerned, its rice demand being fully met by the villages of the State. The subjoined statement shows the amount of goods despatched from the four stations concerned during the last 5 years. Probably the greater portion of that sent from Sevalia (Páli) consists of Bálásinor goods. From Dákor a large quantity of grass is exported. In the present year between 400 and 500 waggon-loads will be despatched to Bombay, principally for the use of the Tramway Company. A good deal of grain also is sent away from Dákor, and mhowra fruit and flowers are also exported in large quantities. Ghee is the only other important article that finds its way to outside markets. As has already been stated, cotton and tobacco are mostly consumed within the táluka :—

TONS OF GOODS DESPATCHED FROM

Year,	Umreth,	Dákor.	Thásra.	Senáha,
1890 ... ..	8,165	25,811	3,747	6,184
1891 ... ..	12,188	5,624	3,364	15,763
1892 ... ..	13,577	5,216	3,876	14,391
1893 ... ..	8,705	6,202	3,740	14,719
1894 (Six months ending 30th June) ...	6,295	6,084	3,240	2,696

15. The only fairs held are those connected with the worship of Ranchodji (Krishna) at Dhákor. The following account given in the Kaira Gazetteer holds good at the present time, "Every full-moon brings crowds of devotees to Dákor, But the chief gatherings with from 50,000 to 100,000 pilgrims, many of them from the Deccan or from distant parts of Káthiáwár, are on the October, *Aso* and November, *Kártik* full-moons. At other full-moons, the number of pilgrims varies from 5 to 10,000, chiefly from Kaira and other parts of Gujarát. Besides the full-moon fairs, special gatherings are on three occasions held at Dákor, in March the *Fagan sud agiáras*; in June the car day, *rathjátra*; and in July-August, Krishna's birthday or *Janmásthami*. These are local gatherings of little importance. The passenger traffic of Dákor has increased from 126,060 in 1874 to 284,330 in 1877." I am unable to give the figures for the present year, but there is no reason to suppose that there has been any decrease. As before mentioned no wholesale transactions take place on these occasions, but the consumption of grain, ghee and sugar must be very large.

16. From Appendix D it appears that something over 74 per cent of the population comes under the head of Agricultural. About 10 per cent is said to have no interest in the land but is dependent on day labour. The scarcity of labour in the cultivating season is a common subject of complaint throughout the táluka and especially in the villages of Thásra and Dákor. As in other tálukas, the amount of land, the proprietary rights in which have passed out of the hands of the cultivators into those of money-lenders, is much greater than appears from village books. It is no exaggeration to say that very little superior land near Thásra belongs to the people who till it.

17. The following comparative statement shows the advance in population and resources since 1872-73 :—

	1872-73.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage
Population ... ..	62,710	72,353	9,643	...	+15½
Wells ... ..	255	587	332	...	+130
Agricultural cattle ... ..	15,751	17,482	1,731	...	+10½
Cows, buffaloes and young ... ..	26,147	34,333	8,186	...	+31½
Horses and ponies ... ..	394	263	...	131	-33½
Sheep and goats ... ..	5,503	6,887	1,384	...	+25
Ploughs ... ..	7,841	9,237	1,396	...	+17½
Carts ... ..	1,520	2,541	1,021	...	+67

These figures relate to the villages under report only. The figures for 1872-73 were obtained from the taluka and are probably approximately correct.

18. Population, it will be seen, has increased 15 per cent in the Government villages as compared with 11 per cent for the whole taluka.

Population.

19. In the statement given above, the figures are for pukka wells only. Considering the very limited extent of well-cultivation in the taluka, the increase is surprising. In any case,

Wells.

however, the figures are not large. The details of wells and tanks will be found in Appendix J. There is no irrigation tank in the taluka and the rice crop is dependent on akasia water only. The taluka, with the exception of the western "mal" villages, is generally well off for water. Near the Mahi wells have to be dug to a considerable depth, but when water is reached it is plentiful and sweet. In the mal villages, however, when found near the surface, it is often tainted by the salts in the subsoil, and when deep down, is scanty and only reached by breaking through rock or stiff concretionary strata. There are few good tanks and, what there are, require clearing. Villages near the Shedhi have plenty of water, but often of inferior quality.

20. Appendix F gives the details of agricultural stock. The increase shown in the comparative statement is satisfactory, though considering the large area of waste available

Stock.

for grazing, it might be expected to be larger. The agricultural cattle throughout the taluka are generally speaking fine well-kept animals, and the village of Ness is noted for its breed. Even the cattle of the poorer cultivators are considerably superior to the Panch Mahals' breed. The number of all classes of cattle is 51,815 as compared with 58,773 of the Charotar Taluka of Borsad. Horses and ponies show a considerable decrease. This is probably due to the drain at the time of the Afghan war and the extension of railway and improvement of roads.

21. The increase of ploughs has somewhat more than kept pace with that of population. Carts on the other hand show a striking increase. No doubt the rise of the grass traffic on the

Carts and ploughs.

Dakor-Kapadvanj road has had some influence as well as the general improvement of communications.

22. Appendix G shows the state of industries. In Borsad there are three times as many shops, ten times as many looms, three times the numbers of temples, and twice as many

Industries.

liquor shops. The proportion of liquor shops to so large a Koli population seems to show that the Kolis here are less addicted to drinking than their neighbours in the mahals.

23. Deaths, it will be seen, have varied with the rainfall as elsewhere throughout Gujarát, and inversely the same applies approximately to the births. Apparently less than

Births and deaths.

50 per cent. of children born are vaccinated.

24. From Appendix H, it will be seen that in the matter of education the taluka is still very backward. The percentage of boys and girls under instruction to the total male and

Education.

female population of the táluka is 2.5 and 0.1 respectively, and the percentage of all learners to the total population is 1.4. Even in the backward Panch Maháls, the percentage of the last is 3. The inclusion of Dákor with its municipal schools would no doubt bring the figures up somewhat.

25. Appendix I shows the proportion of numbers cultivated by occupants and on rent. I have no great faith in the accuracy of the figures, as a much more searching enquiry would be necessary to get at the truth. Appendix J had been referred to above.

26. Appendix K contains figures for 101 ordinary sales and shows that the value of land is, as might be expected, considerably below that of other Kaira tálukas. Appendix K<sup>(1)</sup>, L and L<sup>(2)</sup> show similar results and call for no particular comment.

27. From Appendix M, it appears that land is rarely sublet for more than five times its assessment, which seems to shew that the present rates are not unnecessarily low. A very common practice, when land has passed out of the cultivator's possession by mortgage, is for him to continue to cultivate it taking half the produce and handing over the other half to the mortgagee. When a money-rent is paid, double the assessment seems to be the usual rate near Thásra.

28. Appendix N shows the course of prices for the five years prior to the introduction of the settlement and the subsequent 30 years. The figures for the 5 years ending 1892-93 are those obtained from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. It is to be feared that those of the other years are only approximately correct. Taking the averages, it will be seen that the prices of bájri, jowári and paddy for the last decade are 29, 41 and 30 per cent higher than during the five years preceding the settlement. Compared with the prices of the first decade, they have fallen 18, 2 and 19 per cent, whilst since the second decade, they have risen 8, 27 and 16 per cent, respectively. Captain Prescott's reports do not show how far he was influenced in making his proposals by the high prices then ruling. As however the whole period during which the settlement was proceeding, from the time of Captain Prescott's preliminary report down to the final resolution of Government, was one of abnormal prices, it is probable that all the officers concerned looked to prices higher than those of the years immediately preceding 1863, to justify the rates imposed. I should hesitate, therefore, to base any argument for an enhanced assessment solely on the excess of average prices over those ruling before the American war.

29. The rate of wages for agricultural labourers at the time of the original survey was 2 annas per diem with two cakes and dál or vegetables. The present rates are as a rule 3 annas with cakes and vegetables. In the cultivating season 4 annas and more is paid, as the supply is by no means equal to the demand. Wages may be taken to have increased at least 50 per cent. ✓

30. Appendix O contains the Revenue History of the villages under report and is in three portions relating respectively to (a) 41 Senja villages of Thásra, (b) 17 villages of Mahudha, and (c) the 27 Máleki villages. The main features of the history as shown in columns 7, 8, 9 and 10 are much the same in all three groups. The introduction of the survey is marked by a considerable increase in the area under cultivation maintained more or less during the first decade. The second decade is a period of depression, the decreases in the average collection on the average of the first decade being (a) Rs. 5,466, (b) Rs. 3,538 and (c) Rs. 4,312 in the respective groups. The years 1870-71 to 1875-76 are marked by remissions in all the groups. The unfavourable character of those seasons and the consequent sufferings of the Kolis are described on pp. 114, 115 of the Kaira Gazetteer. It is to be noted, however, that in 1877-78, the year of greatest scarcity, no remissions were granted and the area under cultivation increased bearing out the statement of the Gazetteer that on the whole it was a favourable year for Kaira cultivators. And it is probable that the remissions granted in the pre-

ceeding years were principally on account of land taken up for the railway, though the Mámílatdár states that they were due to unfavourable seasons. In the last decade recovery has been steady in all the groups, each year showing an advance, so that in 1892-93, the receipts exceeded the averages of the first decade, in the three groups (a) Rs. 4,240, (b) Rs. 4,379 and (c) Rs. 6,490. When it is remembered that the results of the first decade were largely influenced by the abnormal and unhealthy stimulus of the cotton mania, the present progress, though not to be compared with that of more favoured tálukas, may be considered satisfactory.

31. It will be seen that apart from the usual remissions at the time of the introduction of the settlement, remissions have been insignificant, and are mostly accountable to the extension of roads and railway. The subjoined table shows the extent of the difficulty experienced in recovering the revenue during the last three years. As pointed out in paragraph 26 of the annual report of the Director of Agriculture for the year ending 31st October, 1894, the contrast with respect to the practice of issuing notices in areas, the conditions of which are similar, is very marked. And no doubt the contrast may be largely attributed to official idiosyncracies.

Year.	Village.	Notices.	Attachments.
1890-91 ..	60	1,054	18
1891-92 ..	68	1,344	84
1892-93 ..	54	217	47

The actual balances outstanding are probably a safer guide than the figures shewn in the table. It will be seen that except in three years 1865-66, 1867-68 and 1870-71, when there were some outstanding balances in the Maleki villages, the whole revenue has been recovered.

32. The sales of waste and the price of occupancy right realised during the last three years are shown here:—

Years,	Acres,	Assessment.	Price.	Average number of times the Assessment is obtained for occupancy rights.
	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	
1890-91 ... ..	1,182 13	2,177 10	3,112 11 4	1.42
1891-92 ... ..	2,068 35	3,564 1	7,448 6 3	2.08
1892-93 ... ..	1,604 39	2,849 5	2,354 1 9	.82

The results are what might be expected, considering the quality of the waste, which will be dealt with in the succeeding paragraphs, and the character and paucity of the cultivators.

33. From the foregoing it will be apparent that, under the existing settlement, the táluka has made substantial progress. General consideration. Prices have on the whole risen, a railway has been built, the eastern and western villages have been opened up by high roads, and the Shedhi has been bridged in several places. Population has increased, though less rapidly than in the more prosperous portion of the district, and the same may be said of ploughs and the other agricultural necessaries. In the increased prosperity of the táluka, Government is entitled to share and some enhancement of the present rates of assessment is clearly justified.

34. In considering the question of the rates to be imposed, it will be borne in mind that there are three groups of villages, which were settled separately, the 41 Government villages of Thásra, the 27 Máleki villages known as the Báragám, and the 17 villages originally belonging to Mahudha. The correspondence relating to the original settlement of these groups is appended to this report, with the exception of the Mahudha report, which has been printed as an appendix to the Nadiád revision report.

35. It would appear from Major Prescott's preliminary report (para. 12, Appendix R., page 39) and from paragraph 26 of Mr. Hadow's forwarding letter (Appendix R., page 43) that both these officers considered that the Thásra táluka had been previously somewhat heavily assessed, that this had checked

progress and that some caution would be necessary in applying new rates. As pointed out, however, by Mr. Robertson in his remarks on Captain Prescott's final report (paragraph 6, Appendix R, page 51), the real increase on cultivated land was one per cent only, so that the táluka was treated with moderation. With regard to Mahudha, it will appear from Captain Prescott's report, paragraph 17, that though the previous rates had been inequitably distributed, they were not too high and that the revised assessment then imposed was somewhat lower than it might have been. On the other hand, in dealing with the Maleki villages the Settlement Officer was confronted with the difficulty referred to in paragraph 52 of Mr. Pedder's report, that is, the fact that the "bighoti rates hitherto paid had been, as a rule, considerably higher than in similar khálsa villages." To have grouped the villages on purely settlement principles would have meant a loss to the Maleks and Government. It was very desirable not to put the Maleks against the settlement, and the rates finally imposed were therefore somewhat higher than in corresponding khálsa villages, and were calculated as much with a view to the character and skill of the cultivators as to the situation with respect to market and climate. It will be seen, then, that in treating the present táluka as a whole, there are difficulties with regard to the grouping. To get a logical series of groups according to survey principles, either the Maleks must forego an increase on the present rates or even put up with a decrease, or the rates of corresponding khálsa villages must be raised to a pitch that will press very hardly on the poorer cultivators.

36. Another very real difficulty is the present multiplicity of groups, of which there are no fewer than 13. It is impossible to continue this state of things. Yet it would be unwise to check the progress of so backward a táluka by a cast-iron application of the survey rules. At the last settlement, the difficulty was frankly admitted by all the officers concerned, and it was pleaded in Mr. Pedder's words: "That the survey rule which directs that villages similarly situated with respect to market and climate shall be similarly rated, be not very strictly adhered to, and that some difference in the maximum rate be allowed to meet differences in the average skill and means of the cultivators of different villages." In the same way, though the groups that I propose are more in accordance with rules than the old, I trust that similar considerations may be allowed a certain weight, that the anomalies, from a survey point of view of the proposed grouping, may be admitted as unavoidable, and the perfecting of the map left over till the next settlement. The Maleks are at present perfectly satisfied with their position, and it is most undesirable from every point of view to run the risk of unsettling their minds in order to avoid a trifling sacrifice of principle.

37. The caprices of the Shedhi, and the destruction it causes have been already alluded to and might be deemed to warrant some reduction in the rates of the villages that suffer. Floods, however, only occur in years of excessive rainfall and the proper method of meeting the difficulty is the grant of remissions.

38. The only important question connected with the grouping that remains to be dealt with is that of the lands technically known as "Mál." They have given rise to much discussion and have been the subject of experiment and report for many years. They have been described by Captain Prescott and the Honourable Mr. T. D. Little, C.I.E., in earlier days, and in the present year have been examined and reported on by two agricultural experts, Mr. Mollison and Mr. P. R. Mehta. I shall endeavour to summarise here their conclusions as briefly as possible. The Mál tract may be said to include all the villages on the right bank or north of the Shedhi. Mál is not a particular kind of soil, but to quote Mr. Mehta is:—"Waste land, the cultivation of which owing to some inherent defect presents considerable or insuperable difficulties." It includes black soil and gorádu, salt soil and sweet. The salt area is very limited in Thásra and is scattered about in small patches throughout the villages. In such lands, the salt makes its appearance in an efflorescence known as "Us" and the lands are termed "Usar." The infertility of the greater portion of the Mál is generally ascribed to want of proper drainage. Captain Prescott concludes that "want of proper under-draining is the real cause." Mr. Little says: "The true cause of land lying waste can, I think, be

traced to the impervious nature of the soil, and subsoil, which allow rain water to stagnate on and near the surface, rendering the top soil soft and marshy, until the drying takes place, when it quickly becomes too hard and dry for the plough. The upper stratum swells with the wet, becomes spongy and on drying contracts again, shrinking unevenly, and leaving numerous rents and fissures on the surface. These fissures are made receptacles for stagnant water, and they increase in size till they become large holes such as are seen on all Mál land of this description." Messrs. Mollison and Mehta give a similar description, and the former adds:—"A concretionary bed of limestone exists at a depth varying from 18 inches to 5 feet, which is impervious to water, and it is on this account that the soil after rain gets into a quagmire condition. . . . . During dry weather, the soil soon dries and bakes very hard." Sirdár Ráo Bahádúr Bechardás Viháridás, who has had long and practical acquaintance with this land, says:—

"When there is rain and the land well saturated with water, it takes some time before it becomes fit for ploughing. This is here technically called 'Varáp,' that is fit for the plough to make furrows. 'Varáp' occurs all of a sudden and the soil becomes at once hard and unploughable. When there is a large downpour of rain, the land becomes unploughable altogether, and the time for ploughing goes away.' This description applies to the whole of the Mál tract to a greater or less degree."

Mr. Mehta says:—

"The term '*Kharadin*' is applied to the soil which contains concretionary nodules, and sometimes small smooth pieces of black-stone are found mixed with them. If the latter ingredient preponderates, the soil is known as '*Maradia*' or stony. The water-logged condition of soil above-mentioned is locally known as '*Rechan*' and the land so affected is termed '*Rechal*'."

39. In the foregoing paragraph, the most prevalent difficulty with which agriculturists have to contend has been described. There are others, however, to be noticed, and first of these is the presence of salts in the soil. This defect is far more common in Kapadvanj than Thásra, but it undoubtedly exists in places, and may be detected in the rains by the patchy appearance of crops in the villages affected. Mr. Mollison, however, says, "I do not think that the soil of the Mál lands would prove physically defective under cultivation on account of an undue proportion of salt." And in his remarks on the Kapadvanj salt lands, he expresses the opinion that the increase of salts on the surface is due to inferior cultivation. In fact, when cultivation is good, the evil is a minimum; when cultivation is bad, it is increased to a destructive degree.

40. Other circumstances tending to check colonization from outside enumerated by Sirdár Ráo Bahádúr Bechardás are the following:—

(1) The malarious character of the climate which incapacitates cultivators from work at critical seasons.

(2) The predatory habits of the Kolis already settled there, and the consequent insecurity of all property in the shape of crops and cattle.

41. Captain Prescott in paragraph 18 of his Mahudha report, when dealing with his 11th group, which included many of the villages now concerned, said:—

"The maximum dry-crop rate has been fixed at Rs. 2-0-0, but as the classification of the waste mál land is low, the average rate is very moderate, and I have every confidence that after two or three years, when the people understand the new system, very little, if any, of this land will remain uncultivated."

He pointed out that this result could be brought about—

(1) By the grant of special terms to agricultural capitalists.

(2) By Takávi advances.

But what is the present state of affairs? In 33 typical mál villages, the area of waste was in 1864-65, acres 20,475, and in 1892-93 it was 18,555 acres. That is, in 28 years, in spite of the pressure of population in neighbouring talukas, barely 2,000 acres had come under the plough.

42. The efforts of Government towards inducing cultivation have been in two directions:—

- (1) Drainage.
- (2) The grant of favourable leases to agricultural capitalists.

43. A drainage experiment was carried out in Rámpur Chandrásar in 1867-68. A tract of land 100 acres in extent was selected. This tract had a surface slope and a natural outfall into the village tank.

Drainage was given to the greater portion by—

“Small open drains of about 1 superficial foot cross section, cut so as to have a fall of from 6" to 1' in 100' laid out parallel at distances of 100'.”

Of the whole area, 4 acres were regularly sub-soil drained in addition by means of roofing tiles laid down whole and not semi-cylindrical leading into open drains. These pipes got clogged with grass roots, and the experiment which cost Rs. 1,057 was a failure. The Executive Engineer attributed the failure to the unsuitable nature of the pipes. The experiment was not renewed, and it is clear that any draining of that nature to be a success would be most costly, and a profitable return more than problematical.

44. Leases have been granted in several villages. The most important is that granted to the Desái of Nadiád in Ajapura and adjoining villages. Now if any one could have made cultivation a success in these villages, it would have been the Desáis with their immense influence in the chief cultivating caste of Gujarát, their large capital, and their unrivalled agricultural experience. Yet in the present year, out of 3,000 acres included in the lease, less than 200 are cultivated. The terms of the lease which expires this year were as follows:— Assessment was to be paid on a minimum of 100 acres. Full assessment was to be paid on any portion of 100 acres cultivated, and on the remainder lying uncultivated, the average assessment of all land included in the lease amounting to Re. 1-3-3 per acre. On the rest of the land remaining uncultivated,  $\frac{1}{4}$  assessment was to be paid. The terms may, therefore, be said to be very favourable. At the time that experiments were being carried on with a view to producing tobacco fit for the European market, Rs. 30,000 were sunk in building an underground curing chamber, and 40 Kunbi families were induced to settle. The experiments were for several reasons a failure; some of the Kunbis died of fever and the rest were so disheartened by sickness and the difficulties of tillage that they went to their homes, leaving the advances made to them by the Desáis unpaid. A certain amount of good tobacco was grown, but the yield was light, and the conclusion seems to be that without constant and skilful tillage, and a sufficiency of manure, this land is useless for cultivation.

45. In Chetarsumba 556 acres assessed at Rs. 692 are leased to the Irish Presbyterian Mission. On all land that is cultivated full assessment is paid, and in the first year half the assessment in addition for occupancy right. On land remaining under grass assessment is paid at the rate of Rs. 100 per 1,000 acres. At the present time, 125 acres only are cultivated, the remainder being kept under grass, which is sold to a Pársi contractor. Some five years ago a lease was granted to Mr. Garbaddás Haribháí, a Nadiád Pátidár. He took up 1,068 acres in the villages of Sayát, Rawalia and Vithalpura. He was to pay full assessment on 500 acres in the first year and in the second on 575, and so on by increments of 75 acres each year, and in case more than that amount was cultivated on the actual area under tillage. He imported some 15 families of Kunbis, Pátanwadia Kolis and Pagis from villages of the A'nand and Nadiád Tálukas, the conditions being that he should bear the cost of clearing and preparing the land, and receive half the produce in return. He built houses for the cultivators and cleared about 800 bighas of land at a cost of Rs. 15,000 Bábáshai. The cultivators stayed for three years and finding the return unremunerative went back to their homes. In the present year 50 bighas only were cultivated and the return from the yield of this land, and from the grass growing on the waste, was Rs. 600 only, while the assessment to be paid was Rs. 1,215. Mr. Garbaddás attributes the failure of his speculation to—

- (1) Poverty of soil,
- (2) The hard terms of the lease,
- (3) The scarcity of water, wells having been sunk to a depth of 85 feet without result.

Similar have been the experiences of some Kanbis of Karamsad, who in the three years 1891-93 took up 238 acres in Sayat. They laid out some Rs. 12,000 in clearing the land and filling up holes, got no return, and threw it up in disgust this year.

46. The question that naturally arose when the subject came under discussion this year was, "Has the mál land been properly classed?" The conclusion seems to be that the classification was properly done and that the elements affecting fertility are of such a nature that no classer under the present system could apportion their value with any degree of correctness. Under the orders of the Survey Commissioner, therefore, the idea of a reclassification was dropped.

47. Are these tracts then to be considered useless or must they be handed over at nominal prices to the casual labours of cultivators, who will scratch the land for a year or two and then relinquish it for other virgin soil? Fortunately neither conclusion is necessary. A large portion of the tract grows extremely good grass, and the aim of Government in the future should be to foster and encourage the grass trade rather than hazardous and unprofitable cultivation. Some four years ago, the capacities of the land for the production of grass began to be recognised; the Bombay Tramway Company employed an agent at Dákor and at the present time between 400 and 500 waggon-loads are sent away annually by rail. In the present year, the Bombay Tramway Company have contracted for 4,500,000 lbs. of hay and the Surat Pinjrapole requires 800,000. Besides this, a considerable quantity is sold in the Bombay market. Mr. Mollison gives the following figures with regard to the outturn and cost of cutting and export:—"An acre produces 1,000 lbs. of hay in a poor year and up to 1,800 lbs. in a good year. I saw a good deal of mál land which would yield more, but for the Bombay market the sheaves are trimmed of any coarse grass, and it is probable that the yield of fine grass may vary from lbs. 1,000 to 1,500 per acre. The mean is 1,250 lbs. The contract price in Bombay is Rs. 9-8-0 per 1,000 lbs. The rail freight is Rs. 4, haulage to railway costs 12 annas, and cutting and pressing Re. 1-4-0 per 1,000. The Tramway Company finds presses and baling material. The net return to the contractor would be per 1,000 lbs. as under:—

Price in Bombay	...	...	...	Rs.	a.	p.
<i>Deduct—</i>				...	9	8 0
				Rs.	a.	p.
Freight and haulage	...	...	...	...	4	12 0
Cutting and baling	...	...	...	...	1	4 0
					6	0 0
Net return per 1,000 lbs.	...	...	...	...	3	8 0
or per acre...	...	...	...	...	4	6 0

Out of this, the Government assessment has to be paid, and allowance must be made for "watching and supervision." In grass exported for the general market, there would be a certain proportion of the coarser varieties and the outturn would be greater. The present price in Bombay is Rs. 8 per 1,000 lbs.

The principal grass villages are Sui, Sámálpura, Chetarsumba, Ajapura, Ráni Pordá and Rámpur Chandrásar. A Pársi at Dákor has taken up 700 acres in Sui and 1,000 acres in Sámálpura at the full assessment. The Missionaries dispose of the greater portion of the land leased by them to the same person, and, considering the terms of the lease, no doubt make a handsome profit. Good grass would grow in several other villages if the waste were preserved; and as the demand increases, more land will undoubtedly be taken up. There seems to be no reason to anticipate any fall in the price of grass. Considering the general increase of stock and extension of cultivation in other districts the tendency of prices should be upward.

48. Lastly, the importance of the mál land as grazing grounds for the cattle of the Charotar is undeniable. In spite of the risk of theft and the injury to condition caused by the flies and mosquitoes that infest the mál, a large number of cattle are sent to graze at certain seasons of the year. Mr. Mollison estimates that "the men who take in cattle for grazing make probably Rs. 3



per acre in an average season." In conclusion, he says: "The mál lands are not overstocked now, and should there be any reduction in the grazing area through an increased export of hay or otherwise, the grass land would increase in value. It would, in my opinion, be injudicious to encourage the breaking up of such land for tillage."

Under these circumstances, it is, I venture to think, unwise and unnecessary to attempt to encourage cultivation by any reduction of maximum rates. Therefore, whilst keeping the maximum rates of mál villages low, I propose a moderate increase, such as is justified by the improvements in communications since the last settlement. It will be apparent from Statement Q, that the increase falls mainly on the better classes of land, that is rice lands. The increase on the mál numbers is very trifling and should in no way discourage grass contractors from taking it up at the full assessment; whilst, if agricultural capitalists are still anxious to tempt fortune with the plough, there will be nothing to prevent the Collector granting special leases similar to those now in existence.

Groups.		Dry-crop.		Water.	
		Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
		p.	p.	p.	p.
I	...	4	8	3	8
II	...	4	4	3	4
III	...	3	12	2	12
IV	...	3	4	2	4
V	...	2	12	1	12
VI	...	2	4	1	4

49. The groups that I propose are six in number with maximum rates as shown in the margin. It will be seen that the water-rate is, in each case, as at present, one rupee less than that for dry-crop. Rice is the most important crop of the táluka, and the water-rates are not, I think, unreasonably heavy.

50. The first group includes the principal máleki villages south of the Shedhi, the kasba town, and the villages in the immediate neighbourhood of Thásra, Dákor and Umreth. In dealing with an ordinary táluka, the rates would naturally be reduced proportionately with the distance from Umreth; but, as pointed out, there is the Máleks' interest to be considered. In Rustampura only, has the rate been increased from Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-8-0, whilst in the two—Hangadis and Málvan—it has been lowered 4 annas. Páli and Rustampura as lying on the banks of the Mahi would naturally be lower than the rest. The present rate in Páli, however, is Rs. 4-8-0, and the Málek would certainly object to a decrease. Rustampura is not a bad village and there is no reason for treating it differently to Páli. Thásra itself naturally falls into the first group. Its present rate is Rs. 4-8-0; it is itself a market and is within easy reach of Dákor and Umreth. The latter consideration applies to all the remaining villages included in this group—Agarwa, Kalsar, and Ness, are all fine gorádu villages, and there is no reason why their rating should not be approximated to that of the neighbouring Anand villages.

51. The second group comprises 4 villages close to Thásra, but, cut off from it by the Shedhi, 8 on the east, which are more or less affected by the vicinity of the Mahi, and 3 close to Umreth but separated from it by the Shedhi.

52. The third group is all máleki. Four villages are on the Mahi banks, and the remainder on the Shedhi and generally considered as mál villages. The former as lying on the Mahi and much cut up by nálas, I should rate at less than Rs. 3-12, but the present rates of Kuni and Vanoda are Rs. 4-4 and 3-12, respectively, the Máleks object to a decrease, and there is no reason for treating the other two villages differently.

53. The fourth group contains 3 of the northern máleki villages lying in the mál tract, 9 khálsa villages on the Mahi, and, much cut up by nálas, 7 villages on the west, all of them mál villages but in reasonable proximity to markets.

54. This group is composed of 5 villages in the north of the táluka, badly off for roads and inclining towards the worst part of the mál tract.

55. The last group contains all the worst of the mál villages forming a compact block in the north-west of the táluka.

56. The general intention of this grouping is to raise the southern villages to a pitch justified by the proximity of markets, notably Umreth, and the facilities of communication by road and rail, to keep the maleki villages at rates as near as possible to those at present prevailing, and to pitch the rates of mal villages in proportion to their proximity to the least favoured north-western portion.

57. The effect of these proposals is shown in the following table. It will be seen that the increase in all the groups is within the limits prescribed :—

Class.	Number of Villages.	Dry-crop rate.	By FORMER SURVEY.		By REVISION SURVEY.		Percentage of Increase.
			Government Occupied Land.		Government Occupied Land.		
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	
		Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
Class I	27	4 8 0	21,867	67,077	21,766	77,913	+16·2
" II	15	4 4 0	9,602	26,996	9,583	34,682	+21·0
" III	8	3 12 0	7,295	20,803	7,282	22,882	+9·9
" IV	19	3 4 0	16,095	35,279	16,055	42,686	+20·9
" V	5	2 12 0	5,422	9,153	5,421	11,336	+23·8
" VI	11	2 4 0	9,480	15,140	9,056	16,237	+7·2
Total	85	...	69,761	1,74,448	69,163	2,05,736	+17·9

The difference of 598 acres between the total areas under the two surveys is chiefly due to the non-inclusion by those who prepared the statements of certain leased lands in Sayat. This omission is of no great importance, and will not affect the final calculations.

58. The subjoined table shows the results in individual villages in which the increase is large. The columns showing the proposed and former assessments indicate the nature of the increase :—

Number and Group.	Village.	Increase.	Old maximum rates.	New maximum rates.	Old Kasar.	Sub-soil Assessment.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
Group I	2 Agarwa	41·3	3 8 0	4 8 0	...	...
	8 Jakhed	47·5	4 0 0	4 8 0	...	286
	9 Kalsar	32·0	3 12 0	4 8 0	47	93
	24 Vinzol	37·8	3 12 0	4 8 0	...	57
	27 Wanoti	39·1	4 0 0	4 8 0	77	411
Group II	31 Dabhsar	37·3	3 4 0	4 4 0	10	...
	32 Ekalvelu	34·3	3 12 0	4 4 0	...	253
	33 Gola	34·7	3 12 0	4 4 0	...	293
	34 Khijalpur Talpad	33·4	3 12 0	4 4 0	5	84
	35 Khijalpur Wanto	36·5	3 12 0	4 4 0	...	75
	36 Kosum	33·0	3 8 0	4 4 0	15	...
	41 Sháhápura	37·0	3 4 0	4 4 0	...	...
42 Udhmatpura	36·2	3 4 0	4 4 0	...	...	
Group III	48 Mahi Itádi Walavpurbhag.	31·8	3 4 0	3 12 0	...	...
	49 Palaia	29·5	3 12 0	3 12 0	10	361
Group IV	56 Muliad	31·1	3 0 0	3 4 0	...	207
	66 Waghroli	37·9	3 0 0	3 4 0	100	443
Group V	72 Nadadra	75·3	1 12 0	2 12 0	...	125

59. It will be seen that in cases 2, 31, 36, 41, 42, 48 and 72 the increase is almost entirely due to increase in maximum rates, under the new grouping, reasons for which have already been given. Case No. 72, Nadadra, seems to call for special treatment. It is a very poor village, and though it is now in its natural group, the levy of the whole increase would fall very hardly on it. I would therefore recommend that a remission of at least 50 per cent of the increase be granted for 15 years, at the end of which period the Collector may report on the advisability of levying the whole assessment. In cases Nos. 8, 9, 25, 27, 32, 33, 34, 35, 56 and 66, the increase is due partly to raising of rates, and partly to assessment on sub-soil advantages. In the case of No. 49, Palaia, the maximum rate is unaltered; there are, however, 122 acres of new rice, and the assessment for sub-soil advantages is considerable. I do not think that the increases are in any case excessive, except in Nadadra, though, in discussing the assessment for sub-soil advantages, I shall propose reductions in the cases of certain villages.

60. There is a considerable decrease in one village only, Sayat (No. 83) to wit. Its maximum rate, formerly Rs. 2<sup>12</sup>, has been reduced to Rs. 2-4. As regards physical features and position, it belongs to the lowest group. It is a true mál village, and is at some distance from the road. As it must go either into the 4th or the lowest group, it has been placed in the latter as the more appropriate.

61. The subjoined statement shows the general effect of the classification for sub-soil water advantages in each group:—

Group.	Acres classed for sub-soil water advantages.	Sub-soil Water Assessment.	Average Assessment per Acre.
		Rs.	Annas.
1 ...	4,470	2,112	7·5
2 ...	2,434	1,074	7 06
3 ...	3,173	1,064	5·3
4 ...	4,074	1,154	4·5
5 ...	2,761	378	2·2
6 ...	1,492	128	1·4
Total ...	18,404	5,910	5·1

The total average for Borsad is annas 10 pies 4.

62. Appendix Q<sup>(2)</sup> shows for each village the amount of well kasar imposed under the old settlement, and the sub-soil assessment under the new. The percentage of increase or decrease on the total assessment of each village is also given as showing the marked effect of sub-soil rating on the results of the new grouping. It will be seen that the total sub-soil assessment exceeds the old kasar by Rs. 4,825, and that in several villages such as—

Ekalvelu, Golaj, Jakhed, Palaia, Muliad, Wanoti, Waghroli and Sui,  
 (32) (33) (8) (49) (56) (27) (66) (62)

a considerable assessment has been imposed where the kasar was either *nil* or of trifling amount. The village papers show that in none of these villages is there any garden cultivation worth the name. It is impossible to attribute the neglect of irrigation entirely to the poverty or apathy of the cultivators, and there can be no doubt that the use of sub-soil water in mál villages presents difficulties which must be taken into account. Either the water is brackish and unsuitable or it is difficult to get at. In any case, it is very desirable that mál villages should be let off easily. If the water is bad, it should not be taxed; if it is good, its use should be encouraged. I do not base my proposals on the latter argument, however, but on the fact, of which the Survey Commissioner and other agricultural experts who know these villages are well aware, that it is almost impossible to grow irrigated crops in mál land. I have the honour to propose

therefore that the sub-soil assessment in the villages the numbers of which are shown in the margin be entirely remitted. The result of this will be to reduce the total sub-soil assessment to Rs. 3,136, giving an excess over the kasar of Rs. 2,051.

Nos. 32, 33, 43, 45, 49, 56, 61, 62, 66, 70, 71, 72, 73, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 84.

63. In the Government villages of the táluka, the proprietary right to fruit trees and their produce vests in the occupants. Sandal, teak, and blackwood will be as usual reserved. Fruit trees. . . . .

From 24 máleki villages, a revenue averaging during the last 5 years Rs. 913 is derived on account of fruit trees. It is very desirable that the occupants of these villages should be placed on the same footing as those of the rest of the táluka. The Máleks, however, have to be considered. In all the villages, except three, the increase on the total assessment exceeds, and in most cases largely exceeds, the revenue that would be remitted. The Máleks, therefore, would have no cause for complaint. In Kuni, Málvan and Manpura, the loss of revenue involved would be Rs. 206, Rs. 78 and Rs. 35 respectively, and in the first village, at any rate, the Máleks would have reasonable ground for objecting. These three villages might be treated as exceptions until the next settlement, or some special concessions in the way of compensation be made to the Máleks. But in the latter case, the whole loss would fall on Government.

64. The question as to the treatment of lands intended for cultivation but appropriated to other purposes, remains to be considered. From statements supplied by the District officers, it appears that there are cases of such appropriation in 16 villages. With one exception, these are cases of dwelling-houses or rather huts of cultivators erected on their holdings. In one case only, that of Rustampura, has a whole hamlet been built. As I ventured to suggest in my report on the Borsad Táluka, the advantages from a sanitary point of view of solitary houses in the fields as opposed to overcrowded village sites, are so great that I would recommend that no extra assessment be levied. With regard to the hamlet in Rustampura, it is a question whether the ground occupied should not be classed under the head of land set apart for public purposes, and the assessment remitted.

65. In conclusion, I have the honour to recommend that the rates, if approved, may be guaranteed for a period of 30 years.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. MACONCHIE,  
Survey Settlement Officer,

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rainfall.

9-878 d

Year.	Early Rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante-Monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Khárif (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.	
1886...	...	...	0.92	2	16.45	25	10.76	17	2.75	4	30.88	48	Kharif-sowing rain very favourable. Further on, it was rather excessive in July, but on the whole good. Rain was deficient for rice in September. October rain good for rabi but too late for rice, &c.
1887...	...	...	...	...	31.01	37	12.17	10	2.70	3	45.88	50	July rain heavy and continuous, excessive for bájri and tobacco but favourable for rice; prolonged break in October was injurious.
1888...	0.25	1	...	...	5.75	14	9.94	10	1.23	2	17.17	27	Rain up to end of August was on the whole fair. The total failure of rain in September—October, however, affected all crops. Rabi fair.
1889...	...	...	2.74	2	21.94	30	5.13	12	...	...	29.81	44	Kharif rains good, but season turned out only fair owing to failure of late rains.
1890...	0.23	1	0.76	1	21.87	28	2.28	6	...	...	25.24	36	Rainfall unseasonable in the beginning and very deficient at end of season; outturn below average.
1891...	0.05	...	0.02	...	17.00	16	8.59	11	...	...	25.66	27	Kharif season on the whole fairly good. Rabi poor.
1892...	0.18	1	0.02	...	19.09	28	24.37	21	0.05	...	43.71	50	Kharif season on the whole good, but for the excessive rain in early September which damaged ripe bájri, &c. Rabi fairly good.
1893...	0.29	2	0.22	1	34.8	33	11.92	12	1.0	3	47.58	51	The break however in the latter half proved very useful. August rain was seasonable and sufficient for standing crops which were flourishing. Heavy rain in the 2nd week of September, though slightly injurious to bájri ready for cutting, was on the whole beneficial. November rain was slightly harmful to rice, cotton, &c., though beneficial to rabi crops.
Average ...	0.12	0.6	0.58	0.7	20.89	26.3	10.64	12.3	0.96	1.5	33.24	41.6	

APPENDIX B.

Details of Cultivation and Crops.

Years.	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 10 on the Gross Area.	Area cultivated.				Area uncultivated.				Jowari.	Bijra.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse Grains.	Others.	Total.	Tur.	Grain.		
		Number.	Area, Square Miles.	Number.	Area, Square Miles.	Number.	Area, Square Miles.				Cropped (net).		Fallow.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.		Forest.										Others.	Total.
											Irrigated.	Not Irrigated.				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		
1888-89 to 1892-93	...	92	246	8	11	100	257	85	1,44,344	87.81	256	84,788	9,948	94,992	28,874	32	20,446	49,352	4,464	26,476	19,961	183	23,208	114	74,406	1,512	1,602		
Percentage on Cultivated Area ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.27	89.26	10.47	100.00	...	...	...	...	4.69	28.88	21.01	0.19	24.44	0.12	78.33	2.01	1.70		

Years.	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.	Gross Area cropped.	Deduct Area twice cropped.	Remainder net Area cropped.						
		Mug and Udid.	Meth and Kulith.	Others.	Total.	Vegetables.	Green Fodder.	Fruit Trees.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.			Sesame.	Linsed.	Castor-oil seed.	Safflower seed.	Others.	Total.		Cotton.	Others.	Total.										
																													29	30	31	32	33	34
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
1888-89 to 1892-93	...	774	1,937	1,795	8,020	49	616	1	666	454	...	454	29	2	745	...	680	8	...	1,433	14	1,162	287	1,449	21	86,534	1,490	85,044						
Percentage on Cultivated Area ...	...	0.81	2.04	1.89	8.45	0.05	0.65	...	0.70	0.48	...	0.48	0.07	...	0.79	...	0.72	...	...	1.51	0.01	1.22	0.30	1.52	0.02	91.09	1.56	89.53						

## 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.
Táluka.	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	14	
Thásra...	2.42	25.00	36.82	0.02	64.26	2.19	7.56	9.75	74.01	9.91	2.73	13.35	25.99	

## APPENDIX E.

*Detail of Population according to Religion and Education.*

Sex.	As per Imperial or Village Census.	Percentage on total population able to read or learning.	RELIGION.								
			Hindu Castes.			Musalmán Sects.			Christians.	Pársis.	Others.
			Dharádas (Kols).	Patidárs.	Others.	Maleks.	Patháns.	Others.			
Males ...	38,317	9.8	19,222	4,353	10,373	381	374	3,515	48	13	38
Females ...	33,444	0.4	16,831	3,678	9,187	359	318	2,990	44	8	29
Total ...	71,761	5.4	36,053	8,031	19,560	740	692	6,505	92	21	67

## APPENDIX F.

*Statement showing the Agricultural Stock.*

Number of Villages.	Táluka.	CATTLE.											Horses and ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	PROVERS.		CARRS.		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.	Buffaloes.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
85	Thásra	17,410	4	22	23	20	9	11,208	8,964	7,694	6,467	51,815	263	6,432	465	9,237	...	95	2,541	10.72

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-khānas.	Dharma-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
85	276	67	105	...	57	...	1888-89 ... 2,059	1888-89 ... 2,123	1888-89 ... 652	3	...	17	67	11
							1889-90 ... 2,554	1889-90 ... 1,975	1889-90 ... 1,046					
							1890-91 ... 2,936	1890-91 ... 2,197	1890-91 ... 1,260					
							1891-92 ... 2,836	1891-92 ... 2,407	1891-92 ... 1,089					
							1892-93 ... 2,425	1892-93 ... 2,827	1892-93 ... 1,082					
							Total ... 12,810	Total ... 11,529	Total ... 5,129					
Average ... 2,562	Average ... 2,305	Average ... 1,025												



APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools together with their average attendance.

Number of Villages.	District.	GOVERNMENT 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
24	Thásra ... ..	22	918	1	44	...	...	...	...	2	58	...	...	

APPENDIX I.

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

Number of Villages.	District.	Total Numbers cultivated by occupants or Inámdárs.		Total Numbers cultivated by occupants or Inámdárs in partnership with others.		Total Numbers cultivated by sub-tenants on money-rent.		Total Numbers cultivated by sub-tenants for produce of grain-rent.		Waste Numbers.	Parampok Numbers.	Total 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
85	Thásra (Kaira District) ...	24,642	1,925	1,961	883	5,111	2,056	2,210	1,260	5,767	1,353	41,044	13,274
	Percentage ... ..	45	17	4	2	9	4	4	2	11	2	76	24

APPENDIX J.

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

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.	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
85	Thárasa	...	235	32	260	23	56	9	36	7	...	...	1	...	1	637	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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
	For irrigation	235	32	...	...	...	...	
	For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation	260	23	1	...	...	...	
	For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings	56	9	1	657	...	...	
	In disuse	36	7	...	...	...	...	
	Total	587	71	2	657	..	...	
	Total recorded at the original Settlement	...	...	.	...	.	...	

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.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	7	34	105	3 1 5	518	15 3 9	4 93
„ II—11 to 25 „ ...	80	319	641	2 0 1	16,085	50 6 9	25·09
„ III—26 to 50 „ ...							
„ IV—51 to 100 „ ...	14	18	56	3 1 9	4,084	226 14 2	72·92
„ V—101 to 250 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	101	371	802	2· 2 7	20,687	55 12 2	25·79

APPENDIX K<sup>(1)</sup>.  
*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. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	2	87·4	268 4	3 1 3	1,057	12 2 5	3·94
„ II—11 to 25 „ ...	3	5	18 0	3 9 7	238	47 9 7	13·22
„ III—26 to 50 „ ...							
„ IV—51 to 100 „ ...	1	2	10 0	5 0 0	560	280 0 0	56·00
„ V—101 to 250 „ ...	1	0 36	0 12	0 13 4	144	160 0 0	192·00
Total ..	7	95	297 0	3 2 0	1,999	21 0 8	6·73

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.
2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	14	92	284	3 1 4	1,993	21 10 7	7 01
„ II—11 to 25 „ ...	31	100	320	3 3 2	5,292	52 14 8	16 53
„ III—26 to 50 „ ...							
„ IV—51 to 100 „ ...	11	27	85	3 2 4	3,304	122 5 11	38·87
„ V—101 to 150 „ ...	3	5	12	2 6 5	763	152 9 7	63·58
Total ...	59	214	701	3 4 4	11,352	53 0 8	16·19

APPENDIX L<sup>(1)</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
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	24	91	248	2 11 7	1,494	16 6 8	6.02
„ II— 11 to 25 „ ...	41	77	278	3 9 9	5,019	65 2 11	18.05
„ III— 26 to 50 „ ...							
„ IV— 51 to 100 „ ...	30	55	168	3 0 10	5,961	108 6 1	35.48
„ V— 101 to 150 „ ...	5	4	15	3 12 0	961	240 4 0	64.06
Total ...	100	227	709	3 1 11	13,435	59 2 11	18.94

## 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
		A. g.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 5 times ...	89	335 25	859	2 8 11	1,829	5 7 2	2.13
„ II— 6 to 10 „ ...	4	6 0	17	2 13 4	101	16 13 4	5.94
„ III— 11 to 25 „ ...							
„ IV— 26 to 50 „ ...	1	0 15	2	5 5 4	30	80 0 0	15.00
„ V— Above 50 „ ...	...	..	...	...	....	...	...
Total ...	94	342 0	878	2 9 0	1,960	5 11 8	2.23

## APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the Prices prevalent.

Years.	LBS. OF 39 TOLAS PER RUPPEE.			Remarks,
	Báji.	Jowári.	Paddy.	
1	2	3	4	5
1858-59	60	65	70	
1859-60	50	60	60	
1860-61	47	60	60	
1861-62	40	50	44	
1862-63	46	45	44	
Average	49	58	56	
1863-64	13	17	23	
1864-65	23	26	23	
1865-66	48	55	34	
1866-67	40	48	35	
1867-68	36	46	26	
1868-69	33	40	34	
1869-70	30	37	40	
1870-71	25	38	46	
1871-72	38	40	50	
1872-73	29	54	40	
Average	31	40	35	
1873-74	48	55	48	
1874-75	50	65	48	
1875-76	45	63	54	
1876-77	48	70	40	
1877-78	20	25	48	
1878-79	19	25	29	
1879-80	40	48	42	
1880-81	57	80	60	
1881-82	40	45	65	
1882-83	40	45	64	
Average	41	52	50	
1883-84	42	42	58	
1884-85	44	42	43	
1885-86	43	40	41	
1886-87	40	45	53	
1887-88	44	46	58	
1888-89	27	34	30	
1889-90	34	40	32	
1890-91	38	42	37	
1891-92	35	41	38	
1892-93	36	40	36	
Average	38	41	43	

APPENDIX Q.

Revenue History for 41 Villages situated in the Thásra Tálaka of the Kaira Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1863-64.

[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 realized.	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	As Full standard assessment	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from auction sale of grazing inf.	Acres.	As Full standard assessment.	Collection, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8, and 14.	Full Assessment—Total of Columns 6, 9, and 12.	Grand Total for all sections, Total of Column 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	
1858-59	15,869	45,125		24	24	45,101	7,998	14,007	270	16,940	65,835	13,469	40,767	1,24,967	58,840				
1859-60	16,414	45,676				45,676	7,548	13,489	245	16,408	65,654	13,280	40,369	1,24,760	59,201				
1860-61	17,268	47,839				47,839	6,969	11,814	427	17,705	71,740	13,396	41,841	1,31,393	61,572	38			
1861-62	17,749	49,712				49,712	6,698	11,232	278	16,835	65,534	13,453	41,373	1,26,478	63,443				
1862-63	17,379	49,049				49,049	11,138	11,024	338	15,136	65,109	13,418	43,653	1,25,172	62,806				
<b>Average</b>	16,934	47,480		5	5	47,475	8,042	12,299	312	16,605	66,774	13,335	41,581	1,26,553	61,173	8		6	
1863-64	22,847	57,518		12,493	12,493	45,025	5,778	9,029	213	17,967	50,400	19,377	46,537	1,17,032	64,614			12,493	
1864-65	20,441	53,256	12	215	227	53,029	7,917	12,974	277	17,859	50,388	19,417	46,217	1,16,813	72,728			227	
1865-66	22,053	56,125	12		12	56,113	6,368	10,173	167	17,909	50,306	19,377	46,230	1,16,610	75,667			12	
1866-67	21,961	55,844	12		12	55,832	6,279	10,053	320	17,722	50,045	19,277	45,962	1,15,942	75,429			12	
1867-68	21,740	55,420	12	4	16	55,404	6,373	10,243	340	17,718	50,033	19,288	45,836	1,15,696	75,032			16	
1868-69	22,125	56,201	12	40	52	56,159	6,076	9,681	319	17,719	49,983	19,289	45,920	1,16,065	75,796			52	
1869-70	22,323	56,462	13	61	74	56,408	5,980	9,533	416	17,719	49,483	19,289	46,002	1,12,448	76,113			74	
1870-71	22,336	56,478	13	208	216	56,257	5,348	9,543	397	17,719	49,365	19,289	46,003	1,12,391	75,943			216	
1871-72	22,102	55,984	12	530	542	55,342	5,229	10,210	351	17,718	50,032	19,289	46,049	1,16,126	74,982			542	
1872-73	21,268	54,430		374	374	54,056	7,038	11,043	318	17,703	49,982	19,331	46,009	1,16,055	73,705			374	
<b>Average</b>	21,920	55,763	10	1,392	1,402	54,361	6,397	10,329	312	17,765	49,405	19,332	46,081	1,15,497	73,995			1,402	
1873-74	19,565	51,026		273	273	50,753	8,499	14,516	433	17,625	49,836	19,374	45,659	1,15,378	70,560			273	
1874-75	18,055	48,111		4	4	48,107	10,035	17,530	755	17,663	50,113	19,298	45,653	1,15,754	68,160			4	
1875-76	17,800	47,456		106	106	47,350	12,110	18,333	877	17,520	49,604	19,232	47,430	1,15,283	67,459			106	
1876-77	17,724	47,538		17	17	47,521	10,280	17,990	980	17,501	49,567	19,217	45,605	1,15,095	67,718			17	
1877-78	18,040	48,330				48,330	10,013	17,194	927	17,480	49,519	19,200	45,535	1,15,043	68,457				
1878-79	17,359	47,953				47,953	10,199	17,584	795	17,474	49,510	19,197	45,532	1,15,047	67,945	6			
1879-80	18,030	48,277				48,277	10,032	17,240	753	17,549	49,451	19,171	45,612	1,14,968	68,201				
1880-81	18,640	49,663				49,663	9,418	16,901	747	17,501	49,448	19,170	45,559	1,15,071	69,480				
1881-82	18,329	48,864				48,864	9,729	16,635	794	17,468	49,442	19,195	45,526	1,14,991	68,823				
1882-83	18,118	48,501				48,501	9,949	17,067	834	17,463	49,431	19,191	45,529	1,14,989	68,496				
<b>Average</b>	18,216	48,662		40	40	48,522	10,023	17,009	789	17,514	49,502	19,218	45,763	1,15,163	68,529	1		40	
1883-84	18,163	48,652				48,652	9,599	16,893	928	17,463	49,435	19,164	45,525	1,14,980	68,744				
1884-85	18,745	49,713				49,713	9,354	15,913	919	17,464	49,435	19,162	45,563	1,15,061	69,794				
1885-86	19,364	50,973	1		1	50,972	8,723	14,619	1,016	17,464	49,435	19,193	45,550	1,15,022	71,151			1	
1886-87	20,455	52,031				52,031	7,546	13,555	966	17,464	49,435	19,193	45,465	1,15,031	72,159				
1887-88	20,118	52,547	1	1	2	52,545	7,965	13,063	1,815	17,435	49,434	19,193	45,516	1,15,044	73,523			2	
1888-89	20,470	53,156	1	9	10	53,146	7,63	12,351	1,793	17,432	49,435	19,193	45,485	1,14,942	74,102			10	
1889-90	21,151	54,569	1	21	22	54,547	6,891	10,938	1,670	17,433	49,435	19,193	45,475	1,14,942	75,380			22	
1890-91	21,645	55,499	1	21	22	55,477	6,399	10,011	1,452	17,432	49,435	19,193	45,476	1,14,945	76,092			22	
1891-92	22,008	56,227	1	37	38	56,189	6,098	9,279	1,609	17,432	49,435	19,193	45,473	1,14,940	76,961			38	
1892-93	23,040	57,946				57,946	5,044	7,651	1,143	17,427	49,428	19,148	45,511	1,15,025	78,327			36	
<b>Total</b>	20,515	53,131	1	9	9	53,122	7,544	12,427	1,331	17,445	49,434	19,191	45,504	1,14,992	73,614			13	

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

Revenue Statement for 27 Villages, situated in the Thásra Táluka of the Kaira Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1864-65.

[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 realized.	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, rent, &c.	Total of Columns 8 and 11.	Full Assessment—Total of Columns 8, 9 and 11.	Grand Total for Collections—Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.			
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1859-60	20,310	66,680	...	...	...	66,680	15,151	34,528	176	4,868	26,135	757	40,229	1,27,353	67,623	...	...	...
1860-61	22,260	73,370	...	...	...	73,370	12,636	28,713	108	4,868	26,135	757	39,764	1,28,218	74,325	...	...	...
1861-62	21,709	73,393	...	...	...	73,393	13,360	28,111	213	5,116	26,037	757	39,185	1,27,601	74,363	...	...	...
1862-63	23,352	73,554	...	...	...	73,554	8,192	28,069	211	8,980	26,135	773	39,534	1,27,758	74,538	...	...	...
1863-64	13,666	72,251	...	...	...	72,251	13,799	29,205	219	13,085	26,167	1,784	39,550	1,27,613	74,254	29	...	...
<b>Average</b>	<b>20,059</b>	<b>71,862</b>				<b>71,862</b>	<b>13,226</b>	<b>29,725</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>7,382</b>	<b>26,132</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>37,670</b>	<b>1,27,709</b>	<b>73,021</b>	<b>0</b>		
1864-65	22,109	73,541	...	...	...	73,541	12,600	28,950	196	4,845	26,097	1,799	39,554	1,28,288	75,536	...	...	...
1865-66	29,317	83,032	...	651	651	81,371	13,498	21,131	130	5,437	16,411	2,078	48,252	1,19,564	83,579	1,927	651	...
1866-67	23,580	80,259	...	...	...	80,259	14,314	22,607	555	5,448	16,769	1,713	48,342	1,18,633	82,527	...	...	...
1867-68	27,713	73,197	...	...	...	73,197	13,107	24,476	592	5,436	8,760	1,378	48,256	1,11,423	81,167	239	...	...
1868-69	28,240	79,186	...	23	23	79,163	14,672	23,688	536	5,403	15,195	1,326	48,315	1,18,039	81,055	...	...	23
1869-70	26,670	80,254	...	9	9	80,245	14,244	22,621	494	5,434	15,198	1,326	48,343	1,18,073	82,065	...	...	9
1870-71	28,517	79,765	35	193	203	79,552	14,331	23,059	570	5,440	14,764	1,373	48,338	1,17,578	81,465	203	...	203
1871-72	28,151	78,773	...	175	175	78,597	14,770	24,030	491	5,434	14,770	1,374	48,355	1,17,573	80,462	...	...	175
1872-73	31,246	77,577	138	980	1,118	76,459	15,252	25,247	545	5,424	15,196	1,369	51,932	1,18,020	78,373	...	...	1,118
1873-74	26,019	73,560	...	107	107	73,453	16,504	27,755	727	5,394	15,191	1,368	47,917	1,16,508	75,548	5	...	107
<b>Average</b>	<b>27,856</b>	<b>78,312</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>78,503</b>	<b>14,534</b>	<b>24,326</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>5,369</b>	<b>15,734</b>	<b>1,510</b>	<b>47,759</b>	<b>1,18,372</b>	<b>80,077</b>	<b>237</b>		<b>229</b>
1874-75	24,882	70,436	...	54	54	70,382	17,185	31,611	765	5,392	15,153	1,338	47,459	1,17,200	72,485	...	...	54
1875-76	24,784	70,765	...	...	...	70,765	17,769	31,540	920	5,425	15,140	1,330	47,978	1,17,445	73,015	...	...	...
1876-77	25,172	71,593	...	4	4	71,499	17,354	31,447	1,082	5,338	15,127	1,328	47,914	1,16,269	73,909	...	...	4
1877-78	26,269	74,310	...	...	...	74,310	16,423	26,840	909	5,386	15,119	1,328	48,078	1,16,269	76,547	...	...	146
1878-79	26,325	74,025	...	...	...	74,025	16,457	26,463	876	5,386	15,119	1,328	48,068	1,17,607	76,228	3	...	...
1879-80	25,797	73,765	...	...	...	73,765	16,079	26,436	837	5,434	15,118	1,325	47,300	1,17,309	75,917	...	...	...
1880-81	27,516	76,002	...	...	...	76,002	15,031	26,374	928	5,409	15,117	1,326	47,956	1,17,493	78,256	...	...	...
1881-82	27,271	75,589	...	...	...	75,589	15,274	26,396	1,084	5,383	15,102	1,308	47,928	1,17,087	77,981	...	...	...
1882-83	26,468	74,062	...	163	163	73,899	15,920	27,678	1,135	5,380	15,100	1,306	47,753	1,16,840	76,340	...	...	163
1883-84	26,681	74,648	...	177	177	74,471	15,702	27,104	1,201	5,376	15,091	1,306	47,759	1,16,843	76,978	...	...	177
<b>Average</b>	<b>26,105</b>	<b>73,509</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>73,469</b>	<b>16,319</b>	<b>28,589</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>5,395</b>	<b>15,119</b>	<b>1,323</b>	<b>47,519</b>	<b>1,17,217</b>	<b>75,785</b>	<b>...</b>		<b>54</b>
1884-85	28,443	78,163	...	176	176	77,986	13,938	23,538	1,084	5,385	15,091	1,307	47,766	1,16,841	80,377	...	...	176
1885-86	29,460	80,344	...	172	172	80,172	12,989	21,392	1,213	5,375	15,090	1,307	47,824	1,16,826	82,692	...	...	172
1886-87	27,393	80,432	...	191	191	80,241	12,852	20,652	1,172	5,375	14,093	1,307	46,135	1,15,177	82,720	...	...	191
1887-88	29,152	79,488	...	193	193	79,295	13,224	22,188	2,555	5,357	15,053	1,309	47,733	1,16,739	83,160	...	...	193
1888-89	28,817	81,329	...	253	253	81,076	13,036	20,584	2,458	5,353	15,068	1,309	47,206	1,17,001	84,843	...	...	253
1889-90	29,418	80,402	...	289	289	80,113	13,934	20,275	2,570	5,353	15,069	1,309	47,795	1,15,766	83,992	...	...	289
1890-91	29,964	81,359	...	310	310	80,949	12,338	21,410	2,457	5,354	14,030	1,271	47,846	1,16,759	84,877	...	...	310
1891-92	29,741	81,003	...	402	402	80,601	12,610	20,767	2,382	5,354	15,090	1,311	47,705	1,16,860	84,294	...	...	402
1892-93	30,813	83,060	...	...	...	83,060	11,534	18,593	2,202	5,347	15,554	1,305	47,694	1,17,207	86,567	...	...	185
<b>Average</b>	<b>29,300</b>	<b>80,607</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>80,366</b>	<b>12,826</b>	<b>21,052</b>	<b>2,010</b>	<b>5,361</b>	<b>14,915</b>	<b>1,304</b>	<b>47,487</b>	<b>1,16,574</b>	<b>83,700</b>	<b>...</b>		<b>241</b>

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

Revenue Statement for 17 Villages of Mahudha Taluka, situated in the Thásra Taluka of the Kaira  
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 (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.	Collection, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 3, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment—Total of columns 3, 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
1857-58	6,102	20,167	...	...	...	20,167	15,654	27,611	753	3,895	14,980	6,886	26,651	62,758	27,806	...	...	...
1858-59	6,089	21,487	...	...	...	21,487	15,068	26,390	752	3,776	14,996	7,082	26,535	62,873	29,321	...	...	...
1859-60	6,500	20,635	...	...	...	20,635	14,667	27,154	906	3,895	15,016	7,027	25,062	62,805	28,568	...	...	...
1860-61	6,688	24,099	...	...	...	24,099	14,027	23,702	798	3,898	15,007	7,244	24,611	62,808	32,141	...	...	...
1861-62	8,332	25,050	...	...	...	25,050	13,466	22,557	995	3,890	15,099	7,254	25,658	62,706	38,299	...	...	...
Average	6,822	22,288	...	...	...	22,288	14,570	25,483	841	3,871	15,020	7,099	25,303	62,791	30,228	...	...	...
1862-63	18,309	36,672	...	3,729	3,729	27,943	8,507	10,622	946	4,546	12,103	6,782	31,362	69,397	35,671	...	8,729	...
1863-64	16,695	34,295	...	4,045	4,045	30,250	10,124	12,996	182	4,544	12,099	7,353	31,363	69,390	37,785	...	4,045	...
1864-65	14,005	30,394	...	...	...	30,394	12,433	16,041	730	4,512	12,031	7,280	30,950	68,966	38,304	...	...	...
1865-66	14,719	31,943	...	...	...	31,943	11,636	14,788	530	4,590	12,231	7,342	30,945	68,962	39,815	...	...	...
1866-67	13,805	30,448	...	...	...	30,448	12,547	16,217	852	4,566	12,230	7,413	30,908	68,895	38,713	...	...	...
1867-68	13,793	30,282	...	...	...	30,282	12,517	16,373	851	4,588	12,230	7,413	30,898	68,885	38,546	...	...	...
1868-69	13,724	30,294	...	1,203	1,203	29,091	12,592	16,452	1,195	4,589	12,230	7,413	30,905	68,976	37,699	...	1,203	...
1869-70	14,021	30,719	...	...	...	30,719	12,348	16,050	1,361	4,586	12,226	7,402	30,955	68,995	39,482	...	...	...
1870-71	14,195	30,904	...	54	54	30,850	12,176	15,950	1,084	4,585	12,226	7,402	30,955	68,990	39,886	...	54	...
1871-72	13,927	30,465	...	1,351	1,351	29,114	12,442	16,300	903	4,566	12,226	7,402	30,955	68,991	37,419	...	1,351	...
Average	14,720	31,692	...	1,538	1,538	30,154	11,728	15,169	863	4,571	12,183	7,320	31,019	69,044	38,337	...	1,538	...
1872-73	13,626	29,876	...	646	646	29,230	12,744	16,888	1,022	4,585	12,226	7,799	30,965	68,990	38,051	...	646	...
1873-74	12,910	23,213	...	149	149	23,064	13,449	18,383	805	4,542	12,135	7,308	30,801	68,731	36,177	...	149	...
1874-75	11,505	25,920	...	18	18	25,902	14,773	20,710	955	4,525	12,101	7,275	30,801	68,731	34,132	...	18	...
1875-76	11,072	25,232	...	...	...	25,232	15,220	21,425	1,041	4,515	12,080	7,257	30,807	68,737	33,530	...	...	...
1876-77	11,111	25,384	...	...	...	25,384	15,137	21,226	1,095	4,510	12,071	7,248	30,768	68,681	33,727	...	...	...
1877-78	11,136	25,597	...	...	...	25,597	15,101	21,018	1,141	4,520	12,055	7,240	30,757	68,670	33,978	...	...	...
1878-79	11,265	25,785	...	...	...	25,785	14,972	20,830	1,074	4,520	12,055	7,240	30,757	68,670	34,099	...	...	...
1879-80	11,538	26,321	...	...	...	26,321	14,701	20,299	1,044	4,549	12,050	7,236	30,788	68,670	34,601	...	...	...
1880-81	11,625	26,550	...	7	7	26,543	14,614	20,070	1,050	4,533	12,050	7,236	30,772	68,670	34,829	...	7	...
1881-82	11,628	26,584	...	...	...	26,584	14,613	20,041	1,055	4,525	12,045	7,231	30,766	68,670	34,870	...	...	...
Average	11,781	26,546	...	82	82	26,464	14,532	20,089	1,028	4,532	12,037	7,307	30,795	68,722	34,799	...	82	...
1882-83	11,832	27,107	...	...	...	27,107	14,408	19,517	1,103	4,525	12,045	7,231	30,765	68,669	35,441	...	...	...
1883-84	12,046	27,613	...	...	...	27,613	14,195	19,011	1,129	4,524	12,045	7,231	30,765	68,669	35,973	...	...	...
1884-85	12,208	27,963	...	...	...	27,963	14,030	18,855	1,125	4,527	12,051	7,232	30,765	68,669	36,320	...	...	...
1885-86	12,352	28,959	...	...	...	28,959	13,884	17,656	1,115	4,527	12,051	7,232	30,763	68,666	37,306	...	...	...
1886-87	13,944	29,283	...	...	...	29,283	12,276	17,301	1,183	4,527	12,051	7,232	30,747	68,635	37,698	...	...	...
1887-88	13,041	29,270	...	...	...	29,270	13,133	17,260	2,801	4,519	12,051	7,232	30,693	68,581	39,303	...	...	...
1888-89	13,118	29,404	...	...	...	29,404	13,062	17,134	3,081	4,518	12,051	7,232	30,698	68,589	39,717	...	...	...
1889-90	13,224	29,541	...	...	...	29,541	12,689	16,989	2,954	4,519	12,051	7,232	30,632	68,531	39,727	...	...	...
1890-91	13,453	29,944	...	...	...	29,944	12,660	16,536	2,979	4,519	12,051	7,232	30,632	68,531	40,155	...	...	...
1891-92	14,800	31,739	...	...	...	31,739	11,513	14,736	2,956	4,517	12,048	7,229	30,630	68,523	41,924	...	...	...
Average	13,032	29,032	...	...	...	29,032	13,155	17,474	2,043	4,522	12,049	7,231	30,709	68,605	38,356	...	...	...
1892-93	15,908	33,442	...	...	...	33,442	10,204	13,033	2,045	4,517	12,048	7,229	30,629	68,523	42,716	...	10	...



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APPENDIX Q.

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General Statement referred to in paragraph 48 of the Survey Settlement Officer's report No. 55,

Number.	Name of Villages.	Number of Group.	By FORMER SURVEY.																
			Maximum rates.			Dry crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Assess-ment.	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	19	
			Rs.	Rs.		Acres	Rs.	Rs. & p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. & p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. & p.		Acres	Rs.	Rs. & p.	
1	Awraṅgpurá	I.	4 4	{ S. 4 4 W. 3 4 }	...	74	203	2 11 11	92	445	4 13 5	40	122	3 0 10	...	206	770	3 11 10.	
2	A'garwá	II.	8 8	{ S. 4 8 W. 2 8 }	...	1,348	2,655	1 15 6	34	116	3 4 10	...	...	...	...	1,382	2,771	2 0 1	
3	Dhund	I.	4 0	{ S. 4 0 W. 3 0 }	...	71	205	2 14 3	59	264	4 7 7	...	...	...	...	130	469	3 9 9	
4	Dhundádará	I.	...	{ S. 4 0 W. 3 0 }	...	1,020	2,313	2 4 3	98	333	3 4 6	20	65	3 4 0	28	1,138	2,789	2 7 3	
5	Hangádi Padá	I.	4 12	{ S. 4 12 W. 3 12 }	...	1,101	3,272	2 15 7	168	781	4 12 9	9	21	3 8 0	9	1,270	4,083	3 3 5	
6	Hangádi Kasba	I.	...	{ S. 4 4 W. 3 4 }	...	828	2,516	3 0 7	260	1,234	4 14 11	...	...	...	...	1,088	3,750	3 7 2	
7	Jálánagar	I.	4 4	{ S. 4 4 W. 3 4 }	...	67	182	2 11 6	41	177	4 5 1	7	24	3 6 10	18	115	401	3 7 9	
8	Jákhed	I.	4 0	{ S. 4 0 W. 3 0 }	...	334	775	2 5 2	204	796	3 14 5	18	62	3 7 1	...	556	1,633	2 15 0	
9	Kálsar	II.	3 12	{ S. 3 12 W. 2 12 }	...	652	1,458	2 3 9	44	163	3 12 4	41	123	3 0 0	47	737	1,794	2 6 11	
10	Málvan	I.	4 12	{ S. 4 12 W. 3 12 }	...	404	1,228	3 0 8	109	542	4 15 7	...	...	...	...	513	1,770	3 7 2	
11	Menpurá	I.	4 8	{ S. 4 8 W. 3 8 }	...	596	1,903	3 3 1	232	1,376	4 14 1	44	159	3 9 10	130	922	3,668	3 13 11	
12	Ness	II	3 12	{ S. 3 12 W. 2 12 }	...	1,173	2,704	2 4 11	18	73	4 0 11	...	...	...	...	1,191	2,777	2 5 4	
13	Páh	I.	4 8	{ S. 4 8 W. 3 8 }	...	1,548	3,683	2 6 1	316	1,423	4 8 1	4	12	3 0 0	8	1,868	5,128	2 11 11	
14	Padál	I.	...	{ S. 4 4 W. 3 4 }	...	935	2,483	2 10 6	218	1,034	4 11 11	23	52	3 9 0	80	1,176	3,079	3 2 1	
15	Pulol	I.	4 4	{ S. 4 4 W. 3 4 }	...	38	1,104	3 1 1	71	312	4 6 4	189	547	2 14 4	...	630	1,963	3 2 8	
16	Páhádváná	I	...	{ S. 4 4 W. 3 4 }	...	755	1,936	2 9 0	63	285	4 8 5	...	...	...	...	618	2,221	2 11 5	
17	Rústampurá	I.	4 0	{ S. 4 0 W. 3 0 }	...	359	961	2 10 10	64	256	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	423	1,217	2 14 0	
18	Rasulpur Padál	I.	4 8	{ S. 4 8 W. 3 8 }	...	463	1,447	3 2 0	168	749	4 7 4	14	51	3 10 3	54	645	2,301	3 9 1	
19	Rasulpur Thásrá	I.	4 4	{ S. 4 4 W. 3 4 }	...	241	755	3 2 1	89	404	4 8 8	37	106	2 13 10	9	367	1,274	3 7 7	
20	Rakhál	I.	4 0	{ S. 4 0 W. 3 0 }	...	116	343	3 0 0	17	67	3 15 1	44	138	3 2 2	58	177	611	3 7 3	
21	Sonásá	I.	4 0	{ S. 4 0 W. 3 0 }	...	282	887	3 2 4	215	919	4 4 5	7	25	3 9 2	16	504	1,847	3 10 8	
22	Smulá	I.	...	{ S. 4 0 W. 3 0 }	...	212	685	2 12 2	39	155	3 15 7	36	114	3 2 8	4	287	858	2 15 10	
23	Thásrá	I.	4 8	{ S. 4 8 W. 3 8 }	...	724	1,977	2 11 8	414	2,064	4 11 2	72	246	3 6 8	24	1,210	4,311	3 9 0	
24	Vaso	I.	...	{ S. 4 8 W. 3 8 }	...	1,624	4,689	2 14 2	207	946	4 9 1	15	50	3 5 4	30	1,846	5,715	3 1 6	
25	Vizol	V.	3 12	{ S. 3 12 W. 2 12 }	...	199	578	2 14 6	52	215	4 2 2	...	...	...	...	251	793	3 2 7	
26	Wádád	I.	4 8	{ S. 4 8 W. 3 8 }	...	1,022	3,445	3 5 11	572	2,623	4 6 7	14	49	3 6 10	22	1,608	6,038	3 12 1	
27	Wanota	I.	4 0	{ S. 4 0 W. 3 0 }	...	541	1,480	2 11 9	199	732	3 10 10	70	259	3 4 5	77	819	2,549	3 1 9	
	Total	...	...	...	...	17,049	45,772	2 10 11	4,108	18,437	4 7 10	710	2,254	3 2 10	614	21,867	67,077	3 1 1	
																			Class
28	Ambáv	II.	3 4	{ S. 3 4 W. 2 4 }	...	289	610	2 1 9	143	517	3 9 10	...	...	...	...	432	1,127	2 9 9	
29	Badarpurá	II.	3 12	{ S. 3 12 W. 2 12 }	...	371	836	2 4 1	138	529	3 15 8	12	26	2 2 8	8	516	1,399	2 11 5	
30	Bharthari	II.	...	{ S. 3 12 W. 2 12 }	...	525	1,416	2 11 2	186	809	4 2 0	...	...	...	...	721	2,225	3 1 5	
31	Dabhsar	II.	3 4	{ S. 3 4 W. 2 4 }	...	129	320	2 7 8	121	402	3 5 2	4	9	2 4 0	10	254	741	2 14 8	
32	Ekalyelu	II.	3 12	{ S. 3 12 W. 2 12 }	...	571	1,280	2 3 10	185	711	3 13 6	75	216	2 14 1	...	831	2,207	2 10 6	
33	Golaj	II	...	{ S. 3 12 W. 2 12 }	...	556	1,333	2 6 4	271	1,034	3 13 1	56	161	2 12 5	...	835	2,523	2 13 8	
34	Khajalpur Talpad	V.	...	{ S. 4 8 W. 2 12 }	...	464	1,175	2 8 6	494	1,976	4 0 0	1	3	3 0 0	5	959	3,159	3 4 8	
35	Khajalpur Vánto	V.	...	{ S. 4 8 W. 2 12 }	...	528	1,249	2 5 10	189	700	3 11 3	...	...	...	...	717	1,949	2 11 6	
36	Kosam	II	3 8	{ S. 3 8 W. 2 8 }	...	278	697	2 8 1	70	279	3 15 9	9	24	2 10 3	15	357	1,015	2 13 6	
37	Malá	I.	4 8	{ S. 4 8 W. 3 8 }	...	211	695	3 4 8	63	205	4 13 6	3	9	3 0 0	2	277	1,011	3 10 5	
38	Mithánu Muváru	I	4 4	{ S. 4 4 W. 3 4 }	...	333	1,031	3 1 6	101	493	4 14 1	5	19	3 12 9	10	439	1,553	3 8 7	
39	Pipálvádá	II.	3 12	{ S. 3 12 W. 2 12 }	...	1,820	4,536	2 7 9	422	1,542	3 10 6	167	381	2 4 6	...	2,415	6,459	2 10 10	
40	Sándhelá	II.	3 8	{ S. 3 8 W. 2 8 }	...	351	720	2 0 7	4	13	3 4 0	...	...	...	...	358	733	3 0 9	
41	Shábpurá	II.	3 4	{ S. 3 4 W. 2 4 }	...	272	525	1 14 11	32	106	3 5 0	...	...	...	...	304	681	2 1 3	
42	Ughmátpurá	II.	...	{ S. 3 4 W. 2 4 }	...	137	269	1 14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	250	1 14 3	
	Total	...	...	...	...	6,844	16,682	2 7 0	2,424	9,416	3 14 2	334	848	2 8 7	50	9,602	26,996	2 13 0	



		BY FORMER SURVEY.																	
Number.	Name of Villages.	Number of Group.	Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Well-water assessment.	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	19	
						Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.				Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Class
43	Baládá	II.	3 12	{ S. 3 12 W. 2 12 }	...	428	1,046	2 7 1	557	2,099	3 12 4	10	80	3 0 0	82	996	3,207	3 8 7	
44	Dabháli	I.	4 0	{ S. 4 0 W. 3 0 }	...	591	1,797	3 0 8	272	1,164	4 4 6	31	88	2 12 5	8	894	3,055	3 6 8	
45	Jargál	I.	...	{ S. 4 0 W. 3 0 }	...	550	1,501	2 11 8	335	1,411	4 3 5	43	126	4 14 11	35	928	3,073	3 5 0	
46	Kun...	I.	4 4	{ S. 4 4 W. 3 4 }	...	1,319	3,269	2 7 8	205	896	4 5 11	...	...	...	8	1,624	4,168	2 11 9	
47	Mahá Itádrí Váddá Bhág.	II	3 4	{ S. 3 4 W. 2 4 }	...	380	713	1 14 0	31	99	3 3 1	...	...	...	...	411	612	1 15 3	
48	Mahá Itádrí Valav. par Bhág.	II.	...	{ S. 3 4 W. 2 4 }	...	403	716	1 12 5	24	71	2 14 11	...	...	...	...	427	787	1 11 2	
49	Pálaná	II.	3 12	{ S. 3 12 W. 2 12 }	...	361	1,039	2 11 8	204	767	3 12 2	17	47	2 12 3	10	602	1,863	3 1 6	
50	Vanodá	II.	...	{ S. 3 12 W. 2 12 }	...	1,320	3,111	2 5 9	188	701	3 11 8	6	18	3 0 0	8	1,514	3,338	2 8 7	
Total						5,372	13,192	2 7 3	1,816	7,208	3 15 6	107	307	2 13 11	96	7,295	20,803	2 13 3	
																			Class
51	Akláchá	II.	3 0	{ S. 3 0 W. 2 0 }	...	188	315	1 10 10	2	7	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	190	322	1 11 1	
52	Bordá	VII.	3 4	{ S. 3 4 W. 2 4 }	...	544	1,121	2 1 0	124	449	3 9 11	...	...	...	...	668	1,570	2 5 7	
53	Bhadrásá	II.	3 0	{ S. 3 0 W. 2 0 }	...	516	887	1 11 6	11	32	2 14 7	...	...	...	...	527	919	1 11 11	
54	Gumadá	II.	...	{ S. 3 0 W. 2 0 }	...	324	611	1 14 2	7	21	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	331	632	1 14 6	
55	Kotorá	II.	...	{ S. 3 0 W. 2 0 }	...	563	977	1 11 9	1	3	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	564	880	1 11 10	
56	Mulhád	II.	...	{ S. 3 0 W. 2 0 }	...	505	885	1 12 0	206	662	3 3 5	61	149	2 7 1	...	772	1,696	2 3 2	
57	Morámbhí	VII.	3 4	{ S. 3 4 W. 2 4 }	...	188	471	2 8 1	220	830	3 12 4	...	...	...	...	408	1,301	3 3 0	
58	Másará	VII.	...	{ S. 3 4 W. 2 4 }	...	1,643	1,613	2 8 2	621	2,252	3 10 0	80	82	2 11 8	58	1,294	4,005	2 1 9	
59	Marghákú	II.	3 0	{ S. 3 0 W. 2 0 }	...	486	745	1 8 6	1	3	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	437	748	1 8 7	
60	Rovná	II.	...	{ S. 3 0 W. 2 0 }	...	881	1,638	1 13 7	412	1,182	2 13 11	9	18	2 0 0	16	1,302	2,844	2 2 11	
61	Šanadrá	II.	3 8	{ S. 3 8 W. 2 8 }	...	1,354	2,565	1 14 4	339	1,173	3 7 7	49	184	2 11 9	50	1,742	3,927	2 4 1	
62	Šui	VIII.	3 0	{ S. 3 0 W. 2 0 }	...	1,520	2,991	1 15 6	572	1,376	3 4 6	...	...	...	...	2,092	4,867	2 4 4	
63	Sarnál	II.	...	{ S. 3 0 W. 2 0 }	...	343	651	1 14 4	44	135	3 1 1	...	...	...	...	387	786	2 0 6	
64	Uplet	II.	...	{ S. 3 0 W. 2 0 }	...	327	536	1 10 3	1	3	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	328	539	1 10 4	
65	Úbá	II.	...	{ S. 3 0 W. 2 0 }	...	636	1,061	1 10 3	3	10	3 5 4	...	...	...	...	1,639	1,071	1 10 10	
66	Vághpóli	II.	...	{ S. 3 0 W. 2 0 }	...	2,857	3,846	1 10 1	873	2,472	2 13 1	45	86	1 14 7	100	3,280	6,504	1 15 9	
67	Valávpurá	VII.	3 4	{ S. 3 4 W. 2 4 }	...	348	868	2 7 5	113	418	3 11 2	...	...	...	...	461	1,276	2 12 3	
68	Vajelápv	II.	...	{ S. 3 0 W. 2 0 }	...	229	460	2 0 2	127	425	3 5 7	...	...	...	...	356	885	2 7 9	
69	Wamáji	II.	3 0	{ S. 3 0 W. 2 0 }	...	261	397	1 7 9	6	20	3 5 4	...	...	...	...	287	407	1 8 5	
Total						12,213	22,608	1 13 7	3,693	11,973	3 4 0	194	469	2 6 3	224	16,095	35,279	2 3 1	
																			Class
70	Ayrolí	III.	2 8	{ S. 2 8 W. 1 8 }	...	462	646	1 6 4	195	257	2 7 2	...	...	...	...	567	903	1 9 6	
71	Khad Godhrá	III.	2 12	{ S. 2 12 W. 1 12 }	...	886	1,245	1 6 6	183	531	2 14 5	34	57	1 10 10	47	1,103	1,880	1 11 4	
72	Nadádrá	III.	1 12	{ S. 1 12 W. 0 12 }	...	765	794	1 0 2	135	227	1 10 11	130	296	1 11 10	...	1,050	1,247	1 3 0	
73	Salun	III.	2 8	{ S. 2 8 W. 1 8 }	...	574	908	1 9 4	143	363	2 3 7	22	49	2 3 3	6	739	1,326	1 13 9	
74	Sándheli	III.	2 12	{ S. 2 12 W. 1 12 }	...	1,419	2,334	1 10 4	510	1,353	2 10 5	34	75	2 3 4	36	1,963	3,797	1 14 11	
Total						4,126	5,927	1 7 0	1,076	2,730	2 8 7	220	407	1 13 7	89	5,422	9,163	1 11 0	

DIX Q—continued.

By Revision Survey.																			
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Percentage Increase.	Name of Villages.	Number.		
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	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	37		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.							Rs.	Rs. a. p.						
III	8 12	{S. 8 12 W. 2 12}	337	902	2 10 10	{O. R. 559 N. R. 101	2,293 326	4 1 9 3 3 3	...	...	...	...	996	3,521	3 8 7	+9.7	Baldá ...	43	
			506	1,617	3 3 2	{O. R. 287 N. R. 118	1,076 443	4 0 0 3 12 1	...	...	...	...	891	3,136	3 8 4	+2.6	Dabháli ...	44	
			491	1,530	3 1 10	{O. R. 932 N. R. 99	1,592 301	4 4 0 3 0 8	...	...	...	...	922	3,805	3 9 4	+7.5	Jargál ...	45	
			1,257	3,080	2 7 4	{O. R. 202 N. R. 66	856 229	4 4 0 3 7 6	...	...	...	...	1,525	4,177	2 11 10	+0.2	Kuni.	46	
			380	852	2 5 10	{O. R. 31 N. R. 19	122 62	3 15 0 3 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	410	1,038	2 8 5	+27.5	Mahu Itádi Vádh Bhag.	47
			357	816	2 4 7	{O. R. 23 N. R. 46	91 131	3 15 4 2 13 7	...	...	...	...	...	426	1,038	2 7 0	+31.8	Mahu Itádi, Valav- pur Bhag.	48
			277	948	3 6 9	{O. B. 202 N. R. 132	969 496	4 13 9 4 1 1	...	...	...	...	...	601	2,413	4 0 3	+29.5	Pálasá ...	49
			1,109	3,114	2 9 7	{O. R. 127 N. R. 125	749 393	4 0 1 3 2 4	...	...	...	...	...	1,511	4,266	2 13 1	+10.8	Vanodá ...	50
			...	4,784	12,869	2 11 0	{O. R. 1,802 N. R. 698	7,632 2,381	4 3 9 3 7 0	...	...	...	...	7,282	22,882	3 2 3	+9.9	Total.	
																		Dry-crop Old Rice.	-2.4 +5.8
IV	3 4	{S. 3 4 W. 2 4}	185	337	1 18 2	{O. R. 2 N. R. 8	8 3	4 0 0 3 0 0	...	...	...	...	190	354	1 13 10	+9.9	Aklóhá ...	51	
			399	966	2 7 9	{O. R. 120 N. R. 168	449 409	3 11 10 2 9 5	...	...	...	...	667	1,824	2 11 9	+16.1	Bordi ...	52	
			506	996	1 15 6	{O. R. 10 N. R. 6	40 18	4 0 0 3 0 0	...	...	...	...	522	1,054	1 15 5	+14.6	Bhadrásá ...	53	
			323	677	2 1 6	{O. R. 7 N. R. 1	26 4	3 11 5 4 0 0	...	...	...	...	331	705	2 2 1	+11.5	Gumadá ...	54	
			561	1,099	1 15 4	{O. R. 1 N. R. 1	1 1	4 0 0 1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	563	1,104	1 15 4	+12.6	Kotorá ...	55
			439	982	2 3 9	{O. B. 206 N. R. 127	897 856	4 3 4 3 0 8	...	...	...	...	...	772	2,235	2 10 2	+31.1	Mulá ...	56
			144	392	2 11 7	{O. R. 241 N. R. 48	905 136	4 1 6 3 2 7	...	...	...	...	...	408	1,433	3 8 2	+10.1	Morámbli ...	57
			588	1,472	2 10 2	{O. R. 620 N. R. 118	2,371 364	3 13 2 3 1 4	...	...	...	...	...	1,296	4,207	3 3 11	+5.0	Másvá ...	58
			480	834	1 11 10	{O. R. 1 N. R. 2	2 2	2 0 0 2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	481	836	1 11 10	+12.0	Marghákul ...	59
			844	1,987	2 4 3	{O. R. 406 N. R. 141	1,414 270	3 7 9 2 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	1,291	3,471	2 11 0	+22.0	Rozvá ...	60
			1,049	2,360	2 4 0	{O. R. 396 N. R. 557	1,229 1,066	3 10 6 2 15 9	...	...	...	...	...	1,742	4,655	2 10 9	+13.5	Sandárá ...	61
			1,306	3,286	2 8 3	{O. R. 563 N. R. 209	2,256 716	4 0 1 3 6 10	...	...	...	...	...	2,078	6,258	3 0 2	+23.5	Su ...	62
			336	724	2 2 6	{O. R. 43 N. R. 6	155 17	3 9 8 2 13 4	...	...	...	...	...	385	896	2 5 3	+13.9	Sarnál ...	63
			356	594	1 13 2	{O. R. 1 N. R. 1	3 3	3 0 0 3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	328	600	1 13 3	+14.3	Uplet ...	64
			618	1,179	1 13 11	{O. R. 4 N. R. 8	15 10	3 12 0 3 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	638	1,204	1 14 2	+12.4	Úbá ...	65
			1,991	4,579	2 4 10	{O. B. 872 N. R. 418	3,199 1,197	3 10 3 2 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	3,279	8,975	2 11 9	+37.9	Vághroh ...	66
			218	544	2 8 10	{O. R. 110 N. R. 139	432 436	3 2 2 3 10 10	...	...	...	...	...	462	1,412	3 0 11	+10.6	Valavpurá ...	67
285	401	2 2 8	{O. R. 127 N. R. 43	497 124	3 2 2 2 14 2	...	...	...	...	...	355	992	2 12 9	+12.0	Vajeláv ...	68			
260	448	1 11 7	{O. R. 7 N. R. ..	23 ..	3 4 7 ..	...	...	...	...	...	267	471	1 12 3	+15.9	Wamáli ...	69			
...	10,626	23,567	2 3 6	{O. R. 3,857 N. R. 1,772	13,865 5,264	3 12 8 2 15 6	...	...	...	...	16,055	42,686	2 10 6	+20.9	Total				
															Dry-Crop Old Rice.	+4.1 +15.7			
V	2 12	{S. 2 12 W. 1 12}	396	689	1 11 10	{O. R. 102 N. R. 69	307 151	3 0 2 2 2 0	...	...	...	...	567	1,147	2 0 4	+27.0	A'jrolli ...	70	
			848	1,344	1 9 4	{O. R. 132 N. R. 74	572 152	3 2 3 2 0 10	...	...	...	...	1,104	2,068	1 14 0	+10.0	Khad Godhrá ...	71	
			835	1,578	1 14 2	{O. R. 131 N. R. 83	417 197	3 2 11 2 6 0	...	...	...	...	1,049	2,187	2 1 4	+75.3	Nadárá ...	72	
			500	941	1 14 1	{O. R. 142 N. R. 98	435 224	3 1 0 2 4 7	...	...	...	...	...	740	1,600	2 2 7	+20.6	Salun ...	73
			1,270	2,380	1 14 0	{O. R. 506 N. R. 185	1,526 428	3 0 3 2 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	1,961	4,334	2 3 5	+14.1	Sándhell ...	74
...	3,846	6,927	1 12 10	{O. R. 1,063 N. R. 509	3,257 1,152	3 1 0 2 4 3	...	...	...	...	5,421	11,336	2 1 5	+23.3	Total				
															Dry-crop Old Rice	+16.3 +19.3			

BY FORMER SURVEY.																		
Number.	Name of Villages.	Number of Group.	Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Well-water Assessment.	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	19
							Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.			Rs.	Rs. a. p.
																		<i>Class</i>
75	Ampurá ...	XII.	2 0	{ S. 2 0 W. 1 0	...	207	806	1 7 8	46	102	2 3 6	...	...	...	...	258	408	1 8 10
76	Amratpurá ...	XI.	2 4	{ S. 3 4 W. 1 4	...	490	578	1 5 6	45	115	2 8 11	...	...	...	...	475	698	1 7 4
77	Chetarsumbá ...	XII.	2 0	{ S. 2 0 W. 1 0	...	1,485	2,054	1 5 11	245	567	2 5 0	8	5	1 10 8	8	1,783	2,629	1 8 8
78	Ojrálá ...	XII.	...	{ S. 2 0 W. 1 0	...	1,048	1,488	1 6 10	244	560	2 0 9	9	16	1 12 5	10	1,801	2,084	1 9 8
79	Pordá ...	XII.	...	{ S. 2 0 W. 1 0	...	489	715	1 7 5	171	346	2 0 4	...	...	...	...	660	1,061	1 9 9
80	Rámpordá ...	III.	2 4	{ S. 2 4 W. 1 4	...	211	255	1 3 4	81	187	2 4 11	...	...	...	...	292	442	1 8 8
81	Rámpur Chandrásar	III.	...	{ S. 2 4 W. 1 4	...	126	187	1 5 2	4	10	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	130	177	1 5 9
82	Rawálá ...	XII.	2 0	{ S. 2 0 W. 1 0	...	1,122	1,491	1 5 8	267	577	2 2 7	...	...	...	...	1,389	2,068	1 7 10
83	Sámalpurá ...	XII.	...	{ S. 2 0 W. 1 0	...	580	820	1 6 7	68	142	2 1 5	...	...	...	...	648	962	1 7 9
84	Sayát ...	IX.	2 12	{ S. 2 12 W. 1 12	...	1,765	2,553	1 7 9	502	1,636	3 4 2	...	...	...	...	2,267	4,189	1 13 7
85	Vithalpurá ...	XII.	2 0	{ S. 2 0 W. 1 0	...	305	370	1 3 5	27	57	2 1 9	...	...	...	...	332	427	1 4 1
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	7,769	10,807	1 6 3	1,700	4,299	2 8 6	12	21	1 12 0	13	9,480	15,140	1 9 7
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	53,372	1,14,988	2 2 6	14,812	54,068	3 10 5	1,577	4,306	2 11 8	1,086	60,761	1,74,448	2 8 0

Note I.—S.=soil; W.=water  
 II.—The averages shown in the several columns are worked on

Q—continued.

By Revision Survey.															Percentage Increase.	Name of Villages.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-crop	Rice.	Garden.	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		7
VI.				Rs.	Rs. a p.			Rs. a p.					Rs.	Rs. a p.			
			160	290	1 13 0	{ O. R. 45 N. R. 46	{ 121 98	{ 2 11 0 2 1 5	...	...	...	251	507	2 0 4	+24 2	Ajupurá ...	75
			892	593	1 8 0	{ O. R. 45 N. R. 39	{ 115 71	{ 2 8 11 1 13 2	...	...	...	476	779	1 10 2	+12 4	Anratpurá ...	76
			1,173	1,908	1 10 0	{ O. R. 244 N. R. 806	{ 871 658	{ 2 13 2 2 2 4	...	...	...	1,723	3,225	1 14 0	+23 0	Chetursumbá ...	77
			851	1,401	1 10 4	{ O. R. 236 N. R. 198	{ 576 384	{ 2 7 0 1 15 0	...	...	...	1,285	2,360	1 13 5	+13 2	Ojrálá ...	78
			465	788	1 11 1	{ O. R. 170 N. R. 22	{ 416 46	{ 2 7 2 2 1 5	...	...	...	657	1,250	1 14 5	+17 8	Pordá ...	79
			152	201	1 5 2	{ O. R. 81 N. R. 66	{ 202 95	{ 2 7 11 1 11 2	...	...	...	289	498	1 12 0	+12 6	Rámpordá ...	80
			118	164	1 6 3	{ O. R. 4 N. R. 8	{ 11 15	{ 2 12 0 1 14 0	...	...	...	130	190	1 7 5	+7 3	Rámpur Chandrá-sar.	81
			865	1,347	1 8 11	{ O. R. 265 N. R. 255	{ 650 498	{ 2 7 3 1 15 3	...	...	...	1,385	2,495	1 12 10	+20 6	Rawahá ...	82
			440	721	1 10 3	{ O. R. 66 N. R. 141	{ 156 289	{ 2 5 10 2 0 10	...	...	...	647	1,166	1 12 10	+21 2	Sámalpurá ...	83
			1,167	1,554	1 5 6	{ O. R. 502 N. R. 222	{ 1,300 403	{ 2 9 0 1 13 0	...	...	...	1,881	3,231	1 11 6	-22 8	Sasyát ...	84
			293	424	1 7 2	{ O. R. 26 N. R. 13	{ 63 26	{ 2 6 0 2 0 0	...	...	...	332	513	1 8 9	+20 1	Vithalpurá ...	85
			6,066	9,391	1 8 9	{ O. R. 1,684 N. R. 1,306	{ 4,267 2,579	{ 2 8 7 1 15 7	...	...	...	9,056	16,237	1 12 8	+7 2	Total.	
			48,062	1,23,607	2 12 6	{ O. R. 14,669 N. R. 6,432	{ 61,879 20,350	{ 4 3 7 3 2 4	...	...	...	69,163	2,05,736	2 15 7	+17 9	GRAND TOTAL.	
														Dry-crop. Old-Rice.	-13 1 +0 7		
														Dry-crop. Old-Rice.	+7 4 +14 4		

O. R.—old rice; N. R.—new rice.  
the round figures shown in the statement excluding annas and pies.

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

Showing Area of Villages for Settlement with details.

Number.	Name of Village.	Former Tzuka.	BY FORMER SURVEY.					BY REVISION SURVEY.					Population.
			Gross Area, including Ináms.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government assessed Land.		Gross Area, including Ináms.	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		
	CLASS I.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	
1	Avrangpurá ...	Thásra	328	28	206	7	18	328	28	207	7	19	162
2	Agarwá ...		2,736	264	1,382	102	166	2,736	265	1,381	102	234	2,026
3	Dhupdi ...		449	37	130	...	...	449	38	131	...	...	174
4	Dhunádrá ...		2,918	217	1,138	41	73	2,919	216	1,141	41	90	3,141
5	Hangádi Pádiá ...		2,021	273	1,270	86	202	2,019	275	1,269	86	214	1,944
6	Hangádi Kasba...		3,122	1,609	1,088	98	294	3,119	1,610	1,083	99	328	1,091
7	Jálánagar ...		528	47	115	...	...	528	48	115	...	...	453
8	Jákhed ...		2,030	260	556	33	34	2,026	268	548	33	46	661
9	Kálsar ...		2,925	165	737	74	120	2,923	165	737	74	161	2,630
10	Málvan ...		841	117	513	95	224	839	121	509	94	221	742
11	Menpurá ...		1,229	130	922	89	213	1,225	135	914	88	225	918
12	Ness ...		1,883	135	1,191	76	120	1,883	143	1,186	73	137	1,186
13	Páli ...		3,565	1,190	1,868	233	492	3,571	1,246	1,837	228	575	1,651
14	Padál ...		2,078	297	1,176	270	608	2,078	314	1,169	264	708	2,170
15	Pílol ...		1,004	106	620	16	32	1,003	107	618	16	34	411
16	Páhádváná ...		2,328	185	818	20	41	2,328	186	817	20	47	968
17	Rustampurá ...		1,503	980	423	25	40	1,503	984	419	25	42	338
18	Rasulpur Padál...		955	52	645	156	399	951	53	642	156	419	369
19	Rasulpur Thásrá		555	72	367	3	6	556	72	367	3	5	467
20	Rakhiál ...		965	164	177	3	6	963	162	177	3	7	1,060
21	Sonaiá ...		708	59	504	84	276	708	59	503	84	331	416
22	Simlaj ...		1,203	110	287	6	12	1,200	111	285	6	14	349
23	Thásrá ...		3,576	452	1,210	166	369	3,569	451	1,207	167	502	3,647



	inzol	...	Mahudha	1,092	180	251	9	17	1,092	130	250	9	22	479
25	Waso	...	Thásra	2,685	301	1,846	165	435	2,681	303	1,838	165	460	1,565
26	Wádad	...		2,455	276	1,608	230	575	2,452	277	1,604	230	609	1,812
27	Wanoti	...		1,795	188	819	27	61	1,793	194	812	30	98	1,587
			Total	47,477	7,844	21,867	2,114	4,833	47,442	7,961	21,766	2,103	5,548	32,417
CLASS II.														
28	Ambáo	...	Thásra	779	59	432	162	307	779	64	427	162	421	368
29	Bádarpurá	...		752	58	516	26	50	752	60	515	26	61	285
30	Bharthari	...		1,274	86	721	385	671	1,273	86	717	387	926	671
31	Dábhsar	...		376	41	254	13	29	375	41	254	13	41	265
32	Ekalvelu	...		1,896	216	831	545	929	1,895	222	830	538	1,140	668
33	Golaj	...		2,227	206	885	603	1,039	2,223	205	882	603	1,408	1,047
34	Khijalpur Talpad	...	Mahudha	2,031	200	959	12	18	2,034	200	961	12	24	1,142
35	Do. Wánta	...		1,079	103	717	24	58	1,079	109	714	22	63	226
36	Kosám	...	Thásra	745	59	357	105	260	745	60	357	105	407	359
37	Malái	...		421	43	277	45	102	422	42	277	45	98	285
38	Mitháná Muará...	...		861	179	439	207	606	862	179	440	207	644	447
39	Pipalvádá	...		2,917	305	2,415	131	235	2,913	304	2,411	131	224	1,650
40	Sándheliá	...		552	52	358	27	46	551	52	358	27	57	211
41	Sháhápurá	...		523	36	304	20	30	524	38	303	19	34	337
42	Udhmátpurá	...		269	24	137	...	...	269	24	137	...	...	114
			Total	16,702	1,667	9,602	2,305	4,380	16,696	1,686	9,583	2,297	5,548	8,075
CLASS III.														
43	Baládá	...	Thásra	1,775	173	995	398	754	1,778	176	996	396	948	778
44	Dabháli	...		2,003	234	894	711	1,611	2,001	234	891	710	1,618	809
45	Jargál	...		1,677	169	928	408	982	1,676	172	922	408	1,029	674
46	Kuni	...		2,816	780	1,524	263	535	2,818	781	1,525	262	537	1,578
47	Mahi Itádivádi Bhág	...		1,093	347	411	85	117	1,092	349	410	83	153	823
48	Mahi Itádiválavpur Bhág	...		856	142	427	121	168	855	142	426	121	210	133
49	Pálaná	...		1,331	160	602	397	887	1,329	161	601	396	1,011	558
50	Vanodá	...		2,694	350	1,514	302	562	2,691	350	1,511	302	624	1,506
			Total	14,245	2,405	7,295	2,685	5,616	14,240	2,415	7,282	2,678	6,130	6,859

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

Number.	Name of Village.	Former Tsluka.	BY FORMER SURVEY.					BY REVISION SURVEY.					Population.
			Gross Area, including Ináms.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government assessed Land.		Gross Area, including Ináms.	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
CLASS IV.			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	
51	Akláchá ...	Thásra ...	644	238	190	...	...	644	238	190	...	...	257
52	Bordi ...	Mahudha ...	2,264	213	668	663	919	2,264	214	667	663	1,205	1,068
53	Bhadrásá ...	Thásra ...	2,112	604	527	2	2	2,109	606	522	2	4	1,391
54	Gumadiá ...		579	120	331	15	24	572	119	331	16	27	505
55	Kotariá ...		1,043	398	564	22	29	1,043	400	563	22	31	435
56	Muliád ...		1,534	150	772	499	724	1,583	150	772	499	866	576
57	Mor A'mbli ...	Mahudha ...	606	58	408	11	21	607	59	408	11	22	676
58	Másrá ...		1,512	110	1,294	35	104	1,511	107	1,236	35	111	989
59	Marghákui ...	Thásra ...	1,030	92	487	61	72	1,029	107	481	50	58	425
60	Rojwá ...		2,339	349	1,302	617	917	2,335	361	1,291	613	1,049	989
61	Sanádrá ...		3,047	217	1,742	922	1,369	3,046	217	1,742	922	1,567	1,164
62	Sui ...	Mahudha ...	3,143	229	2,092	509	807	3,141	232	2,078	518	1,004	1,032
63	Sarnál ...	Thásra ...	903	494	387	1	2	901	494	385	2	2	406
64	Uplet ...		898	524	328	16	18	898	524	328	16	21	167
65	Ubá ...		1,413	433	639	40	48	1,413	434	638	40	47	792
66	Vánghroli ...		6,294	693	3,230	2,191	2,718	6,294	604	3,279	2,280	4,170	2,844
67	Valavpurá ...	Mahudha ...	968	55	461	404	716	969	55	462	404	763	223

68	Vajeláo ...	...}	Thásra ...	645	73	356	71	117	645	73	355	71	114	374
69	Wamáli ...	...}	Thásra ...	887	307	267	21	22	887	508	267	20	28	131
			Total ...	31,911	5,557	16,095	6,100	8,629	31,891	5,502	16,055	6,184	11,089	14,499
CLASS V.														
70	A'jroli ...	...}	Thásra ...	1,681	174	567	572	620	1,629	172	567	574	812	331
71	Khadgodhrá ...	...}		2,260	222	1,103	862	1,008	2,260	220	1,104	862	1,108	729
72	Nadádrá ...	...}		2,770	170	1,050	1,457	1,389	2,770	171	1,049	1,457	2,313	835
73	Saluna ...	...}		1,175	94	739	103	135	1,175	93	740	103	155	429
74	Sándheli ...	...}		3,409	257	1,963	998	1,164	3,405	258	1,961	995	1,418	1,802
			Total ...	11,245	917	5,422	3,992	4,316	11,239	914	5,421	3,991	5,806	4,126
CLASS VI.														
75	Ajupurá ...	...}	Mahudha ...	2,304	459	253	1,432	1,500	2,304	108	251	1,784	2,277	361
76	Amratpurá ...	...}		2,226	262	475	1,352	1,653	2,227	262	476	1,352	2,006	245
77	Chetarumbá ...	...}		3,862	256	1,733	1,418	1,604	3,866	271	1,723	1,417	2,006	1,105
78	Ojralá ...	...}		2,540	153	1,301	949	1,104	2,540	173	1,285	946	1,183	805
79	Pordá ...	...}		1,281	124	660	476	496	1,277	127	657	472	586	533
80	Ránipordá ...	...}	Thásra ...	1,155	82	292	741	794	1,156	81	289	746	885	193
81	Rámpur Chandrásar ...	...}		799	255	130	307	336	799	256	130	306	402	202
82	Raváhá ...	...}	Mahudha ...	1,957	193	1,389	189	236	1,961	203	1,385	186	251	687
83	Sámalpurá ...	...}		2,129	96	648	1,359	1,718	2,127	98	647	1,355	1,956	266
84	Saiyát ...	...}		3,860	192	2,267	1,249	1,936	3,859	197	1,881	1,630	2,315	1,211
85	Vithalpurá ...	...}		652	48	332	114	126	652	47	332	114	154	177
			Total ...	22,765	2,120	9,480	9,586	11,503	22,768	1,823	9,056	10,308	14,021	5,785
			Grand Total ...	144,345	20,510	69,761	26,782	39,277	144,276	20,301	69,163	27,561	48,142	71,761

APPENDIX Q<sup>(3)</sup>.

Comparative Statement showing amounts of old Well Kasar and new Subsoil Water Assessment.

Number	Name of Village.	Original Well Kasar.	SUBSOIL WATER ASSESSMENT.								Percentage Increase or Decrease as per Appendix Q., Column 35.	
			Dry-crop.		New Rice.		Old Rice.		Total.			
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	<i>Class 1.</i>	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.		
1	Aurangpurá ...	...	89	43	14	8	90	51	193	102	+22.6	
2	A'garvá ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+41.3	
3	Dhundi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+20.8	
4	Dhunádrá ...	...	28	22	1	1	...	...	23	13	+34.4	
5	Hángádi Pádiá ...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 4.5	
6	Do. Kasbo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 4.5	
7	Jálánagar ...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 9.9	
8	Jákhed ...	...	182	89	130	83	200	114	512	286	+47.5	
9	Kálsar ...	...	47	143	69	15	12	23	13	181	94	+32.0
10	Málvan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	- 2.9	
11	Menpirá ...	...	130	115	30	44	14	82	23	241	67	- 0.5
12	Ness ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+23.3	
13	Páli ...	...	8	6	3	3	1	17	10	26	14	+12.6
14	Pilol ...	...	...	23	4	...	...	4	1	27	5	+ 6.7
15	Padál ...	...	80	225	123	30	19	215	119	470	261	+13.1
16	Páhádvániá ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+20.4
17	Rustampurá ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+20.7
18	Rásulpur Padál ...	...	54	88	28	7	4	46	19	141	51	+ 4.6
19	Do. Thásra ...	...	9	25	14	1	1	24	13	50	28	+11.2
20	Rákhíál ...	...	58	143	71	5	3	17	10	165	84	+20.9
21	Sonaiá ...	...	15	146	21	12	2	105	15	263	38	+17.9
22	Simláj ...	...	4	28	15	...	...	2	1	30	16	+21.0
23	Thásrá ...	...	24	483	224	166	91	381	228	1,030	543	+23.6
24	Vinzol ...	...	...	83	40	16	12	8	5	107	57	+ 5.1
25	Wáso ...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+37.8
26	Wádád ...	...	22	183	29	15	3	57	10	255	42	+ 8.8
27	Wanoti ...	...	77	522	274	37	26	197	111	756	411	+39.4
	<b>Total</b> ...	...	<b>613</b>	<b>2,506</b>	<b>1,089</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>1,468</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>4,470</b>	<b>2,112</b>	<b>... ..</b>

		<i>Class II.</i>											
28	Ambáo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	+32.3
29	Badárpurá	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+22.8
30	Bhárbhári	...	...	228	30	12	2	45	6	285	38	...	+19.6
31	Dábhásár	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+37.3
32	Ekalvelu	...	...	174	89	51	32	173	132	398	253	...	+34.3
33	Goláj	...	...	511	199	33	15	167	79	711	293	...	+34.7
34	Khijálpur Talpád	...	5	80	37	14	10	70	37	164	84	...	+33.4
35	Do. Wánto	...	...	155	70	3	1	7	4	165	75	...	+36.5
36	Kosam	...	15	144	72	12	6	58	31	214	109	...	+33.0
37	Malái	...	2	170	62	7	3	54	21	231	86	...	+ 3.2
38	Mithánu Miáru	...	10	8	4	...	...	...	...	8	4	...	+ 6.3
39	Pipalvádá	...	...	203	102	22	13	33	17	258	132	...	+28.7
40	Sándheli	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+31.2
41	Sháhápurá	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+37.0
42	Udhmátpurá	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+36.2
		Total	86	1,673	665	154	82	607	327	2,434	1,074		
		<i>Class III.</i>											
43	Baládá	...	32	155	20	95	14	567	84	817	118	...	+ 9.7
44	Dabháli	...	7	540	168	94	36	181	63	815	267	...	+ 2.6
45	Jargál	...	35	489	167	61	22	345	119	895	318	...	+ 7.5
46	Kuni	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 0.2
47	Mahi Etádi Vádi Bhág	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+27.5
48	Do. Váávpur Bhág	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+31.8
49	Pááia	...	10	305	162	122	71	219	128	646	361	...	+29.5
50	Wánodá	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+10.8
		Total	95	1,489	517	372	143	1,312	404	3,173	1,064		
		<i>Class IV.</i>											
51	Akláchá	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 9.9
52	Bordi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+16.1
53	Bhádrásá	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	+14.6
54	Ghumadiá	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+11.5
55	Kotariá	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+12.6
56	Mulhád	...	...	233	76	115	48	205	83	553	207	...	+31.1
57	Morámbli	...	...	144	15	42	7	222	32	408	54	...	+10.1
58	Másrá	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 5.0
59	Magrá Kú	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+12.0
60	Rojwá	...	16	408	57	17	5	55	19	480	81	...	+22.0
61	Sanádrá	...	51	283	75	20	5	148	50	451	130	...	+18.5
62	Sui	...	...	146	59	76	41	334	138	556	238	...	+28.5
63	Sarnál	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+13.9
64	Uplet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+11.3
65	Ubá	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+12.4

APPENDIX Q<sup>(2)</sup>—continued.

Number.	Name of Village.	Original Well Kasar.	SUBSOIL WATER ASSESSMENT.								Percentage Increase or Decrease as per Appendix Q., Column 35.
			Dry crop.		New Rice.		Old Rice.		Total.		
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	<i>Class IV—concluded.</i>	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
66	Wánghroli ... ..	100	948	236	200	66	476	141	1,624	443	+37.9
67	Válávpurá ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+10.6
68	Vájeláo ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+12.0
69	Wámáli .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+15.9
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>2,164</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>1,440</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>4,074</b>	<b>1,154</b>	
	<i>Class V.</i>										
70	Ajroli ... ..	...	73	13	11	2	43	8	127	23	+27.0
71	Khadgodhrá ... ..	47	551	56	57	7	170	29	778	92	+10.0
72	Nádádrá ... ..	...	744	99	43	8	105	18	892	125	+75.3
73	Sárun ... ..	6	183	22	50	6	111	17	344	45	20.6
74	Sándheli ... ..	...	307	40	89	14	224	39	620	93	+14.1
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>1,858</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>2,761</b>	<b>378</b>	
	<i>Class VI.</i>										
75	Ajupurá ... ..	...	368	26	46	4	44	4	458	34	+24.2
76	Amratpurá ... ..	...	29	3	10	1	26	3	65	7	+12.4
77	Chetarsumbá... ..	3	26	4	16	3	...	...	42	7	+23.0
78	Ojralá ... ..	10	30	8	...	...	...	...	30	8	+13.2
79	Pordá ... ..	...	228	16	22	2	167	12	417	30	+17.8
80	Ráni Pordá ... ..	...	11	1	18	2	45	6	74	9	+12.6
81	Rámpur Chandrásar ... ..	...	64	5	7	1	...	...	71	6	+7.3
82	Ráváliá ... ..	...	32	5	...	...	...	...	32	5	+20.6
83	Sámálpurá ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+21.2
84	Saiát ... ..	...	61	4	50	4	192	14	303	22	-22.8
85	Vithalpurá ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+20.1
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1,492</b>	<b>128</b>	
	<b>Grand Total ...</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>10,539</b>	<b>3,092</b>	<b>1,911</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>5,954</b>	<b>2,087</b>	<b>18,404</b>	<b>5,910</b>	

No. 105 of 1860.

Ahmedabad, 28th June 1860.

Mr. Pedder presents his compliments to the Superintendent of Survey, and has the honour to submit the following account as brief as is consistent with a clear explanation of the subject of the origin and history of the rights of the Malleks in the Thásra Pargana of the Kaira Collectorate. As, however, the subject is an intricate one, and the correspondence that has taken place at various times upon it somewhat bulky, Mr. Pedder fears that some points may not be so clearly explained as is desirable. Should Captain Prescott desire it, further information shall be afforded upon these points, after communication with the local authorities.

2. It is stated that nearly 4 centuries ago Mohomed Begurah, Sultán of Ahmedabad, granted as a reward for military services at the capture of Powagarh 12 villages in Thásra to certain Mussalmán families known as the Mallekzadas. These 12 villages the Malleks had at the introduction of British rule increased by founding new hamlets to 17, and since that time to 25. No documentary evidence of the grant of these villages by Mohomed Begurah is known to exist, but there appears to be no reason to doubt the truth of the tradition.

3. The original grant would seem to have been in rent-free jághír and for about 2½ centuries the Malleks continued to hold their land on this tenure. They managed their villages on the system then usual in Gujarát, that of "bhágbátti" or division of the produce, but their terms would seem to have been more liberal towards their tenants than the common arrangement by which the landlord and the tenant received equal shares of produce, and this was probably the reason of their being able to increase so largely the number of their villages. They received as rent a "wajeh" or share of one-third, the remaining two-thirds being retained by the cultivator.

4. About 150 years ago the Malleks were compelled by the Maráthás to pay an "udhad jamábandi" for their villages. To raise the money for this tribute they imposed upon their cultivators a cess called "karram viro," the meaning of which name is a cess not imposed exclusively on the land, but levied from each cultivator or other villager in proportion to his means. This cess was in addition to the "wajeh" of one-third the produce.

5. About A.D. 1769, the Mulakgiri—army of the Gáikwár—began to levy a tribute under the name of "ghásdána" from the Malleki villages, and this continued to be irregularly exacted until the introduction of British rule, when Captain Ballantyne settled it apparently at Rs. 5,194 Bábáshai. But from a statement, with the perusal of which Mr. Pedder has been favoured by Mr. Arbuthnot, it would seem that the Gáikwár's "ghásdána" in 1855-56 amounted to Company's Rs. 3,940, which is now paid by our Government under arrangements which will be presently described.

6. Besides the "above" tributes, some of the Mallek villages are liable to a jamábandi payment to the Bábí of Bálásinor, which seems from the same statement to have amounted in 1855-56 to Rs. 1,436. This also appears to be now paid by our Government.

7. It would seem to have been considered that these exactions as well as the jamábandi payable to the Peshva were to be provided for from the "karram viro" and not from the Mallek's share of the produce. The Malleks had, however, other resources in certain "toda girás" or "wol" exactions which they levied from various villages in Sowli, Godhra, and other districts. It does not appear whether they still receive these payments or to what amount. They had also "nákás" of places to levy transit dues in their villages.

8. But it is probable that when the Mulakgiri army or the Bábí of Bálásinor were strong enough to insist on the payment of a larger tribute than usual, the Malleks were hard pressed for money to satisfy these claims. They consequently mortgaged or sold a considerable quantity of land. But what they mortgaged or sold in these cases was the right of exemption from the payment of the "wajeh" or Mallek's share of the produce. The holders of such lands were still liable to be called on to pay the "karram viro."

9. At the introduction of British rule, consequently, the lands of these villages appear to have been divided into the following classes:

- (1) Sarkári lands paying a "wajeh" of one-third the produce to the Malleks and also "karram viro."
- (2) "Vechania" and "girania" lands paying "karram viro," but no "wajeh."
- (3) "Passaeta" and village service lands (apparently) paying "karram viro," but no "wajeh."

*Vide* Clause I. of the Sansad granted by Captain Robertson to the Malleks of Padal, dated August 31st, 1820.

(4) Lands cultivated by Malleks themselves, and apparently analogous to jivai lands in talukdári villages paying nothing.

10. The Pargana of Thásra came under British rule in A.D. 1817-18: In the following year Government Talatis were put into the Mallek villages and "khardas" prepared of all the lands. A bigoti was then imposed upon all sarkári, vechania, and girania lands in lieu of the "karram viro;" the Malleks still continuing to levy their "wajeh" in kind. This arrangement pressed so hard upon the rayats that the villages were rapidly becoming deserted, the reason of which appears to have been, not that the bigoti rate, which was founded upon the "karram viro," was itself excessive, but that the Malleks refused to pay the "ghásdána" and Bálásinor's tribute out of their wajeh, and endeavoured to levy extra cesses from their rayats to provide for them.

11. In 1819-20, consequently Captain Robertson, Collector of Kaira, introduced a new and totally different system into these villages as follows. He abolished all cesses upon land and the practice of levying one-third the produce in kind, and in lieu thereof fixed a consolidated bigoti rate upon all lands sarkári, vechania, and girania, beyond which rate nothing was to be levied from the cultivators. This rate varied from Bábásái Rs. 6 per bigha to Bábásái Rs. 2½. But it must be noted that its amount did not depend upon the quality of the land, but upon the caste of the cultivator, and that it varied somewhat in different villages. The reason of this seems to be that the usual agreement upon which the cultivators held their lands was khátábánda or lease-hold, and that it was supposed that the cultivator took up his lands, the good with the bad, and paid an average rate upon all land contained in his "kháta." Rates were not fixed upon lands not included in any "kháta" and the village officers were at liberty to let such lands on any terms they pleased. It does not seem to have been settled what on such lands should be the relative shares of the Malleks and of the Government. The usual rate on sarkári lands held on khátábánda tenure was Bábásái Rs. 5½ for Kunbis and 3½ for Kolis. It must be observed that the natural tendency of this arrangement must have been to throw all inferior lands out of cultivation.

12. In lieu of their share of the produce the Malleks were to receive Co.'s Rs. 1-5-10 (Bábásái Rs. 1-8-0) upon all cultivated sarkári lands and were also to enjoy free of assessment the lands they themselves cultivated. The management of girania and vechania lands was resumed, and in lieu of their "wajeh" the mortgagees or purchasers were to receive a "kothli santh" of Co.'s Re 0-14-7, or Bábásái Re. 1 per bigha of cultivation. It is not clear why mortgagees should have received only rupee one in lieu of their "wajeh" while Malleks were to receive Rs. 1-8-0 in lieu of their's. Government Talatis were put into the villages and the entire management taken out of the hands of the Malleks, who were reduced from the position of proprietors of alienated villages paying a certain tribute to Government, to that of persons having merely a claim on a certain share of revenue of Government villages. Half of the Gáikwár's "ghásdána" and apparently of the Bálásinor tribute was to be paid by the Malleks and half by our Government.

13. All the Malleks agreed to these terms except those of Padal, who refused to pay anything for the Gáikwár's "ghásdána" fairly enough, as *Vide paragraph 7,* the Rs. 1-8-0 per bigha of cultivation they were to receive was in lieu of aid is still called "wajeh," and it had always been considered that wajha was not liable to the payment of this tribute. Captain Robertson consequently concluded a separate agreement with these Malleks, and passed them a sanad in 1820, in which it was stipulated that Government should pay the whole "ghásdána" and Bálásinor tribute. Since 1826, it would appear that this has been the case in all the Malleks' villages. It may be remarked that Captain Robertson's arrangements do not appear to have been at the time reported to Government.

14. The natural result of the exorbitant rates imposed by Captain Robertson soon became apparent, and the inferior lands went out of cultivation. To remedy this the Malleks of 18 villages, including two belonging to the Pagi Thákurs, but held on the same tenure as the Mallek villages, applied in 1823 for a fresh arrangement, by which on all lands paying Co.'s Rs. 2-11-8 and upwards the Malleks were to receive Rs. 1-5-10 and Government the surplus, and the rent of all lands paying less than Rs. 2-11-8 was to be divided equally between Government and the Malleks. In one village, Wassu, a different arrangement was entered into by which on all lands paying Rs. 1-13-2 the Malleks were to receive Rs. 1-5-10 and Government the surplus, while from lands paying less than Rs. 1-13-2 Government were to receive annas 7 pies 3 and the Malleks the surplus. The Malleks of seven other villages, including Padal, refused to depart from the arrangements of 1819. It may be remarked that in one village, Rajwa, though it is called a Mallek village, the Malleks have no interest beyond a trifling cash payment, the "wajeh" being received by the Bábí of Bálásinor.

15. Matters were in this state when in 1824 Mr. Mills, First Assistant in charge of Kaira, while reporting on some claims of the Malleks to toda girás allowances from the Mahi and Rewa Kánthas which had been withheld from them, took occasion to draw the attention of Government to Captain Robertson's settlement of 1819. On this, Government passed a resolution No. 1189, dated July 17th, 1824, of which the following is an extract:—



"Paragraph 4. The plan of giving the Malleks a fixed sum per bigha and taking the management of their villages out of their hands must have the effect of reducing them from the situation of landlords to that of mere pensioners, and it is not to be expected that they will easily be reconciled to the change.

"Paragraph 5. It appears to the Honourable the Governor in Council that the Malleks have as much claim to consideration as the Chiefs of Mewási villages, or the small girássia proprietors in Ahmedabad, and accordingly instructs you to treat them in the same way."

It will be observed that this Resolution completely cancels Captain Robertson's settlement, so far as the Government management of the villages is concerned, and Captain Prescott's attention is especially directed to the fact that it does not appear that this Resolution has ever been rescinded, and that it must therefore be considered as still in force.

16. On receipt of this Resolution, the Collector immediately removed the Government Talátis and handed the villages over to the Malleks, to the great satisfaction of the latter. But Captain Robertson's arrangements with regard to the rates and to the relative shares of Government and of the Malleks were still considered to be in force except so far as modified by the agreement of 1823 described in paragraph 14. The Malleks seem to have immediately appointed and paid Talátis of their own.

17. About this time, however, several of the villages, including apparently those even of the Malleks of which had determined upon abiding by the arrangements of 1819, were farmed out to the Malleks upon lease. The details of these leases are not before Mr. Pedder, but it is supposed that they managed the entire villages including the "kothli santh" lands and paid as rent to the Government the lump sum stipulated in the lease, and also the Re. 0-14-7 per bigha of cultivation upon "kothli santh" lands to the mortgagee and purchasers. The Malleks of course now raised or lowered the rates upon land as they considered most advantageous to themselves.

18. These leases terminated in 1837, and the arrangements of 1819 and 1823 as far as the amount of "wajeh" in cash to be received by the Malleks is considered, once more came into force. But the rates fixed by the Malleks both on "santh" and on sarkári lands remained unaltered. The consequence was that while in the 18 villages in which it was stipulated in 1823 that the rent of all lands rated below Rs. 2-11-8 should be equally divided between Government and the Malleks, the loss caused by any reduction of rates fell equally upon both parties, in the other seven villages the Malleks still received Rs. 1-5-10 whatever the land was rated at, and the reduction of rates fell exclusively on the Government share. A very serious loss of revenue was the natural consequence, as the Malleks who could not receive more than Rs. 1-5-10 per bigha, of course lowered their rates in order to increase the prosperity of their villages.

19. There seems, however, to have been a tacit understanding that no land was to be rated below Bábásáí Rs. 1-12-0 in order that Government might derive from it not less than annas four. This would of course have thrown out of cultivation all lands worth less than Rs. 1-12-0 Bábásáí. But it seems that the Malleks were in the habit of letting these lands for what they would fetch, and showing them in the books as let at Rs. 1-12-0, of paying the four annas to Government. It is also suspected that the Malleks often let lands shown as rated at Rs. 1-12-0 for a larger sum, and appropriated the difference. Mr. Ogilvy, First Assistant Collector, pointed out the irregularity of system in those villages in 1843, but Government then declined to interfere.

20. Matters remained in this state until two or three years ago Mr. Arbuthnot in the course of his inquiries as a Special Commissioner for alienations in Gujarát, reported fully upon the Mallek villages. The state in which he found the system was briefly this. The Malleks appointed and paid their tallatis who collected the whole revenue according to the rates fixed by the Malleks and paid it into the Government treasury. Then the cash "wajeh" was divided among the Malleks and the "kothli santh" among the representatives of purchasers or mortgagees in this way. Such and such sarkári fields in a village are entered as the share of Mallek Husein, deceased. At the close of the season the Taláti and Muzmudárs examined the "pánipatrakh" to see how much of this had been cultivated, and calculated upon this the cash "wajeh" due to Husein. This they then entered in a paper called the distribution book, which showed the names of all the heirs of Husein, and their proportionate shares, and the "wajeh" is divided among them accordingly and in the same way with "kothli santh," as up to within a short period it had been the custom when a Mallek died leaving 8 sons, to enter all their names in the "Distribution Book," Captain Prescott will not be surprised to hear that the state of the villages in 1855-56 was as follows:—

Villages.	No. of recipients.	Wajeh.		
		No. of shares.	Bighas.	Rs. s. p.
24	732	274	38,559-19-0	34,089 13 0

Land cultivated,	Wajeh paid thereon.	Land waste, Wajeh consequently not paid on it.	
Bighas.	Rs. a p.	Bighas.	Rs. a p.
17,455-12-15	16,985 5 7	21,134-6-5	17,104 7 5

## Santh payable and paid in 1855-56.

Villages.	Number of recipients.	Number of Shares.	Quantity of Land.	Santh payable thereon.
			Bighas.	Rs. a p.
24	3,714	2,170	15,663-7-0	13,215 2 8
Land cultivated and Santh paid thereon.		Land waste, and Santh consequently not paid upon it.		
Bighas.	Rs. a p.	Bighas.	Rs. a p.	
10,594-2-5	9,129 14 1	5,074-4-15	4,085 4 3	

21. To remedy this state of things and especially with a view of reducing the immense number of names upon the books, Mr. Arbuthnot suggested many excellent arrangements, some of which have been adopted by order of the Revenue Commissioner for Alienations. He also recommended that the arrangements made in 1823 should be introduced in all the villages, and thus that Government and the Malleks should in all cases share the rent of lowly-rated land. But this proposition has not, it appears, been yet carried out, probably through doubt of the result, should the Malleks file a suit against the Collector.

22. A letter of the Collector of Kaira on the subject of the Malleks' villages was forwarded to Mr. Rogers for report in 1853. That gentleman requested to be informed what prospect there existed of the Survey rules being strictly adhered to by the Malleks in the administration of their villages. The Collector having stated that the Malleks were willing to abide by the Survey rules upon certain conditions, Mr. Rogers remarked upon this (No. 72 of 1853 to the address of the Revenue Commissioner, N. D.) that the Malleks merely held upon sufferance, that Government had a perfect right to resume the management of the villages, and to pay the Malleks what it chose, or nothing at all, and that the Malleks should be informed that it did not rest with them to decline the introduction of the Survey upon any terms that Government might be pleased to dictate.

23. With great deference to Mr. Rogers Mr. Pedder cannot but think that this opinion was given without due reflection. If a grant by a competent authority, an uninterrupted enjoyment of 400 years and an acknowledgment of right by a resolution of the Governor in Council is not to be considered as securing the validity of a claim, it is not easy to conceive what should be so considered.

24. Some further correspondence has taken place between the late Settlement Officer, Mr. Arbuthnot, the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., and for Alienations, and the Collector of Kaira, and finally Mr. Rogers recommended that the villages should be measured and classed by the Survey Department, with a view to ascertain their capabilities. This was sanctioned as Captain Prescott is aware by the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., in his letter No. 259 of 1860, addressed to the late Settlement Officer.

25. The Government Resolution No. 199 of 1858, paragraph 2, directs "the commutation of the fluctuating annual payments at present made on account of Village and District Officers, village expenses and alienated shares of revenue, for fixed amounts calculated on the average receipts of the last five years, but subject to modification when the claims of the recipients are finally adjudicated by the Alienation Department."

26. The Revenue Commissioner for alienations and the Collector of Kaira were of opinion that this Resolution did not apply to the claims of the Malleks, but Mr. Mansfield appears to consider that it does, and has directed the immediate commutation of these so-called allowances. Hence Mr. Hadow's reference to Captain Prescott 26 (A).—Although Mr. Pedder's opinion on the subject is not requested in the Superintendent's endorsement on Mr. Hadow's letter, yet he begs permission to offer with deference a few remarks.

27. Mr. Rogers' reason for thinking that the Malleks merely hold on sufferance appear to be, first, that the tenure of their villages is jāghír, and as such that they are liable to resumption at the pleasure of Government under Regulation VI of 1833, clause 3, and secondly, that Government has hitherto always exercised the right of altering the management of the villages and the rates prevailing in them at pleasure.

28. With regard to the first of these arrangements, Mr. Pedder would beg to observe that although the Malleks state that the villages were originally granted in *jághír*, it does not appear from the correspondence regarding them in this office or from that with the perusal of which he has been favoured by Mr. Arbuthnot, that the villages have at any time since the introduction of British rule been so entered in our books. And Government has already once acknowledged that the Malleks should be treated "like other Mewási Chiefs" who most certainly do not hold in *jághír*. If this is the case, Mr. Pedder is much mistaken if every Judicial officer in the service would not hold that whether or not the tenure was originally *jághír*, Government has debarred itself from taking advantage of that tenure by having omitted to preserve any record of its existence, and that the Malleks' rights, whatever they may be, must be held to have become valid under the regulations by the mere fact of long and undisputed enjoyment.

29. With regard to the second argument, it must be noted that the arrangements made by the Collector of Kaira in 1819 and 1823 were made with the consent of the Malleks themselves, and that since 1824, when the management was handed over to the Malleks, it seems to have been acknowledged that they had a right to alter the rates, and that Government had not.

30. Under these circumstances it appears to Mr. Pedder that only two courses are open. One to hold the Malleks to the agreements passed in 1819 and in 1823, the other to act upon the Government Resolution of 1824.

31. Mr. Pedder entertains no doubt of the justice of the latter course, but being aware that his want of experience renders his opinion of no value, he will not argue this point, but will confine himself to stating what in his opinion will be the effect as regards the interests of Government if either of these courses is adopted.

32. Captain Prescott will observe that as far as the position of the Malleks is concerned, the difference between these two courses is this, that if the former is adopted the Malleks will be persons holding a certain share of the revenues of Government villages. If the latter, proprietors of alienated villages paying a certain share of their revenues to Government.

33. Now previous to the introduction of British rule the Malleks had undoubted proprietary rights. These rights they exchanged in 1819 and 1823 for the guarantee of a certain sum upon each cultivated bigha. If Government decides upon holding the Malleks to their share of the bargain, it is, in Mr. Pedder's humble opinion, bound to observe its own. The consequences will be as follows.

34. In Pudal and the other six villages which remained under the agreement of 1819, Government will have to pay the Malleks at the rate of Rs. 1-5-10 per bigha upon every cultivated sarkári acre, will have to pay Re. 0-14-7 per bigha upon all *girania* and *vechania* land as *santh*, to permit the Malleks to enjoy rent-free a considerable quantity of land, and besides this to pay the *Gáikwár's* "*ghásdána*," the *Bálásinor* tribute, and certain charitable allowances and village expenses. Looking at the general pitch of the survey assessment, it is not probable that anything beyond a very small sum will remain as the Government net revenue.

35. In 18 other villages, on all sarkári lands assessed at and above the rate of Rs. 2-11-8 per bigha, Government will have to pay at the rate of Rs. 1-5-10 and on all sarkári lands assessed at a lower rate to share the rental equally with the Malleks. On *santh* lands it will have to pay at the rate of Re. 0-14-7 per bigha. The probable result of this will be that the revenues of these villages will be tolerably equally divided. But out of the Government share will have to be paid the *Gáikwár's* "*ghásdána*" and *Bálásinor* tribute &c.

36. If, on the other hand, it is determined to hand over the management of these villages to the Malleks as proprietors in accordance with the Government Resolution of 1824, which resolution, so far as Mr. Pedder is aware, is still in force (and if so, surely the commutation directed by the Revenue Commissioner ought not to be carried out), there is very little doubt but that the Malleks would gladly pay an "*udhad jamábandi*" considerably exceeding the net revenue of Government if the other course were pursued; that is to say, supposing they are permitted to manage their villages in their own way.

37. This leads to the question whether it is either justifiable or desirable to enforce upon the Malleks a stipulation strongly insisted upon by Mr. Rogers, that they shall manage their villages strictly according to the Survey rules and Survey rates.

38. With the utmost deference to Mr. Rogers, Mr. Pedder cannot but think that the enforcing such a stipulation would be a wanton violation of the laws of property; wanton, because would benefit neither Government, nor the Malleks, nor even the *rayats*. While on the other hand, by simply observing the principle of non-interference on the part of the State between landlord and tenant, a principle which in all modern nations has been perhaps the most jealously guarded of all the rights of property, the Government would benefit because it would derive a larger revenue than the Malleks could otherwise afford to pay, the Malleks would be more contented, even if they did not receive an additional *anna* of income (for it is an

universal sentiment to like to do as one pleases with one's own), while the rayats would be no worse off. For a sense of the manner in which their own interests must be affected by the competition of Government villages, would tend to make the Malleks good landlords, in which case few persons will doubt that the condition of the rayats will be as good as in Government villages, and supposing the Malleks oppress their tenants, or that the latter prefer to live under the Survey rules, the tenants are not "adscripti glebæ." They can go and take up land in Government villages from which again the State will derive a direct advantage. The Survey rules are admirably adapted for the management of Government villages, but Mr. Pedder cannot see that they possess inherent virtue which renders it desirable or just to introduce them into all villages contrary to the wishes of proprietors. And even granting that rayats are always better off under the Survey rules, there is no justice in depriving one class of their rights in order to confer a favour upon another.

39. Under the circumstances now represented, Mr. Pedder would, with deference, suggest that Captain Prescott should reply to the Collector by requesting him to represent to Mr. Mansfield the propriety of delaying any commutation of the Malleks' claim until the introduction of the Survey rates into Thásra, and also that the Revenue Commissioner should be respectfully urged to obtain the orders of Government to determine on what principle these claims should then be dealt with.

40. Too much of Captain Prescott's valuable time has been already taken up to allow Mr. Pedder to do more than briefly suggest the leading principles upon which he thinks a satisfactory settlement might be based. These are :—

(a) An *udhad jamábandi* fixed for a certain number of years might be imposed upon each village with reference to its capabilities as found by the survey. It may be remarked that a rough survey merely finding the entire and the culturable area of the village and the general quality of the soil would be sufficient for this purpose and considerable expense thus be saved.

(b) The names of those persons whom Mr. Arbutnot has already decided as the representatives of those Malleks who signed the agreement of 1819 might be entered, and the villages handed over to their management.

(c) These persons might be required to enter into agreements to administer the villages with due regard to the interests of the sub-sharers, not to exact more from their cultivators than they are entitled to do by the old customs of the village and either to redeem "kothli santh" payments, or to pay regularly the holders of them.

(d) The inquiry which Mr. Peile is now making into the condition of the *Tálukdárs* might be extended to the Malleks, and any legislation based on that inquiry might include them.

41. In conclusion, Mr. Pedder begs to apologise for the length of this report. The importance of the subject must be his excuse.

W. G. PEDDER,  
Assistant Settlement Officer.

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Copy of letter No. 268, dated 2nd July 1860, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Assistant Settlement Officer Mr. Pedder's report No. 105, dated 28th June 1860,

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No. 1127 of 1860.

*Kaira Collector's Office, 2nd November 1860,*

Submitted for the consideration and further instructions of the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., in reference to previous correspondence ending for the time with his memorandum No. 897, dated 21st April last.

The Collector has carefully perused the voluminous correspondence in this office on the subject of the Mallek villages of Thásra, but has not been able to discover the grounds upon which Mr. Rogers has assumed in his letter No. 72, dated 26th May 1853, to the address of the late Revenue Commissioner that the Malleks merely hold upon sufferance, and that Government had a perfect right to resume the management of the villages and to pay the Malleks what it chose or nothing at all, and that the Malleks should be informed that it did not rest with them to decline the introduction of the Survey upon any terms that Government might be pleased to dictate.

2. The Collector presumes that Mr. Rogers has not perused the whole of the correspondence on the subject, and that the Government Resolution which Mr. Pedder quotes in paragraph 15 and refers to in paragraphs 23 and 30, had altogether escaped his observation,

3. The Collector fully concurs in the views expressed by Mr. Pedder of the rights of the Malleks in the villages under their management. These rights have been fully acknowledged by Government and should not now be meddled with on any pretext. He also fully concurs in the plan of settlement proposed by Mr. Pedder in the pre-ultimate paragraph of his report that "an udhad jamabandi fixed for a certain number of years might be imposed upon each village with reference to its capabilities as found by the Survey. It may be merely remarked that a rough survey finding the entire and the cultivable area of the village and the general quality of the soil, would be sufficient for this purpose and considerable expense thus be saved," and that "the names of those persons whom Mr. Arbuthnot has already decided as the representatives of those Malleks who signed the agreement of 1819 might be entered and the villages handed over to their management; also that these persons might be required to enter into agreements to administer the villages with due regard to the interests of the sub-sharers, not to exact more from their cultivators than they are entitled to do by the old customs of the village, and either to redeem kothli santh payments or to pay regularly the holders of them," and would beg to recommend as suggested by Captain Prescott in paragraph 3 of his letter that any attempt to commute the present fluctuating payments made to the Malleks on account of their shares of the produce be deferred pending the rough survey of the villages and their formal settlement, after full inquiry has been made into their existing condition as in the talukdári villages.

J. W. HADOW,  
Collector.

No. 881 of 1865.

To

J. W. ROBERTSON, Esq.,  
Acting Collector of Kaira.

*Camp Bulsar, 21st March 1865.*

SIR,—I have the honour to reply to your predecessor's letter forwarding Mr. Pedder's \*No. 1261, dated 30th November 1864. Report\* and proposals for the settlement of the Mallek villages in the Thásra Taluka.

2. I have already discussed personally with Mr. Pedder the rates which he proposes to fix for the assessment of these villages, and I have authorised his proceeding with his calculations on the basis of the maximum rates proposed. The result will be reported after the settlement has been introduced. The quasi-proprietory rights of the Malleks in these villages afford a sufficient reason for not lowering the assessment to a pitch which Government might be able to afford, but which it is out of the power of smaller landlords to concede to their tenants without a greater sacrifice than could be expected from them. The present state of the village is conclusive proof that they have not been over-assessed, whatever be the frauds and irregularities which have resulted from the system now about to be amended.

3. I am quite sure that if rates were to be proposed by which the Malleks' present receipts would be reduced they would not consent to the change whatever prospective benefits might be offered them, and therefore it is most important that the assessment should be so pitched as not to interfere with their receipts. I am glad to find that Mr. Pedder is able to propose a light and equitable assessment which satisfies these conditions.

4. The most important point for decision is the mode of settlement of the wajej or Malleks' share. I am not prepared to accept unreservedly Paragraph 61. Mr. Pedder's view that whatever settlement is adopted must be effected with the Malleks' consent. I fully concur that any settlement which would interfere with the Malleks' legitimate receipts or alter their position in holding the villages, could not be attempted without their consent, and for this reason any settlement such as that suggested as plan 1st in paragraph 63 is in my opinion out of the question, for the Malleks would never consent to receive a fixed cash payment which would reduce them to the condition of mere pensioners, and we should certainly not be justified in forcing such a settlement upon them.

5. But we are at any rate justified in putting a stop to the frauds and irregularities which have grown up under the present system, and of which instances are given by Mr. Pedder. We are certainly justified in basing our calculations on a real acre instead of on a fraudulent bigha, and in improving the present vexatious mode of assessment and annual adjustment.

6. Nor has the old Resolution of Government quoted by Mr. Pedder ever been fully carried out. Had it been, the result would have been the Malleks' Paragraph 39. complete ruin. In the spirit of that Resolution I asked them last year if they would undertake to manage the villages themselves and pay a fixed sum to Government. They wisely declined, knowing that their enmities and divisions among themselves would bring them to ruin, and they therefore refused the responsibility.

7. I believe, however, that Mr. Pedder's opinion is substantially the same as mine, for in a subsequent paragraph he points out that by strictly enforcing the agreements formerly made, the Malleks would be reduced to accept the modifications offered.

8. The fact is that the application of those terms to real measurements would prove so unfavourable to the Malleks, that they are likely to assent to any settlement which leaves them their present receipts, and what they value fully as much their present status. I have no doubt, therefore, that if the case be put to them properly, they will assent to the proposed settlement, and the question will not arise to what extent we are justified in insisting on their conforming to it. It must be distinctly understood by them that the existing state of things will not be allowed to continue, and if this be the basis of negotiation, I am convinced from my interview with them last year that they will consent to any reasonable propositions that are offered to them.

9. The plan of settlement which I proposed (referred to by Mr. Pedder as the 4th plan in paragraph 64) was based on the principle of preserving the Malleks' status and securing to them their present revenues as well as a share in any prospective increase. The modification of this plan which Mr. Pedder now proposes does not affect this principle, and as it is simpler, I prefer it, and Mr. Pedder may adopt it and place it before the Malleks.

10. There will, however, be a difficulty, for though on the whole the receipts of the Malleks will be fully equal to their present amount, yet owing to the change in the assessment of particular fields the ownership of which is entered in different names, it may so happen that some of the Malleks will find their receipts seriously diminished. This will be overcome by the adoption of the 2nd of the two plans proposed by Mr. Pedder in paragraph 75. It seems to me that there are very strong reasons for urging on the Malleks the adoption of this mode of settlement and for making every Mallek a sharer of so many annas in the rupee of the revenues of the whole village.

11. If they insist on the other mode of settlement, it will be proper to reserve to the Mallek owners the right of receiving all resignations of land from cultivators and requiring his consent to sale or mortgage by them; but the stipulation regarding a right to raise the survey rates would lead to endless disputes, and should not be allowed. If this mode of settlement be adopted, it seems questionable whether Government should take on itself all the trouble of distributing the Malleks' small shares, and perhaps the threat of leaving them to settle their disputes among themselves will be sufficient to induce them to adopt the other and preferable mode of settlement.

12. In regard to the alienated lands, I concur with your predecessor in thinking that there are not sufficient reasons for a 4-anna settlement. Mr. Pedder states that the exemption is contingent on cultivation by the Malleks themselves, and that the land is liable to full assessment if cultivated by others. Mr. Pedder may be able to commute this liability as has already been sanctioned in the cases of cesses on alienated lands in Kaira, and this, plus the 2-anna settlement, will give the amount of payment to which the lands will be liable.

13. I do not concur with the late Acting Collector regarding the Talátis. The Malleks would not approve of being deprived of the right of nomination. Mr. Pedder's proposition should be adopted as it secures sufficient control to the Collector and proper pay to the Talátis without depriving the Malleks of a privilege which they prize.

14. Mr. Pedder supposes that the three holdings of the Bábi of Bálásinor are disposed of by the Resolution of Government sanctioning a deduction from his annual tribute. This is so in respect to his rights in Wardla and Porda, regarding which no instructions are required, as these will be disposed of as directed in the Political Department. But the orders of Government do not apply to Rojwa as the Bábi is not willing to commute his present rights into a fixed cash payment. Rojwa therefore must be settled on the principles proposed. The Bábi's agent, whom I saw last year, was not formally empowered to assent, but he made no objections, and it seemed that his master would make no difficulties.

15. With regard to instalments, the dates fixed for payment of revenue seem unobjectionable, but as pointed out by Mr. Robertson, the dates proposed for payments of wajeh are inconvenient. On this point instructions will be issued separately.

16. With regard to sanths, I agree with Mr. Pedder in considering that the ordinary settlement should be applied to the sanths of these villages. But there will be a difficulty if the Malleks claim the right of redemption which was reserved to them by Captain Robertson. This may be disposed of by paying where bonds are produced the sum mentioned in the bond to the present holder, and giving the Malleks the difference between that sum and twenty years' purchase of the amount of santh less two annas for summary settlement. The land will then belong to Government uncharged with any liability and will be let at the ordinary survey rental.

17. If this plan be found for any reason obnoxious to the Malleks in dealing with the sanths which have been redeemed by the Malleks or are now held by them, Mr. Pedder may adopt a modification of his proposed 2nd plan. It seems unreasonable to expect Government to go through the double process of receiving from an occupant to pay away again to a santh holder. In such cases the land should be entered as partly alienated in the name of

the Mallek as owner. Government should allow the Mallek to recover from the occupant the amount of his santh after a deduction of two annas, or if it be found more convenient, the proportion proposed by Mr. Pedder, and Government will levy from the field the balance of assessment, the levy to be made direct from the occupant as representative of the owner, or failing him from the owner himself if he wish to reclaim his rights in the field. The occupant will of course be protected by a proper document from over-exaction by the Mallek whose name will be entered.

18. A similar plan may be adopted in regard to the sanths of Rojwa.

19. It should certainly form part of the settlement to give the Malleks a sanad from Government guaranteeing the terms of their holding. The sanad will be for each village in the names of the representatives of those with whom Captain Robertson settled.

20. The suggestion in paragraph 2 of Mr. Pedder's P. S. is also approved. As soon as the settlement has been introduced, I beg that Mr. Pedder will send in a report showing the financial result. It is possible that slight modifications may be found requisite in carrying out the settlement on the spot.

21. I request you will communicate with Mr. Percival regarding the sanths. He will be directed to settle them and pay the arrears at the time the general revenue settlement is being carried into effect.

I have, &c.,

B. H. ELLIS,  
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

No. 2741 of 1866.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

To

F. S. CHAPMAN, Esq.,  
Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Poona, 27th June 1866.

SIR,

In the middle of November last year I received from the Superintendent of the Gujarát Revenue Survey, through the Collector of Kaira, the accompanying report on the financial result of the settlement of the Malleks' villages; but as there was some doubt as to what steps had been taken to carry out some of the instructions that had been given by my predecessor on certain of the details, I referred to the Collector for explanation. Before his reply, dated 20th January last, reached me, the Malleks of the villages noted in the margin had come to my camp in the Panch Maháls and declared that they themselves had never agreed to the terms of the settlement that had been offered to them, and that the Malleks of the remaining villages also refused them. They were at once referred to the Superintendent and subsequently to the Acting Collector, both of whom appear, as will be seen from the annexed correspondence, to have had considerable difficulty in explaining matters to them. Mr. Borradaile, however, finally reports (in his letter No. 524 of the 31st ultimo), that they have all agreed, but continue to make the same objections they did to the Superintendent. As it is very necessary, in dealing with men who have proved themselves so difficult to manage, to come to a clear understanding, in order to prevent their turning round upon us at any future time, I have thought it necessary to examine closely into their complaints, and now beg to report on the subject, with a view to receive the orders of Government, and, if possible, have the matter finally settled to the satisfaction of all parties.

No. 78 of 1866.

1. Paral.
2. Rassulpur Paral.
3. Menpura.
4. Ballara.
5. Kuni.

2. An account of their grievances will be found in Major Prescott's letter No. 135-A, dated 13th March last; but as the only tangible ones are the imposition of the Summary Settlement upon their "ghurkher" or lands they were allowed to retain free of assessment under Captain Robertson's settlement, to provide for their own private maintenance, and the diminution in the profits of their "wajeh" or share of revenue by the introduction of the new system, wherever such loss can be established, I shall confine my remarks to these points.

3. With regard to the imposition of the Summary Settlement, it will be seen that the Superintendent and the Collector both consider the Malleks cannot demand exemption, because they are of opinion that the terms of Captain Robertson's sanad, by which they were enjoined to cultivate these lands "for their own benefit" (Major Prescott) or "at home" (Mr. Borradaile), have been infringed by their alienating them to others. The true translation of the clause in the sanad is, however, as follows. It refers to the lands then nominally held by the Malleks themselves:—

“The 764 bighas of land that are now in cultivation do you enjoy of your own accord every year free of assessment; the Sarkár will make no objection. And that land you shall not give to the Government cultivators to cultivate, but cultivate it yourself (at your own houses).”

तमारी भेजे.

Now it appears to me that there is no doubt from this that Captain Robertson's intention was that the Malleks should enjoy this land rent-free without any hindrance whatever as to any thing else but its cultivation by the cultivators of Government land, a precaution which was commonly taken in the early days of our rule before our assessments were put upon such a footing as to prevent the fear of Government lands being thrown out of cultivation by the competition of other lands. Under these circumstances I think the grievance on the subject of the Summary Settlement being imposed on these lands has a good foundation, and beg respectfully to recommend accordingly that they be considered entitled to exemption, as already adjudicated under the provisions of Section VIII of Bombay Act VII of 1863.

4. With regard to the effect of the new settlement upon the Malleks' receipts, finding that the Superintendent laid considerable stress upon the point of difference in the favour of Government that would be the result of calculating the Malleks' share of the revenue according to the old system upon the measured, in place of the estimated, area customary, I have endeavoured to ascertain what the actual result would be, and as I anticipated, find from a statement\* prepared by the Acting 1st Assistant, Mr. Trevor, that with the trifling exception of the village of Rastampura, where there would be a decrease of Rs. 4-12-6, there would be a net increase on the whole 26 villages of Rs. 2,372-15-6 in favour of the Malleks. If the Malleks therefore have been falsifying the areas on which their receipts were calculated, as I find it asserted in the former correspondence they have been doing so to their own loss, unless they have been levied from their tenants according to the real, and only brought to account the false, bighas.

5. It will be seen from Mr. Pedder's report No. 24, of the 19th November 1864,\* that the calculations on which he based his proposals as to the proportions in which Government and the Malleks should share the revenues of the villages, were the actual receipts of 1862-63 and the estimated Survey rental for 1864-65. As it is now proved that it would have been an advantage to the Malleks if their receipts had been calculated on the actual area, the fair way to decide what the proportion should be is to take the amount so calculated for the year in which the Survey rates were introduced, and compare it with what the latter have produced in the year subsequent to the introduction of the settlement. The following is the result of this comparison:—

No.	Villages.	Malleks' receipts according to measured area in 1864-65, after deducting Talukdar's pay and Bâlsinior tribute.	Malleks' receipts according to Survey Settlement in 1862-63.	Increase or Decrease.
1	Paral ... ..	1,775	—1,700	Decrease 75
2	Menpura ... ..	1,232	+1,351	Increase 119
3	Rassulpur Paral ... ..	1,025	+1,089	" 64
4	Ballara ... ..	1,096	+1,113	" 17
5	Kuni ... ..	1,799	—1,300	Decrease 499
6	Ungari Paria ... ..	1,281	—1,082	" 199
7	Ungari Kasba ... ..	1,166	+1,401	Increase 215

The above are all the villages in which the proportions are 9 annas to the Malleks and 7 to Government. In the following the proportions are reversed:—

8	Warad ... ..	987	+1,433	Increase 446
9	Jargal ... ..	451	+723	" 272
10	Somea ... ..	26	+154	" 128
11	Mithana Muara ... ..	372	+563	" 191
12	Wanghroli ... ..	2,254	—2,161	Decrease 93
13	Wanora ... ..	1,408	—1,313	" 95
14	Salun ... ..	65	+327	Increase 262
15	Nadadra... ..	44	+261	" 217
16	Khargodhra ... ..	323	+523	" 200
17	Sandheli... ..	718	+1,168	" 450
18	Dabholi ... ..	250	+433	" 183
19	Sanadra ... ..	537	+831	" 294
20	Palia ... ..	320	+489	" 169
21	Wasso ... ..	1,893	—1,731	Decrease 162
22	Malván ... ..	746	—654	" 92
23	Rastampura ... ..	149	+234	Increase 85
24	Pali ... ..	981	+1,176	" 195
25	Mahi Jatari Warri ... ..	224	+257	" 33
26	Mahi Jatari Wallavpur ... ..	245	—261	" 16

In this statement the fractional parts of a rupee are omitted.



These figures show that, in as far as their receipts from the rent of what are called the "wajehli" lands, *i. e.* lands in which they have a share of the revenue, are concerned, the Malleks of three out of the seven villages in which the proportion of 9 annas to them and 7 annas to Government has been fixed, are losers by the new settlement, and those also of four out of the remaining nineteen villages in which the proportions are 7 annas to the Malleks and 9 to Government. Of the former, two out of the three were among those who petitioned me against the settlement,

6. As it is proposed to give the Malleks the same proportionate shares in the produce of grass, wood, fruit, trees, and other similar sources of revenue in addition to that derived from the "wajeh," the decrease in their receipts from the latter may, to some extent, be made up from the former: but the jamabandi statement for 1864-65 shows that the difference would have been made up in that year in the village of Waughroli alone, the miscellaneous revenue in the remainder having been only of trifling value. Their value is not given in the comparative statement now forwarded by Mr. Trevor, and as the Superintendent's statement mentioned above gives no details, I have nothing by which to judge whether the receipts for 1864-65 are likely to be tolerably permanent,

7. Under these circumstances, all that I can ask Government to decide is, as to whether the proportionate shares in the two groups of seven and of twenty villages respectively (inclusive of Rojwa, the case of which will be adverted to Letter No. 881 of 1865 forwarded presently,) proposed by Mr. Pedder, and sanctioned by my predecessor, are to be finally adopted or modified in any degree. If the latter, should only a larger proportion of revenue be allowed in those cases in which it may appear, when all sources of revenue are taken into account correctly, that the Malleks are losers by the new settlement, or should also a deduction be made from Mr. Pedder's proposed proportion in those cases in which it may appear that the Malleks are gainers by the new settlement to an unreasonable extent, say more than 25 per cent. The principle being decided, the details can be carried out by the Collector under the supervision of my office.

8. With regard to the village of Rojwa, mentioned in the preceding paragraph, it will be seen from the 15th paragraph of the Superintendent's letter No. 361, of the 18th October last, that the Babi of Balasinor now agrees to the settlement ordered for the 19 villages at  $\frac{9}{16}$  to Government and  $\frac{7}{16}$  to himself. This removes all difficulties, and Major Prescott's proposal to introduce the new rates for the current season may therefore be sanctioned, and the Babi allowed the privileges he asks for, *viz.* that he shall nominate a village accountant as the other Malleks do, subject to the Collector's confirmation, and that his kár bhári be allowed to sign the jamabandi or annual revenue papers, and be associated with the officials who may make the annual inspection of fields.

Major Prescott's No. 455 of 22nd December 1865, paragraphs 7 to 9.  
Mr. Borradaile's No. 78 of 20th January 1866, paragraph 2.

9. I concur with the Superintendent and Mr. Borradaile in their opinions that, in accordance with the terms of Captain Robertson's sanad, the Malleks have no right to any revenue derivable from santheli lands.

10. The form of sanad proposed by the Acting Collector, and forwarded with his No. 78 of the 20th January last, may, I think, be sanctioned with the modification that may be permitted in Article III. in case of Government acceding to my recommendation (paragraph 3), that the Summary Settlement be remitted on the Malleks' "ghurkher" lands. As the remission of the Summary Settlement would give the Malleks full proprietary title in these lands, the words in that article subsequent to "rent-free for ever" might be omitted altogether.

11. The provision made in Article I. of the sanad against the sub-division in future in the Government books of existing shares of revenue, appears to be all that will be required to prevent hereafter a needless complication of accounts.

12. The acceptance of the sanads by the Malleks after the terms of settlement have been finally settled, will be the ultimate proof that every difficulty has been disposed of, and there is no fear of any part of the terms being disputed in future.

13. It would have been very desirable to send up these papers to Government in a printed form, but to do so would delay the settlement until after the close of the revenue year, and in the meantime the revenue accounts cannot be closed; I have accordingly the honour to solicit the early orders of Government on the subject of the principle of settlement to be adopted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient Servant,  
A. ROGERS,  
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

No. 24 of 1864.

From W. G. PEDDER, Esq.,  
Survey Settlement Officer, Gujarát ;

To CAPTAIN C. J. PRESCOTT,  
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarát.

Surat, dated Kaira, the 11th November 1864.

SIR,

In accordance with instructions of the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., I have the honour to submit herewith, for transmission through the Collector of Kaira, statements containing proposals for the introduction of the Survey system of assessment into the 27 villages of the Thásra Pargana of the Kaira Collectorate, known as "Malleki," and also for the settlement of the fluctuating shares of revenue received in these villages by different persons as "wajeh" or "santh."

2. The villages under report lie in a compact group to the north and north-east of the khálsa villages of the pargana, and are bounded on the east and south-east by the river Mahi, on the north and north-east by the country of the Bábi of Bálásinor, on the north-west by the Kapadvanj pargana, and on the west and south by the khálsa villages of Thásra. The area contained in them is 90 square miles, which has been divided by the Survey in the following manner:—

Situation, limits, and extent, viz. :—  
24 properly Malleki.  
2 belonging to Paggi Thákurs.  
1 belonging to the Bábi of Bálásinor.

27

	Government, "Wajeh" and "Santhell."		Alienated.		Total.	
	Nos.	Acres.	Nos.	Acres.	Nos.	Acres.
		A. g.		A. g.		A. g.
Culturable ... ..	18,017	42,017 34	3,012	5,486 9	21,029	48,404. 3
Unculturable roads, rivers, tanks, village-sites, &c.	386	9,163 25	...	49 38	386	9,213 23
Total ...	18,403	52,081 19	3,012	5,536 7	21,415	57,617 26

3. The population of these 27 villages amounts to 24,953 showing the rather large average of 277 souls to the square mile. It is almost entirely agricultural, and is principally composed of three classes.

- (1) *Mussalmáns*, who mostly belong to the families of "Mallekzadas." They are not good cultivators, are thriftless and wanting in energy, and are very generally addicted to the use of opium. In consequence they are mostly poor, notwithstanding the large revenues which among them they draw from these villages.
- (2) *Kunbis*. These are comparatively numerous, they are mostly tenants of the Malleks or of Government; but many of them hold "sanths." They are excellent cultivators, and notwithstanding the heavy rates they have hitherto paid, they appear to be comfortably off.
- (3) *Kolis*. These form the most numerous class. They are generally bad cultivators, unskilful and thriftless, and were formerly notorious for their predatory habits; of late years, however, there has been a great improvement in this respect; the Kolis generally have become more settled in their habits, and many of them have steadily applied themselves to agriculture, and have made considerable advances in skill, and consequently in comfort. As a rule, however, they are poor, and often much in debt to Wániás and others. The remainder of the population is composed of the usual low castes of a few Rajputs and Wániás, who keep shops in the principal villages, buy agricultural produce, and lend money on high interest to the Malleks and their tenants. Several of the villages under report are large, and contain many houses well built of brick and tiled.

4. The usual dry crops, such as bájri and the pulses, bowta, "chesne," or unirrigated wheat and barley, and gram, are those most commonly grown in these villages; but in several there is a good deal of rice land, the rice produced in which is however of the inferior sorts. There is very little garden cultivation, wells being few, and the water in these scanty and at a great depth. Indeed, under the present Revenue system, no land whatever is entered as "bágáit." Sugarcane is seldom if ever grown, although the alienated lands in several villages are nominally subject to a "mahat swadee" on that crop.

5. The Malleki villages are by no means favourably situated with respect to markets. The largest accessible to them is that of Dákor, distant about ten miles from Hungadi Kasba. There is also a market at the town of Bálásinor, situated in foreign territory, not far from the north-east frontier of the Thásra pargana. There are, however, among the Malleki villages themselves several good village bázárs, of which those in Hungadi Kasba and in Wassu are the most considerable.

6. The means of communication with markets possessed by these villages will soon however be greatly improved by the completion of the made-road now under construction, and eventually, I understand, to be converted into a tramway, between the Mahi river and the railway, which passes through Hungadi, Thásra Kasba, Dákor, Umret and Bhalaj, and joins the railway at Anand Station, distant from Hungadi about 30 miles.

7. The history of, and the nature of the tenures in, the Malleki villages have already been reported on several times by Mr. Liddell, late Collector of Kaira, by Mr. Arbuthnot and Mr. Peile, by myself, and by other officers. Nevertheless, it will I think be better, in order to obviate the necessity of numerous references in support of the arguments I shall have to use, and in explanation of the statements I must make in this report, to give here a sketch of the history of these villages, and of the relative rights in them of the Government and of the holders of "wajeh" and of "santh."

8. Nearly four centuries ago, 12 villages in Thásra (since increased to their present number by the foundation of subsidiary hamlets, which have since (about A.D. 1825) been recognised as separate villages) were granted in free jághir by Sultán Mahomed Begurha, of Ahmedabad, to certain Mussalmán families, known as the Mallekzadas, as a recompense for military services rendered at the siege of Champanir. For upwards of two centuries the Malleks seem to have enjoyed their villages rent-free, managing them on the system then usual in Gujarát, that of the bhágbatái, or a division of produce between the landlord and the cultivator.

9. When about the beginning of the 18th century the Maráthas began to establish their power in Gujarát, the Peshwa's Government imposed upon the Malleki villages an udhad jamábandi\* or lump tribute, the amount of which was not fixed, but was regulated solely by comparative power of the Government to levy, and of the Malleks to resist, the exaction. To raise this payment the Malleks imposed upon their cultivators and the other inhabitants of their villages a cess called karram viro, the amount of which was proportioned to the means of each person who paid it. But as the cultivators could not pay both karram viro and the usual half share of produce, the Malleks seem about this time to have lowered their grain rents, called "wajeh," to one-third of the produce.

10. About A.D. 1769 the Mallekgiri army of the Gáikwár began to levy a tribute under the name of "ghásdána" from the Malleki villages, and this continued to be irregularly executed until the introduction of British rule, when Captain Ballantyne settled its amount at Co.'s Rs. 3,906-6-0.

11. Besides the above tributes, some of the Malleki villages were liable to a jamábandi payment to the Bábi of Bálásinor.

12. It seems to have been considered that all these exactions were to be defrayed out of the karram viro,† and not from the Mallek's share of produce. The Malleks had, however, besides their "wajeh," other resources in transit duties and "wol" or "toda girás," which they exacted from neighbouring villages.

13. When the Peshwa's officers, the Mallekgiri army of the Gáikwár, or the Bábi of Bálásinor, were strong enough to exact more than the usual tribute, the Malleks seem to have been hard pressed for money to satisfy their demands, and consequently mortgaged or sold a considerable quantity of land. But what they parted with in these cases was their own "wajeh" or share of produce, and the holders or cultivators of these lands were still liable to the karram viro.

14. At the introduction of British rule, therefore, the lands of these villages seem to have been divided into the following classes:—

- (1) Sarkári lands paying a wajeh of one-third the produce, and also karram viro.
- (2) Vechani and girania lands, paying karram viro, but no wajeh.

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\* This is the account given in the Tevis kalambandis. But it would seem that sometimes the Peshwa's Government levied the karram viro directly from the cultivators, and not in the shape of a tribute from the Malleks. This, at any rate, appears to have been the case in the years immediately previous to the introduction of British rule. It is likely, I think, that the exaction began in the shape of an udhad jamábandi, and that afterwards, as it grew stronger, the Peshwa's Government, in accordance with the usual grasping policy of the Maráthas, endeavoured to establish a right to interfere in the internal management of the villages, by levying the cess directly from the cultivators. For a similar instance, vide the history of the Daskrohi village of Batwa, already reported. In the case of the Malleki villages this question is of some importance. For if the karram viro was paid directly to the Peshwa's Government, it is obvious that the Gáikwár's ghásdána, which the British Government seem to have conceded, ought to be defrayed out of the karram viro, was originally paid by the Malleks out of their wajeh.

† Vide Class 1 of the Sanad granted by Captain Robertson to the Padal Malleks, dated August 1st, 1820.

- (3) Passaieta, &c., and village service lands, sometimes entirely free, sometimes paying karram viro or salami.
- (4) Lands cultivated by Malleks themselves, and apparently analogous to "jivai" lands in "tálukdári" villages paying nothing.

15. The pargana of Thásra came under British rule in A.D. 1817-18. In the following year Government Talátis were put into the Malleki villages, and a "kardo" or field register of all the lands prepared. A bighoti was then imposed upon all Sarkári, and a phato chas or quit-rent upon all vechani and girania lands, in lieu of the karram viro, the Malleks still continuing to levy their wajeh in kind. This arrangement pressed so hard upon the cultivators (chiefly because the Malleks refused to pay the ghásdána and Bálásinor tribute out of their wajeh, and continued to levy extra cesses to provide for them,) that they immediately began to desert the villages.

16. In 1819-20, therefore, Captain Robertson, Collector of Kaira, introduced a new and totally different system into these villages, based upon the principle of consolidating all demands to which the cultivators were liable.

17. He abolished all cesses and the practice of levying "wajeh" in kind, and in lieu thereof fixed bighoti rates upon vechani, girania, and "khátábandi" Sarkári lands, *i. e.* those that were permanently occupied. These however were entirely caste-rates, and though their amount varied in different villages, yet in each village it was regulated, not by the quality of the soil, but by the caste of the cultivator. The most common rates were Bábásái Rs. 4½ to 6 for Kunbis, and 3 and 3½ for Kollís. Sarkári lands not khátábandi were to be let out by the village officers on any terms they pleased.

18. In lieu of their "wajeh" the Malleks were to receive upon each cultivated bigha of Sarkári land Bábásái Rs. 1-8-0 = Co.'s Rs. 1-5-10, and were also to enjoy free of assessment the lands they were themselves cultivating. The management of girania and vechani lands was resumed, and in lieu of their "wajeh," the holders were to receive upon each cultivated bigha a "kothli santh" of Bábásái Re. 1 = Co.'s Re. 0-14-7. Half of the Gáikwár's ghásdána was to be paid by Government, and the remainder, with whole of the Bálásinor tribute, by the Malleks. Government Talátis were put into the villages, and the management of them taken out of the hand of the Malleks.

19. The effect of these arrangements, it will be observed, was to reduce the Malleks from the position of proprietors of alienated villages paying a tribute to Government, to that of persons having merely a share of the revenues of Government villages.

20. All the Malleks agreed to these terms, except those of Púdál and its subsidiary hamlets, who refused to pay any portion of the Gáikwár's ghásdána or Bálásinor tribute, urging that these exactions had always been defrayed from the karram viro and not out of the "wajeh." Captain Robertson consequently made a separate agreement with these Malleks, and passed them a Sanad in A.D. 1820, of which the principal clauses are the following:—

- 1st—That Government should defray the ghásdána and Bálásinor tribute.
- 2nd—That the Malleks should receive Bábásái Rs. 1-8-0 as "wajeh" on each cultivated bigha of Sarkári land,
- 3rd—That they were to enjoy free 746 bighás of Sarkári land cultivated by themselves.
- 4th—That upon paying off mortgages upon girania lands, they were to receive the "sanths."

21. I suppose it was considered that the same reasons which induced Captain Robertson to relieve the Púdál Malleks from payment of the ghásdána, applied with equal force to that tribute from other villages, for at the jamábandi of 1826-27, Mr. Williamson, Collector of Kaira, on the petition of the Malleks, ordered that the deduction from their wajeh on account of half the ghásdána should be discontinued, and the whole amount paid by Government. No separate order to this effect is forthcoming, nor does the fact seem to have been reported to Government. But it is entered in the jamábandi roj kaunt for that year. The arrangements regarding the Bálásinor tribute will be described below (paragraph 44).

22. About 1820, the prices of agricultural produce began to fall rapidly, and in consequence Captain Robertson's caste rates were found to be so oppressive, that the inferior soils began to go out of cultivation. The Malleks of 16 villages, therefore, consented in 1823 to a new arrangement, under which the bigoti rates originally fixed were to be modified in cases when it might seem necessary, and upon all lands rated at Bábásái Rs. 3 = Co.'s Rs. 2-11-8 and upwards, the Malleks were to receive Bábásái Rs. 1-8-0 = Co.'s Rs. 1-5-10 per cultivated bigha and the rent of all lands rated lower than Rs. 2-11-8 was to be divided equally between Government and the Malleks. A similar arrangement was made for the santheli lands; when the rate was Bábásái Rs. 2 = Co.'s Rs. 1-13-2 or under, the assessment was to be equally divided between Government and santh-holders; when it exceeded that sum, the santh-holders were to receive Bábásái Re. 1 = Co.'s Re. 0-14-7 per cultivated bigha, and Government the surplus.

23. For one village, Wassu, a different arrangement was made, according to which, not all, "wajehli" lands assessed at Bábásái Rs. 2 = Co.'s Rs. 1-13-2 and over, the Malleks were to receive Bábásái Rs. 1-8-0 = Co.'s Rs. 1-5-10 and Government the surplus, and on lands assessed at less than Bábásái Rs. 2, Government were to receive Bábásái Re. 0-8-0 and the Malleks the surplus. The original arrangement about sanths was undisturbed in this village. In 1851, however, the Collector induced the Wassu Malleks to consent to the same arrangement with respect to their "wajeh" as in the 16 villages noted in the last paragraph. Sanths are, however, still paid in Wassu at the uniform rate of Re. 0-14-7 per cultivated bigha.

24. The Malleks of the other 7 villages, including Pudal, refused to depart from the agreement of 1819-20.

25. In 1824, Mr. Mills, 1st Assistant Collector in charge of Kaira, while reporting on some claims of the Malleks to *toda girás* allowances, took occasion to draw the attention of Government to Captain Robertson's settlements, which do not seem to have been reported previously. On this Government passed a Resolution, No. 1189, dated July 17th, 1824, of which the following is an extract:—

Para. 4. "The plan of giving the Malleks a fixed sum per bigha, and taking the management of their villages out of their hands, must have the effect of reducing them from the situation of landlords to that of mere pensioners, and it is not to be expected that they will easily be reconciled to the change.

Para. 5. "It appears to the Honourable the Governor in Council that the Malleks *i. e.* Tálukdars, have as much claim to consideration as the Chiefs of Mehwási villages, or the small Grassia proprietors in Ahmedabad, and accordingly instructs you to treat them in the same way."

26. On receipt of these instructions the Collector immediately removed the Government talátis, and handed the management of the villages over to the Malleks to the great satisfaction of the latter, who, however, seem to have immediately appointed and paid talátis of their own. Captain Robertson's settlements of 1819 and 1823, with regard to the rates and relative shares of Government and of the Malleks, were still considered to be in force.

27. About this time most of the villages, including apparently those 7 the Malleks of which had determined upon abiding by the arrangements of 1819, were farmed to the Malleks. Under their leases the Malleks seem to have managed the entire villages, paying to Government the lump rental for which they had agreed, and the "kothli santh" to the holders of them, and to have raised or lowered the rates upon all lands as they considered most advantageous to themselves.

28. These leases expired in 1837, and the arrangements of 1819 and 1823, as far as the amount of wajeh to be received by the Malleks is concerned, came again into force. But the rates adopted by the Malleks during the currency of the leases, both on "wajehli" and on "santheli" lands remained unaltered, and (except in two or three villages, in which new bigoti rates seem to have been fixed 15 or 20 years ago by the Collector, through the agency of Panches) are still in force. The consequences to the Government revenue are as follows.

29. In the 17 villages (including Wassu), the Malleks of which agreed to the settlement of 1823, the loss caused by all reductions of assessment *Vide* paragraph 23. down to Rs. 2-11-8 has fallen exclusively upon Government, and in rates below that sum has been borne equally by the Malleks and by Government, and similarly (except in Wassu) with regard to sanths. The revenue derived from "wajehli" lands in these villages are consequently now shared tolerably equally between both parties.

30. In the other 7 villages managed under the settlement of 1819, the loss caused by reduction of rates has fallen exclusively upon the Government share, and a very serious loss of revenue has been the natural consequence, as the Malleks, who could not receive more than Rs. 1-5-10 per bigha, whatever the land was assessed at, of course lowered the rates to increase the prosperity of their villages, and to get more land into cultivation. In these villages, however, there seems to have been a tacit understanding, that no "santheli" land was to be rated at less than Rs. 1-5-10, and no "wajehli" land at less than Rs. 1-9-6 per bigha, in order that Government might receive not less than Re. 0-7-3 and Re. 0-3-8 (after deduction of santh Re. 0-14-7 or wajehli Re. 0-5-10) from these lands respectively. This would of course have kept out of cultivation all lands worth less than these rates. But it seems that the Malleks were in the habit of letting out such (wajehli) lands for what they would fetch, and showing them in the books as rated at Rs. 1-9-6, of paying the Re. 0-3-8 to Government. It is also suspected that they sometimes let lands shown as rated at Rs. 1-9-6 for a larger sum, and appropriated the difference.

31. Mr. Ogilvy, First Assistant Collector, pointed out the irregularity of system in these villages in 1843, but Government then declined to interfere, and since that time several officers have communicated in severe terms upon the conduct of the Malleks in reducing the rates fixed by Captain Robertson. I doubt, however, whether even putting out of sight the Government Resolution of 1824, which handed over to them the management of their villages the Malleks were not justified under the agreement of 1819

G. G. *vide* Mr. Arbuthnot's letter to the Acting Revenue Commissioner for Alienations, No. 155 of March 6th, 1848, para. 7.

*Vide* para. 26.

in the course which they took. The rates originally fixed by Captain Robertson were only for khatabandi lands, and lands not permanently occupied were to be let for what they would fetch. After the introduction of

*Vide* paragraph 17.

British rule, prices, as is well known, fell much and rapidly, and by about 1830 had got so low, that 3½ and even 4 katcha maunds of bájri were selling for 1 rupee. Consequently the cultivators could not afford to pay Captain Robertson's rates, and the khátas broke up, the principle of the khatabandi system being that the holder must pay the full assessment for all the lands comprised in his kháta, or give it entirely up. When this happened the Malleks had no alternative but to leave the lands waste, or to let them at rates which the cultivators could afford to pay, and the consequent loss of Government revenue seems to me to have been caused only by the faulty nature of Captain Robertson's settlement. By that settlement, indeed, the rates on waste were to be fixed by the village officers under the authority of the Collector, by which stipulation Captain

*Vide* paragraph 27.

Robertson probably thought that the interests of Government were sufficiently guarded, but the talátis having been removed, and the management handed over to the Malleks in 1824, the Collector had no longer power to interfere.

33. In 1850 and 1852 Mr. Travers, First Assistant Collector, and Mr. Liddell, Collector of Kaira, a question having arisen regarding the amount of Malleks' wajeh in Wassu reported on the anomalies existing in these villages, and recommended a revision of assessments. After some correspondence, however, it was determined that no alterations should be made till the introduction of the Survey Settlement into the Thásra Pargana.

34. In 1858, Mr. Arbuthnot, in the course of his inquiries as Special Commissioner for Alienations in Gujarát, reported upon the Malleki villages.

35. The state in which he found the system of management prevailing in them was briefly this. The Malleks appointed and paid their own talátis, who collected the whole revenue according to the existing rates, and paid it into the Government treasury. Then the cash "wajeh" was divided among the Malleks, and the "kothli sanths" among the holders, in the following manner. Such and such Sarkári fields in a village were entered as the estate of Mallek Hussein, deceased. At the close of the season the talátis and manudar examined the "páhani patrak," to see how much of this land had been cultivated, and calculated upon this the cash wajeh due to Hussein. This they then entered in a paper called the "Distribution Book," which showed the names of all the heirs of Hussein, and their proportionate shares, and the wajeh was then divided among them accordingly. Kothli sanths were paid in the same way. As it had been the custom, when a Mallek or santh-holder died leaving 8 sons, to enter all their names in the distribution book, it is not surprising that the number of recognised sharers had become excessive. In 1855-56 there were :-

	Distinct Shares.	Recognised Shares.
Of Wajeh	274	782
Of Sanths	2,170	3,714

36. To reduce the number of names upon the books, Mr. Arbuthnot recommended that from May 1st, 1858, the names of the nearest representatives of those sharers with whom Captain Robertson concluded his agreement should alone be entered in the peta kháta wahi, that the wajeh should annually be paid to them in a lump, and that they should be required to divide it among their sub-sharers according to the distribution book, in which book existing names only should be entered, nor should any new name be entered without an order of the Assistant Collector in charge of the district. These recommendations have been carried out by order of the Revenue Commissioner for Alienations.

37. Mr. Arbuthnot also pointed out the loss of revenue which Government was sustaining in the 7-villages administered under the settlement of 1819, and recommended that the arrangements of 1823 should be immediately enforced in this also. On this subject a long correspondence ensued between the Revenue Commissioner N. D., the Revenue Commissioner for Alienations, the Collector, and the late Settlement Officer, in the course of which Mr. Rogers expressed his opinion that the introduction of the Survey system into the Malleki villages was absolutely necessary, but that neither this measure nor that advocated by Mr. Arbuthnot could legally be enforced, unless the Malleks were previously served with a notice of assessment under Section XXXVIII of Regulation XVII of 1827, when, as they held in jágíir, and their rights were consequently resumable at the pleasure of Government, they might be compelled to accept any equitable terms which Government might be pleased to offer them. In the latter part of this opinion Mr. Rogers, it will be seen from this report, was mistaken. It was finally decided that the villages should

Revenue Commissioner N. D., to Settlement Officer, No. 259 of 1860.

Settlement. Government having, however, in 1858 directed the commutation of fluctuating

Chief Secretary to Acting Revenue Commissioner for Alienations, No. 199, 18th January 1868.

To Collector of Kaira, No. 897 of 1860.

be measured and classed, which has accordingly been done; a decision regarding the relative rights of Government and of the Malleks being deferred till the introduction of the Survey Settlement. Government having, however, in 1858 directed the commutation of fluctuating payments on account of alienated shares of revenue into fixed payments calculated upon average receipts for a certain number of years, the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., directed that immediate steps should be taken for the commutation under these orders of the Malleks' wajeh.

38. The question of the mode in which this commutation should be carried out having been referred to me for report, I ventured to suggest that this course would be in violation of existing engagements with the Malleks, and that it would be better, under the Government Resolution of 1824, to give them the entire management of their villages, upon payment of a rental fixed annually in the lump.

To Superintendent of Survey,  
No. 105 of 1860.

*Vide* paragraph 26.

39. Mr. Hadow, yourself, and the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., agreeing with me in this view, Mr. Ellis, on his visit to Thásra in February last, summoned the principal Malleks, and asked them whether they would consent to a commutation of all Government claims upon their villages into a fixed annual jamábandi, and would undertake the management of their villages on those terms. This they declined, alleging that their number was too great to give them a chance of managing their villages successfully, and stated that they would agree to any terms of settlement which would not impair their status and incomes. Mr. Ellis then directed me to endeavour to frame a scheme for the introduction of the Survey Revenue System under these conditions, and to get the Malleks' consent to it.

#### *Paggi Thákur's Villages.*

40. The history of these villages, Myhi-i-tadi Wádi Bhág and Wallabpura Bhág, does not require a long notice. They originally formed part of the Balásinor State, and about A.D. 1750 were granted by the then Babi in inám to their own Thákurs in reward for services rendered in restoring him to his gádi, from which he had been driven by the Peshwa's officers. The Peshwa's Government, however, soon imposed upon them a tribute leviable by means of a "karram viro," as in the Malleki villages, and Captain Robertson included them in his settlement with the Malleks of 1819, with this exception, that instead of resuming the giránia and vechania lands, and giving the holders a kothli santh, he merely imposed a swadeo of Re. 0-14-7 per cultivated bigha upon these lands. The Thákurs afterwards agreed to the Settlement of 1823, and the villages have since been administered in accordance with it.

#### *Rojwa.*

41. The history and tenure of this village are more complicated, and to make these intelligible, I must sketch, as shortly as I can, the history of the connection between the Pargana of Thásra and the Balásinor State.

42. The Jágghir of Balásinor, belonging to a branch of the great Mussalmán Babi family, was included in the farm of Ahmedabad, and therefore was granted by Bajirao Peshwa to Amandrao Gaikwar, and ceded by him to the British Government.

43. When the Thásra Táluka, as part of the above farm, came under British rule, the following villages, once included in the 56 villages of the Balásinor Jágghir, and at that time still tributary to the Babi, formed a part of it:—

8 Malleki ...	...	...	Wangroli.* Kuni. Bulara. Sandili.* Nadadra.* Salun.* Khadgodra. Sanadra.
5 Government	...	...	Janore Pilora. Pagawal. Wadul.
2* Paggi ...	...	...	Mal-i-tadi (2 Bhágs). Myhi-i-tadi (2 Bhágs).
3 Dumela, or shared between Government and the Babi.			Rojwa. Forda. Wardla.

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Of these villages the tribute on the 2 bhágs of Myhi-i-tadi had, as stated above, been remitted to the Paggi Thákurs. As the 8 Malleki and 5 Government villages were considered "mehwási" or turbulent, the Babi exacted from them only a jamábandi in cash. But the last 3 villages, being "rasti" or peaceable, the Babi levied a "wajeh" or share of one-third the grain, the Peshwa's revenue being levied out of a "karram viro." Rojwa, indeed, is said to have been originally one of the Malleki villages, the "wajeh" in which was transferred to the Babi by a family of Malleks who still live there, and receive a small sum as Pátíl's allowance.

44. In 1819, soon after the introduction of British rule, Captain Robertson made an agreement with the Babi, to the effect that he should continue to make his levy in kind from those villages in which this had hitherto been the case, and that Government should collect

and pay to him a fixed sum from those villages in which he had been accustomed to levy a cash jamábandi. A yádi was therefore drawn out of the sums then payable from these villages, which amounted altogether to Bábásái Rs. 3,678. From this sum Captain Robertson deducted the Bábí's jamábandi of Khadgodra and Sanadra, and a trifle from that of Salun, amounting altogether to Co.'s Rs. 616-13-11 for expenses of collection, which sum is still deducted from the Malleks' wajeh in those villages and credited to Government, and the remainder, Co.'s Rs. 2,732-8-1, was entered in the account under the head of "girás" and paid in the lump from the Kaira treasury. The Bábí's jamábandi for the Malleki villages was to be deducted from the Malleks' wajeh, but the Malleks of Padal complained so much about the levy, Rs. 456-2-10 from their hamlets of Kuni and Balare, that Captain

*Vide* paragraph 20. Robertson excused them the payment, as he did also with their share of the Gáikwár's ghásdána. The tribute from Waugroli, Nadodra, Sandali, and Salun is still deducted from the Malleks' wajeh. It amounts to Rs. 979-11-7.

45. The history of the three other villages in which the Bábí continued to levy his revenue in kind is briefly as follows.

46. *Wardla*.—The Bábí continued his levy in kind until 1825, when Mr. Mills, the Collector, introduced a bighoti assessment, stopped the Bábí's grain levy (apparently without his consent), and substituted for it one-third the annual produce of the Government bighoti. The village has since been administered in all respects as a Government one, and the Survey Settlement was introduced into it last season. The following is a comparative table of its revenue:—

*Assessment of Cultivated Government Lands according to the Survey Jamábandi of 1863-64.*

OLD SYSTEM.		SURVEY SYSTEM.	
Total Assessment.	Of which Bábí's share of one-third.	Total Assessment.	Of which Bábí's share of one-third.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1,321 0 6	440 5 6	1,597 7 0	535 7 8

47. *Porda*.—In 1817, Bábí Salábat Khán assigned his revenue in his village to his mistress Baxanji for her life. She continued the grain levy until 1837, when Mr. Kirkland introduced a bighoti, stopped Baxanji's share in kind, and gave her in lieu of it one-third the bighoti. Baxanji died in 1853, and the share of revenue, after having been for some time under attachment, reverted to the Bábí. The village is managed in all respects as a Government one, and the Survey was introduced into it last season. The following is a comparative table of the revenue:—

*Assessment of Cultivated Government Lands according to the Survey Jamábandi of 1863-64.*

OLD SYSTEM.		SURVEY SYSTEM.	
Total Assessment.	Of which Bábí's share of one-third.	Total Assessment.	Of which Bábí's share of one-third.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
269 10 6	86 8 10	441 9 0	147 3 0

48. *Rajwa*.—This is the village the settlement of which has now to be made. Salábat Khán assigned his revenue in this village also to Baxanji in 1817. In 1815 Captain Robertson seems to have made the same arrangement in this as in the Malleki villages, putting a Taláti into it, preparing a kardo, imposing a bighoti upon Government and a quit-rent upon alienated lands, in lieu of the karram viro, and leaving Baxanji to levy her wajeh in kind as before. This arrangement was not superseded in the following year by that which was substituted for it in the Malleki villages, probably because Baxanji would not part with her grain wajeh. In 1847, Mr. Webb proposed to fix a consolidated bighoti, of which Baxanji should receive one-third, but this she refused. Mr. Webb therefore revised the original bighoti, keeping it at a lower rate than he would otherwise have done, to allow for Baxanji's share of grain, which she continued to receive till her death in 1853, when the Bábí levied the grain wajeh till 1855-56. The Collector then collected the grain for 1856-57 and 1857-58, amounting to katcha maunds 2,700, sold it, and kept the proceeds, Rs. 963, in deposit, pending a decision on the Bábí's claim to wajeh, which the Collector disputed. The people then began to desert the village, the reason being, that Baxanji had been very lenient in collecting her grain dues, and seldom realised more than Rs. 150 to 300 per annum from them, so that an exact levy of one-third the produce when enforced, pressed hard on the people. On a

*Vide* paragraph 15.



suggestion of Mr. Arbuthnot's, therefore, the grain levy was stopped, and one-third was added to the existing bighoti, which amount was kept in deposit. Mr. Mansfield afterwards ordered the deposit to be paid to the Babi, and that he should be permitted to resume levying his wajeḥ in kind, which he still does

49. Besides his wajeḥ, the Babi has a small direct revenue from Rojwa, arising from a trifling plough-cess on Kunbi cultivators, the produce of fruit-trees, firewood, a quarry, &c., and also receives Rs. 85-5-10, given under Act I of 1838, as compensation for the abolition of transit dues. Rs. 68-6-1 are paid annually to the Gaikwár as *ghásdána* on account of Rajwa, of which Rs. 34-9-7 are paid by the Babi and Rs. 33-12-6 by Government.

50. There are in Rajwa bighas 1,104 of land called, though improperly, Sarkár santheli, assessed to Government at a bighoti on cultivation, amounting altogether to Rs. 1,054, and on which the Babi receives nothing, the "wajeḥ" upon it having been alienated by him. Captain Robertson, in 1818, assessed these lands very heavily, the fate on them being for Kunbis as high as Rs. 4 per bigha, and consequently the cultivators could seldom afford to pay the proper quantity of grain as "wajeḥ" to the alienees. About 1840, Mr. Kirkland tried to induce the alienees to receive a cash "santh" from Government in lieu of their "wajeḥ," but this they refused. The Government rates on these lands were considerably reduced by Mr. Webb, and the alienees still receive their wajeḥ, sometimes in cash, sometimes in grain, as may be agreed on between them and the cultivators. I understand, however, that the amount thus received is in ordinary seasons not large.

51. I have now, I hope, sufficiently described the history of the villages under report, and the nature of the various rights obtaining in them. It now remains to determine the pitch of the Survey assessment to be introduced in these villages, and the mode in which existing rights may be permanently settled, with due regard to the interests of Government, of the holders, and of the cultivators; and although there is the closest connection between these two subjects, it will be, I think, convenient to consider them separately.

52. The question of the pitch at which the Survey assessment is to be fixed is a much more difficult one in these than in ordinary khálsa villages. Pitch assessment. For the bighoti rates hitherto paid have been as a rule considerably higher than in similar khálsa villages. To impose therefore Survey rates no higher than I should, upon general grounds, recommend were the villages khálsa, would cause a decrease of revenue which, (whether the existing "wajeḥ" and "santh" are to be commuted into fixed annual sums, into a fixed proportion of the assessment, or in any other manner,) could not but affect injuriously the interests either of Government or of the Malleks and santh-holders, or of both. But it may be said that there is no occasion to reduce the assessment, that the rayats, as they have hitherto managed to pay the existing rates, can well afford to do so now, considering the great rise in prices, and that Government cannot be expected to give the cultivators such liberal terms, in cases where the incomes of others are concerned, as where its own interests only are affected. This is perfectly true, but does not altogether meet the difficulty. In revising the assessment of khálsa districts, we endeavour to fix our Survey rates at such a pitch, as just to make agriculture still remunerative to the most unskilful class who commonly cultivate: at such a pitch the profits of superior husbandry are of course much larger than the bare remuneration of unskilful cultivation, but that this should be the case is one of the great objects of the Survey system. But the bighoti rates which obtain in the Malleki villages, though not now absolutely caste rates, are yet founded upon Captain Robertson's caste rates, and consequently the Kunbis are as a rule paying rates very much higher than those paid by the Kolis. By fixing the Survey assessment (regulated solely according to the varying fertility of different soils) at a pitch which shall produce about the present amount of gross revenue, the payments of the Kunbis will be reduced, but those of the Kolis will be raised beyond what they are now paying, and beyond what, in similar khálsa villages, would be considered the highest rate of assessment which they could fairly be expected to pay, so as to leave them a remuneration on their cultivation.

53. This, it will be seen at once, is a serious difficulty. I hope, however, that looking at the great rise in prices since the existing rates were fixed, it will be found that the Kolis will be able to pay rates which, on the whole, will produce a gross revenue as large as the present one, provided that the Survey rule which directs that villages similarly situated with respect to market and climate shall be similarly rated, be not very strictly adhered to, and that some difference in the maximum rates be allowed to meet differences in the average skill and means of the cultivators of different villages.

54. Basing my proposals upon this principle, I will proceed to examine the accompanying diagram, which gives an abstract of cultivation, revenue, and changes for 20 years from A.D. 1843-44 to A.D. 1862-63.

From this it will be seen that cultivation has increased from "Asra" bighas 30,178 to "Asra" bighas 39,007, an increase of 30 per cent. in 20 years, which increase however has taken place within the last 5 years included in the diagram only, that is to say, since prices began to rise. The increase in cultivation for the same 20 years in the khálsa villages of the district is 34 per cent.

The gross revenue has increased in the same 20 years 18½ per cent., the figures being as below :—

	Wajeh.	Sanths.	Government Revenue.	Total.
In A.D. 1843-44 ... ..	17,617	9,778	Rs. 86,468	63,863
In A.D. 1862-63 ... ..	22,468	11,009	42,374	75,851

The increase in gross revenue in the khálsa villages for the same 20 years is 24½ per cent.

Remissions have averaged only 0-7-5 per cent. upon the gross revenue, the average in the khálsa villages being Re. 0-15-8 per cent.

I regret that there exist no trustworthy data to show the rate of increase in population as the operations of the late Survey did not extend to the villages under report. The population, however, now amounts to 24,953, being an average of 277 to the square mile; the ploughs to 3,494, or an average of 39 to the square mile.

In the khálsa villages of Thásra, and in Daskrohi, the averages per square mile are as follows :—

	Population.	Ploughs.
Thásra khálsa villages ... ..	344	37½
Daskrohi exclusive of Ahmedabad City ... ..	322	33

55. From these statistics it will be seen that the group of villages under report is far from unprosperous, and that on the whole it will bear a comparison with the best portion of the rest of the pargana, that near Dakore and Umret, notwithstanding its marked inferiority in point of situation with regard to markets.

56. Looking at the average classification which, compared with that of other districts of the Kaira Collectorate, is decidedly low, it might be thought that the soil in these villages is generally of an inferior quality. This however is not the case. They contain much "goraru" or light-coloured sandy, and "besur" or medium land of exceedingly good quality, mixed with a great deal of the inferior sort of black soil, called "mal," and it is the low pitch at which the latter kind of land has been classified, according to the scale adopted for the Thásra Parganah which has pulled down the average classification. This scale of classification (combined with a considerable reduction of rates for lands lying at a distance from their villages) gives me confidence in proposing high maximum rates. For there is seldom any fear, under the Survey system, of getting the rates too high upon the best and most favourably-situated lands, the danger is always of over-assessing the inferior soils.

57. The rates which I propose, and their approximate results upon all Government lands, wajeh and santheli, are as follows :—

1	2	3	ASSESSMENT ACCORDING TO THE LATE SYSTEM IN A.D. 1862-63.						APPROXIMATE SURVEY ASSESSMENT ACCORDING TO PROPOSED MAXIMUM RATES.					
			Wajehli Lands.		Sántheli Lands.		Total Sarkári lands.		Wajehli Lands.		Santheli Lands.		Total Sirkári Lands.	
			On lands cultivated in 1862-63 only.	Kamál or Total assessment on waste and cultivated.	On lands cultivated in 1862-63.	Kamál or total assessment.	On lands cultivated in 1862-63 only.	Kamál.	On lands cultivated according to Survey Register.	Kamál.	On lands cultivated.	Kamál.	On lands cultivated.	Kamál.
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Hangádi Kasba ...	4 12	1,870	4,335	1,293	1,420	3,163	5,755	2,550	3,013	1,406	1,406	3,956	4,419
2	Hangádi Pádyá ...	4 12	1,736	2,591	2,033	2,361	3,769	4,952	2,135	2,373	2,341	2,341	4,476	4,714
3	Padál ...	4 8	2,239	3,425	1,189	1,328	3,428	4,753	2,703	3,571	1,009	1,048	3,712	4,619
4	Rassulpur ...	4 8	2,039	2,430	717	809	2,756	3,239	1,978	2,143	578	646	2,556	2,789
5	Menpur ...	4 8	2,201	3,190	1,027	1,153	3,228	4,343	2,421	2,797	937	1,004	3,358	3,801
6	Wárad ...	4 8	2,232	2,596	2,580	2,659	4,812	5,255	3,369	4,050	3,093	3,120	6,462	7,170
7	Málwan ...	4 8	1,498	1,756	259	297	1,757	2,053	1,389	1,716	249	281	1,638	1,997
8	Wassu ...	4 8	3,526	4,271	1,267	1,419	4,793	5,690	4,199	4,938	1,441	1,536	5,640	6,474
9	Mithánu Murru ...	4 4	885	1,355	653	685	1,538	2,040	1,312	1,663	536	558	1,848	2,191
10	Páli ...	4 4	2,066	3,834	2,696	3,383	4,762	7,217	2,290	3,815	2,049	2,240	4,339	6,055
11	Rastampur ...	4 0	514	833	379	416	893	1,249	796	952	357	357	1,153	1,309
12	Dabháli ...	4 0	654	1,523	2,242	2,537	2,896	4,060	1,269	2,844	2,180	2,180	3,449	5,024
13	Sunia ...	4 0	182	261	1,315	1,423	1,497	1,684	407	490	1,434	1,643	1,891	2,133
14	Jargál ...	4 0	1,156	1,627	1,797	1,922	2,953	3,549	1,736	2,549	1,685	1,726	3,421	4,275
15	Wandra ...	3 12	2,750	4,105	758	1,054	3,508	5,159	2,847	3,807	753	951	3,600	4,758
16	Baláda ...	3 12	1,663	2,508	1,009	1,205	2,672	3,713	2,168	3,095	1,016	1,119	3,184	4,214
17	Kuni ...	3 12	1,997	3,182	1,512	1,871	3,509	5,053	2,378	3,100	1,616	1,616	3,994	4,716
18	Pália ...	3 12	913	1,343	1,152	1,246	2,065	2,589	1,159	1,778	1,091	1,143	2,250	2,921
19	Sanádra ...	3 8	2,186	4,156	1,620	1,781	3,806	5,937	2,423	4,723	1,158	1,197	3,581	5,920
20	Máhi Ultári Wári Bhág ...	3 4	406	1,135	...	...	406	1,135	707	1,008	...	...	707	1,008
21	Máhi Ultári Walabpur Bhág ...	3 4	396	1,150	...	...	396	1,150	615	919	...	...	615	919
22	Rájwa ...	3 0	687	950	874	1,053	1,561	2,003	1,712	2,281	1,507	1,687	3,219	3,963
23	Wángroli ...	3 0	5,422	7,696	1,770	2,474	7,192	10,170	5,768	9,939	1,459	1,459	7,227	11,398
24	Sántheli ...	2 12	2,720	3,567	1,431	1,636	4,151	5,203	2,998	4,584	859	954	3,857	5,533
25	Khadgodra ...	2 12	1,342	1,848	793	1,129	2,135	2,977	1,372	2,329	660	660	1,932	2,989
26	Sallun ...	2 8	516	794	409	503	925	1,297	803	1,077	437	437	1,240	1,514
27	Nadodra ...	1 12	525	1,014	203	395	728	1,409	724	2,484	223	223	947	2,797
	Total ...	...	44,321	67,475	30,978	36,159	75,299	1,03,634	54,128	78,008	30,124	31,532	84,252	109,540

58. The above table is an abstract of the accompanying vernacular statement marked C\*, to which I beg to refer you for greater details. It does not, I hope, require explanation.

(a) The figures of assessment given include the Government share and the wajeh and sanths.

(b) The figures in columns 4, 6, 8 are those of the revenue shown by the talatis' accounts, as assessed upon land actually cultivated in 1862-63. Those in columns 10, 12, 14 show the estimated survey assessment upon fields which are entered in the survey registers as cultivated in the same year.

(c) The survey assessments have been obtained by multiplying the number of acres (cultivated or total, as required,) shown in the survey registers, by the average rate as shown by the classification. They must be understood merely as the nearest estimate I can make of the effect of the proposed rates, before the Hisáwar measurement (which will give the exact area in acres of cultivated and waste land) is made, and the assessment worked out upon each field. As in working out the assessment, a reduction of one anna in the rupee for each  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile of distance from its village will be made in the rate upon each field, the figures here given are too high by about 4 to 10 per cent., according to the area of each village.

(d) The rice water rates have been generally, as in the khálsa villages of the district, calculated upon a maximum one rupee lower than the maximum soil rate in each village. This rate is not, I think, too high. For nearly all the rice land in the villages under report is "akasia," or watered by the rain only, without tank or well assistance, and the highest classification on such land is 8 annas only. Thus, if the maximum dry-crop rate is Rs. 4-12-0, the assessment of the very best akasia rice land will be Rs. 4-12 + Rs. 1-14 = Rs. 6-10, which is not a very heavy rate.

59. The maximum dry-crop rates I have adopted vary from Rs. 4-12 to Rs. 1-12. The highest rates are in the two Hungadis, which from their size, position, and situation upon the new made road, ought to be assessed most heavily of the villages under report. The Hungadis would perhaps have borne a rate somewhat higher, but I thought it not desirable to fix a rate in the Malleki villages higher than that imposed upon Umret Kasba, the best and most heavily assessed of the khalsa villages of the district. Had they been khalsa, the Hungadis would probably have been assessed at Rs. 4, and the rates proposed generally are about one-fifth or one-sixth higher than they would have been if the villages under report had been assessed at the same pitch as the rest of the district. Next to the Hungadis, the villages most heavily rated are the central and eastern ones, in which the soil is of a good quality, the cultivation superior, and many of the inhabitants Kunbis. The villages rated lowest are those to the north-west in which the "mal" soil prevails; the cultivation is inferior, and the rayats are mostly poor Kolis. I have, however, as explained above, paragraph 53, varied the rates to allow for differences in the means and agricultural skill of the cultivators of different villages, and in doing this I have endeavoured, as far as possible, neither on the one hand to raise or lower unduly the total assessment, nor on the other to make an excessive difference between the rates of neighbouring villages. I trust, therefore, that you will on the whole approve of the rates and grouping of villages now proposed.

60. With a few more observations, I will conclude this part of my subject.

(a) You will notice in the table at paragraph 57 that, generally speaking, the rates which have somewhat raised the assessment of wajehli lands have lowered that of sántheli. The reason of this is obvious; the Malleks, who had no interest in the sántheli lands being cultivated, did not lower Captain Robertson's rates on these lands, or not to the extent to which they lowered those on wajehli lands. But as these lands are now almost entirely cultivated, the present rates upon them would not seem to be too high, and in fixing my rates, therefore, I have been a good deal guided by the effect produced upon them. It must, however, on the other hand, be observed that the sántheli lands are very commonly cultivated by Kunbis.

(b) A very great difficulty in fixing rates of assessment for Malleki villages is caused by the immense variation in the area contained in the asra or estimated bigáh, which, these villages not having been measured by the late Survey, is the only measure of area in use in them. Thus (the standard bigáh being about  $\frac{23}{10}$  of an acre) I find that the bigha of wajehli land in Hungadi Kasba, is only equal to  $\frac{1}{3}$  of an acre, while that of sántheli land is equal to  $\frac{27}{10}$ . In Nadadra again the bigha is equal to acre  $1\frac{1}{2}$ . The reason of so great discrepancies is obvious enough. In Hungadi, one of the villages in which under the settlement of 1819 the Malleks receive wajeh at the uniform rate of Rs. 1-5-10 on each cultivated bigha, they have lowered their rates, and at the same time decreased the area of the bigha, in order to defraud Government, while in the poor Koli village of Nadadra, the Malleks have been obliged to increase the area of the bigha, in order to lower the fixed rates of assessment, which

\* Not printed.

the cultivators could not pay. But these great differences in the area of the bigha make any comparison between existing bigoti rates, and those now proposed, altogether fallacious, and also, as will be seen below, complicate exceedingly the settlement of "wajeh" and "sanths."

(c) You will notice in the table the discrepancies in the effect of the Survey rates upon the "kamál," and on the cultivated area only. Thus, in Hungadi Kasha the "kamál" of wajehli lands is, at the rates I have proposed, lowered from Rs. 4,334 to Rs. 3,013, while the assessment of cultivated area only is raised from Rs. 1,870 to Rs. 2,250. According to the tallati's returns of 1893, there were in that year 808 bighas only cultivated out of a total of 2,067 bighas of wajehli land, while the Survey Register, prepared in the same year, shows 671 acres cultivated out of a total of 815. It is true that the Survey Register does not show the exact area of cultivation, as a number half of which is cultivated is in it shown as entirely cultivated, and a number more than half of which is waste, is shown as entirely waste. But no variation caused by this will account for so great a difference, and I can only suppose, what has been always suspected, that there is a large amount of concealed cultivation in the Malleki villages. That this should be the case is not surprising, considering that the tallatis are the servants not of Government but of the Malleks, and that only means the Mámlatdár has of testing the correctness of the cultivation returns is the lax supervision of tajvjídárs.

61. I will now proceed to the mode of settlement of the Mallek's wajeh rights, the adoption of which I should recommend, and first I beg to state my decided opinion that, whatever settlement is decided on, must be effected by agreement with the Malleks, and with their consent. For I have shown that the rights of the Malleks have been acknowledged by a resolution of Government, and that the terms on which they hold were, soon after the introduction of British rule, arranged by formal agreement between them and the then Collector. It would be therefore, it seems to me, a distinct breach of faith to alter these terms against the will of the Malleks, because they have proved disadvantageous to Government.

62. On the other hand, however, it must be remembered that these terms have proved exceedingly disadvantageous to Government, and much more so than could have been anticipated when they were arranged. Mr. Liddell, writing in 1852, says,—“whilst the revenue actually receivable by Government has been reduced to about half of what it amounted to in A. D. 1821-22, the Malleks' wajeh has increased somewhat about one-fourth of what it was in A. D. 1819-20 and following years.”

And it will be observed that where the agreements of 1819 and 1823 have been departed from, whether authorizedly, as in the case of the Malleks' share of ghásdána, remitted by the Collector in 1826, or fraudulently, as in that of the decrease of the area of the bigha, it has always been to the loss of Government and to the advantage of the Malleks.

63. This being so, there is, I think, no reason whatever why Government should offer to the Malleks terms more favourable on the whole to them than the present ones; and if they refuse to accept such terms, I think they ought to be informed that the original agreements will be strictly carried out; that they will again be required to pay the half share of the Gáikwár's ghásdána, which the Collector, without the authority of Government remitted to them in 1826, and that their wajeh will be calculated upon the real, not the estimated bigha. I do not know whether it would be fair to tell them also that the assessment of their villages will be calculated at the same pitch as that of the khásla villages of the district. I am afraid that this course might seem to infringe upon what have hitherto been allowed, at least tacitly, to be the rights of the Malleks, and indeed it would not affect their receipts in the seven villages held under the agreement of 1819, in which alone do I expect any opposition to an equitable settlement. Unfortunately, in the Padál villages, the Malleks of which are the most troublesome of any, Captain Robertson guaranteed, by the Sanad of 1820, that Government would pay the whole ghásdána.

64. The following are the modes of settlement which have suggested themselves to me:—

1st—To commute the Mallek's wajeh, either upon their average receipts for a certain number of years, or at something in excess of this, into a fixed sum, to be paid annually without regard to the extent of cultivation. This would be the simplest settlement of any; but I think the Malleks would never consent to it, as it would impair their status as land-holders. It may be worth while however to offer them this, as an alternative to the mode of settlement which I am about to recommend, giving them the option of a fixed annual sum somewhat higher than they would otherwise now receive, to allow for waste lands being brought under cultivation.

2nd—To fix as a charge against the assessment of each Survey field the exact sum which it would now pay as wajeh, supposing it entirely cultivated, and pay that to the Malleks whenever the assessment of the field might be levied.

This plan was suggested to me by Mr. Trevor, 3rd Assistant Collector of Kaira, and it has the advantage of leaving the Malleks nothing to complain of. There are, however, objections which I think are fatal to it.

(a) The existing assessment on which the wajeh is calculated, are so uneven; that the wajeh would be found to amount to more than the whole Survey assessment of some fields.

(b)—As Survey numbers do not correspond with the late numbers, the only way of ascertaining the present amount of wajeh upon any Survey number would be by turning the bighoti rate of wajeh into an acre rate, and then multiplying that rate by the area of the Survey field. But to do this would require us to ascertain the proportion which the asra bigha bears to the acre, which we cannot do, as it varies even in the same village, being in fact a measure of quality as well as of area.

3rd—To find the proportion which the entire recorded amount of wajeh in each village bears to the Survey kamál, or total assessment of all wajehli lands, and to divide the assessment of each field in that proportion.

I am not sure that this is not the best mode of settlement, and it would probably be least objectionable to the Malleks. There are, however, two objections to it—*first*, the want of uniformity in the proportions in which the revenue would be divided in different villages now held on the same terms, and next, that the loss caused by reduction of assessment would fall exclusively upon Government.

4th—To find the portion which the present receipts of Government from wajehli lands bear to those of the Malleks in each village, and to divide the assessment of each Survey field in that proportion.

This plan was suggested to me by Mr. Ellis, but the objection of want of uniformity in system applies to it as much as to the last proposal, while it will cause as great a difference between the present and the revised receipts of the Malleks as the plan which I recommend.

5th—This plan is, to fix a certain uniform proportion, according to which the annual assessment of cultivated wajehli lands will be divided between Government and the Malleks.

65. I have framed the accompanying vernacular statement,\* marked D (which contains full details of all revenue and charges in the villages under report,) in accordance with the last proposal; but should any other plan of settlement be thought preferable, it will be easy to calculate its financial results from the figures given in the two vernacular statements.

66. The proportion in which I propose to divide the Survey assessment of wajehli lands between Government and the Malleks, in the 19† villages held under the settlement of A.D. 1823 is 9 annas to Government and 7 to, the Malleks, out of each rupee of assessment. Including the two Paggi villages. The total amount of wajeh assessed in these villages is now Rs. 21,387, and of the Government share Rs. 23,478, which makes the proportion of the Government share, compared with the wajeh, as nearly as possible As. 7-8 to As. 8-4. I have, however, raised the proportion somewhat in favour of Government to admit of Government paying the Talátis and the Balasinor tribute (vide paragraphs 79 and 72 below).

67. In the seven villages held under the settlement of A.D. 1819, more favourable terms must be offered to the Malleks, and I have therefore proposed to share the Survey assessment in the proportion of Annas 9 to the Malleks and Annas 7 to Government out of each rupee. The total amount of wajeh now assessed in these villages is Rs. 14,497, against only Rs. 7,165, for the share of Government, or a proportion of nearly As. 10-8 to As. 5-4. But this proportion is far too great to be admitted, and as, looking at the cultivated area only, the present receipts of the Malleks will probably be on the whole somewhat raised by the proposed settlement, and they will be relieved from paying the Talátis, they will, I think, have no reason to complain.

68. The following table gives the approximate results of the proposed settlement:—

\* Not printed.

† It would seem that a karram vero ought to bear to a grain wajeh of one-third the produce the proportion in money of one-third vero to two-thirds wajeh. For, taking the share of the cultivator according to the usual bhágbatai system to be one-half the gross produce, and the wajeh one-third, one-sixth the gross produce would be left for the vero. I am told, however, by old hereditary officers, that under the Maratha rule it was considered that the cultivator, the holder of wajeh, and the recipient of a karram vero should share the gross produce equally.

Name of Village.	PRESENT SYSTEM.				PROPOSED SETTLEMENT.									
	Wajah.		Government Share.		Proportions in Annas of a Rupee.		Wajah.		Government Share.					
	On Area Cultivated in 1862-63.	On Total Area.	On Area Cultivated in 1862-63.	On Total Area.	Wajah.	Government Share.	On Area Cultivated as shown in Survey Register.	On Total Area.	On Area Cultivated as shown in Survey Register.	On Total Area.				
	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.								
Waughroli ... ..	2,571	4 4	3,897	10 9	2,850	13 10	3,998	7 1	7	9	2,533	4,348	3,245	5,591
Wanora ... ..	1,848	15 4	2,023	9 1	1,401	5 8	2,081	4 8	7	9	1,246	1,666	1,601	2,144
Warud ... ..	1,053	6 4	1,237	7 8	1,173	14 3	1,359	0 8	7	9	1,474	1,772	1,895	2,278
Mitanu Muarru... ..	394	7 5	427	12 4	400	10 11	723	15 7	7	9	574	714	738	919
Jargal ... ..	576	1 3	811	9 11	579	14 8	515	8 2	7	9	759	1,115	977	1,434
90 13 5	130	3 8	91	2 10	130	9 0			7	9	178	214	229	276
Mah-i-tadi Wari Bhag... ..	203	2 0	566	13 1	203	4 4	568	7 2	7	9	308	441	398	567
Mah-i-tadi Wullubhpur Bhag ... ..	195	1 9	574	1 4	198	1 8	575	6 11	7	9	269	402	346	517
Dabhall ... ..	325	10 3	760	6 3	328	2 11	762	14 10	7	9	555	1,244	714	1,600
Khargodra ... ..	653	11 3	904	15 0	688	8 10	942	15 4	7	9	566	1,018	716	1,311
Pali ... ..	974	14 11	1,855	4 7	1,091	4 7	1,979	2 4	7	9	1,002	1,669	1,388	2,146
Malwan ... ..	632	14 0	760	9 2	664	14 9	995	8 10	7	9	608	751	781	965
Rustampura ... ..	369	0 5	233	6 9	344	8 1	550	1 1	7	9	348	416	448	536
Sanadra ... ..	1,019	3 9	1,899	8 4	1,167	0 2	2,156	13 4	7	9	1,060	2,066	1,863	2,657
Pali ... ..	451	11 4	633	12 7	460	14 2	676	5 4	7	9	507	778	652	1,000
Sandhal ... ..	1,163	2 5	1,877	13 3	1,651	13 4	1,989	5 4	7	9	1,312	2,005	1,686	2,579
Salun ... ..	257	15 4	396	10 8	253	4 5	397	3 9	7	9	351	471	452	606
Nadadra ... ..	283	8 2	507	0 8	261	7 7	507	2 1	7	9	317	1,087	407	1,397
Wassu ... ..	1,639	10 5	2,005	1 5	1,886	12 2	2,265	9 1	7	9	1,637	2,160	2,362	2,778
Total of 19 villages ... ..	13,992	10 5	21,386	12 6	15,897	15 2	23,478	6 11	..	..	15,785	24,337	20,298	31,298
Padal ... ..	1,470	12 1	2,437	13 9	768	10 1	984	11 5	9	7	1,520	2,009	1,183	1,562
Rassulpur ... ..	1,052	0 7	1,329	1 7	986	10 11	1,100	15 18	9	7	1,113	1,205	865	934
Menpura ... ..	1,243	12 1	2,037	7 10	956	15 4	1,162	12 8	9	7	1,262	1,573	1,059	1,224
Balara ... ..	1,172	12 3	1,847	0 0	490	8 9	681	4 8	9	7	1,219	1,741	949	1,354
Kum ... ..	1,436	12 1	2,419	4 11	580	2 4	763	14 1	9	7	1,338	1,744	1,040	1,368
Hangadi Kasba... ..	1,101	4 3	2,321	6 3	768	10 0	1,513	8 8	9	7	1,434	1,695	1,116	1,318
Hangadi Padya ... ..	397	15 10	1,604	9 3	738	9 2	868	13 9	9	7	1,201	1,335	934	1,038
Total of 7 villages ... ..	8,475	5 2	14,496	11 7	5,270	2 7	7,164	15 1	..	..	9,187	11,302	7,165	8,790
Grand Total ... ..	22,467	15 7	35,883	8 1	21,168	1 9	30,643	6 0	..	..	24,972	35,640	27,444	40,087

69. The following is an abstract of the above table :—

	ON ESTIMATED CULTIVATION.				ON TOTAL AREA.			
	Wajah.		Government Share.		Wajah.		Government Share.	
	By present System.	Proposed Settlement.	By present System.	Proposed Settlement.	By present System.	Proposed Settlement.	By present System.	Proposed Settlement.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
In 19 villages ... ..	13,993	15,785	15,898	20,298	21,387	24,337	23,478	31,298
In 7 villages ... ..	8,475	9,187	5,270	7,146	14,497	11,302	7,165	8,790
Total ... ..	22,468	24,972	21,168	27,444	35,884	35,640	30,643	40,088

It must be remembered that (for reasons explained in paragraph 58 (c)) the estimates of the proposed settlement, in columns 3, 5, 7, 9 above, are higher probably by about 7 of 8 per cent than the real figures will prove to be.

70. The Talatis are now appointed and paid by the Malleks, and are consequently not upon the Collector's establishment. They complain, with justice, that their present pay is totally inadequate, and on the other hand it is absolutely necessary for the proper administration of the Survey system that they should be brought under the control of the Revenue authorities, by being made amenable to the Regulations. I have therefore proposed that they shall for the future be paid by Government; but I should recommend that the Malleks be allowed to nominate to vacancies, subject to the approval of the Collector. The present pay of Talatis amounts to Rs. 1,471, calculated by the Surat scale it will be about Rs. 8,142.\*

71. The Mukhis, who are all Malleks, are now paid in cash by Government, and other village servants are remunerated in land or cash, no deduction Mukhis and Village Establishment. being made from the wajah on account of these payments.

\* Rs. 3,142, supposing each village to have a talati. If as at present two or three of the smaller villages have one talati, the amount will be reduced.

There is therefore no objection to the settlement of "gam kharach" items being made in the same way as in khálsa villages.

72. As I have stated above, paragraph 44, the Malleks of the villages noticed in the margin still pay tribute to the Bábí of Bálásinor; of this these Malleks complain much, both because, as they say, the tribute was originally paid out of the karram viro (*vide* paragraph 9, *note*) and because the Malleks of Padal have been excused their payment, notwithstanding the more favourable terms on which they hold. There is some justice in these arguments, and I beg therefore to recommend that the whole of the Bálásinor tribute be for the future paid by Government. It will of course be distinctly explained to the Malleks that this is a favour, not the acknowledgment of a right.

73. The following will then be the net results of the settlement (except that, as explained above, paragraph 69, the estimate of Survey assessment will prove about 8 per cent. too high).

PRESENT SYSTEM.					
Total Wajeh.	Deductions, Talátis' pay, Bálásinor tribute, &c.	Balance.	Government Share.	Deductions.	Balance.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
35,884	3,068	32,816	30,643	3,046	22,597

PROPOSED SETTLEMENT.					
Total Wajeh.	Deductions.	Balance.	Total Government Share.	Deductions, including Talátis' pay, Bálásinor tribute, &c.†	Balance.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
35,639	...	35,639	40,088	11,045	29,043

This settlement, it will be seen, is highly favourable to the Malleks; indeed, I fear it may be thought too favourable. The Malleks, however, cannot be compelled to abandon the terms on which they now hold, and though I think I can answer for it that they will accept the proposed settlement, I doubt much if they would agree to one much less favourable to them. It must also be remembered that they certainly have an equitable claim to share in any increase of assessment rendered practicable by the present high prices.

74. One important point remains to be decided, the mode in which the proposed settlement, if approved by Government and accepted by the Malleks, is to be recorded in the village papers.

75. The plan adopted by Mr. Arbuthnot for reducing the number of names of holders of wajeh upon the books has been described above, paragraph 36. Each village is, however, considered to be divided into distinct estates, and each field is in the kharo entered as a portion of an estate, in the name of the original proprietor, long since dead. When the principal Malleks divide the wajeh, paid over to them in the lump, among their sub-shares, they ascertain the amount due to each, by referring to the Talátis' annual cultivation returns, to find how much of each estate has been cultivated, and the bighoti rates upon it, and calculate the wajeh due on that estate accordingly, and the amount so ascertained is then divided among the representatives of the deceased proprietor according to the rules of inheritance. But if, after the introduction of the survey settlement, the village papers are to be prepared in the ordinary form, the Malleks will have great difficulty in dividing their wajeh. For the Survey fields are not the same as the present ones, nor will the Survey "kharo" show any name but that of the occupant, who will of course be the cultivator; unless, therefore, the Malleks are to be told that they must keep their own accounts, which is undesirable, as leading to incessant disputes, one of two plans must be adopted:

1st. Each field must be recorded in the name of a particular Mallek as owner, and the kharo will be in the following form:—

\* To Babi.

† To Government for expenses of collection, *vide* paragraph 44.

‡ Talátis' pay is here reckoned at its existing amount, Rs. 1,471.



Survey Number.	Area Acres.	Assessment.	Name of Owner,	Area Acres.	Name of Occupant.	Share of Owner.	Share of Government.
20	12	Rs. 32	Mallek Husain ...	6	Patel Ramji ...	Rs. a. p. 7 0 0	Rs. a. p. 9 8 0
			Mallek Kannu .	3	Patel Ramji ...	3 8 0	4 8 0
					Patel Surbhai ...	3 8 0	4 8 0
				6	.....	7 0 0	9 0 0

2nd. Or the Malleks must be persuaded to forego their individual connection with particular lands, and to arrange, once for all, their distribution book, so as to show the shares according to which the annual total amount of wajeh is to be divided, independently of the cultivation of particular estates.

76. The first of these plans would probably be most acceptable to the Malleks, but it is open to grave objections. It would be anomalous to retain in the new kharido the names of people, as owners, who have long been dead, yet the settling officer would probably find great difficulty in deciding what names to substitute for them, and a great increase in the number of names entered would be pretty sure to result. And after it had been decided what names to enter, the "Hissawar" measurement (that of subsidiary shares in Survey fields) must be so conducted as to show not only the shares of cultivators, but those of owners also. The second plan, though this not without its difficulties, seems therefore preferable, and I think that the Malleks may be persuaded to adopt it, if it is represented to them that their position, as joint holders of alienated villages, will be higher than that of individual owners of alienated lands. The best way of framing the distribution book will be by representing each share by a fraction of a rupee, as in the "phála" of a narwa village.

77. If the first of the above modes of recording the Settlement is adopted, I think that the cultivators ought not to have the full rights of a Survey occupant, but that something of these should be reserved as an acknowledgment of the Mallek's right as a superior holder. The Malleks, for instance, might be permitted to make improvements in their estates, and to raise the Survey rates in a fixed proportion to remunerate themselves for such improvements (retaining of course the whole of the increase,) and the cultivator might be forbidden to sell or mortgage his holding without the consent of the Mallek, as is I believe to be the rule in "khoti" villages. Under the other mode, no rule of this kind will be called for, and looking at the circumstances of these villages generally, it would I think be better to adopt a plan of settlement which will not render such a rule necessary.

78. It will be necessary to lay down a rule for disbursing the wajeh, as the periods of the present instalments are complained of. Certain wajehli lands are cultivated by Malleks themselves, who pay the full bighoti, receiving back their wajeh. Hitherto the practice has been for these Malleks not to pay the last instalment of revenue due at the end of June, and when the accounts were made up, and the time came for the distribution of the wajeh, they were credited with the last instalment of revenue, a corresponding deduction being made from their wajeh; now, however, the orders are to disburse all payments entered in the "Pet Khate Wahi" at intervals of three months, the last payment falling in August. The cultivating Malleks complained so much of having to borrow money for the month or six weeks between their paying the last instalment of revenue and receiving the last instalment of wajeh, that the Collector ordered the last payment of wajeh for 1863-64 to be made, as a special case, in July.

79. As wajeh is only a share of the revenue collected by Government on behalf of the Malleks, I think it will be better to arrange its instalments with reference to the instalments of revenue. The instalments I should recommend for the latter are—

January 10th, 4 annas. March 1st, 8 annas. April 10th, 4 annas.

The instalments of wajeh might then be paid a fortnight later in the same proportions viz. :—

January 25th, 4 annas. March 15th, 8 annas. April 25th, 4 annas.

80. The alienated lands in the 26 villages under report amount to bighas 6,876 assessed at Rs. 24,084 and paying quit-rent Rs. 758.

By the survey they amount to acres 5,415, which at the rates proposed will be assessed at about Rs. 16,065. But they are of two classes.

1st. In Captain Robertson's original settlement, it was agreed that the Malleks should continue to hold free of assessment the lands they were then cultivating. In Padal and its subsidiary hamlets the area of this land was specified as bighas 764, it is now bighas 732.

Held by Malleks, columns 59 to 63 of vernacular statement marked D.

In the other villages the area was not originally specified, so that it would not be easy to find out whether it has increased or decreased. The land thus held now amounts altogether to bighas 3,492, assessed at Rs. 14,641, and by the Survey measurement to acres 1,693, which will be assessed at about Rs. 5,370, and is entered under the head of alienated land as Malleks' narku. This land should now I think be entered as alienated in the names of the present holders. But it appears to me, that according to the original agreement, it was to be held free of assessment only as long as it was cultivated by the Malleks themselves, which it now generally, but not always, is. A quit-rent of 2 annas in the rupee would seem to be too cheap a rate to purchase an absolute proprietary title in this land, and I would therefore recommend that sanads under the Summary Settlement be offered at the rate of 4 annas in the rupee.

2nd. The remainder of the alienated land is merely ordinary passaita, &c., and the Summary Settlement under Bombay Act VII of 1863 should be applied to it, fluctuating quit-rents being connected in the usual manner.

Held by other persons.

81. I now come to the difficult subject of santheli lands. I believe that the mode in which kothli sanths in khalsa villages are now treated by Mr. Percival is as follows:—An average, for a certain number of years, of the actual receipts of each holder is taken, a deduction of 2 annas in the rupee as an equivalent to the Summary Settlement quit-rent upon land is made from this average, and the balance is, at the option of the holder, either redeemed by single payment once for all, or continued as a fixed cash allowance paid annually, without reference to the cultivation of the land in lieu of which the santh was originally fixed.

82. There is, I think, no reason why the same mode of Settlement should not be applied in the Malleki villages, and I would therefore recommend its adoption. It would I suppose be carried out by Mr. Percival. By this plan the necessity of entering the names of santh holders as owners in the khardo (which under the following plan must be done) will be avoided, and I therefore hope that it may be adopted.

83. If, however, this course is disapproved of, I should recommend a settlement similar to that which I have proposed for wajeh. It would appear that in the 8\* villages in which sanths are paid according to the agreement of 1819, the terms ought to be more favourable to the santh holders than in the other 16† villages in which the sanths are paid under the agreement of 1823. This, however, is not the case. The amount of santh at present assessed in the 16 villages is Rs. 8,898, and of the Government share Rs. 14,642, showing a proportion of annas 8 for santh and annas 10 to Government, while in the 8 villages the sanths amount to Rs. 4,257 and the Government share to Rs. 7,310, showing a proportion of annas 5-10 santh and 10-2 to Government. I would therefore, in all villages, divide the Survey assessment of all occupied santheli land in the proportion of annas 6 to the santh holder and annas 10 to Government, as the total assessment of santheli lands will be reduced at the rates I have recommended, the total amount of santh will be thus lowered about Rs. 1,966, which may be taken as a set-off against the reduction of 2 annas in the rupee for the Summary Settlement, which would be made under the other plan of settlement recommended above. The financial results will be nearly as follow:—

Present System.			Proposed Settlement.		
Santh.	Share of Govt.	Total Assessment.	Commuted Santh.	Share of Govt.	Total Assessment.
13,155	21,952	35,106	11,189	18,656	29,845

84. I have framed the vernacular statement marked D in accordance with the last mode of settlement. As directed by Mr. Ellis, I have shown the kothli sanths which have been redeemed by the Malleks from the mortgagees and which are consequently now received by Malleks, separately from those which are held by other persons. There is, however, no reason for not treating these two classes of sanths in the same way. In the Padal sanad, it is stipulated that if Malleks redeem mortgaged lands, they shall receive the santh upon these, not the wajeh. If it is fair, therefore, to make a deduction from ordinary sanths as an equivalent for the Summary Settlement quit-rent, it is equally fair to do so when the sanths are received by Malleks.

‡ Increase on Wajehli land ...	Rs. 5,832	85. If the above proposals are sanctioned I anticipate an immediate increase in Government receipts from the 26 villages under report of about Rs. 4,213,† and a further increase will of course take place as waste lands are brought into cultivation.
Increase of Quit-rent... ..	2,584	
	Rs. 8,416	
Deduct—		
Decrease on Santheli land ...	1,204	
Increase of Gam Kharach ...	2,999	
	Rs. 4,203	
	Rs. 4,213	

\* Including Wassu. Vide paragraph 24.

† There is no santheli land in the two bhāgs of Myhi-i-tadi (vide paragraph 40).

86. It only remains to consider the settlement of the village at Rajwa. I was about Rajwa, *vide* paragraphs 48, 49, to propose that the assessment should be divided between Government and the Babi, in the same proportions, as in the 19 Malleki villages under the settlement of 1823, viz. annas 7 to the Babi and annas 9 to Government, and that if he objected to this settlement, he should be offered the same terms in Wardla and Porda, the existing arrangements in which would seem to be unduly unfavourable to him. Since beginning this report, however, *vide* paragraphs 46, 47, and note to paragraph 66. I have heard that an arrangement is about to be made in the Political Department, by which the Babi will resign his share in the revenues of Rajwa (and I suppose in those of Wardla and Porda also) in exchange for a reduction of his tribute. If this is so, I suppose that I shall only be required to introduce the Survey Settlement in Rajwa.

87. There is, however, one point upon which a decision is required, that of the so-called *so-called Santheli lands in Rajwa, vide* paragraph 50. santheli lands, which amount to acres 742, and at the rates proposed, will be assessed at about Rs. 1,687. It is absolutely necessary to put a stop to the present practice of levying an irregular cash or grain wajeih from these lands, but this can only be done by making terms with the present holders; probably the best plan would be for Mr. Percival to arrange with them the rate at which their existing right shall be converted into a kothli santh, which should then be treated in the ordinary manner. If they object to this mode of settlement, the assessment of each occupied field might be shared between them and Government in the same way as I have proposed for the Malleks' wajeih. Until I obtain from them some information regarding the average amount of their receipts, I cannot state exactly what the proportion should be; but from what I hear, I should think a share of 4 annas in the rupee would be ample compensation for the loss of their present profits, and I have consequently entered that proportion in the vernacular statement marked D. The results would then be as under:—

Present System.		Proposed System.		
Present Government Assessment.	Share of holders.	Share of Holders.	Share of Government.	Total Assessment.
1,053	Unknown.	422	1,265	1,687

88. The importance and intricacy of the subject must be my excuse for the length of this report,

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient Servant,  
W. G. PEDDER,  
Survey Settlement Officer in Gujarát.

*P.S.*—I find that I have omitted two points regarding the Malleki villages.

1st. I hope I may be authorized to give the Malleks a sanad or rather firman from Government, guaranteeing the terms on which they are to hold for the future.

2nd. When the Survey Settlement is introduced into a khálsa village, the amount by which his kháta under the new system exceeds that under the old, is for that year remitted to each occupant. To do this in the Malleki villages would cause a loss of wajeih to the Malleks, and I therefore recommend that actual collections be made this year, and the wajeih paid according to the present system, the cultivators being merely informed what their khátás would amount to according to the Survey, and that the new settlement be enforced only from next year.

W. G. PEDDER,  
Survey Settlement Officer.

Forwarded for the orders of the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., through the Acting Collector of Kaira.

C. J. PRESCOTT, Captain,  
Superintendent of Survey.

The following are the accompaniments to this report:—

- A. Map. The maximum dry crop rates proposed are written under the name of each village, and the bordering khálsa villages of the district, with their maximum dry crop rates, are also given.
- B. Diagram and accompaniment.

- C. Vernacular statement containing details of the proposed assessment of all Government lands, wajehli and santheli.  
 D. Vernacular statement containing full details of the proposed Settlement.

W. G. PEDDER,  
 Survey Settlement Officer.

No. 361 of 1865.

From

CAPTAIN C. J. PRESCOTT,  
 Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarát ;

To

A. A. BORRADAILE, Esquire,  
 Acting Collector of Kaira.

Superintendent's Office, Surat,  
 October 18th, 1865.

SIR,

In November last Mr. Pedder proposed revised rates of assessment for the Malleki villages of your collectorate, which are situated on the north-east portion of the Thásra Táluka.

2. Mr. Pedder's Report was submitted by me to the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., through your predecessor, and the rates therein having been approved,\* were introduced last season by Messrs. Pedder and Trevor, and I have now the honour of forwarding vernacular statements containing the figures showing the financial result of the settlements.

Report on the Malleki village  
 No. 24 of 19th November 1864.

\* Revenue Commissioner, N.D.,  
 to the Collector of Kaira, No. 881  
 of 21st March 1865.

3. Mr. Pedder in his report has entered so very fully into the history and circumstances of the Malleks, and has shown so clearly and sufficiently his reasons for having divided these villages into the several classes which cause a range in his maximum dry crop from Rs. 4-12 in the best to Rs. 1-12 in the worst villages, that it seems unnecessary for me to trouble you with any further remarks on the subject.

Mr. Pedder's report, paragraphs  
 53 to 60.

4. I shall therefore merely confine myself to the general result of the settlement, which I am glad to say was introduced with the full consent and approval of the Malleks, and has given satisfaction both to the Malleks and their tenants.

5. According to the old system the entire area under cultivation amounted to acres 24,272-22 assessed as Rs. 75,416-2-6.

According to the new system the assessment on the same area amounted to Rs. 69,008-3-0 as under :—

		Area.		Assessment,	
		A.	g.	Rs.	a.
Actual cultivation.	Dry-crop ...	18,095	6	45,344	5
	Rice ...	5,724	21	21,604	7
	Bágáyat ...	451	35	1,257	13
	Kasar ...	.....		801	10
		24,272	22	69,008	3

But to this must be added the waste arable land included in Revenue Survey Numbers, which is shown in the following table :—

		Area.		Assessment.	
		A.	g.	Rs.	a.
Peta Pudhur.	Dry-crop ...	5,591	14	9,898	0
	Rice ...	1,144	37	4,193	15
	Bágáyat ...	226	0	518	14
	Kasar ...	.....		5	15
		6,962	11	14,616	12

So that the total occupied area is acres 31,234-33, assessed at Rs. 83,624-15. The assessment on culturable waste land is as follows:—

		Area.		Assessment.	
		A.	g.	Rs.	a.
Waste land.	Dry-crop...	10,901	27	15,866	5
	Rice ...	613	35	2,359	1
	Bágáyat ...	196	2	407	14
	Kasar ...	.....		28	0
		11,711	24	18,661	4

The following table shows the area and assessment at one view:—

Description.	Cultivated.		Waste included in Survey Numbers.		Entirely Waste.		Total.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.
Dry-crop ...	18,095 6	45,344 5	5,591 14	9,898 0	10,901 27	15,866 5	34,588 7	71,108 10
Rice ...	5,724 21	21,604 7	1,144 37	41,931 5	613 35	2,359 1	7,483 13	28,157 7
Bágáyat ...	452 35	1,257 13	226 0	518 14	196 2	407 14	874 37	2,184 9
Kasar ...	...	801 10	...	5 15	.....	28 0	.. ..	835 9
	24,272 22	69,008 3	6,962 11	14,616 12	117,112 4	18,661 4	42,946 17	1,02,286 3

6. The effect of the Survey has therefore been to lower the assessment on actual cultivation from Rs. 75,416-2-6 to Rs. 69,008-3-0—Rs. 6,407-15-6, which is 9½ per cent.

7. But looking at the assessment of Peta Pudtur, which is included in the Survey Numbers, and which must be taken up with the cultivation, the Survey has raised the assessment from Rs. 75,416-2-6 to Rs. 83,624-15-3—Rs. 8,208-12-6, which is 10¾ per cent.

8. Now, considering that out of a culturable area of acres 42,946 gunthás 17, only 24,272 acres and 22 gunthas are cultivated, the balance, (6,962 acres 11 gunthas + 11,711 acres 24 gunthas) being waste entirely, or waste included in Revenue Survey Numbers, and considering also that the Malleki villages are thickly populated, there is pretty strong evidence that they were unduly and unequitably assessed during the period of low prices; and the present assessment, although it causes a slight rise, is sufficiently moderate in these good times to admit of the people accumulating a little capital.

9. A comparison of the abstract of the real figures given on the other side, with the estimate submitted by Mr. Pedder, shows that the latter was framed as accurately as it possibly could be from the data at his disposal, for it must be borne in mind that the "area shown as cultivated in the Registers" is a mere estimate. If the greater portion of a Number is cultivated, the entire Number is shown as cultivated, and if the lesser portion is cultivated, then the entire Number is shown as waste—the real area cultivated in the year of Settlement not being forthcoming till after the measurement of the interior shares of Survey Numbers (Hissávár Mápni) has been completed.

Number.	Name of Village.	Proposed Maximum Dry-Crop Rate.	ASSESSMENT ACCORDING TO THE LATEST SYSTEM IN A.D. 1862-63.						SURVEY ASSESSMENT IN 1864-65 (ACCORDING TO SANCTIONED MAXIMUM RATES).					
			Wajehh Lands.		Santheli Lands.		Total Sarkári Lands.		Wajehh Lands.		Santheli Lands.		Total Sarkári Lands.	
			On cultivated lands.	Kamal or total assessment on waste and cultivated lands.	On cultivated lands.	Kamal or total assessment.	On cultivated lands.	Kamal.	On cultivated lands.	Kamal or total assessment.	On cultivated lands.	Kamal or total assessment.	On cultivated lands.	Kamal or total assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Hangadi Kasba ..	4 12	1,870	4,335	1,293	1,420	3,163	5,765	2,250 15 0	2,745 13 0	1,269 10 0	1,348 10 0	3,520 0 0	4,094 7 0
2	Hangadi Padya ...	4 12	1,736	2,591	2,033	2,361	3,769	4,952	1,936 9 0	2,129 7 0	2,006 8 0	2,207 1 0	3,943 1 0	4,336 8 0
3	Padal ...	4 8	2,239	3,425	1,189	1,328	3,428	4,753	2,867 13 0	3,350 11 0	989 5 0	1,033 0 0	3,857 2 0	4,383 11 0
4	Rasulpur Padal ...	4 8	2,039	2,430	717	809	2,756	3,239	1,855 15 0	2,054 7 0	617 0 0	679 8 0	2,472 15 0	2,733 15 0
5	Menpura ...	4 8	2,201	3,190	1,027	1,153	3,228	4,343	2,450 0 0	2,728 5 0	1,006 11 0	1,106 2 0	2,456 11 0	3,834 7 0
6	Warad ...	4 8	2,232	2,596	2,580	2,659	4,812	5,255	3,515 8 0	3,818 8 0	2,916 15 0	2,933 7 0	6,432 7 0	6,751 15 0
7	Malwan ...	4 8	1,498	1,756	259	297	1,757	2,053	1,598 1 0	1,672 1 0	257 0 0	268 10 0	1,855 1 0	1,940 11 0
8	Wasu ...	4 8	3,526	4,271	1,267	1,419	4,793	5,690	4,081 3 0	4,658 1 0	1,342 0 0	1,473 14 0	5,423 3 0	6,131 15 0
9	Palie ...	4 8	2,066	3,334	2,696	3,383	4,762	7,217	2,719 5 0	3,577 7 0	2,089 7 0	2,207 11 0	4,808 12 0	5,785 2 0
10	Mithanu Muaru ...	4 4	885	1,355	653	685	1,538	2,040	1,473 5 0	1,637 10 0	559 10 0	561 10 0	2,032 15 0	2,199 4 0
11	Rastampura ...	4 0	514	833	379	416	893	1,249	845 12 0	922 2 0	347 6 0	351 1 0	1,193 2 0	1,273 3 0
12	Dabhale ...	4 0	654	1,523	2,242	2,537	2,896	4,060	1,631 8 0	2,756 5 0	2,089 2 0	2,140 12 0	3,720 10 0	4,897 1 0
13	Sonya ...	4 0	182	261	1,315	1,423	1,497	1,684	427 3 0	476 7 0	1,503 12 0	1,641 5 0	1,930 15 0	2,117 12 0
14	Jargal ...	4 0	1,156	1,627	1,797	1,922	2,953	3,549	1,856 9 0	2,412 11 0	1,656 8 0	1,694 0 0	3,513 1 0	4,106 11 0
15	Wanora ...	3 12	2,750	4,105	758	1,054	3,508	5,159	2,922 11 0	3,609 8 0	773 13 0	892 2 0	3,696 8 0	4,401 10 0
16	Balada ...	3 12	1,663	2,508	1,009	1,205	2,672	3,713	2,155 11 0	2,917 9 0	1,008 14 0	1,107 10 0	3,164 9 0	4,025 3 0
17	Kanie ...	3 12	1,997	3,182	1,512	1,871	3,509	5,053	2,287 0 0	2,723 13 0	1,350 2 0	1,480 0 0	3,637 2 0	4,203 13 0
18	Palaya ...	3 12	913	1,343	1,152	1,246	2,065	2,589	1,296 11 0	1,671 13 0	1,094 2 0	1,120 3 0	2,390 13 0	2,792 0 0
19	Sumadra ...	3 8	2,186	4,156	1,620	1,781	3,806	5,937	2,298 1 0	4,123 8 0	1,141 7 0	1,208 5 0	3,439 8 0	5,341 13 0
20	Mahi-i-tadi Wari Bhag ...	3 4	406	1,135	...	...	406	1,135	756 0 0	886 9 0	.....	.....	756 0 0	886 9 0
21	Mahi-i-tadi Wulabpur Bhag ...	3 4	396	1,150	...	...	396	1,150	707 12 0	875 8 0	.....	.....	707 12 0	875 8 0
22	Rajwa ...	3 0	687	950	874	1,053	1,561	2,003	1,648 0 0	2,155 11 0	1,380 8 0	1,616 15 0	3,028 8 0	3,772 10 0
23	Waugrolie ...	3 0	5,422	7,696	1,770	2,474	7,192	10,170	5,661 14 0	8,063 14 0	1,195 1 0	1,310 8 0	6,856 15 0	9,374 6 0
24	Sandheli ...	2 12	2,720	3,567	1,431	1,636	4,151	5,203	2,835 5 0	4,052 11 0	886 12 0	950 15 0	3,722 1 0	5,003 10 0
25	Khadgodra... ..	2 12	1,342	1,848	793	1,129	2,135	2,977	1,359 4 0	2,248 0 0	590 14 0	654 4 0	1,920 2 0	2,902 4 0
26	Sallun ...	2 8	516	794	409	503	925	1,297	804 4 0	1,044 8 0	383 2 0	418 8 0	1,187 6 0	1,463 0 0
27	Nadadra ...	1 12	525	1,014	203	395	728	1,409	794 12 0	2,410 11 0	162 7 0	246 8 0	957 3 0	2,657 3 0
	Total ..	...	44,321	67,475	30,978	36,159	75,299	1,03,634	55,036 15 0	71,633 10 0	28,588 0 0	30,652 9 0	83,624 15 0	1,02,286 3 0

NOTE.—The reason why the old figures for 1864-65 are not substituted for those for 1862-63 in this statement is that the details are very troublesome to take out, and the total difference on cultivation is only between Rs. 75,299 in 1862-63 and Rs. 75,416 in 1864-65, the kamal being the same.

Number.	Name of Village.	Assessment according to the late System in A. D. 1862-63.				Survey Assessment 1864-65 A. D. (according to sanctioned Maximum rates.)					
		Wajeh.		Government Share.		Proportion in Annas of a Rupee		Wajeh.		Government Share.	
		On Cultivated Area.	On Total Area.	On Cultivated Area.	On Total Area.	Wajeh.	Government Share.	On Area Cultivated in A. D. 1864-65.	On Total Area.	On Area cultivated in A. D. 1864-65.	On Total Area.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Hangadi Kasba ...	1,101 4 3	2,821 6 3	768 10 0	1,513 6 8	9	7	1,266 2 5	1,544 8 4	984 12 7	1,201 4 8
2	Hangadi Padya ...	997 15 10	1,604 9 3	738 9 2	986 13 9	9	7	1,089 5 1	1,197 12 11	847 3 11	931 10 1
3	Padal ...	1,470 12 1	2,437 13 9	768 10 1	986 11 5	9	7	1,613 2 4	1,884 12 2	1,254 10 8	1,465 14 10
4	Rasulpur Padal ...	1,052 0 7	1,329 1 7	986 10 11	1,100 15 10	9	7	1,043 15 5	1,155 9 11	811 15 7	898 13 1
5	Menpura ...	1,243 12 1	2,037 7 10	956 15 4	1,152 12 8	9	7	1,378 2 0	1,534 10 10	1,071 14 0	1,193 10 2
6	Warad ...	1,053 6 4	1,237 7 8	1,178 14 3	1,359 0 8	7	9	1,538 0 6	1,670 9 6	1,977 7 6	2,147 14 6
7	Maluan ...	632 14 0	760 9 2	864 14 7	995 8 10	7	9	699 2 5	731 8 5	898 14 7	940 8 7
8	Wassu ...	1,639 10 5	2,005 1 5	1,836 12 2	2,265 9 1	7	9	1,785 8 4	2,037 14 5	2,295 10 8	2,620 2 7
9	Palie ...	451 11 4	666 12 7	460 14 2	676 1 8	7	9	1,189 11 2	1,565 2 1	1,529 9 10	2,012 4 11
10	Mithanu Mnaru ...	394 7 5	627 12 4	490 10 11	726 15 7	7	9	644 9 2	716 7 4	828 11 10	921 2 8
11	Rastampura ...	169 0 5	283 6 9	344 8 1	550 1 1	7	9	370 0 3	403 6 10	475 11 9	518 11 2
12	Dabbalie ...	325 10 3	760 6 3	328 2 11	762 14 10	7	9	713 12 6	1,205 14 2	917 11 6	1,550 6 10
13	Sanya ...	90 13 5	130 3 8	91 2 10	130 9 0	7	9	186 14 4	208 7 1	240 4 8	267 15 11
14	Jargal ...	576 1 3	811 9 11	579 14 8	815 6 2	7	9	812 3 11	1,055 8 10	1,044 5 1	1,357 2 2
15	Wanora ...	1,348 15 4	2,023 9 1	1,401 15 8	2,081 4 8	9	9	1,278 10 10	1,535 6 6	1,644 0 2	1,974 1 6
16	Balada ...	1,172 12 3	1,847 0 0	490 8 9	661 4 8	9	7	1,212 9 2	1,641 2 1	943 1 10	1,276 6 11
17	Kanie ...	1,436 12 1	2,419 4 10	560 2 4	762 14 1	7	7	1,286 7 0	1,532 2 4	1,000 9 0	1,191 10 8
18	Palaya ...	451 11 4	666 12 7	460 14 2	676 1 8	7	9	567 4 10	731 6 8	729 6 2	940 6 4
19	Sunadra ...	1,019 3 9	1,999 8 4	1,167 0 2	2,156 13 4	7	9	1,205 6 5	1,808 6 6	1,292 10 7	2,325 1 6
20	Mahi-i-tadi Wari Bhag...	203 2 0	566 13 1	203 4 4	568 7 2	7	9	330 12 0	387 13 11	425 4 0	498 11 1
21	Mahi-i-tadi Wulabpur Bhag ...	198 1 8	574 1 4	198 1 8	575 6 11	7	9	309 10 3	383 0 6	398 1 9	492 7 6
22	Rajwa ...	.....	.....	687 1 3	949 9 11	7	9	721 0 0	943 1 10	927 0 0	1,212 9 2
23	Wangrolie ...	2,571 4 4	2,897 10 9	2,850 13 10	3,998 7 1	7	9	2,477 1 1	3,527 15 1	3,184 12 11	4,535 14 11
24	Sandheli ...	1,168 2 5	1,577 13 3	1,551 13 4	1,989 5 4	7	9	1,240 7 2	1,773 0 10	1,594 13 10	2,279 10 2
25	Khadgodra ...	653 11 8	904 15 0	688 8 10	942 15 4	7	9	594 10 9	983 8 0	764 9 3	1,264 8 0
26	Sallun ...	257 15 4	396 10 8	258 4 5	397 3 9	7	9	351 13 9	456 15 6	452 6 3	587 8 6
27	Nadadra ...	263 8 2	507 0 0	261 7 7	507 2 1	7	9	347 11 3	1,054 10 10	447 0 9	1,356 0 2
	Total ...	22,467 15 7	35,883 8 1	21,855 3 0	31,592 15 11	...	...	26,054 2 4	33,670 15 5	28,982 12 8	37,962 10 7

NOTE.—The reason why the old figures for 1864-65 are not substituted for those for 1862-63 in this statement is that the details are troublesome to take out, and the total difference on cultivation is only between Rs. 75,299 in 1862-63 and Rs. 75,416 in 1864-65, the kamal being the same.

10. In the Table No. I, the maximum rates, and the results of the assessment upon all Government lands, "wajehli" and "santheli," are given.

*Vide Mr. Pedder's report, paragraph 57.*

Table No. II. shows the "wajeh" and Government share both according to the old and revised system, and the proportion in annas due to the Malleks and to Government.

Paragraph 68.

The following abstracts may be useful:—

*Abstract of Table No. I. (New System.)*

	WAJEHLI LANDS.		SANTHELI LANDS.		TOTAL SARKARI LANDS.	
	On land cultivated.	Kamal.	On land cultivated.	Kamal.	On land cultivated.	Kamal.
	10	11	12	13	14	15
Estimate ... ..	54,128	78,008	30,124	31,532	84,252	1,09,540
Actual .. ..	55,086	71,634	28,588	30,652	83,624	1,02,286
Old system ... ..	44,321	67,475	30,978	36,159	75,299	1,03,634

*Abstract of Table No. II. (New System.)*

	WAJEHLI.		GOVERNMENT SHARE.	
	On land cultivated.	On total area.	On land cultivated.	On total area.
	9	10	11	12
Estimate ... ..	24,972	35,640	27,444	40,087
Actual ... ..	26,054	33,670	23,982	37,962
Old system ... ..	22,467	35,883	21,855	31,592

12. It will be observed that the reduction of about 7 per cent. in the real kamal,\* as compared with the estimate, is caused by lowering for distance all lands more than half a mile from the village site, at the rate of one anna in the rupee for every half mile of distance.

\**Vide Mr. Pedder's Report, paragraph 69, and see paragraph 58.*

13. In "Waughroli," instead of reducing for distance, all lands within  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile of the hamlets in which the cultivators reside have been raised two annas in the rupee, and beyond that the usual reduction was made. The reason was, that the cultivators being for the most part Kunbis, and well to do, resided in hamlets close to their land, and had greater facilities for cultivating and manuring it than cultivators living together in villages generally have.

14. During the Settlement, Mr. Pedder found it advisable to increase the maximum rate of Pali from Rs. 4-4 to Rs. 4-8. This he was empowered to do, when necessary, under the Revenue Commissioner's letter sanctioning the introduction of the revised system.

15. I am not aware that I need say any more: in fact, Mr. Pedder's exhaustive report leaves no point unnoticed. Everything connected with the jamabandi was got through last season, with the exception of the settlement of the claims of the Babi of Balasinor to wajeh in the village of Rajwa.

16. Mr. Pedder has given the full history of this village in paragraph 48 of his report and it is only necessary for me to say that the Babi has now agreed to the settlement, and accepts a seven-anna share of the revenue, the village expenses being defrayed out of the Government share. The Babi has made the following requests regarding the future administration of this village, which I am of opinion may be complied with. In fact these arrangements have been sanctioned in the case of the Maleks by the Revenue Commissioner's letter No. 881 of the 21st of March 1865, paragraph 13.

1st. He desires the privilege of nominating a talati, subject to the confirmation of the Collector.

2nd. That his kárbhári should be allowed to sign the annual jamabandi papers, and associated with the Government kárkún in making the annual inspection of fields.



17. As all the papers regarding the Settlement of Rojwa are prepared, the rayats may now be made acquainted with their purport and instructed in the new system, and the Survey Mamlatdár of Thásra. Due instructions on this subject have been issued to the

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. J. PRESCOTT, Captain,  
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Guzarat.

No. 959 of 1865.

*Kaira Collector's Office, 7th November 1865.*

Together with 3 Guzerati Statements,

Forwarded\* in original to the Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

2. The Acting Collector sees no objection to the Bábi of Balasitor's request in paragraph 16 being acceded to.

A. A. BORRADAILE,  
Acting Collector.

No. 4002.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 2nd November 1866.*

Letter from the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., No. 2741, dated 27th June 1866—Submitting, with his observations and opinion, a correspondence connected with proposals made (in 1864) by Mr. Pedder, Survey Settlement Officer, Gujarát, for the introduction of the Survey system of assessment into certain villages in the Kaira Collectorate, known as "Malleki," and for the settlement of the fluctuating shares of revenue received in these villages by different persons as "wajeh" or "santh."

RESOLUTION.—These papers show that the very difficult questions involved in the settlement of the Malleki villages have been dealt with most satisfactorily by Mr. Pedder and Major Prescott. The Governor in Council fully approves of their proceedings, and it only remains to dispose of the two points on which difficulty has occurred, and which are discussed by the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., in his transmitting letter.

2. The first is as to the imposition of the Summary Settlement on the "Ghurkhed," or lands retained free of assessment by the Malleks. The Governor in Council quite concurs in Mr. Rogers' views, and directs that these lands be considered as adjudicated, and continued free of assessment, as provided in Captain Robertson's sanads.

3. The second difficulty arises from the Malleks of some of the villages finding the receipts reduced by the operation of the revised assessment. As stated by Mr. Rogers (paragraph 6), this loss will be reduced by the Malleks being allowed in future a share in all miscellaneous produce of the land as well as in the ordinary land revenue. Still there will remain a loss in some of the villages which will not be made up even if all the lands be brought into cultivation.

4. It would not be expedient to follow the course suggested in the Revenue Commissioner's paragraph 7, and allow the Malleks who lose by the new settlement a larger proportion than those who gain, or to make a deduction from the proceeds of those who are the largest gainers. Such a course would certainly produce dissatisfaction.

5. The only course open appears to be to revise the maximum rates of the villages in which there is any considerable loss, and ascertain whether an increase is possible. There are 7 villages in which there is some present loss, but in 4 of these the kamal according to the new assessment is considerably in excess of the Malleks' receipts under the old systems, and as the land is brought into cultivation their receipts will be increased. Nothing is required in these cases.

Pudal  
Wanghroli  
Wunnora  
Wussu.

6. Of the other villages, the village of Kuni is the most reduced, and the Malleks complain, with some reason, as they will lose Rs. 500 out of Rs. 1,800. But the maximum rate of this village is fixed at Rs. 3-12-0, which is very low; and as the neighbouring village of Mampur is at Rs. 4-8-0, there appears to be no reason why Kuni should not bear a maximum of Rs. 4-4-0 at least. It should be raised accordingly, and the loss will then amount to only about Rs. 60 on the kumal. In the same way Málwan is fixed at Rs. 4-8-0, but it may be raised to Rs. 4-12-0, the same as the next village of Ungari Parya, and the kumal will then show a gain to the Malleks instead of a loss. The remaining village Ungari Parya is already at the maximum rate, and could not be raised unless kasba Ungari were also raised to Rs. 5. The Governor in Council will not disturb the general maximum of the whole group as fixed by the Superintendent and Revenue Commissioner, and therefore the Malleks must lose on this one village, but the loss is less than Rs. 100 on the kumal, and considering the number of villages in which the Malleks gain, this is not of much account.

7. The Collector should express to the Babi of Bálásinor the satisfaction of Government at his having acceded to the settlement which is now sanctioned for Rajwa with the privileges the Babi asks for.

8. The Revenue Commissioner's suggestions about the Sánads are approved.

F. S. CHAPMAN,  
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Revenue Commissioner, N. D.,  
The Revenue Commissioner, S. D.,  
Lieut.-Col. W. C. Anderson, Survey and Settlement Commissioner,  
Major J. T. Francis, Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

No. 1644.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the  
Revenue Department, dated 29th April 1867.*

Read the following Despatch from Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Bombay, No. 17, dated 23rd March 1867.

I have considered in Council the Proceedings of your Excellency in Council transmitted in your Secretary's letter No. 85, dated December 28th, 1866, on the introduction of the Revenue Survey and Assessment into the villages known as the Malleki villages of the Thásra Táluka in the Kaira Collectorate.

2. I agree with the opinion of your Excellency in Council that the full report by Mr. Pedder, and Major Prescott's review of it, show that the great difficulties which stood in the way of a fair settlement of these villages have been most satisfactorily dealt with by those officers. I approve also the decision which you passed on the two points which Mr. Rogers submitted to you.

3. I shall be glad to learn that the Malleks have actually accepted the Sanads which are to confirm this settlement, and which, as Mr. Rogers remarks, will be the ultimate proof that every difficulty is disposed of, and that the terms will not be disputed in future.

RESOLUTION.—Copies to be communicated to the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., and Lieutenant-Colonel Francis, with reference to Government Resolution No. 4002, dated 2nd November 1866; and Mr. Rogers to be requested to report on paragraph 3.

Ordered that copies of the above be forwarded to—

The Revenue Commissioner, N. D.,  
Lieut.-Col. J. T. Francis, Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

H. E. JACOMB,  
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 166 of 1864.

From

CAPTAIN C. J. PRESCOTT,  
 Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,  
 Gujarát

To

J. W. HADOW, ESQUIRE,  
 Collector of Kaira.

*Camp Kapadvanj, 23rd March 1864.*

SIR,

I have the honour of forwarding herewith vernacular statements showing the revised rates of assessment, on the principles of the Revenue Survey, which it is proposed to introduce this season in the Kapadvanj and Thásra Parganas of your Collectorate.

With two skeleton maps, diagrams, and their accompanying statements.

2. The detailed statements are submitted in the vernacular, in order to save unnecessary time and expense in preparing them in English, as they are not permanent records, but merely estimates to enable you and the Revenue Commissioner to judge of the suitability of the rates proposed. When the settlements have been completed, English detailed statements will be printed and submitted to you, showing the exact effects of the rates proposed and accompanied by a report, in which I hope to state more fully than is now requisite my reasons for fixing the rates of each village.

3. During your absence from the Collectorate on leave, I consulted the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., regarding the proposed rates for Kapadvanj, and he approved of their experimental introduction, provided you should not object to them. They are consequently now being calculated. The Thásra rates have yet to receive Mr. Ellis' sanction, and I beg the favour of your forwarding them to him as soon as you conveniently can, and of suggesting to him the advisability of according his sanction to the rates, either as now proposed or modified as you and he may see fit, by telegraph, in order to save as much time as possible.

4. *Kapadvanj*.—The following are the principal considerations which have determined me to fix the rates of assessment in this district at a pitch which, as you will see from the accompanying statement, will raise the revenue of cultivated Government lands about 20 per cent.

*Vide diagram* ... .. a. The cultivated area of Government lands has increased from acres 25,454 in A.D. 1843-44 to acres 42,623 in 1862-63, being an increase of 71 per cent in twenty years.

Do. ... .. b. The collections from cultivated Government lands have risen from Rs. 52,267 in A.D. 1843-44 to Rs. 75,342 in 1862-63, being an increase of 44 per cent in twenty years.

... .. c. During this period remissions have averaged only Rs. 0-6-11 per cent of the gross rental.

... .. d. Population (which in the Government villages now averages 290 to the square mile) has in ten years increased from 53,320 souls (according to the Mámlat-dár's census returns of A.D. 1851-52) to 61,780, or 16 per cent.

... .. e. The existing bigoti rates of assessment were fixed between the years 1827 and 1839. From the old Survey records, prepared in 1836, I find that the price of bájri, the staple grain of the district, was about kacha maunds 2-35 the rupee and a few years later it fell as low as kacha maunds 4-0 the rupee. The price of this grain in the Kapadvanj bazár according to the Government Gazette of the 10th instant, is 14 kacha seers the rupee, i. e. the price has increased more than tenfold.

... .. f. Although no one can be more opposed than I am to over-assessment, yet experience has convinced me that too low a rate of assessment, especially in a district which, like Kapadvanj, is chiefly inhabited

by Kolis and other tribes of a careless and unthrifty character, is apt to defeat its own object, and that the necessity of having to provide a moderate rent tends to improve cultivation, to earn a greater amount of agricultural produce to be grown, and to make the people more industrious.

g. The facilities for disposing of the surplus agricultural product of this district will shortly be greatly increased, by the new railway feeder, now under construction from Kapadvanj kasba, through Mahudha, to the railway station at Nadiad.

5. According to the accompanying vernacular statement, you will see that the rental of cultivated Government lands according to the proposed rates is Rs. 95,894 against Rs. 75,344 collections in 1862-63, or an increase of 26 per cent. The former sum is, however, somewhat larger than the real Survey revenue will be, on account of the usual reduction which you are aware is made in working out the rates of fields distant from the villages, and which reduction will of course lower the average rates given in the statement. The real increase in the pitch of assessment will therefore be, as I have above stated, about 20 or 21 per cent, and I am sure that on considering the reasons detailed in the last paragraph you will agree with me in thinking this increase not by any means too great.

6. I will now proceed to consider the grouping of the 68 Government villages of the district, according to their dry-crop rates, and the maximum rate proposed for each. And on this subject I beg to make one preliminary observation, equally applicable to this district and to Thásra.

7. After considerable discussion, last year, regarding the rates of assessment for the districts of Mehmabad and Mahudha, I think that Mr. Ellis and yourself are fully agreed with me and Mr. Pedder, that in your Collectorate it is absolutely necessary to make a difference in the maximum rates of assessment between villages similar in respect of climate and position with regard to markets, but in one of which nearly the whole of the arable land is under cultivation, the population large, and the inhabitants are Kunbis or Pátidárs, skilful cultivators, and rich in money and in agricultural stock, while in the other the proportion of waste land is excessive and the population scanty, and composed of poor, idle, thriftless, unskilful Kolis. This principle, for reasons with which no one is better acquainted than yourself, I have considered it necessary to apply freely in both the districts under report. It will account for the considerable difference which you will notice between the proposed maximum rates of neighbouring villages, and I feel convinced that you will agree with me that had this difference not been made, either Government revenue would have been unnecessarily sacrificed in prosperous villages, or the progress of poor ones would have been checked by the imposition of rates, not indeed heavier than the people could pay, but too heavy to leave that desirable margin of profit to which we must look for the accumulation of agricultural capital.

8. The villages of Kapadvanj have been grouped as follows :

Class.	Villages.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	Average dry crop rate.	Average of 10 years' collections.	Collections for A. D. 1862-63.	Estimated realizations at proposed rates.	Estimated Survey Kamál.
			s. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I ... ..	1	3-8	2 1 10	3,833	4,297	4,887	6,706
	5	3-4	2 2 5	13,496	15,254	18,993	19,824
	3	3-0	1 14 9	5,637	6,648	5,949	7,978
	Total ..	9	Total ..	22,966	26,199	29,829	34,508
II ... ..	16	2-12	1 11 5	15,501	18,599	21,192	28,143
	17	2-8	1 9 6	12,070	14,048	18,747	25,070
	13	2-4	1 7 1	6,170	6,701	10,836	12,637
	Total ...	46	Total ..	33,741	39,348	50,775	65,850
III ... ..	5	2-0	1 4 9	4,436	5,045	8,488	10,200
	7	1-12	1 0 8	3,255	4,242	6,235	10,875
	4	1-8	0 12 3	342	508	567	2,595
	Total ...	13	Total ...	8,033	9,795	15,290	23,670
Grand Total ...	68	Grand Total ...	64,740	75,342	95,894	1,24,028	

9. The first class comprises, 1st, the Kasba town, which from its containing an excellent market, and a large and wealthy trading population, ought certainly to pay the heaviest rates; 2nd, the large and prosperous villages of Antroi, Bhátera, Torna, Kuthlál, and

Ambáliala, all situated to the southward of the Kasba, and either on or near the new road to Nadiád; and 3rd, the fine villages of Chapri, Surali, and Chikhlod, which are, however, not quite so favourably situated with respect to markets as the villages just named, and which have consequently been rated 4 annas lower. The 2nd class comprises, 1st, a large group of villages situated in the west of the district, on the banks of the river Vátrak, and not very far distant (about 12 to 18 miles) from the railway stations of Mehmadaúd and Bárejdi and from the city of Ahmedabad. A difference of annas 8 has been made in the maximum rates of these villages according to their comparative distances from these places; 2nd, the villages in the vicinity of and to the southward of the Kasba town. It is among these villages that the differences of rate explained in paragraph 7 above principally occur.

The 3rd class comprises the poor and thinly inhabited villages, situated in the "mál" to the northward and eastward of the Kasba.

10. I will now proceed to discuss the pitch of assessment which I should recommend for the 53 Khálsa villages of Thásra, which, as you will see from the accompanying vernacular statement, will raise the assessment of cultivated Government land about 5 per cent.

11. (a) The cultivated area of Government lands has increased from acres 18,498 in A.D. 1843-44 to acres 24,806 in A.D. 1862-63, being an increase of 34 per cent in twenty years.

(b) The collections from cultivated Government lands have risen from Rs. 58,211 in 1843-44 to Rs. 71,750 in 1862-63, being an increase of 24½ per cent in twenty years.

(c) During this period remissions have averaged Re. 0-15-8 per cent of the gross rental.

(d) The population of the 53 Khálsa villages of Thásra is about 46,500 or 350 to the square mile. I regret that I cannot now give the exact figures or rate of increase. They will be given in my report on the effect of the survey rates.

12. A comparison of these figures with those given in my 4th paragraph above will show you that the assessment of Thásra has been comparatively heavier than that of Kapadvanj, and its rate of progress consequently shown. For this reason I consider that the increase in assessments in Thásra ought not to do so just as in Kapadvanj, and the following considerations will, I think, convince you that the proposed pitch is nearly correct:

1st. The most heavily assessed among the Khálsa villages of Thásra ought obviously to be Umreth Kasba, a large market town, not far from the Anand railway station, with which it will soon be connected by a railway feeder now being constructed. In its position with regard to the railway and to the great markets, and in wealth, and population, Umreth may fairly be considered on a level with the Mehmadaúd towns of Mátar and Kaira, and I have consequently adopted for it, and for the best villages near it, the same maximum dry-crop rates as have been already sanctioned for the 1st and 2nd class villages of Mehmadaúd, viz. Rs. 4-12 and Rs. 4-8. These rates, being the highest, of course regulate the other maximum rates of the district.

2nd. The average of the maximum dry-crop rates I have proposed for Kapadvanj is Rs. 2-7-7. That of the maximum dry-crop rates I propose for Thásra is Rs. 3-6-8, and the difference being Re. 0-15-1 or very nearly one-third higher, is in my opinion quite as much as can fairly be imposed upon Thásra in consideration of its advantages over Kapadvanj in position, density of population, and in possessing cultivators generally more thrifty and skilful than those of Kapadvanj.

13. From the accompanying vernacular statement you will see that the estimated rental, at the proposed rates of cultivated Government lands, is Rs. 79,866 against Rs. 71,750 in 1862-63, being an increase of 11·30 per cent. For the reason stated in paragraph 5 above, the former figures are somewhat higher than the real Survey Revenue will be, and the actual increase in the pitch of assessment will be about 5 or 6 per cent.

14. I will now proceed to consider the grouping of the 53 Khálsa villages of Thásra according to their maximum dry-crop rates, and the maximum rate proposed for each:

Class.	Villages	Maximum dry-crop rate.	Average dry-crop rate.	Average of 10 years' collections.	Collections for 1862-63.	Estimated realizations at proposed rates.	Estimated Survey Kamál.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I	1	4-12	3 14 2	10,425	10,586	8,770	9,602
	6	4-8	3 7 3	9,146	9,445	9,644	11,866
	6	4-4	3 0 2	7,032	7,696	8,023	8,645
	6	4-0	2 14 1	8,756	9,039	9,696	10,195
Total ...	19		Total ...	35,359	36,767	36,133	40,308

Class—contd.	Villages.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	Average dry-crop rate.	Average of 10 years' collections.	Collections for 1862-63.	Estimated realizations at proposed rates.	Estimated Survey Kamál.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
II	7	3-12	2 8 6	15,922	17,551	20,249	24,372
	3	3-8	2 4 9	3,794	4,163	4,905	4,306
	5	3-4	2 2 6	2,675	2,893	3,735	4,308
	9	3-0	1 12 2	4,689	5,252	6,961	8,478
Total ...	24		Total ...	26,880	29,859	35,850	42,464
III	1	2-12	1 10 7	771	882	917	933
	1	2-8	1 7 1	705	771	822	1,490
	3	2-4	1 6 2	929	1,277	1,849	4,140
	1	2-0	1 2 2	236	292	587	768
	4	1-8	0 13 6	1,473	1,901	3,708	8,884
Total ...	10		Total ...	4,314	5,123	7,883	16,215
Grand Total	53		Grand Total .	66,553	71,749	79,866	98,987

15. The first of these classes comprises the Kasba towns of Umreth and Thásra, and the group of villages lying between these and the large town of Dákor, the rates varying chiefly according to proximity to one or other of these markets, or to the railway station of Anand.

The 2nd class comprises those villages which lie between the last group and the river Mahi, with a few to the northward and eastward of Thásra Kasba, and most of which are separated from the Kasba by the river Shedhi.

The 3rd class comprises the poor mál villages to the north of the district. One village, Rámpur-Chandisar, with a rate of Rs. 2-4, is very near Thásra and Dákor, but it is a wretchedly poor village in the middle of mál.

17. You may perhaps think that the increase of assessment in the last group of all is very great. But I beg to observe that it is impossible to impose a lower average rate than annas 13-6 per acre, or less than annas 8 per bigha, and that the real increase will not be so great as appears on account of the reduction for distance from the villages, and of there being a quantity of "peta padtar" land shown in the registers in cultivated numbers.

18. Rice water rates both in Thásra and Kapadvanj have, as a general rule, been calculated at maximum of Re. 1-0-0 less than the maximum dry-crop rate of the village. This was the pitch adopted in Mahudha, and it has been found to work very well.

19. You will see from the statements that there is but little garden cultivation under permanent wells in either of the districts under report, and in most of the villages the wells are very deep and the water-supply scanty. I have consequently been very careful to impose only a light "bágáyat kasar," considering it of more importance to encourage garden cultivation by light rates, than to raise a trifle more revenue. The highest scale of kasar imposed has been in Umreth Kasba, where the dry-crop rate and "kasure" combined will be about equivalent to a maximum bágáyat rate of Rs. 8-0-0 per acre.

20. In Thásra there is a good deal of irrigation from dhakudis in the Shedhi river, and the lands capable of being watered from that river will be assessed at a light permanent water-rate in addition to the dry-crop assessment. Irrigation from the other rivers, the Mahi, the Vátrak, and the Mohar, is so very limited, that I have not thought it worth while to impose permanent water rates, and a light rate will therefore be fixed on each bag used to lift the water.

21. When reporting on the effects of the introduction of the revised rates of assessment in the khálsa villages of Thásra, I intend to submit proposals for the settlement and assessment on survey principles of the villages known as Maleki.

22. Trusting that the above arrangements will meet with your approval, and begging the favour of your sending this letter and statements, together with such remarks as you may deem necessary upon them, to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, with the least possible delay.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed) C. J. PRESCOTT, Captain,  
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarát.

Report No. 166A of 1864, dated 23rd March, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, submitting proposals of the revision of assessment in accordance with the principles of the Revenue Survey in the pargana of Kapadvanj and Thasra.

Vernacular statements, two maps (skeleton) and two diagrams with explanatory statements.

Submitted with accompaniments as per margin in original for the consideration and orders of the Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

1. The 68 Government villages of the Kapadvanj District into which it is proposed to introduce this season revised rates of assessments are arranged into three classes or groups containing 9, 46, and 13 villages.

2. The maximum and average dry crop rates for the villages in each class are as follows:

	Maximum.		Average.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1st Class ...	3	8 to 3 0	1 14 9	to 2 1 10
2nd „ ...	2	12 to 2 4	1 7 1	to 1 11 5
3rd „ ...	2	0 to 1 8	0 12 3	to 1 4 9

The average maximum dry-crop rate is Rs. 2-7-9.

3. The kamál or survey rental for the whole of the cultivable lands is according to the diagram Rs. 1,24,128.

4. The estimated rental of the Government cultivated lands according to the proposed rates amounts to Rs. 95,894 against Rs. 75,344, the collections in 1862-63 being an increase of about Rs. 26 per cent.

5. The increase on the average collections of ten years is about Rs. 31,152 or 48 per cent.

6. It is, however, explained as regards the rental that the actual survey revenue will be somewhat less than the amount abovementioned, viz., about 20 or 21 per cent, as the rates of some lands which are more or less in unfavourable positions owing to the distances they may be from the village and other causes will be reduced according to the distance scale, the adoption of which for the Mátar (now Mehmabad) district as a plan for modifying the classification rates when the intrinsic value of a field is affected by extrinsic circumstances such as its position in respect to the village, was approved of by the Revenue Commissioner.

7. The Collector believes that in determining ultimately the value of a field the extrinsic as well as the intrinsic circumstances affecting its value are considered, the former being defined and estimated separately. The position of a field in respect to the village is perhaps one of the most important of the extrinsic elements affecting its value, and the Collector does not understand when the value of a field is so affected why it should not be noted by the classer in his field-work in view to a deduction being made at the time in fixing the actual relative value of the field. The Collector presumes that other external influences are taken into consideration and that the value of fields is not determined solely by the intrinsic value of the soils such as texture, depth, natural situation, &c.

Dholka ...	Rs. 2 4 to 1 0	8. The maximum dry-crop rates adopted for the parganas of Ahmedabad into which the survey settlement has been introduced are as per margin. Those for the Mehmabad and Mahudha districts of this Collectorate are also shown.
Dhandhuka ...	2 8 to 1 0	
Jetalpur ...	2 12 to 2 0	
Virangám ...	2 0 to 1 0	
Daskroi ...	3 12 to 2 8	
Parántij ...	2 0 to 1 0	
Mátar ...	4 12 to 4 0	
Mahudha ...	4 8 to 2 0	

9. The Parántij district does not differ, the Collector believes, materially from Kapadvanj in respect to soil, climate, general appearance of the country, population, classes to which the cultivators belong, products and husbandry, but the difference in the rates of assessment are, it will be observed, considerable. Rs. 2 to Re. 1 for the former against Rs. 2-7-9 the average maximum for the latter.

10. It may be that in Kapadvanj the varieties of the dry-crop soil have been ascertained to be generally of a superior quality to those of Parántij; that more valuable products are grown; that the cultivators are generally more skilful; that the climate is more favourable to cultivation, and that the villages are generally in a better condition and more favourably circumstanced as regards markets and facilities of reaching them; but the Collector, who has had charge of both districts, is not aware of the existence of these differences, as in respect to climate and markets Parántij, he considers, has either the advantage.

11. It will be seen from paragraph 4, in the last twenty years the cultivation has extended from acres 25,454 as calculated from the assessed bighás to acres 42,623 in 1862-63, an increase of 70 per cent; that the increase of collections is 44 per cent, and that according to the Mámlatdár's census returns of 1851-52 the population has increased in the last ten years 16 per cent, and that the price of bájri, which is the staple product of the district, has increased since 1831 more than tenfold.

12. The above considerations appear from the explanation given in this paragraph to have principally influenced the Superintendent in fixing the rates at the pitch above noticed. He notices however, as worthy of consideration, the fact of the construction of the railway feeder to the Nadiád Station, and also alludes as an argument *against* fixing too low a rate of assessment to the circumstance of the district being chiefly inhabited by Kolis and other tribes of a careless and unthrifty character.

13. As regards the latter the Collector doubts whether it would be found in *practice* that in a district like Kapadvanj, where the cultivators belong chiefly to the Koli and other Mehwási tribes, a higher assessment would tend to improve culture and make the people more industrious. The principle may be good in theory and might be found to answer in a district where the cultivators generally belong to a different class of people, but the Collector cannot see how it can be held to apply to a district like Kapadvanj.

14. The condition of the cultivators has in all parts of the Presidency been greatly improved as is well known by the extraordinary high prices that have everywhere prevailed during the last six or seven years, and the Collector fully admits that this, combined with the probability of a continuance of the present prices, is an element that cannot be lost sight of in the revision of the assessment of a district. It is not, however, a consideration of a durable character, and as an element it appears to the Collector to be as uncertain and as liable to fluctuation as the condition of the cultivators. He is therefore respectfully of opinion that it is wrong in principle to attach much weight to this consideration in fixing the amount of assessment to be levied from a district.

15. As regards the grouping of the villages upon which so much depends as regards the future stability and success of the settlement, it will be seen from paragraph 7 that the Superintendent has duly considered the fact of the existence under the system that has hitherto obtained in this and in other districts in the Kaira and Ahmedabad Collectorates of different average rates of assessment in villages similarly circumstanced in respect to climate, soil, and markets, the rates being found to be higher in Kunbi than in Koli and Musalmán villages and has regulated the classification accordingly.

16. The attention of the Superintendent was directed in paragraphs 13, 14, and 15 of the Revenue Commissioner's letter above quoted to the necessity of giving sufficient weight to these differences in the rates of assessment. As regards the Mehmádad District the Collector was under the impression that due allowance had not been made for the difference in the class or caste of people forming the bulk of cultivators in different villages, and the Revenue Commissioner being also of this opinion, instructed the Superintendent to lower the rates in 14 villages without removing them from the class in which they had been placed.

17. It was chiefly to those  $n$  villages in which the difference was the more marked that the Collector referred in his memo. submitting the proposals for the revision of assessment when he offered his opinion that the maximum rates were high, and it was an oversight his omitting to specify the villages. The Collector has all along been of opinion that where such class rates as they may be termed have so long existed, they cannot without great risk of injury be done away with at once and all villages treated the same according to their intrinsic circumstances.

18. The Collector sees nothing to object to in the grouping of the villages as explained in paragraph 9, and he considers that upon the whole the maximum dry-crop rates are equitable. It is difficult, however, on the information which the Superintendent has supplied in this report to form any decided opinion on the subject, and before pronouncing one the Collector would like to see the effects of the proposed revised rates. It appears from paragraph 6 that the Revenue Commissioner has approved of the experimental introduction of the rates and the Collector believes that the settlement is now being introduced.

19. The 53 Khalsa villages of the Thásra District, into which is also proposed to introduce this season revised rates of assessment, are arranged into three classes or groups containing 10, 24, and 10 villages.

20. The maximum and average dry-crop rates for the villages in each class are as follows:

1st Maximum.				Average.			
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.
4	12	0	to 4 0 0	3	14	2	to 2 14 6
3	12	0	to 3 0 0	2	8	6	to 1 12 2
2	12	0	to 1 8 0	1	10	7	to 0 13 6

21. The average maximum dry-crop rate is Rs. 3-6-8, whereas that of the maximum dry-crop rates proposed for Kapadvanj is Rs. 2-7-9, showing a difference of Re. 0-14-11 or nearly one-third higher for Thásra.

22. The estimated annual or survey rental for the whole of the culturable land is according to the diagram Rs. 98,987.

23. The estimated rental of the Government cultivated lands according to the proposed rates amounts to Rs. 79,886 against Rs. 71,749, the collections in 1862-63 being an increase of about 11.30 per cent, but the actual increase in the pitch of assessment when



the rates for certain fields are reduced by the distance scale will, it is explained, be a 5 or 6 per cent.

24. It will be seen from paragraph 10 that in the last twenty years the cultivation in this district has extended from acres 18,498\* in A.D. 1823 to 1844 to acres 24,806 in A.D. 1862-63, being an increase of 34 per cent, and that the increase of collections is 24½ per cent, the increase in the population is not given.

\* Calculated from the assessed bighás.  
25. The Superintendent is of opinion, on a comparison of the above figures with those for the Kapadvanj district, that the assessment in Thásra has from its being heavier operated in checking its progress, and the Collector has no doubt that the difference may be so accounted for in a great measure. The Superintendent goes on to explain that he has allowed for this depressing effect of over-assessment in fixing the pitch of the revised assessment, the increase in which is less than that for Kapadvanj.

26. The Collector sees nothing to object to in the grouping of the villages under the circumstances explained in paragraph 16, but he doubts whether any increase in the pitch of assessment is called for in reference to permanent considerations. He is, on the contrary, inclined to the opinion that a reduction in the maximum rates might have been made without needlessly sacrificing revenue.

27. The Collector is not prepared without further information before him than is contained in the Superintendent's report and in the statements to propose a reduction, nor is here time now for a discussion of the settlements to be introduced this season. He would therefore suggest that the experimental introduction of the settlement be sanctioned for this year, and that on the report of the Superintendent of the effects of the settlement the suitability of the rates be further considered.

28. The information furnished by the Superintendent as regards the rice and garden lands in Kapadvanj and Thásra and the plans of assessing them is meagre. It is explained in paragraph 18 that the rice water-rates have as a general rule been calculated at a maximum of Re. 1-0-0 less than the maximum dry-crop rate of the villages to which the rice lands belong; that there is little garden cultivation under permanent wells which, where they are met with, are very deep and the water-supply scanty, and that for this reason he has imposed a slight "kassar" in addition to the dry-crop rate. The lands irrigated by dhekuries in the Sherri river in the Thásra District will, if the proposal be approved, be assessed at a light permanent water-rate in addition to the dry-crop rate.

29. If the Revenue Commissioner approve of the rates proposed for the Thásra District, the Collector would beg to suggest that the Revenue Commissioner communicate his sanction to their introduction by telegraph, in order that no further time may be lost in proceeding with the calculations.

30. Proposals for the settlement of assessment of the Baragam Malekee villages of Thásra will be submitted hereafter by the Superintendent.

(Signed) J. W. HADOW,  
Collector, Kaira.

15th April 1864.

No. 545 of 1864.

From

CAPTAIN C. J. PRESCOTT,  
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarát;

To

E. P. ROBERTSON, Esq.,  
Acting Collector of Kaira.

SIR,

I have the honour of submitting a report on the financial result of the Revenue Survey Settlement of the 53 Government villages of the Thásra Táluka of your Collectorate, the rates for which were sanctioned by the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., in his letter noted in the margin.

2. I will briefly describe the topographical position of this táluka, its productions and capabilities, and give such statistical information—the result of the Survey census—as may assist you in judging of the effect the new settlement is likely to have on the district.

3. Thásra is bounded on the south by the Nadiád Táluka, on the west by Mahudha and Kapadvanj, on the north by Kapadvanj and the "Bálásinor" State, and on the east by the Panch Maháls, from which it is separated by the river Myhi.

4. The Government villages are 53 in number, and contain an area of 131½ square statute miles.

There are 27 Malleki villages (covering an area of 90 square miles (regarding the assessment and settlement of which Mr. Pedder has submitted a very full report).

The details of the superficial area of the 53 Government villages are as follows :—

Culturable Area.	Government.	Alienated.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Dry-crop ... ..	41,311	22,790	64,101
Rice ... ..	4,713	3,401	8,114
Garden ... ..	1,558	889	2,447
Total Assessed ...	47,582	27,080	74,662
Unassessed ... ..	...	...	9,452
Grand Total ...	47,522	27,080	84,114

6. A detailed statement of the area of the Malleki villages is contained in the report by Mr. Pedder, noted in the margin.\*

7. The taluka of Thásra is bounded on its eastern side by the river Myhi, and intersected by two branches of the river Seri, the only other stream of any importance in the neighbourhood.

Rivers.

The Seri, along its whole course through this district, flows between very high banks, and is one of the most difficult and unpleasant rivers to cross in the whole country.

In the dry season the descent from the banks to its bed is like that into a pit, and in the rains the rush of water and the deep bed of mud at the bottom render it almost impassable.

8. The "Seri" has been bridged, but not at the public expense. The "Wahivátdár" of the "Swasthán Dákor" finding this river a serious impediment to the countless pilgrims who flock to that celebrated shrine at every full-moon, built a substantial stone bridge on the road to Umráoti, which the public have the advantage of, and over which the traffic of the new road is to be brought.

9. I am very respectfully of opinion that the local fund of this district should at once be applied to the building of a bridge over this—otherwise—impracticable river, somewhere in the vicinity of the villages of Ekelvelo and Russulpur, on the direct road from the Panch Maháls to several stations of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway. This road, which crosses the Myhi at Páli, passes through the important Malleki village of "Hungadi Kasba and the Kasba Thásra," and there splits into several branches, by which the traffic is carried to Mehmádabad on the west, Kapadvanj and Ahmedabad on the north, and Nadiád and A'nand to the south.

10. An opinion prevails that the water of this river is what is termed "chopdi," or *saltish*, which no doubt is the case where it mixes with the water of the river "mohur," but in this part of its course it is perfectly sweet and good, and fit for irrigational purposes, on which account a low fixed additional rate is imposed on the land lying contiguous, as pointed out further on.

11. The water of this river might be greatly utilized at very small expense by building low bunds at short intervals,† which, although not impeding the free flow or flood water, would retain sufficient all along the course of the stream to irrigate the contiguous lands by means of "dhekuries." This narrow deep ditch would in fact be converted into a series of tanks, which would be a blessing to the people and remunerative to Government in a revenue point of view. The advantage of the plan was pointed out to Lieutenant Baldwin, R.E., Assistant Executive Engineer of Káira, who considered it quite feasible. It is probable the space between such dams as these would silt up, but the deposit would be so valuable as manure, that the people would take care to keep the bed of the river at its proper depth.

12. The south part of this district, although flat, is extremely pretty, covered with fine umbrageous trees of every kind common to Gujarat: the whole face of the country presents a very pleasing picture to the eye. The northern and north-western part of the district, however, is neither so fertile nor so well wooded as that just described, as the soil changes from a fine "guraru" to a poor black, called "mal," which has been fully described, in my report on the neighbouring taluka of Mahunda.

Mahunda Report, paragraphs 5 and 8.

\* Vide Part II.

† Not printed.

13. The climate is very similar to that of the other districts of Kaira which have been reported on, and the fall of rain a little less than in Mahunda. It is said to be an unhealthy district, but why it should be more than others is difficult to determine, unless it is that when the east wind sets in in November, the malaria generated in the Panch Mahál jungles is carried across by the breeze.

Climate.

14. A railway feeder from the Myhi *viá* Angaria Kasba, Thásra Dákor, and Umrát to the A'nand railway station, is now under construction, and will in all probability be one of the most frequented roads in Gujarát. In the first place it will put the great Hindur shrine of Dákor within reach of great and small, and hundreds of thousands of people from all parts of the Presidency will avail themselves of direct railway communication (to the A'nand station) to visit this celebrated place. It will also be the line of road by which the large tobacco traffic between Nadiád and Málwa will be carried to Central India.

Roads.

The jungle produce of the Panch Maháls—mowra berries, wood, skins, honey, charcoal, &c.—will go by this road to the A'nand railway station, as also a good deal of opium. It will be seen from this how essential it is that there should be a bridge over the "Seri" river at Ekelvelu for the benefit of the traffic going north.

15. All other roads in the district are the ordinary cart-tracks of the period, tolerable in the "guráru" and execrable in the black soil; but I trust now that a local fund is at the disposal of a committee of the inhabitants, some steps will be taken to facilitate the communication in this beautiful táluka, which has had nothing done for it "since the Aryan Hindus displaced the aborigines of the soil."

16. The soil is for the most part "guráru" of the second best quality, running into the sandy description towards the "Myhi." The best description of this fine loamy soil is to be found in some villages, but not so rich or fine in texture as is prevalent in Nadiád. The black soil is for the most part poor "mal" (by which I mean that it is improvable land upon which nothing has yet been spent), and which I have alluded to in paragraph 8 of the Mahunda report.

The soil.

There are some good beds of rice land in several villages, but as it is almost wholly dependent on the rain for water-supply, and as that is precarious, the assessment is low, as will be explained further on.

17. There are several very good market towns in Thásra, the largest being Umrát Kasba, which contains 13,419 inhabitants. Dákor also is very populous, and must, on account of the immense influx of strangers at every full-moon, consume a considerable quantity of grain and other necessaries of life.

Markets.

Thásra Kasba is also a well-to-do town, and two or three of the Malleki villages have markets of their own; but as Nadiád is at an easy distance as well as two other railway stations (A'nand and Vásad), the cultivators are not confined to the markets of their own táluka.

18. Thásra is densely populated. The 53 Government villages contain 45,293 inhabitants, and the 27 Malleki villages 24,253, being in the former 344, and in the latter 277 to the square mile. The mean average of the whole district is 332 inhabitants to the square mile.

Population.

19. The northern part is inhabited chiefly by "Kulis" with a mixture of "Kunbis" and "Patidárs," but "Umrát" and the neighbouring villages have a large Brahmin and Banian population. The population is almost entirely agricultural, and numbers of the cultivators are very well-to-do, and possess commodious houses and much agricultural capital. They are generally well clothed, and the female population are rich in jewels and adornments and have an appearance of wealth and comfort which it is very pleasant to contemplate.

20. In the Government villages there are 4,898 ploughs, which gives about 37½ to the square mile, and as about 55,564 acres of Government and alienated land were in cultivation in the Government villages in 1863-64, it gives very nearly 11½ acres to each plough.

21. The proportion of culturable land—Government and alienated—actually under cultivation at the time of settlement was 72½ per cent., and the increase in cultivation in 20 years in Government land amounted to 34 per cent. In the adjoining táluka of Kapadvanj the corresponding increase was 71 per cent. The heavy inequitable assessment of Thásra has undoubtedly retarded the extension of cultivation.

22. As the old Survey did not extend its operations to this táluka, it is impossible to state with anything like accuracy what the increase in the general prosperity of the district has really been, but it is probably fair to take as a sample the villages comprising the "Umrát Tappa," which 40 years ago belonged to Nadiád, at which time the old Survey was in progress.

23. These villages, 5 in number, now belong to Thásra, and a comparison of their present with their former condition is very interesting.

In A.D. 1824 they contained 3,428 houses; they now contain 6,115—an increase in 40 years of 78 per cent.

In 1824 they contained 13,231 inhabitants; and in 1863, 16,152—an increase in 39 years of 22 per cent.

In 1824 there were 3,077 draught cattle; there are now 4,643—an increase of 51 per cent. There were 356 ploughs in 1824; there are now 756—an increase of 112½ per cent.

24. This group of villages would in all probability have shown even a higher degree of progress than is here recorded had they been moderately and equitably assessed. The old assessment in more than one was really oppressive, and the revised rates will be a great boon to the excellent cultivators, who through a long period of low prices paid—not without a murmur certainly—a very exorbitant assessment.

25. It is needless to lengthen this letter by describing in detail the various systems of revenue management which have prevailed in this district, as they are similar to those which obtained in Mehmadaabad, and which have been fully described in the report on that taluka.

26. As all other necessary information relating to the rates was furnished in my report No. 166A of 23rd March last, I will at once proceed to details connected with the settlement.

27. The maximum rates recommended in paragraph 14 of my letter to the Collector of Kaira, No. 166A, dated 23rd March, 1864, and sanctioned by the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., in his memorandum 1252, dated 27th April 1864, have been strictly adhered to, except in the case of one village, "Badrasar," the maximum dry-crop originally recommended for which was Rs. 2-12. This has been raised to Rs. 3, as I found that this village would easily bear the latter rate, which is that of the group of villages to which it naturally belongs.

28. The following table gives the total assessment at Survey rates of all descriptions of land:—

TABLE NO. I.

No. of Villages.	Description of Land	DRY-CROP LANDS.		GARDEN LANDS.			
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Dry-Crop Assessment.	Assessment on Wells.	Total Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
53	Government Lands.						
	Numbers wholly or partially cultivated.	32,586 17	60,402 5 0	1,435 1	4,245 12 0	1,051 4 0	5,297 0 0
	Numbers entirely waste.	8,724 17	10,073 8 0	122 33	272 14 0	9 1 0	281 15 0
	Total of Government Lands.	41,310 34	70,475 13 0	1,557 34	4,518 10 0	1,060 5 0	5,578 15 0
	Alienated Lands ... ..	22,790 19	53,640 2 0	888 18	2,491 15 0	749 2 0	3,241 1 0
	Total ... ..	64,101 13	1,24,115 15 0	2,446 12	7,010 9 0	1,809 7 0	8,820 0 0

No. of Villages.	Description of Land.	RICE LANDS.				TOTAL.	
		Acres.	Soil Assessment.	Assessment on Wells.	Total Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.
53	Government Lands.						
	Numbers wholly or partially cultivated.	4,587 38	17,482 3 0	18 8 0	17,500 11 0	38,609 16	83,200 0 0
	Numbers entirely waste.	125 22	407 4 0	...	407 4 0	8,972 32	10,762 11 0
	Total of Government Lands.	4,713 20	17,889 7 0	18 8 0	17,907 15 0	47,582 8	93,962 11 0
	Alienated Lands ... ..	3,400 35	12,984 5 0	58 6 0	13,032 11 0	27,079 32	69,903 14 0
	Total ... ..	8,119 15	30,873 12 0	56 14 0	30,930 10 0	74,662 0	1,63,866 9 0

Average rates per Acre ...	}	Dry-crop land ... ..	Rs. a. p.
		Garden land ... ..	1 14 11
		Rice land ... ..	3 9 8
		Total average ... ..	3 13 0
			2 3 1

29. The following is an abstract of the "Vasul-Baki-Patraks" or "Jamabandi" statements of the different villages, from which you will see the total difference between the revenue under the former and that under the Survey system :—

TABLE No. II.

No. of Villages	ON ACCOUNT OF CULTIVATED GOVERNMENT LANDS										ON ACCOUNT OF ALIENATED LANDS,																		
	According to the former system.			According to the Survey System.						Net increase caused by the Survey Settlement.	By former system.	By Survey system.																	
	Land actually in cultivation.		Assessment in Samvat 1920, A. D. 1863-64, exclusive of Cesses.	Waste included in Numbers partially cultivated.		Total.																							
	Acres.	Assessment.		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.																						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12																		
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.																		
53	28,484	28	69,095	1	9	28,484	28	69,860	4	0	10,120	24	13,321	8	0	38,605	12	83,181	12	0	14,086	10	3	22,527	1	4	24,389	14	0

Difference	TOTAL OF GOVERNMENT AND ALIENATED LANDS.								MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF REVENUE.																									
	By former system.					Total by former system.	By Survey system.		Difference.	Summary Settlement, Quit-rent on Alienated Lands under Bombay Act VII of 1863.	Local Fund Cesses.	On account of cultivation in Un-assessed Lands.																						
	Assessment and Quit-Rents, &c. Columns 3 and 11.	Imposed as fixed Quit-rents on Alienated Lands.	Absorbed in the Assessment of Government Land.	Struck off.	Total Cesses.		Assessment and Quit-rents, Columns 9 and 12.	Increase caused by Survey Settlement.																										
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24																							
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.																							
1,862	12	8	91,622	3	1	1,258	8	5	77	7	4	777	7	5	3,114	7	2	93,736	10	3	1,07,571	10	0	13,834	15	9	5,000	11	0	7,079	9	7	5	4

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF REVENUE—continued.		Gross Revenue according to Survey Jamabandi of 1863-64.	DEDUCT REMISSIONS.			Remained to be collected.	Of which collected up to the day of settlement of each Village.	"Fazul," or Surplus Collections refunded.	Net Balance outstanding on the day of the settlement of each Village.	Of which collected up to 30th July.	Net Balance outstanding on 30th July.																								
On account of Sales of Wood, Grass, Fruit, &c.	Total Miscellaneous Items		Of Increase of Assessment caused by the Survey.	Miscellaneous.	Total of Remissions.																														
												25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36												
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.																									
917	13	5	13,147	13	9	1,20,119	7	9	23,605	15	1	9	1	8	23,615	0	9	97,104	7	0	83,437	2	8	7,542	12	11	21,210	1	3	18,658	14	11	2,561	2	4

Total No. of holdings ... .. 19,335  
 Survey Nos. ... .. 22,608  
 Shares.

30. The above statements it is hoped do not require much explanation; a few points call for notice.

31. There is a discrepancy of Rs. 18-4 between the assessment of cultivated Government lands in column 14 of Table I. and that in column 9 of Table II. This is caused by the former assessment having been entered in the "Wassul-Baki-Patraks" in the case of certain lands which have been given at rates lower than the Survey assessment for terms of years which have not yet not expired, or during the lives of certain persons.

32. You will notice that the total assessment of cultivated Government lands in No. 166A of the 23rd March last, 1863-64 is here given—column 3 of Table II. as Rs. 69,095, and that in the diagram accompanying my report the same assessment for 1862-63 is given as Rs. 71,749:

The apparent decrease, however, is caused only by cesses, "purgaum-swadios" and other similar items having been by the old system included in the assessment of Government lands. They have now been entered under their proper heads in columns 11 and 18 of Table II.

33. In my letter marginally noted I estimated that kumal of Government lands would be, owing to the reduction made in working out the assessment of fields distant from their villages, 5 or 6 per cent. less than the figures then given—Rs. 98,987. The real figures are Rs. 93,962-11, so that my estimate is correct. I estimated that the increase in the assessment of cultivated Government lands caused by the settlement would be 5 or 6 per cent. The assessment on the area actually cultivated having been raised from Rs. 69,095 to Rs. 69,860, the real increase is only a little more than 1 per cent., but as the actual cultivated area cannot be ascertained till the "Hissawar" measurement is completed, the estimate was quite as near as could be expected. The net increase of assessment caused by the Settlement, including the assessment of waste portions of cultivated fields, is Rs. 14,087, or 20 per cent.

34. Garden lands in the Thásra pargana are of two kinds—"kuetar" or watered from wells, and "dhekudiat" or watered from the river "Seri." In the case of the former, a bágáit kassar in addition to the dry crop assessment, and calculated according to the capacity and quality of the well and the area of irrigable land, has been imposed upon the fields under the well. In the case of the latter, a light permanent water rate calculated at a maximum of one rupee per acre has been imposed on all lands capable of being irrigated from the river, whether now irrigated or not.

The details of these two kinds of garden land have not been shown separately in Table I. on account of the labour of extracting the figures. The total figures of "dhekudiat" land, however, are as follows:—

Acres.	Soil Assessment.	Water Assessment.	Total Assessment.	Average Rate.
A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1,461 11	2,883 0 0	695 0 0	3,578 0 0	2 7 2

The total figures of "kuetar" land are as follows:—

Acres.	Soil Assessment.	Bágáit Kassar.	Total Assessment.	Average Rate.
A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
985 1	3,432 9 0	1,809 7 0	5,242 0 0	5 5 2

35. The average rate it will be seen is low, and I intended it to be so, as garden cultivation being limited, and the wells mostly deep and with a scanty water-supply, I considered it important to encourage this kind of cultivation by light rates. In the one or two villages, however, in which there is any extent of garden cultivation, I think now that I have pitched the "bágáit" assessment too low. In "Umrait" for instance I have fixed the maximum "bágáit" rate at about Rs. 9 per acre; but the common rate under the former system being Rs. 9 per bigha, which is easily paid, I think revenue has been unnecessarily sacrificed by the settlement. I propose, therefore, if you approve, to raise the bágáit kassar in these villages by one-half. This will cause an increase of revenue of about Rs. 900.

36. The water assessment on rice lands has, as proposed in paragraph 18 of my letter No. 166A, dated 23rd March, been calculated on a maximum generally one rupee lower than the soil rates. In paragraph 7 of his letter marginally noted, the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., expressed a fear that these rates might prove too high, especially in the villages near the Mhyi. I do not think, however, that the rates imposed are at all too high. Nearly all the rice land in the villages under report is "akasia" or watered by the rain only, without tank or well assistance, and the highest water classification on such land is 8 annas only. Thus, if the maximum dry-crop rate is Rs. 3, as it generally is in the villages to which Mr. Ellis refers, the rates on the very best "akasi" rice land will be Rs. 3 + Rs. 1 = Rs. 4, which cannot be considered an exorbitant rate. The average rate is much lower than this, and I heard no complaints during the settlement that rice lands were rated unduly high.

Alienated lands, columns 11, 13, 15, and 18 of Table II.  
Revenue Commissioner to Superintendent of Survey, Nos. 613A and 707A of 1863, and to Government Nos. 1084BA and 1958A of 1864.

37. The settlement of imposts affecting alienated lands has been made on the principles approved in the letters marginally noted. The increase in amount of the Survey fixed quit-rents over the fluctuating imposts under the late system Rs. 1863, is due principally to three causes—

1st—Cesses to the amount of Rs. 1,259, affecting alienated lands, have been commuted to fixed quit-rents.

2nd—The measured has been substituted for the asra bigha in calculating the amount of original fixed quit-rents (*vide* Mr. Pedder's report on the Matar cesses, No. 3 of 1863, paragraph 13).

3rd—The assessment of lands entered as paying "kamaldar-salami," or quit-rents equal to the Government assessment, has been in some cases raised.

38. An inquiry is now being made regarding these "kamaldar" lands, and if it should appear that the full Survey assessment is in any case higher than the quit-rent ought to be, a correction will be made in time for this year's jamábandi. A slight decrease in the total amount of quit-rents fixed by the Survey will be caused by this.

39. Only the following points regarding the settlement of imposts affecting alienated lands deserve a particular notice :—

1st.—"Khátábandi" lands. I find that the khátábandi system prevailed chiefly in 20 villages among those under report. In 14 of them the alienated land held in the kháta has been at different times entered as Government, and in the other 6 has been entered as paying the full Government rates as quit-rent. I have, therefore, thought it unnecessary to make any further inquiry on this subject.

2nd.—"Burgaum-swadios." This cess is paid when people of one village cultivate alienated (or in one case either Government or alienated) lands in another. In other districts the amount involved having been very small, this cess has been struck off; but as in Thásra it usually affects alienated lands alone, and is of an appreciable amount, I have thought it right to commute it, according to its average realisations, for a fixed quit-rent, amounting to about Rs. 220 upon the alienated lands which are liable to it. The alienees knowing that in other districts it has been struck off, complain of this, but without reasons.

3rd.—"Anni-Viro." A cess of this name, which has not been previously reported on, prevails in several villages. It usually exactly resembles the Matar "khata-viro," and has been disposed of in the same way, but in one village it is a certain percentage levied in addition to the quit-rent or alienated lands and has been included in the averages.

40. The settlement on the whole may, I trust, be considered satisfactory. Great eagerness was shown to obtain possession of Governments lands, and nearly all numbers, wholly or partially cultivated, were agreed for at the Jamábandi, as well as a great many totally waste. I anticipated, therefore, that the assessment of occupied Government lands in 1864-65 would amount to at least Rs. 85,000—an increase of Rs. 16,000 over the assessment according to the former system for 1863-64, and of Rs. 18,500 over the average collections for the last ten years. I fear, however, from the exceedingly unfavourable rains, that these anticipations will not be immediately realised.

41. According to the orders noted in the margin, all "warra" or "palia" lands surrounding the dwelling houses of cultivators and others were surveyed and assessed when the area exceeded a quarter of an acre. This gave great dissatisfaction, as it has been the custom to enjoy free of assessment the plots of land which have gone with certain houses from time immemorial.

42. I therefore addressed the Revenue Commissioner on the subject demi-officially, who directed me to allow "warras" to the extent of one acre free of assessment in villages, not in towns.

43. It is necessary to get a formal order on the subject, and as doubts are apt to arise if it is not clearly understood whether in cases where plots of "warra" land in excess of an acre are occupied the entire area of the warra will be assessed, or only the balance remaining after deducting one acre to be held free. I would very respectfully suggest the following rule for the tálukas of "Thásra and Kapadvanj." When warra or palia land surrounding or lying contiguous to a dwelling-house does not exceed one acre in area, it shall be enjoyed by the occupier of such house free of assessment, but when the area of warra lands so situated is in excess of one acre, then one acre only of such warra shall be enjoyed free of assessment, the balance being assessed in full.

44. Mr. Pedder's report on the proposed settlement of the Malleki villages having already been submitted, it only remains for me to notice the professional operations connected with the measurement and classification of the district.

Measurement. 45. The measurement was conducted under the supervision of Messrs. Hall and Guerin respectively in the seasons of 1859-60 to 1861-62.

Classification. 46. The classification was superintended by Mr. Harrington Bulkley in the seasons of 1861-62 and 1862-63.

47. The average difference between measurement and test was  $\frac{21}{40}$  of an acre per cent., and the average difference between classification and test was for soil 5.64 pies and for water 3.98 pies.

48. The following is a detailed statement showing the area measured and classed, the proportion submitted to test, and the percentage of error of either operations both in the Government and Malleki villages :—

VILLAGES SURVEYED.				NATURE, EXTENT, AND RESULT OF TEST.																					
Number of Villages.	Fields.	Total area of Survey Numbers.	Nature of operation.	Total No. of Villages Tested.	By European Officers.						By Natives.						Total Test.								
					Survey Numbers.		Average Error.				Survey Numbers.		Average Error.				Survey Numbers.		Average Error.						
					Soil.	Water.	Acres.	in		Soil.	Water.	Soil.	Water.	Acres.	in		Soil.	Water.	Soil.	Water.	Acres.	in		Soil.	Water.
								Per cent.	Per cent.						Per cent.	Per cent.						Per cent.	Per cent.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23			
60	44,574	135,325	Measurement.	77	2,360	..	7,183	0.54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,360	..	7,183	0.54	..	..			
			Classification.	72	4,098	1,614	8,354	..	Pies. 5.70	Pies. 3.93	86	40	128	..	Pies. 2.86	Pies. 6.40	4,184	1,664	8,482	..	Pies. 5.64	Pies. 3.98			

DETAIL OF MEASUREMENT TEST.												DETAIL OF CLASSIFICATION TEST.																	
Number of Fields subjected to Test.	Number of Fields in which the difference between Original Test Measurement did not exceed											Number of Fields subjected to Test.	Number of Fields in which the difference between Original and Test Classification was																
	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.	Above 10 per cent.		Nothing.	0 0 1 to 0 0 6		0 0 7 to 0 1 0		0 1 1 to 0 1 6		0 1 7 to 0 2 0		0 2 1 to 0 2 6		0 2 7 to 0 3 0		Over. 0 3 0			
	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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9									
2,860	1,710	705	203	104	66	22	10	18	12	4	21	4,184	1,954	2,761	979	191	43	420	516	253	99	523	6	8	...	9	5	19	7

49. The settlement of Thásra was not completed till the 9th of July,

The measurers of subordinate shares of Survey numbers having been employed first in the Kapadvanj Táluka could not commence many of the Thásra villages till late in the season, which of course delayed the preparation of the papers. Another reason, over which we had no control, somewhat retarded the work : from the end of March till the middle of June cholera raged in this district, and it was with difficulty the rayats could be persuaded to come up to our camp, fearing they might be seized with the disease and die away from their homes.

Very providentially only one cultivator died of cholera at the Jamábandi, and all the people seized, who took our medicine, recovered, so that no panic arose, which was fortunate. It might have been otherwise, in which case the settlement would not have been completed.

All our Kárkúns behaved with great courage and presence of mind, and although living in the midst of the disease, never neglected their work or forsook their posts, for which they deserve commendation.



50. I must not conclude without making very favourable mention of the services of the Mámílatdár Lallubhai Nandlal, who exerted himself to the utmost, both in expediting the "Hissawar maujní" and in preparing the papers. This the Mámílatdár did under great difficulties, as many of the measurers, and not a few of the Talátis, fled from the cholera leaving him in the lurch at the most critical time.

I have the honour to be, &c.,  
C. J. PRESCOTT, Captain,  
Supt., Gujarát Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 1333 of 1864.

From E. P. ROBERTSON, Esq.,  
Acting Collector of Kaira;  
To THE HONOURABLE B. H. ELLIS,  
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

*Kaira Collector's Camp, Mehmabad,  
21st December 1864.*

SIR,

Thásra Revised Jamábandi Set-  
tlement.  
Map and Vernacular Statements  
are forwarded in separate cases.

I have the honour to submit a Jamábandi Report, No. 545, without date, from Captain Prescott, Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Gujarát, exhibiting the financial results of the survey settlement of the 53 Government villages in the Thásra Táluka.

2. In paragraphs 7 and 8 the Superintendent dwells upon the importance of constructing a bridge over the Seri. This useful work has already been sanctioned and is in course of construction.

3. Paragraphs 2 to 10 describe generally the situation and nature of the district, and in paras. 9 to 11, inclusive, Captain Prescott treats of the river Seri and its capabilities for irrigation. This river is admirably adapted by nature for the purpose of irrigation, and the necessary works required could be constructed speedily, with ease, and at but little expense. The importance of the measure recommended by the Superintendent can hardly be overrated, and I trust that it may meet with early and favourable consideration from Government. The works may in many cases be undertaken as relief works during the present scarcity. They will be highly remunerative to Government, and will add largely and materially to the grain-producing capabilities of the country. The 14 Khári villages in the Mehmabad Táluka are a wonderful example of what may be accomplished by a small expenditure on irrigational works. While the rice crop in other localities has failed, the rice crop in the 14 Khári villages has been most magnificent, and the ground being thoroughly moist, will in the course of the next few months be covered with rich wheat crops.

4. From paragraph 17 it will be observed that there are several good markets in the district itself, and that in addition to these the district of Thásra is favourably situated as to markets beyond the táluka. This point has of course its bearing upon the rates settled for the táluka. The district is, moreover, thickly inhabited, the population being chiefly agricultural; these people are well-to-do in the world, and possess a considerable amount of agricultural capital.

5. In paragraph 27 the Superintendent states that the maximum rates recommended in his letter No. 166A, dated 23rd March 1864, have with one exception been strictly adhered to. The reason given for the change in the rates in "Badrasur" is satisfactory.

6. My predecessor, Mr. Hadow, in paragraph 25 of his report No. 392, dated 15th April 1864, observes: "The Collector sees nothing to object to in the grouping of the villages under the circumstances explained in paragraph 16, but he doubts whether any increase in the pitch of assessment is called for in reference to permanent considerations. He is on the contrary inclined to the opinion that a reduction in the maximum rates might have been made without needlessly sacrificing revenue." It will, however, be observed from paragraph 33 of the Superintendent's report that the real increase on the cultivated land throughout the district is only a little more than one per cent., and that the net increase, including the rates levied on the waste portion of cultivated fields, is Rs. 14,087, or 20 per cent. This appears to me satisfactory, and I do not consider that any further reduction in the rates is called for.

7. In paragraphs 34 and 35, Captain Prescott details the system and rates fixed on garden lands "kuvetar" and "dhekariat." The rates fixed on the kuvetar are satisfactory. It, however, appears to me that the rates on dhekariat cultivation have been fixed far too low. The rayat is put to little or no expense when first setting up a dhekari. I would

suggest that the rate should be raised. The present rate of Re. 1 might well be raised to the rates upon kuvetar land. Unless this is done, the rate on this description of cultivation will not pay a sufficient return for the irrigational works it is proposed Government should undertake on the Seri. Should you, however, be of opinion that it is not advisable to raise the rates on this land, then I would suggest that they should not be guaranteed. This would enable Government, in the event of irrigational works being undertaken, to place a remunerative rate on lands watered from such irrigational works.

8. For the reason explained by Captain Prescott in paragraph 36 of his report, I am of opinion that the rice rates recommended by him are fair and moderate, and should be sanctioned.

9. The settlement of imposts on alienated lands has been made in accordance with rates already approved by Government. The plan adopted with regard to the cess "pergaum swadio" and "anivero" appears satisfactory and such as would be approved of.

10. It is requested that a formal order, as suggested by the Superintendent in paragraph 43, should be issued regarding the "Wara" or Palia lands in the two talukas of Kapadvanj and Thásra.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

E. P. ROBERTSON,  
Acting Collector.

No. 778 of 1865.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
Bombay.

*Camp Nadidd, 10th March 1865.*

SIR,

No. 545, without date, and No. 544, dated 21st November 1864, with accompaniment in original.

I have the honour to submit Captain Prescott's reports as per margin, on the revision of the land assessment of the talukas of Kapadvanj and Thásra in the Kaira Collectorate.

2. It will be noticed that in these districts, as in those of Mahudha and Mehmabad settled last year, it has been necessary to consider (in grouping villages similarly circumstanced in other respects) the difference in the agricultural skill and agricultural resources of the two classes of Kunti and Koli cultivators. Villages inhabited by these two classes cannot be put on a par with respect to assessment without either sacrificing the Government revenue or discouraging the less civilised and improvident tribe of Kolis from the pursuit of agriculture.

Kaira Collector's Nos. 1333 and 1334, dated 21st December 1864, are also forwarded in original.

3. The rates proposed for Kapadvanj were personally discussed by me with Captain Prescott and Mr. Pedder in my tour of the season of 1863-64, and my original impression that the rates were light enough has been confirmed by the Superintendent's report giving the financial results of the settlement after its introduction. The increase in the assessment on the area actually under cultivation is only one per cent; but when the waste portions included in cultivated survey numbers are taken into account, the net increase caused by the settlement amounts to 38 per cent. And considering the present prices of agricultural produce and the steadily progressive prosperity of the district, as shown by the interesting statistics given by Captain Prescott, this increase cannot be deemed great. It must also be remembered that Kapadvanj has hitherto been one of the most lightly assessed districts.

4. The rates provisionally sanctioned by me have been adhered to except in the case of the village of Bhutia, where the maximum has been reduced from Rs. 1-8 to Re. 1, and looking to the circumstances of the village, the Superintendent has exercised a wise discretion in making the reduction.

See Captain Prescott's 24th paragraph.

5. I have already issued orders about the village of Surrali referred to in Captain Prescott's 28th paragraph.

6. Captain Prescott has fixed a water *bág* rate on what are called "dhekudiat" or river-watered lands. I do not approve of this fluctuating and uncertain mode of assessment. It has failed wherever it has been tried, and there is no reason to suppose that it will succeed better in Kapadvanj than in other places. It would be better to place a light extra assessment as on the land under the wells, and this portion of the settlement should be revised.
- Paragraph 32.
7. I concur with Captain Prescott in thinking that the *bágáyat kassar* has been pitched too low in some of the villages of Kapadvanj, and the Superintendent will be instructed to raise it to the extent he proposes.
- Paragraph 32.
8. The subject-matter of Captain Prescott's 34th paragraph I have referred for the report of Colonel Bell, and the necessary steps will be taken on the receipt of his reply.
- Irrigation.
9. I may state that a bridge over the river Sedhi, the necessity of which Captain Prescott points out in paragraph 8, is about to be made. I regret, however, that there is no immediate prospect of the construction of a bridge over the *Sábarmatti*, the most important public work required in Gujarát.
10. The *Thásra Táluka* contains in all 80 villages, of which 58 are *khálsa* or Government villages and 27 *malleki* villages in which *Malleks* of *Thásra* have a share (called "*vujey*") in the revenues. The Survey Settlement has not yet been introduced into the latter villages, but a report, with proposals for their settlement, has been submitted, and is at present under consideration. These villages will form the subject of a separate report to Government.
11. It will be perceived from the information given in the Superintendent's report that *Thásra* has made less rapid progress than Kapadvanj, and this is attributed to the high rates of assessment which hitherto obtained in the district. Consequently the new survey rates show a less increase than in Kapadvanj; the net increase, inclusive of the assessment on waste portions in cultivated numbers, being 20 per cent against 38 in Kapadvanj.
12. When the rates for *Thásra* were proposed last year by the Superintendent, I sanctioned their introduction experimentally. I was at the time somewhat apprehensive that the assessment was rather high on the water assessment on rice lands in some of the villages, and I requested the Superintendent to consider whether a lower scale might not be adopted. But the report now submitted shows that the rates are not too high. The Superintendent states that during the settlement there were no complaints of the rice lands being unduly rated.
13. The rates originally proposed have been adhered to in all cases except in the village of *Budwasun*, where, for the reasons stated in paragraph 37, the maximum dry-crop rate has been raised to Rs. 3 from Rs. 2-12. This may be approved.
14. Here too, as in Kapadvanj, the *bágáyat* rate has been found from experience to have been pitched too low in some of the villages, and I have approved of Captain Prescott's proposal in paragraph 35 to raise it by one-half. Generally, the *bágáyat* assessment is light enough to encourage this kind of cultivation, which is very scanty in *Thásra*.
15. In paragraphs 41, 42, and 43, Captain Prescott refers to the subject of "*Warra*" or "*Talia*" lands. The rule quoted by the Superintendent is inapplicable to the state of things in these districts, and as the amount of revenue involved is little, and the dissatisfaction caused by the rule great, I took upon myself to sanction a deviation from it to the extent mentioned by the Superintendent. The limit of one acre now laid down is fair, and I request the sanction of Government to the adoption in Gujarát of the rule proposed by Captain Prescott.
16. The subject-matter of paragraphs 9 to 11 has been referred for the opinion of Colonel Bell, and if he approve of the suggestions, a portion of the money recently sanctioned for famine works might at once be applied to this object.
17. I now request the sanction of Government to the rates being guaranteed in Kapadvanj and *Thásra*, the period of guarantee to expire with that fixed for *Mehmadabad* and *Mahudha*. The settlements of the other districts of *Kaira* will be guaranteed in the same way, so that the whole of the settlements may come under revision simultaneously.
18. The *anna* cess for roads and education has been levied under the new settlement.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed) B. H. ELLIS,

Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

No. 2633.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 21st June 1865.*

Letter from the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., No. 778, dated 16th March 1865—Submitting reports by the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarát, on the revision of the land assessment of the talukas of Kapadvanj and Thásra in the Kaira Collectorate.

Further letter from the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., No. 826, dated 18th March 1865—Stating that in his letter above quoted he has solicited Government to give the usual guarantee for the rates fixed by the Survey for Kapadvanj, and requesting that an exception be made in regard to a garden called Sardár Bág within the walls of Kapadvanj.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the proposed settlement of Kapadvanj and Thásra, subject to the modifications recommended by the Revenue Commissioner, and to guarantee the rates for the period already fixed in the cases of Mehmadaabad and Mahudha.

2. Extension of the limit from a quarter to one acre surrounding dwelling houses in the villages of these talukas to be held free of charge is sanctioned.

3. Paragraphs 8, 9, and 16 of the Revenue Commissioner's letter, with accompaniments, should be communicated to the Public Works Department of the Secretariat.

(Signed) F. S. CHAPMAN,  
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Revenue Commissioner, N. D.  
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.

No. 348 OF 1895.

From

T. R. FERNANDEZ, ESQUIRE,  
Deputy Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey ;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF KAIRA.

*Camp Vejalpore, Táluka Jalalpore,  
23rd March 1895.*

SIR

I have the honour to forward to you Mr. E. Maconochie, Survey Settlement Officer's revision settlement report of the Thásra Táluka with my remarks thereon.

2. Táluka Thásra, and its neighbour táluka Kapadvanj, the revision report of which I will soon have the honour to submit for the orders of Government, are perhaps the most difficult parts of Gujarát from a Settlement Officer's point of view. The causes which contribute to this unenviable pre-eminence are, (1) the existence in them of a peculiar quality of black and red soil technically known as mál, which even the most experienced cultivator has not yet been able to understand, much less, therefore, the Survey Officers who have had to assess it; and (2), the exceedingly careless and thriftless character of the peasantry who occupy them. In respect of the former cause, it need at all be said to the discredit of my predecessors that the officers who are responsible for the classification of the mál lands, did not fully realize the worthlessness of such lands from an agricultural point of view; hence, owing entirely to an error of judgment, they classed them far too high in comparison with the good lands of the táluka. In my Kapadvanj report, now in preparation, I have stated in full my reasons for coming to so grave a conclusion; I will therefore not burden my remarks on the Thásra report with a reiteration of them; but would kindly refer you to them in anticipation, and also to the ample proofs to the same end which Mr. Maconochie himself affords later on in his report.

3. I have nothing to add to the physical description of the táluka, except that the waters of the Shedhi have a bad name among the people for purposes of irrigation. They are supposed to have hurtful salts, which tend to cake the land irrigated and destroy its fertility for two or three seasons. Captain Prescott alludes to the waters of this river in his Matar and Mahudha reports in the same terms as I have done.

4. From paragraph 12, it will be seen that rice occupies the second position to bajri among the most extensively cultivated of the cereals. Thásra, therefore, comes next to Matar as the largest producer of that grain in your Collectorate. During the Survey lease, the area of rice land increased by 6,482 acres.

5. As regards markets (para. 14), there is no doubt that Umreth, though in Anand, attracts a large part of the grain traffic of Thásra. One has only to ride in the mornings, during the busy season, on the Dakore road, to be satisfied of this; for laden carts and men carrying head loads will all be seen proceeding to Umreth. My enquiries lead me to believe that the Thásra capitalists are all in a small way; and that their principal business is that of money-lenders. And further that, the export business is in the hands of Ahmedabad and Broach merchants, who send up agents to buy for them.

6. I have nothing to add to the information given in paragraphs 15 to 27.

7. In paragraph 28 Mr. Maconochie is inclined to the conclusion that all the officers concerned in the settlement of Thásra "looked to prices higher than those of the years immediately preceding 1863 to justify the rates proposed."

I would state in reference to this remark that there is no doubt they were influenced in that way, but I think only to the extent of maintaining the revenue at the level of the previous years; for the survey rates caused an increase in Thásra of only one per cent., *vide* Captain Prescott's paragraph 33 of his letter No. 545 of 1864. The fact is that, at the survey, for symmetry's sake, small pieces of cultivable waste lying adjoining cultivation were, by order, included in the cultivation. The pieces so included showed, for partially cultivated Tálukas, a very respectable acreage, the assessment of which represented thousands of rupees. For Thásra, this system of measurement added Rs. 14,087 to the burden of the cultivators, or about 19 per cent. on the previous year's revenue; and I am strongly led to believe that Captain Prescott and the other officers concerned were satisfied with such increases, in so far as not to trouble themselves about a comparison of prices, past and present, beyond a certain point already noticed by me. Considering that the extent of jowári cultivation is only 4·69, and that this jowári is most probably of the Sundhia variety, which is only grown for fodder, I think the price of this grain should be eliminated as useless for our purpose.

8. In paragraph 30, the revenue history of the three groups of villages is analysed. From a study of it, I am inclined to be of opinion that the Maleki group, though highest assessed, shows the greatest progress, and progress of a decided nature, for its area of cultivation in no single year fell below that of the first year of the lease. Why the revenue of the three years 1874-75 to 1876-77 is below that of the first year is a thing I cannot explain.

The Thásra group also shews progress, but of a very moderate kind; while in the Mahudha group a decided retrograde movement is noticeable. Compared with the area of cultivation and revenue of the first year, there is a great falling off visible throughout the lease, and the last year, 1891-92, shows a drop of 3,710 acres and Rs. 4,933. This decline is easily accounted for by the villages of this group being in the Mál tract, the classification of which is extremely defective. Mr. Maconochie proves that there has been progress in all the groups by comparing the receipts of the last year, 1892-93, with the averages of the first decade. But this method is, it seems to me, not fair, and, as I have shown, decidedly misleading in one instance.

9. Paragraph 33. I fully agree with Mr. Maconochie in coming to the conclusion on general considerations that there are justifications for raising the assessment of the Táluka. Although the rise in the prices of the staple grains, bajri and rice, has been but moderate, *viz.*, 7 and 14 per cent (see para. 28), for reasons given by me in para 7 above, it is not a point to lay much stress on now. But, in distributing the increase that is justifiable, we must not forget the peculiar circumstances of the Mahudha group of villages, which are such as to call for a very different treatment from the rest of the táluka.

10. In paragraphs 35 to 46 are discussed the special difficulties which exist in the way of grouping the villages on the principles of the Joint Report. These are (1), the comparatively high original assessment of the Maleki villages which were justified by considerations affecting the interests of the part-proprietors; and (2), the worthlessness of the large tract of Mál land. I fully admit both the difficulties; and further that they are both of a unique nature, and cannot be possibly overlooked. But, while the first was, and is, unavoidable, the second need never have existed, if the Mál land had been correctly classified in relation to the better lands, and is removable. As already stated by me, I have, in my Kapadvanj report, given my reasons in full for the strong opinion I hold on the subject of the erroneous classification of the Mál land, and I will not repeat them here. But as Mr. Maconochie in his para. 46 says that, after discussion, "the conclusion seems to be that the classification was properly done," I will point to proofs which he himself amply affords that this conclusion was not justified. They are (1), the case of Ajupura (*vide* para. 44). Everybody who knows the Desáis of Nadiád will agree with Mr. Maconochie that, if success was possible in the cultivation of that village they would have attained it. But its present condition is that only 200 acres, out of about 3,000 acres, are under cultivation: (2), the case of Mr. Garbaddas described in para. 45: (3), the case

of the Irish Presbyterian Mission—it pays the Mission better to keep the land under grass than to cultivate it; and (4), the quotation from Captain Prescott and the remarks concerning it.

11. It will be pointed out that, the quotation given from Captain Prescott's report states plainly that the classification of the Mál land was low. How is this supported by facts? The old records having been destroyed by fire, I have got the average classification of each village worked out with the data available. These results, which may be taken as correct within 5 or 6 pies, I give in a statement hereto appended. A reference to it will show that the classification of Ajapura is 11 annas and 10 pies, while the classification of no village, however good, is higher than 12 annas and 7 pies. Again, compare the classification of Mr. Maconochie's last group—the group into which he has placed the worst mál villages—with the classification of the other groups, and it will be perceived that there is nothing to choose between them. And yet, any one who has critically seen Thásra will easily acknowledge that this cannot be right. My statement therefore that the mál land has not been classed relatively to the other lands of the táluka has, I venture to think, been conclusively proved.

12. Ought the mál lands to be re-classed? There is no doubt that, if you wish to distribute the weight of your assessment equitably, the only way is to re-class them; for you cannot have a stable superstructure on a shaky foundation. But if Government are satisfied with the result of the current settlement that the incidence of the occupied lands, though inequitable, is yet not oppressive enough to cause the relinquishment of any portion of them, and that it is not in the interest of both Government and the people concerned that the large tracts of assessed waste should be cultivated, but that they should be reserved for grass and pasturage, then the present irregular classification might be left undisturbed. In such a case it will be not only anomalous to strictly apply the Joint Report principles to the grouping of the villages, but positively injurious to all interests concerned.

13. Provided, therefore, that Government decide that the mál lands now unoccupied, and any that may be relinquished in the future, are to be retained chiefly for the production of grass, for cutting and grazing, I am of opinion that Mr. Maconochie's grouping, as explained in his paras. 50 and 56, is the best we can have; notwithstanding that it exhibits such startling anomalies as that the first group adjoins the 4th, 5th and 6th groups.

14. The soil and water maximum rates for the new lease are detailed in para. 49. I think they are appropriate and may be sanctioned. Nadádra (*vide* para. 58) shows an increase of 76·7 per cent. It is so situated that it cannot be transferred to a lower group. I would therefore recommend, as a special measure, a reduced maximum rate of Rs. 2-4 for it, retaining it in its proposed group. The increases of the other villages mentioned in paragraph 58 do not seem to call for interference, as all, except two, are in the first three groups; and the two exceptions have large areas of new rice to satisfactorily account for the rise in the proposed assessment.

15. Paragraph 60. I have seen the village of Sayát, and think that placing it in the last group is very judicious. This is one of the villages in which, as stated by Mr. Maconochie in his paragraph 45, a Nádiád Pátidár took up land and lost money by it. One of the reasons of his failure the Pátidár attributed to the hard terms of the lease, which were these: in the first year full assessment on 500 acres (the full acreage being 1,068); and in every subsequent year full assessment on 75 more acres till the whole came under assessment. If the land were worth the assessment which became imposed on it by its classification, the terms would have been very liberal indeed. A reduction on the present assessment therefore seems very advisable.

16. Paragraphs 61, 62. The total area of occupied land of the táluka is 69,761 acres, and out of this 18,345 acres, or 26·2 per cent, have been classed for 69,761 acres, and out of this 18,345 acres, or 26·2 per cent, have been classed for subsoil water advantages. The assessment due to such advantages is Rs. 6,014, which gives 5·2 annas per acre. On the two last groups the incidence is only 2·2 annas and 1·4 annas per acre. I think there is nothing to complain of in this; but, as the mál villages have already had a hard lot to bear on account of their very

high classification, I would recommend that their subsoil water values be cancelled. If re-classed, most of the survey numbers will fall within 5 annas of classification, and our rule exempts all such numbers from the incidence of subsoil water assessment. In the other groups I would recommend the confirming of the subsoil water assessment, for it is in no instance the cause of unduly raising the proposed assessment. Mr. Maconochie gives the Q Statement Nos. of the villages the subsoil water assessment of which he recommends should be cancelled. No. 32 must be a mistake, for Statement Q<sup>2</sup> shows no such assessment against it. No. 33 to No. 66 show increases of from 11.3 to 40 per cent., which are not excessive. All the other numbers belong to the 5th and 6th groups to which I have already alluded. I do not think it is fair to make comparisons between the amount of the kasar to be surrendered and the amount of the subsoil water imposable; and to condemn the latter simply because it is higher. The object of subsoil water classification is, as you are well aware, not to provide compensation for the special well assessment to be cancelled, but to differentiate between fields which have facilities for irrigation and those which have not. I would add that in Thásra, generally, only half the classification value is imposed.

17. Paragraph 63. With regard to the concession in respect of trees which Mr. Maconochie recommends to be made in the Máleki villages, I am not prepared to give any opinion, as I have had no means of studying the subject. For instance I am not aware whether the tax on trees has been applied regularly down to this year to new trees that came into fruit-bearing every year, or how. I will therefore leave this question to be discussed by you.

18. Paragraph 64. Mr. Maconochie has entirely misunderstood the connection the Survey has with the subject of Section 65 of the Land Revenue Code, or I do not see how he would have submitted the statement of tumars he alludes to in this paragraph. All the cases, without exception, fall under part first of the section. They are not only within the Collector's competence, but we are always receiving such tumars from District officers for the purpose of the village records being corrected. When in the course of a survey, original or revision, we meet with farm-houses, &c., built in survey numbers with the permission of the Collector, we always give kharáb deductions for them. In other years, this work is done by the zilla surveyor, or the general duty kárkún of the Mámlatdár; and the papers sent to us, as I have already said, for purposes of correction. It is such buildings only for the erection of which fines are leviable in addition to special assessment, that we are expected to supply the Collector with statements showing their position and the extent of ground covered by them. There are no such cases in Thásra. The statements received from Mr. Maconochie will be returned to the respective officers from whom they were received for disposal in the ordinary way.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. R. FERNANDEZ,

Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Gujarát,



Statement showing the average Classification Areas of the Village of  
Taluka Thásra.

Num- ber.	Name of Village.	Average dry-crop Classification Areas.		Num- ber.	Name of Village.	Average dry-crop Classification Areas.	
		Rs.	a. p.			Rs.	a. p.
<b>Group I.</b>							
1	Aorangpura ...	0	10 4	45	Jargol ...	0	10 11
2	A'garva ...	0	9 0	46	Kuni ...	0	9 11
3	Dhandi ...	0	10 6	47	Mahi Itadi Vadi Bhag ...	0	8 11
4	Dhanadra ...	0	9 1	48	Mahi Itadi Valanpur Bhag ...	0	8 9
5	Hangadi Padia ...	0	10 0	49	Patasa ...	0	11 7
6	Hangadi Kusba ...	0	10 3	50	Varoda ...	0	10 1
7	Jalanagar ...	0	10 8				
8	Jakhod ...	0	9 3				
9	Kalsar ...	0	9 6				
10	Malsan ...	0	10 3				
11	Meopura ...	0	11 4	51	Aklacha ...	0	8 11
12	Ness ...	0	9 10	52	Bordi ...	0	10 2
13	Pali ...	0	8 8	53	Bhadrasa ...	0	9 2
14	Padli ...	0	9 5	54	Chumadia ...	0	10 1
15	Pilol ...	0	11 8	55	Kotaria ...	0	9 3
16	Pishadvania ...	0	9 8	56	Muladi ...	0	9 4
17	Rastampura ...	0	10 8	57	Morambli ...	0	12 4
18	Rastapur Padal ...	0	11 1	58	Masra ...	0	12 4
19	Rastapur Thásra ...	0	11 9	59	Marga Koi ...	0	8 2
20	Rachhal ...	0	12 0	60	Rojva ...	0	9 10
21	Sonasia ...	0	12 7	61	Sandhra ...	0	8 6
22	Simlaj ...	0	11 0	62	Sai ...	0	10 5
23	Thásra ...	0	9 9	63	Sarnal ...	0	10 2
24	Vase ...	0	10 3	64	Upjet ...	0	8 3
25	Vinjol ...	0	12 4	65	Uma ...	0	8 11
26	Vadad ...	0	12 6	66	Vangroli ...	0	8 8
27	Vanoti ...	0	10 11	67	Valerpura ...	0	12 2
				68	Vajalav ...	0	9 11
				69	Vamali ...	0	7 11
<b>Group II.</b>							
28	Ambao ...	0	10 4				
29	Badharpura ...	0	9 9	70	Azjroli ...	0	8 11
30	Barthari ...	0	11 6	71	Bhadgodhra ...	0	8 2
31	Dabhsar ...	0	12 3	72	Nadadra ...	0	7 3
32	Ekalvela ...	0	9 6	73	Saiun ...	0	10 1
33	Golaj ...	0	10 3	74	Sandholi ...	0	9 2
34	Khijapur Talpad ...	0	10 10				
35	Khijapur Vasak ...	0	10 1				
36	Koson ...	0	11 6				
37	Mahi ...	0	11 8	75	Ajapura ...	0	11 10 <sup>1</sup>
38	Mithan Muvadu ...	0	11 8	76	Amratpura ...	0	9 7
39	Pipalvada ...	0	10 7	77	Chetarsumaba ...	0	11 1
40	Sandholia ...	0	9 4	78	Ojala ...	0	12 6
41	Shahpura ...	0	9 6	79	Porda ...	0	11 9
42	Udmatpura ...	0	9 4	80	Rani Porda ...	0	8 7
				81	Rampur Chandrasar ...	0	9 6
				82	Ravalia ...	0	10 8
				83	Samalpara ...	0	11 4
43	Balaha ...	0	10 5	84	Saist ...	0	8 8
44	Dabhali ...	0	12 2	85	Vithalpara ...	0	9 8
<b>Group III.</b>							

T. B. FERNANDEZ,

Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

Camp Vijalpur, Taluka Jalalpur,  
23rd March 1885.

No. 1291 OF 1895.

From

W. DODERET, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,  
Collector of Kaira,

To

G. B. REID, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,  
Commissioner, N. D.

Kaira, 20th April 1895.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith letter No. 348, dated <sup>23rd</sup>/<sub>24th</sub> March 1895 from the Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Gujارات, together with the report of the Survey Settlement Officer, Mr. Maconochie, with the following remarks.

2. I have just taken charge of the Collectorate, and these papers were received at an unfortunate juncture as, Mr. Atkins was unable to deal with them in detail. He has however left a short note which he desires should be inserted in the forwarding report. It appears as para. 3.

3. This report has arrived just as I am making over charge of the Collectorate to join the Secretariat. It has arrived without any maps, so I cannot at a glance appreciate the proposals, and I have no time to study the appendices in detail. I can merely say that Mr. Maconochie had a consultation with me before drafting his report, and I accepted his rates with a few suggestions for alteration in particular villages. His report contains a great deal of information about the taluka, which he seems to know well. Perhaps a little additional information about the Maleks would have been interesting. I am firmly convinced that the maximum rates for 'Mál' land must be kept low, as it is, I understand, impossible to re-class the land. I think the total increase proposed is justifiable and that a stronger case in favour of increase could have been made out than that contained in these papers. I believe there is a controversy as to the nature of 'Mál' land. The important thing, however, from a Revenue Officer's point of view, is that, when it has lain fallow for a long time it is as hard as a brickbat, and probably several years of laborious cultivation are necessary before crops can be grown with much profit.

4. It will be seen that the proposed groups had the previous approval of my predecessor, and after examining them in detail I am unable to suggest any other method of grouping, when the disturbing factor of the 'Maleki' villages is taken into consideration. The map certainly looks patchy, but this must be left for future amendment.

5. There is however the one village—Nadadra—to be dealt with. It falls "naturally" (*i. e.*, by position) into the 5th group, but Mr. Maconochie (para. 59) describes it as "a very poor village." Personally I would prefer to see it transferred to the 6th group without more ado, as the symmetry of the map has already been sacrificed for more weighty reasons. If this course be found unacceptable, Mr. Fernandez's plan of a specially reduced maximum rate of Rs. 2-4 (the rate for the 6th class) seems to me sounder than Mr. Maconochie's remission scheme, which is in fact a confession that the maximum rate is excessive.

6. Mr. Maconochie's full and detailed report shows most clearly that the two important factors which justify an increase of the State's share of the profits of agriculture, namely, (*a*) higher prices and (*b*) improved communications, exist in the case of the Thásra Sub-Division. There has also been an advance in material prosperity as evidenced by the increase in agricultural stock and the more settled habits of the Koli cultivators, whose unthrifty habits at and previous to the settlement of 1865 operated as a reason for keeping the maxima rates low in villages chiefly inhabited by them. The rise in prices has been moderate if

the disturbing years about the time of the American war be omitted, while the improvement in communications owing to the opening of the Railway joining the B. B. and C. I. at Anand has been most marked.

7. The percentage of increase in the 85 villages reported for re-settlement is moderate, being only 19·1, and this percentage is exceeded in the case of three groups, the 2nd, 4th and 5th, while in no case is the 33 per cent. limit overstepped.

8. Turning to the detailed Statement Q, it will be found that the individual villages in which the increase is somewhat large are the following:—

2 Agarwa	4 Dhunadra
8 Jakhed	9 Kalsar
25 Vinjhol	27 Wanoti

Agarwa is near Thásra, besides being connected with Dakor by the bridge over the Shedhi, and the increase results naturally from the application of the maximum rates under the new grouping. Dhunadra is in the same circumstances, and is also connected with the market town of Umreth. The remaining 4 villages fall by position into the 1st group, and the rise in assessment is partly due to the application of the consequent increase in maximum rates and partly to assessment on subsoil advantages.

9. The lowering of the maximum rates in the two Hangadis does not affect the 'Maleks,' as the total assessment is increased by 4·5 per cent., while the placing of the villages in this class (the first) has the advantage of uniformity (please also *vide* para. 6 of Government Resolution No. 4002, containing the Government orders on the settlement of the Maleki villages in 1866). There is no reason from a topographical point of view why Rustampura should be treated differently from Pali, and the rate in Pali cannot be lowered in fairness to the 'Maleks.' The rate for Rustampura should therefore be raised as proposed.

10. In the second group there are 8 villages which require some special mention. They are Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 41 and 42. Of these 31, 36, 41 and 42 naturally (*i.e.* by position) fall into the 2nd group. In fact I do not quite see why they should not be included in the 1st group as the Shedhi does not seem to cut them off from Thásra, as stated by Mr. Maconochie. However, they are better in the 2nd group as the rise to the 1st group would otherwise be too sudden.

11. As regards the remaining villages (32 to 35) the increase in my opinion is justified on the ground of situation as regards markets, but as regards sub-soil advantages it is a question whether these should be considered in Ekalvelu and Golaj. I will treat of this later on when I discuss the question in its general bearing on the 'Mal' lands assessment.

12. In the third class Mahi Itadi Walavpur Bhág falls naturally into this group, and the increase is justified on general considerations. As regards Palia the increase is chiefly on account of the new rice, and is I think justifiable.

13. In the 4th group Muliad and Wanghroli show a somewhat large increase, which is, however, I think justifiable, subject to any remarks I have to make about sub-soil water taxation.

14. \*I have already dealt with Nadadra, the only village in the 5th group which calls for special mention, and as regards the 6th group I have nothing to urge against the maximum rates as applicable to individual villages in the group.

15. I turn now to the question of sub-soil water taxation. I am deferentially of opinion that no such taxation is justifiable (*a*) in the 'Mal' villages included in classes V and VI; (*b*) in villages such as Golaj and Ekalvelu, where the 'Kasar' was nil or of trifling amount. As regards (*a*) there is obviously no justification for taxing the water when it operates in conjunction with the porous lime-bottomed soil as a positive hindrance to cultivation. As regards (*b*) it may fairly be urged that the advantages of sub-soil water are sometimes more apparent to the classer's eye than real to the cultivator, or otherwise wells would have been sunk long ago. Mr. Fernandez says that the object of the sub-soil water classification is to differentiate between fields which have facilities for

irrigation and those which have not. Accepting this, I say that the *practical* confirmation of the theoretical value of subsoil water must as a general rule be afforded by the existence of wells, not necessarily wells in *every* field assessed to subsoil water advantages, but generally in the villages paying 'kasar.'

16. For these reasons I go with Mr. Macnochie and I would cancel the subsoil water assessment in the villages named by him at the end of paragraph 62 in the marginal table, and I would add No. 8 Jakhed which is one of the villages mentioned by Mr. Maconochie in his paragraph 62 as containing "no garden cultivation worth the name." I am also inclined to recommend that the subsoil water assessment be remitted wholly or in part in Aurungpura (No. 1), Thásra (No. 23), Khijalpur Wanto (35) and Pipalwada (39) as no 'kasar' was originally leviable in these villages and as Mr. Maconochie's list of villages in paragraph 62 is clearly not exhaustive. The percentage of increase in these villages is also large. There are other villages where subsoil water is taxed but where no 'kasar' has been hitherto levied, but as the percentage of increase of the total assessment of the village is not large, I would not interfere with the classer's results.

17. Mr. Fernandez in paragraphs 10 to 13 of his letter discusses the classification of the 'Mal' lands. I do not think there can be a doubt but that the marked inferiority of the 'Mal' lands was well known to and allowed for in classing the soil by the classers who did the work. The fact is several times mentioned in the printed matter concerning the introduction of the current settlement. I do not quite follow Mr. Fernandez when he refers me in paragraph 11 to Mr. Maconochie's "classification of the last group in which he has placed the worst Mal villages," and asks me to compare it with "*the classification of the other groups.*" As far as I understand him he refers me to the statement mentioned in his own paragraph 11. I have dealt with the subject at some length in my review of the proposals for Kapadvanj and will not repeat myself here. Suffice it to say that good reasons must have been found by the framers of the Joint Report to start 'Gorádu' at 15 annas and 'Mál' at 16 annas. At least this is what was done in Kapadvanj. Mr. Fernandez does not say what the initial values in Thásra were, but no case against the classification can be made out because the scale annas work out perhaps lower in a 'Gorádu' than a 'Mál' village, for there are *other* factors such as the liability to flooding in some of the villages of the 1st group which would reduce the classification, while the absence of this disturbing element in a village of the sixth group, say Chetursumba (77), would operate to keep the classification annas perhaps as high as in a village near the Shedhi in the first group.

18. Mr. Fernandez refers to particular cases in his paragraph 10. But because tobacco failed in Ajupura, or the Nadiád Desái lost money in trying to make grass land yield rice, it does not follow that the classification of the land *quá* grass land is wrong, and the Irish Mission and their Pársi contractor evidently do not think so. There is an obvious inconvenience in referring to a few particular cases to support a theory, and Mr. Fernandez seems to have fallen into the mistake of imagining that lands are classed as grain-producing lands only and that the classification must be wrong because the land does not produce anything but grass. A visit to Bulsár Táluka would convince him that it *pays* better to keep some lands under grass, and it is not for me to say that it does not pay in the better kind of 'Mál' lands which may still be unfit to produce rice or bájri.

19. But leaving this question, it does not appear from Appendix Q that the maximum rates in classes V and VI have been appreciably altered in any case except Nadadra and this village I have dealt with elsewhere. If it be excluded from class V, the enhancement in this group and the next will be very moderate and this is the point a revenue officer has chiefly to look to. The enhancement should in no way check the grass trade, the prices in which ever tend upwards and yield handsome profits to the contractor class.

20. I now come to the question of the future treatment of the 'Mál' lands. I think there can be no doubt that the greater portion of them are better fitted to grow grass than anything else, and that it should be distinctly laid down as the aim and object of the district administration to improve their quality on these

lines. I think there is every chance that these lands will improve if properly conserved, and that it is clear that fitful cultivation only decreases their value for the purpose for which nature intended them. I do not, however, propose that the Collector should be completely fettered in his discretion as regards the disposal of the lands, but he would ordinarily keep the main object—grass-growing—in view.

21. There is another possible use for these lands, which Government might desire to encourage. In 1893 the late Mr. Cooke directed me to plant bábul in the 'Mál' lands near Antisar in North Kapadvanj. I selected a site, but left the district before the seed was sown. I heard, however, subsequently that the seed had sprouted and that there was some chance of success. I should say from what I know of Thásra that a similar experiment is likely to be more successful in that táluka. At any rate, the Panch Maháls Forest Officer might be requested to try. If bábul reserves could be created in this part of the district which largely depends on outside for its wood, the benefit would be inestimable.

22. As regards the fruit trees mentioned in Mr. Maconochie's paragraph 63, it appears that the revenue is a fluctuating one and depends on the number of trees bearing fruit every year. The revenue is a very small one, but the Maleks have to be considered in case the abolition of the revenue is to be recommended. I do not myself see why Government should forego this revenue, but it is desirable that the occupants should become the owners of the trees, if they so wish. I would, therefore, beg to recommend that the trees be offered to the occupants at ten times the average annual revenue of the last 5 years, and that the Maleks be compensated by receiving their share proportionate to the amount of revenue they derive from the village.

23. Mr Maconochie's paragraph 64 appears to be mere surplusage. The question of agricultural land appropriated for other purposes appears to have no connection with a survey settlement report. Any particular cases that arise can be dealt with by the Collector under the ordinary revenue law.

24. In conclusion, I would beg to recommend that the rates be generally approved with the modifications respectfully suggested by me, and introduced with effect from the commencement of the revenue year 1895-96, and guaranteed for the usual 30-year period,

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. DODERET,

Collector of Kaira,

Through the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Poona,

No. <sup>S.</sup><sub>1061</sub> OF 1895,

From

E. C. OZANNE, ESQUIRE,

Survey Commissioner, and Director Land Records and Agriculture,

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Máhabaleshvar, 27th April 1895.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit Mr. Maconochie's proposals for a revision of rates in the Thásra Táluka of Kaira for sanction. The proposals have been reviewed by the Deputy Superintendent, who about the same time himself submitted proposals for the revision of the adjoining táluka of Kapadvanj. On one important subject, the treatment of 'mál' land, Mr. Fernandez' opinion is given chiefly in the Kapadvanj report, but this will not cause confusion, inasmuch as the Collector has forwarded his comments on both settlements, and both will be together for the consideration of Government.

2. The disposal of these two settlements will complete the revision settlements of the Kaira District, and there is some reason to hope that the new rates may be introduced in the current year. To facilitate this desirable end, I shall endeavour to curtail my comments as much as possible.

3. I have spent a good deal of time in both Thásra and Kapadvanj to form my own opinion, and especially to study the conditions of 'mál' land, on which so much depends.

4. I was accompanied by the Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, and for a time by Professor Middleton, Professor of Agriculture at the Baroda College. Both talukas were also visited by the Superintendent of Farms, and Mr. Mehta, who went purposely to report on 'mal' and 'usar' land, the latter kind of land, however, being oftener met with in Kapadvanj. I need not burden my remarks with extracts from the reports submitted, but as Professor Middleton had the advantage of perusing Mr. Mollison's and Mr. Mehta's reports, I append his opinion in full. It is an opinion which I wholly accept, as the fullest and most correct description of the characteristics of mál land. Dr. Leather has not been able to send me a report in time. He has taken numerous samples of soil and water in mál and usar tracts for analysis, and his report must await the analysis. It will not be available for study unless the introduction of the settlements is delayed. For this there is no necessity. Dr. Leather's analytical results will not be essential to a right decision on the treatment of mál, though they will be important as a guide to the management of such lands by the Collector, and may also lead to some measures for improvement. Mr. Middleton took full advantage of the test holes dug by Dr. Leather in his enquiry. I need only add that our tour took in typical tracts of mál and usar throughout both talukas.

I may divide my comments thus :—

- (1) Mál land.
- (2) Grouping and rating.
- (3) Subsoil water rating.
- (4) Other subjects.

5. Mr. Fernandez thinks that the mál land should be wholly re-classed. He urges that the old scales under which black soil of full depth and without faults was classed at 16 annas, and light or gorádu soil at 15 annas, were radically wrong, as in his opinion the relative fertility of sweet gorádu and mál land is really more correctly in the proportion of 2 to 1. He attributes the infertility of mál land to the existence of an impervious layer of lime beyond the depth to which the test holes made by the classers reach. That is not always or generally so, for the lime layer often commences at a depth of 6 inches. Re-classification could not correct any error of the original classification in this direction, for classers cannot dig much deeper than they did. Again, this layer of sticky clay impregnated with lime does not always underlie a black surface soil. I think it is proved that the relative value of the mál and other lands if re-classed would not differ from that fixed at original survey. Mr. Fernandez would indeed make a great difference by putting the maximum classification of mál land at 8 instead of 16 annas, but such a lowering of the valuation of mál can be effected without re-classification, *i. e.*, as I may at once say in the manner adopted at original survey and imitated in Mr. Maconochie's proposals with my fullest concurrence by lowering the maximum rate on villages in the mál tract, which is perfectly well-known and easily distinguishable by the total absence of large trees. Captain Prescott was fully aware of the infertility of mál lands. He did think they could be converted into good agricultural lands by drainage, which was a mistaken idea, as has been proved. As to the table appended to Mr. Fernandez' report showing that the average classification of mál villages is nearly as high as that of the fertile villages out of the treeless tract, I need only say that if Captain Prescott had rated mál villages at a figure approaching that of the rating of the non-mál villages, he would have been greatly to blame; but he did not do so. He saw, as I think I see clearly now, that as he had to deal with an element of infertility which could not be met in classification, he had to deal with it in the maximum rates. Mr. Fernandez urges that this is contrary to the fundamental principles of the Joint Report. I do not agree. I am convinced that in mál villages the relative valuation is as correct as classification

under survey methods can make it, and, therefore, I am not afraid to say that we have met with a case not foreseen by the authors of the Joint Report. Mr. Fernandez went so far as to send classers to pick out mál numbers in villages, intending, if wholesale re-classification were not sanctioned, to lower the valuation on mál numbers. I could not allow any such tampering with the classification, for the classers were not supervised, and my personal enquiries and examination have proved to me that no one can thus pick out numbers in which the old valuation was too high, without running a sure risk of passing over fields, just as difficult to cultivate, which apparently were classed rightly. Again, such elimination would assuredly result in a most unfair over-valuation of numbers which have been improved by manuring since the old valuation was made.

6. There is much in all the reports now submitted regarding mál land which is valuable and important ; and I need say little more.

I will put in a few sentences the final conclusions—

(1) Mál land is a most unkindly soil to till. Rice is the only crop which will pay, and rice can only be cultivated with profit when the position is favourable, and when the lowering of the surface soil to form the rice bed does not expose the lime substratum.

(2) But it is excellent grass land, yielding generally good qualities of grass fit for cutting and export. The mál tract is in this respect in position close to the rail and close to the congested Charotar of very great value. But tillage injures its grass-producing qualities in a marked manner. This is abundantly proved. No further attempt should then be made by favourable leases, or in any other way, *e. g.*, by low assessments, to induce cultivation. Rather should every effort be directed to keep the land as far as possible for grass and grass alone. I do not believe that bábul plantations will succeed. But growth of bábul if successful would improve and not injure mál land as a grass reserve.

(3). No assessment for subsoil water advantage can be justified in mál land because its cultivation by irrigation is unprofitable.

7. *Grouping and Rating.*—There are two factors which combine to produce “patchiness” in grouping, one the necessity for a low rating for mál villages, and the other the conditions and tenure of the máleki villages. Both these factors are permanent. There is indeed another factor, which is temporary, the backwardness of some villages inhabited by Kolis.

8. The Deputy Superintendent accepts the proposed grouping, and so does the Collector as regards the máleki villages save in the case of Nadadra. He looks forward to greater regularity at future revisions. This I have said is impossible, for the factor which causes irregularity is permanent, as long as the máleki tenure survives. As to Nadadra, the difficulty arises solely from the unduly low rating at original survey. The established method of dealing with such cases at revision is that suggested by Mr. Fernandez, that it be rated according to its natural position in the 5th group, but that the difference between the assessment at the rate of that group, and at a rate of Rs. 2-4-0, should be treated as remission. It is, however, more according to precedent to grant the remission for 15 years, and then on a special report to decide whether the remission should be wholly or in part continued. The Collector suggests no change in the grouping of the Government villages, but claims that in certain cases the application of the subsoil water rules is doubtful. I may state that I examined Mr. Maconochie's grouping on the spot with him, and that I need therefore do no more than advise its acceptance. It is not regular but it is just. It gives due consideration to the reasonable claims of the máleks, and above all rightly draws the line of demarcation in the Government villages between mál tracts and non-mál tracts. Thus the group boundary of the 6th group on the east and on the south is perfectly correct. This is true even in the case of Vajelao, which appears oddly grouped, and also in the case of Golaj, though the lands of this village project into the mál on the west. It is also true as regards the villages of Bordi and Sui on the one hand and Sahiat and Amratpura on the other. I have verified this line by personal examination. It is also verifiable by an inspection of the Trigonometrical sheets.

9. As to the rating no objection is taken, though naturally if the *mál* villages are re-classed or if the classification valuation is lowered, the rate of Group IV might, as regards the western batch, be raised to Rs. 4-4-0 and of the northern batch to Rs. 3-12-0 and that of Group VI to the latter figure. I have given reasons why no such action is necessary or advisable. As the Collector says, it does not follow from Mr. Fernandez' arguments that the classification of grass land—*quá* grass land—is wrong. With reference to Mr. Doderet's remarks at the close of his 20th paragraph, I do not think the Collector's hand should be altogether fettered, but I do think that, as he agrees, no lease to induce cultivation of *mál* should be sanctioned. Further, that it is unfair on the villagers that all the grass land in any tract should be given out to speculators or capitalists. I found instances where this action had unreasonably affected villages. Thus in Samalpura and Golaj there is hardly any grazing for the villagers, unless they buy the right from capitalists to whom the grass lands have been rented on very favourable terms, undoubtedly with the object of inducing cultivation to relieve the congested Charotar, but in reality to enable the lessees to drive a fine trade in grass. Some at least of these leases are now expiring and should not be renewed.

10. *Subsoil water-rates*.—All the reporting officers, even Mr. Fernandez, for a special reason (paragraph 16), concur that no subsoil water assessment should be placed on *mál* villages. This will exclude all villages of Groups IV to VI, for all villages in these groups, on which a charge for subsoil water is proposed, are *mál* villages. Mr. Fernandez shows a mistake in Appendix Q<sup>(2)</sup>. The figure for column 4 opposite Ekalvelu should be 253, by oversight entered against Aklacha, No. 51, which is a *Máhi* bank village and not amenable to any subsoil water charge. A special recommendation for the same treatment is proposed for Ekalvelu and Golaj of Group II, and for three *máleki* villages (Nos. 43, 45 and 49) of Group III, on the ground that there was little or no old well "kasar" and now no garden cultivation worth the name. Two other villages (Jakhed and Wanoti of Group I) are mentioned in Mr. Maconochie's paragraph 62, but apparently by inadvertence omitted from the list given at the end of the paragraph. Mr. Fernandez is perfectly right in urging that to strike off the charge merely because there were no wells at original survey would be absurd. On the other hand weight must be given to the fact that even now there are none or very few. I regret to have to state that I visited Golaj and found no justification at all for any subsoil water charge, even under the rules. The assessment there is purely a mistake of the classer. Enquiries seemed to indicate that a similar mistake has been made in Ekalvelu adjoining. I have no reason to suspect that such mistakes were common or that other cases can be found. But as I did find one clear mistake, I have ordered the Deputy Superintendent to send a classer to revise the subsoil water assessments in villages Nos. 1, 8, 23, 27, 32, 33, 39, 44, 45 and 49. The assessments as proposed may be sanctioned, therefore, subject to consideration on the separate report which will be submitted.

The report will give detail as to the number of existing wells for irrigation, and the present state of garden cultivation. We are dealing with a Koli population, and it is perfectly credible that facilities for profitable irrigation exist, which are not in any way used, but which is the duty of the survey classer to assess.

This point has received great prominence recently in the rulings of Government regarding the position class in the Konkan.

11. *Miscellaneous*.—As to trees I think that the Collector's opinion in his paragraph 24 may be accepted.

I have the honour to be,  
 Sir,  
 Your most obedient Servant,  
 E. C. OZANNE,  
 Survey Commissioner, and  
 Director, Land Records and Agriculture.

Through the Commissioner, N. D.



*Memorandum on the 'Mál' Soil of Thasra Táluka, Kaira District, by  
Mr. T. H. Middleton, Professor of Agriculture, Baroda College.*

The surface soil of the *Mál* country is of variable character, it is chiefly a heavy loam dark brown or black in colour, but occasionally a light-coloured sandy soil (*gorádu*). There appears to be little or nothing in the upper surface to distinguish the land of *Mál* villages from the ordinary land of the district. The peculiar vegetation and distinctive characters of *Mál* land are due to the calcareous subsoil, which is usually found at from 6" to 4 feet below the surface. This subsoil is of an open and porous character, and seems usually to be several feet in thickness. I examined it in a number of *nalas*, holes, &c., in sections varying from 3—6 feet deep, and to this depth the subsoil was always calcareous and open. At the village of Samalpura I had an opportunity of seeing a deep section in a new well being dug, the upper soil was *gorádu* to a depth of three feet, then followed five feet of the open subsoil, and beneath, as far as the well had been sunk (30 feet), there lay a sticky yellow clay impregnated with *kanker*. I regret that I had only one opportunity of seeing this deep layer. I suspect that it underlies the subsoil of all *Mál* land (hence the general absence of large trees) and that the large quantity of lime formed in the subsoil is partly due to this impervious bed.

The agricultural peculiarities of ordinary *mál* land are easily explained by its physical characters. The clay surface soil is unsuitable for the crops of *gorádu* districts which cannot stand stagnant water in the rainy season, and the chalky subsoil unfits the land for growing the crops that naturally thrive on clay soil. After the monsoon has passed the land dries up very quickly, and only in wet seasons can it mature those of the cold weather crops which want least moisture.

*Mál* is quite unsuited for the most valuable irrigated crops, it combines the disadvantages of both clay and sandy soils without any of the corresponding advantages, and except when fit for rice-growing, it is likely to prove ruinous to the cultivator.

*Mál* soil when two to three feet deep may form very fair rice-land, rice being the one crop which can live in mud in the monsoon and which matures in the kharif season; but when the upper surface is too shallow for rice cultivation the villagers must depend upon *bavto* and *kodra*. These inferior crops are cultivated under such difficulties that it is not surprising to find that cultivators fight shy of this class of land. The unhealthy climate, the thieving propensities of the inhabitants and the high assessment have been given as reasons why immigrants do not settle permanently in *mál* villages. Apart altogether from these drawbacks, the difficulties under which cultivation is carried on would prevent settlers prospering on *mál* land. These purely agricultural drawbacks are:—

(1) The trouble involved in preparing soil for sowing. After rain it takes several days before the land comes into condition for the plough, and then should dry weather ensue it gets hard so quickly that a cultivator will have the greatest difficulty in getting the soil into proper tilth. The opportunities for working the land are much fewer on *mál* than on *gorádu*, and in an ordinary season a pair of bullocks would plough and sow twice as much of the latter as they would of the former soil.

(2) Difficulty in preparing for sowing involves a risk of losing the sowing season, and perhaps the bulk of the crop.

(3) *Mál* will be much harder to hoe and to weed than *gorádu*, and if the season be a wet one, weeds must do great damage to the *kodra* and *bavto* crops.

(4) In *gorádu* soil the cultivator is able to grow *tuer* and *tul* with his *kodra*, and in a good season the mixed crop may be worth Rs. 50 per acre. *Tuer* and *tul* do not grow on *mál* and the *kodra* sown by itself will seldom be worth Rs. 25. In wet seasons it is frequently 'mina' or poisonous.

In my opinion *Mál* land is not fit for the plough and ought to remain under grass. Much of it grows fine fodder grasses, such as *Jingwo* (*Andropogon pertusus*) and *Gandhi* (*Iseilema laxum*). If this grass land is broken up for cultivation, the result will be in the future, as it has been in the past, that cultivators will throw it up in disgust after a few years' cropping, and then it will take 20 years or more before the grass land will recover its former value. I saw some fields in the centre of a good grass tract that had been broken up ten years ago cultivated for three years and then allowed to lie waste. The grass on these fields was far inferior to that of the surrounding land, and it will be many years before it is worth as much as it was before the soil came under the plough.

I saw very little *goradu mál* when in Thásra, and so cannot say confidently why it should be wetter than ordinary *goradu* is during the monsoon, but I believe that this land, if wet, will be found either to be low lying (गम) or overlying an impervious yellow clay like that in Samalpura well. If this clay layer were to approach within 3—4 feet of the surface, the soil would remain sodden for a long time after heavy falls of rain.

T. H. MIDDLETON,

Baroda College.

25th March 1895.

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No. 1797 OF 1895.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Camp Bándra, 10th May 1895.

Forwarded.

2. The Thásra Táluka is in many ways behind the adjoining Kaira Tálukas on the west. The large area of *Mál* lands and the backward character of the large Koli population are two of the principal factors in this inferiority. The Shedhi river in its curious meandering course is a source of much harm and little good.

3. On the other hand, there has been a very marked improvement in the communications. The rail-road from Anand and its recent extension affect almost the whole táluka, while the Dákor-Kapadvanj Road is of the greatest benefit to the *Mál* grass lands. The rise of prices is not considerable, but the rise in wages shows a decided improvement in the standard of living, and the rates for sales and mortgages and leases of land are very fair, though they do not compare favourably with the richer tálukas.

4. Mr. Maconochie's proposals have run the gauntlet of considerable criticism, but all the officers who have written on the subject consider that the rates may be accepted and that the grouping is as satisfactory as it can be considering the two factors of the rates on Maleki villages and the very large number of original groups.

5. There is only one village about the grouping of which there is any difference of opinion, that is Nadadra. The Collector would put it at once into group VI, but as the difficulty is owing to its erroneous rating at the original settlement, Mr. Maconochie's plan which is recommended by the Survey Commissioner may be followed.

Mr. Fernandez has drawn special attention to the little progress that has been made in the villages of the old Mahudha Táluka, but a glance at the map will show that they have been leniently treated.

6. As to subsoil water-rates, there is now no dispute about the villages in groups V and VI. Mr. Ozanne has accepted the recommendation that these should not be charged. With reference to the 10 villages in which he has ordered a revision of the subsoil water-rate, this includes all those in which the Collector

recommended remission of this rate, except No. 35, Khijalpur Wánto. This should have the benefit of a similar enquiry. This will effect a considerable reduction in the total increase.

7. The important question of mál land concerns this táluka and the adjoining Kapadvanj, and it seems that Mr. Fernandez has written at length in his Kapadvanj report which is not yet received. It has, however, been discussed at considerable length in these papers, and Mr. Middleton's report is very interesting. It is pretty clearly shown that except in some parts favourably situated for rice cultivation, the Mál lands are of little value for agriculture. But this does not necessarily involve Mr. Fernandez's conclusion that the assessment on them is too high. It is proved beyond doubt that they are very valuable for grass growing and grazing, and that the fortunate location of the Kapadvanj Road and the Stations at Dákor and Thásra provides a ready outlet for all the grass that may be grown. Under these circumstances the rates are not too high. The attention of the Revenue authorities has already been attracted to the mistake of trying to get this land broken up for cultivation, but there is still some reason for the caution that the interests of the villagers should be safeguarded when giving leases of large areas to speculators.

8. Mr. Maconochie's remarks on the subject of lands appropriated for other than agricultural purposes (paragraph 64) are, as the Collector remarks, somewhat beside the mark.

9. In conclusion, the Commissioner would recommend that the proposals be sanctioned though he would be glad to see a remission of the subsoil water-rate of the 11 villages alluded to in para. 5. It is true that the progress of the táluka has not been so marked as its richer neighbours, but it has improved considerably, and it is to be remembered that there is much cause to hope that the Kolis, who were at one time one of the most turbulent classes in Gujarát, will continue to improve in the same proportion as they have already done.

G. B. REID,  
Commissioner, N. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment: Revision Survey Settlement of the Thásra Táluka of the Kaira District.*

No. 5135 of 1895.

Bombay Castle, 8th July 1895.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 1797, dated 10th May 1895—Submitting, with his remarks, the

\*Letter from Mr. E. Maconochie, I.C.S., Survey Settlement Officer, No. 55, dated 13th March 1895, with accompaniments.

Letter from the Deputy Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey, No. 348, dated 23rd March 1895.

Letter from the Collector of Kaira, No. 1291, dated 20th April 1895.

Letter from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. S-1061, dated 27th April 1895.

papers\* noted in the margin, containing proposals for the revision settlement of the Thásra Táluka of the Kaira District.

Memorandum from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. S-1243, dated 18th May 1895.

**RESOLUTION.**—These papers contain proposals for the revision settlement of the Thásra Táluka of Kaira District. At the original settlement in 1864, the Government and Máleki villages, which numbered 53 and 27 respectively, were separately dealt with, as the peculiar circumstances of the latter group of villages required special consideration. Now there is no reason for a wide difference in treatment, and the proposals submitted deal with both these classes of villages. The total number at present contained in the táluka is 85 (58 Government and 27 Máleki), the increase of 5 since the original settlement being due to the transfer of 17 villages on the west from Mahudha, counterbalanced by the transfer of 6 on the south and 6 on the north to A'nand and Kapadvanj respectively. Revision measurement and classification operations have been of the usual partial nature, the original work having been confirmed wherever possible.

2. The material progress made by the tálukâ during the currency of the expiring settlement has been considerable. Communications have been improved by the construction of a branch railway from Anand, by the bridging of the Shedhi river which traverses the táluka in three places, and by the opening of through road communication with Kapadvanj and Bálásinor: facilities which have brought into existence a large trade in grass with Bombay, Surat, and other places and have greatly increased the value of the otherwise inferior soils which produce it. Population has not risen in numbers so much as might have been expected considering how sparsely inhabited the country is; but the figures for nearly all forms of agricultural wealth show a very marked increase, which is the more remarkable as the period to which they relate covers only two-thirds of the lease. As regards markets the táluka is fairly well off, especially the villages towards the south, as, in addition to the taluka town, they enjoy easy access to Dákor, an important Hindu shrine, where the monthly assemblies of pilgrims insure a ready sale for the minor articles of agricultural produce, and to Umreth, which next to Nadiád is the most important grain market in the district. The revenue history of the táluka, if the Mahudha villages be excluded, has on the whole been fair; for, though a series of unfavourable seasons in the second decade of the lease resulted in a large area of land falling out of cultivation, and consequently reduced the revenue, during the last ten years there has been a steady recovery, especially in Máleki villages, and the figures for 1892-93 show an advance over those for the first decade, which, having regard to the fact that the latter were influenced by the stimulus of the cotton mania, may be considered as satisfactory. In the Mahudha villages the figures do not, as Mr. Fernandez shows, quite justify the favourable deductions which Mr. Maconochie has drawn from them; but as special care has been taken in framing the present proposals to subject these villages to an extremely light enhancement it is clear that their peculiar circumstances have received full consideration.

3. In considering the question of grouping and rates there are two points to which special attention must be given. These are (i) the settlement of the Máleki villages; (ii) the question of the classification and assessment of mál lands.

The Máleki villages, twenty-seven in number, are situated in a group in the north-east corner of the táluka and were first settled in 1864, when it was arranged that the Máleks, who had previously managed their own villages and paid part of the revenue to Government, should hand them over to Government for management and receive in return a certain share of the assessment. The rates prevailing in these villages before the settlement were higher than those sanctioned for the Government villages adjoining; but in introducing the settlement it was found necessary to continue them, as to reduce them would have been to inflict on the Máleks a loss which they were unwilling to sustain. A reduction at the present time is for similar reasons impossible; and the Settlement Officer has therefore been compelled to propose rates above those which according to purely survey considerations would have been justifiable.

As regards the mál lands, the question of their treatment has already been discussed in paragraph 3 of the Government Resolution No. 5134, dated 8th July 1895, on the Kapadvanj revision settlement: the orders therein issued should be held to apply to the present case.

4. Mr. Maconochie proposes to divide the táluka into six groups with rates as follows;—

				Soil.	Water.
I	...	...	...	...	...
II	...	...	...	4-8	3-8
III	...	...	...	4-4	3-4
IV	...	...	...	3-12	2-12
V	...	...	...	3-4	2-4
VI	...	...	...	2-12	1-12
				2-4	1-4

In his first group he places the táluka town and 15 khálsa villages lying to the south of it and in fair proximity to the railway line and the market towns of Dákor and Umreth. He is also compelled by the peculiar circumstances

of the Máleki settlement to add 11 Máleki villages to the north-east of the taluka town.

In his second group he includes 4 villages near the taluka town, but separated from it by the Shedhi, 8 on the east (one of them a Máleki village) and 3 in the south-west corner which are close to Umreth.

The third group is composed of 8 Máleki villages, 4 on the Máhi banks and 4 on the edge of the mál tract; while the fourth contains 3 Máleki villages lying in the mál tract to the north, 9 khálsa villages situated on the Máhi banks, and 7 in the western mál tract, but in fair proximity to Dákor. The fifth contains 4 Máleki villages and 1 khálsa village situated in the mál tract to the north, and the sixth, 11 khálsa villages in the worst part of the mál to the north-west. The percentage enhancements resulting from these rates are as follows:—

I	...	...	...	...	...	17.2
II	...	...	...	...	...	29.6
III	...	...	...	...	...	12.2
IV	...	...	...	...	...	22.2
V	...	...	...	...	...	25.0
VI	...	...	...	...	...	7.5
						19.1

Mr. Maconochie's proposals are accepted after a close and critical examination by the Collector and the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, the only point on which there is a difference of opinion being the rating of Nadodra, which is placed by Mr. Maconochie in the fifth group with a rate of Rs. 2-12-0, but which in the opinion of the Collector should, in view of the high increment entailed by Mr. Maconochie's proposals (76.7), be placed in group VI. Mr. Ozanne suggests that it should be left in group V, and the difference between the assessment at Rs. 2-12-0 and that at Rs. 2-4-0 for a period of 15 years should be remitted, and in this view Government concur.

5. As regards the assessment for subsoil water facilities, it is admitted by all the officers who have recorded opinions that some remission is necessary, but there is some difference of opinion as to the villages in which the relief should be granted. The Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture suggests that the assessment should be taken off altogether in groups IV, V and VI in which all the villages that have been assessed for subsoil water advantages are mál villages. As regards the villages\* specified in the margin in which remission has been proposed either by Mr. Maconochie or the Collector, Mr. Ozanne states that a personal inspection of one of them has made him doubtful of the accuracy of the classification. He has accordingly directed that a further examination should be made, on the completion of which he will submit a further report to Government. His suggestion as regards groups IV, V and VI is approved, and his further report on the other villages will be awaited; he should, however, add to his list Nos. 35 and 34, Khijalpur Vánto and Khijalpur Talpad, which seem to have as good grounds for remission as any of the others.

6. Subject to these orders and to such modifications as may be necessitated by any petitions of objection received hereafter the rates proposed by Mr. Maconochie are approved and may be guaranteed for thirty years. In working out the assessment, the wholly descending distance from village scale, the use of which has been proposed in the adjoining taluka of Kapadvanj, should be applied.

7. As regards the question of trees in Máleki villages, Government consider that the best plan will be to leave matters as they stand. There does not seem to have been any complaint on the part of the inhabitants of those villages regarding the present system, and Government cannot see that any adequate cause has been shown for disturbing an arrangement which has existed for many years, and introducing another at some cost to Government merely in order to

secure uniformity in what after all is not a matter of very great consequence. As regards the matter referred to in paragraph 64 of Mr. Maconochie's report, it appears to Government that it is not one that should be dealt with in a settlement report, and that orders on it are therefore not required.

G. S. CURTIS,  
Under Secretary to Government.

To: } 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.

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

No.  $\frac{S}{2694}$  OF 1895.

From

E. C. OZANNE, Esq., I. C. S.,  
Survey Commissioner and Director,  
Land Records and Agriculture, Bombay,

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
Revenue Department.

Poona, 9th November 1895.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the report called for in paragraph 5 of the orders on the Thásra revision settlement.

Government approved of the proposal made in the reports that the charge for subsoil water under the sanctioned rules should not apply to the villages of groups IV to VI, on the ground that irrigation is not profitable in "Mal" land.

The Survey Settlement Officer who submitted the Thásra proposals thought that a similar concession should be permitted in the case of some other villages named in the margin. His contention was that at original survey the garden "Kasar" was either very insignificant or absent, and that the irrigation, if any, in these villages was not profitable. This last reason however was specially applied to "Mal" villages, which the villages named are not.

The old "Kasar" was by no means insignificant in amount in Vanoti, and it is not hard to see that the high enhancement helped to induce Mr. Maconochie to recommend it for some special concession.

2. The Collector added to the list of villages the four villages named in the margin, on the ground that no "Kasar" was affixed at original survey. In Thásra however, as Appendix Q<sup>2</sup> shows, there was a small Kasar of Rs. 24, small in comparison with the large proposed charge (Rs. 543) for subsoil water advantage.

Government ordered the addition of 34 Khijalpur Talpad, and directed the submission of a special report, after the inquiry suggested by me, on the fairness of the proposed assessment for subsoil water.

8 Jakhed, 27 Vanoti, 32 Ekalvelu, 33 Golsaj, 44 Dabhali, 45 Jargal, and 49 Palaia, the last three being "Malaki" villages.

1 Aurangpura.  
35 Khijalpur Vanto.  
23 Thásra.  
39 Pipalvada.

3. Enquiry as regards all but the two Khijalpurs was made prior to the issue of the orders of Government, and the papers have been retained pending a re-examination of the facts of those two villages. The Commissioner on a petition from the villagers of No. 36 Kosam has recently requested me to add that village to the list.

4. I think it desirable to dispose of the question of concession in the 10 villages which have been re-examined for subsoil water by a different classer from that who did the original classification, the latter working wholly independently. I shall take each village separately.

No. 1 Aurangpura. There was no Kasar at original survey. The classer lately deputed, reports that no charge for subsoil water is leviable under the rules. The only well is one for drinking. The original classer, who classed for subsoil water in 1892, failed to observe that there is a stratum of hard rock near the surface which makes well digging very difficult. The village is small, and the cancellation of the small charge of Rs. 102 for subsoil water will lower the enhancement from 22 to 9 per cent. The charge should at once be struck off.

No. 8 Jakhed. There was no old Kasar. Besides drinking wells, there are 11 sweet field wells, and another with slightly brackish water. Possibly all have been dug since the original survey. The second classer confirms the opinion of the former, except that he thinks the former under-rated the facility possessed. The wells have been dug by Brahmins and Vantias, though the population is largely composed of Kolis. The village is not Mal, and fair garden crops are grown. I see no reason to recommend any reduction of subsoil water charge. The enhancement of Appendix Q. of the report (47.5 per cent) apparently helped to secure the inclusion of Jakhed in the list for enquiry, but the operation of the village from distance scale and the detailed calculations of assessment show that the actual enhancement is 37.4 per cent.

No. 23 Thásra. The old Kasar was Rs. 24, the subsoil assessment Rs. 543.

There are twenty-two field wells, of which 19 are perfectly sweet. Chillies and vegetables are regular garden crops, and tobacco is occasionally irrigated. Sugarcane has been grown. The 2nd classer estimates the area liable to the charge at a higher figure than the old. I see no reason to recommend any concession. The net enhancement of the village is found on working out the assessments to be only 17 per cent as compared with the estimate of 23 per cent.

No. 27 Vanoti. The Kasar was Rs. 77 as against the subsoil water assessment of Rs. 411. There are 11 field wells, all having sweet water. I camped at the village, and think that the subsoil water charge should not be foregone. The 2nd classer confirms the estimate made by the former. The village is poor undoubtedly, as most of the cultivators are Kolis. But the high enhancement of the estimate of Appendix Q. (39 per cent) works out to an actual enhancement of 27 per cent.

No. 32 Ekalvelu. Here the classer of 1892 over-estimated the liability, as the estimate of, and the facts adduced by, the revising classer prove. There is only one well for irrigation. More might be dug, but the village borders on the Mal tract, and though by the strict application of the rules a charge for subsoil water should be made, the facts tend to show that there is small profit in irrigation. I would recommend a remission of the charge for subsoil water, which will reduce the enhancement from 34 per cent estimated, or 28 per cent actual to 16.7 per cent.

No. 33 Golaj. The revising classer finds that by the rules double the area estimated by the classer of 1892 should be assessed for subsoil water. But I see no reason to change the opinion expressed in my forwarding report on Thásra. There are only 4 field wells, one of which was dug as a cattle-watering well. The classer in 1892 as well as the classer in 1894 found no garden cultivation at all. Both report that insignificant garden cultivation has occasionally been made. There are numerous Patidars, and the non-use of the wells proves that the utilization is unprofitable. It is not a case where backward Kolis fail to use existing facilities. It is probable that the reported occasional

cultivation was experimental and that its non-continuance was due to failure. It will not be safe to assess the village for subsoil water. It borders on the Mal. The estimated enhancement of Appendix Q. was 34 per cent, which was reduced to an actual enhancement of 25 per cent. If the subsoil water charge is struck off the increase will be 18 per cent.

No. 39 Pipalvada. The village is large and the increment on account of subsoil water is so small that the actual enhancement will be reduced only from 18.8 to 16.9 per cent by its elimination. There are 5 kachha field wells, under which garden crops are grown, and there is nothing to show that profitable irrigation might not be extended. I think that the assessment for subsoil water should stand.

No. 44 Dabhali. As in the case of Pipalvada the revising classer did not find any under-estimation of subsoil water facilities by the classer of 1892. There are five field wells with slightly brackish water, but used for irrigating tobacco. A remission of the charge for subsoil water would reduce the revision assessment to a figure nearly 8 per cent below the assessment at original survey, and as among other reasons the village is "Maleki," I do not think that any change should be made.

No. 45 Jargal. The old Kasar was by no means insignificant. There are 7 irrigation wells used for barley and wheat, and one useless salt well. The assessment for subsoil water takes into count the quality of the water. The revising classer confirms the estimate of his predecessor. The village is Maleki, and the estimated enhancement due to revision rates amounts only to 7 per cent. The figures worked out show an actual enhancement of 12 per cent due to the increase since the year of the estimate of 113 acres in the occupied area. I see no reason to strike off the charge for subsoil water.

No. 49 Palaia. The estimated enhancement was 29.5 per cent. The actuals work out to 22.6. The remission of the charge for subsoil water would reduce this to 3.2 per cent. The revising classer thinks the estimate of 1892 excessive. He apparently did not allow sufficiently for the poor quality of the water. His estimate would add 361 on account of water, whereas the revising classer's estimate adds only Rs. 183. I think the village will be rightly treated if the revised classification is accepted.

5. So much for the 10 villages where the old work has been independently re-examined. It is a question whether Government now desire a similar re-examination in the two Khijalpurs. I do not think it necessary. In the working out of the actual assessments the enhancements estimated at 33 and 36 respectively for Khijalpur Talpad and Khijalpur Vanto, are reduced to 22 and 19 per cent. If all the subsoil water charge is taken off, the further reduction would be to 19 and 14 per cent respectively. Neither village was recommended by Mr. Maconochie for remission, and I would ask that the cost of re-examination should be saved by retaining the special charge. As to Kosam too, I would not now advise reconsideration. The enhancement is largely due to former low rating, and there is nothing in the position of the village to warrant a presumption that irrigation is unprofitable. I shall direct the Deputy Superintendent to await orders before incurring the expense of deputing a classer to Thasra again.

But as regards the 10 villages discussed in paragraph 4, I would ask for early orders to enable the Deputy Superintendent to make the necessary corrections before the current year's jamabandi which is to be made by the Collector in person.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. C. OZANNE,

Survey Commissioner and Director,  
Land Records and Agriculture.



Through the Commissioner, N. D., for early transmission to Government and with reference, as far as Kosam is concerned, to this office No. <sup>s</sup><sub>2581</sub> of 28th October 1895. A copy of the report will be sent to the Collector through the Deputy Superintendent for information.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment : Revision survey settlement of the Thásra Táluka of the Kaira District.*

No. 121.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th January 1896.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 4885, dated 18th December 1895—Forwarding with his remarks one No. 3973, dated 21st November 1895, from the Collector of Kaira, together with a letter No. s.—2694, dated 9th idem, from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, who submits, with reference to paragraph 5 of Government Resolution No. 5135, dated 8th July 1895, a report on the question of concession in the shape of remission of assessment for subsoil water advantage in the villages noted in the margin: and makes remarks: the Commissioner observing as follows:—

Aurangpura.	Pipalvada.	
Jakhed.	Dabhah.	
Thásra.	Jargal.	
Vanoti.	Palata.	
Ekalvelu.	Khijalpur Vánto.	
Golaj.	Khijalpur Talpad.	

“2. It will be seen that of the 10 villages mentioned in the margin of paragraph 5 of Government Resolution No. 5135 of 8th July, the Survey Commissioner recommends the abandonment of the subsoil water assessment in the 3 villages of Aurangpura, Ekalvelu and Golaj, and its retention in the other 7 villages, as also in the two Khijalpurs and in Kosam.

“3. The undersigned concurs with these recommendations which have the support of Messrs. Frost and Doderet. \* \* \* ”

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 4884, dated 18th December 1895—Forwarding with its accompaniment one No. s.—2727, dated 12th November 1895, from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture together with a letter No. 2827, dated 16th August 1895, from the Collector of Kaira, who forwards with his remarks 8 petitions of objection against the revised rates proposed for the villages in the Thásra Táluka of the Kaira District and sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 5135, dated 8th July 1895.

RESOLUTION.—The proposals of the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, which are concurred in by the Commissioner, N. D., and the Collector, are accepted.

- 1. Khijalpur Vánto.
- 2. Khijalpur Talpad.
- 3. Kosam.

In the circumstances a re-examination of the soil of the 3 villages\* referred to in paragraph 5 of Mr. Ozanne's letter is dispensed with.

2. The petitioners appear in some cases to have misunderstood the effect of the revised assessment, and they may be informed that Government have satisfied themselves that it is moderate and that there is no ground to interfere.

J. MONTEATH,

Acting Secretary to Government

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,  
The Collector of Kaira (with the petitions of objection),  
The Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture,  
The Accountant General,  
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.

FROM THE RECORDS OF THE  
GOVERNMENT.

No. CCCXXXVII.—NEW SERIES.

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PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVENUE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT  
of the  
Government  
of India

OF THE

BORSAD TALUKA

OF THE

KAHRA COLLECTORATE  
of the  
Government  
of India



Bombay:  
AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL  
1895.

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FROM  
E. MACONCHIE, ESQUIRE,  
Survey Settlement Officer;  
TO  
THE COLLECTOR OF KAIRA.

Camp Thásra, 19th January 1895.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit for the sanction of Government proposals for the revision settlement of the Borsad Táluka of your district.

1. The táluka was settled according to survey principles in 1867-68. By Government Resolution No. 3318 of the 1st September 1868 the rates\* were guaranteed for a period of 30 years from 1862-63, so that the settlement is now somewhat overdue. The settlement was carried out by Major C. J. Prescott, and was attended with many difficulties owing to the existence in a large proportion of the villages of the complicated Narvadári tenure. Thanks to the exertions of Major Prescott and his Assistants Messrs. Beyts and Shambhuprasád, these were successfully surmounted and no question in that connection now arises. For description of the Narva tenure I need only refer to Mr. Pedder's report No. 11 of 1862, Government Selection No. CXIV, page 3, and the account contained in Government Selection No. CCLXXVIII, pages 10, 11. In 1876-77, the two inámi villages of Kansári and Jesarwa, which had lapsed to Government, were also brought under settlement.

2. In the year 1864, the táluka was united with Nápád, and at the time of the settlement contained 111 villages. Of these, 23 were in the same year transferred to Anand, and the present constitution of the táluka is as shown below:—

Senja villages	...	...	...	...	33†
Narva villages	...	...	...	...	39
Udhad Jamábandi villages	...	...	...	...	17
Inámi village	...	...	...	...	1
					90

The present report deals only with the 72 Senja and Narva villages.

3. As in the other Kaira tálukas, the original measurement was confirmed and work was confined to the breaking up of oversized numbers and clubbed occupancies, and to the correction of the record.

4. The revision classification was on the same partial system, and the original work was accepted as correct.

5. The subjoined statement shows the increase in the number of fields resulting from the revision survey, and the percentage difference in area between the original and the new survey numbers:—

	Total number of survey fields.	Total number submitted to Revision Survey.	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 ...	38,666	2,380	2,006	278	58	22	11	3	2
By revision survey ...	41,243	...							
Pót numbers ...	2,218	...							
						2,380			

\* Correct quotation from the Government Resolution quoted; but the rates were not introduced till 1866-67 and the period of guarantee was fixed in all the tálukas of Kaira, so that the period should determine in 1891-92.

† Including the two villages, viz. Kansária and Jesarwa, subsequently made khálsa.

Areas of original and revision surveys.

6. In the following statement the areas of the original and revision surveys are compared:—

				Total.	Unarable waste.	Remaining arable.
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
By original survey	...	...	...	104,310	8,689	95,621
By revision survey	...	...	...	104,273	8,758	95,515
Increase				.....	69	.....
Decrease				37	.....	106

7. The details of the above figures are shown below. The garden area of the original survey is now included in the rice and dry-crop areas:—

	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	37,911	133	37,769	75,813	41,075	146	38,114	79,335
Rice	3,813	26	2,025	5,864	3,717	6	6,430	O. R. 10,153
Garden	7,993	...	5,951	13,944	4,836	...	1,191	N. R. 6,027
Unculturable	...	8,511	178	8,689	...	8,580	178	8,758
Total	49,717	8,670	45,923	104,310	49,628	8,732	45,913	104,273

8. Borsad, the southernmost of the Kaira talukas, is bounded on the north by A'nand, on the east and south by the Máhi river, and on the west by Cambay and Baroda territory. Boundaries and Population. Owing to the interlacing of Gáekwári and other villages, its shape is extremely irregular. Its area is 216 square miles, and the population according to the census of 1891, 162,143, giving an average density of 750 to the square mile as compared with 669 in 1872. If the 72 Government villages are taken alone, according to the special census taken last year, there are 132,367 souls to 162 square miles, giving a density of 817 or 62 more than in Nadiád. These are very remarkable figures. The highest density of any European country is 543 in Saxony, whilst the average density of an English county is 540. And it must be remembered that whilst these countries are covered with densely populated manufacturing towns, the population of Kaira is almost purely agricultural.

9. The general appearance of the country, its soil and rivers, are described by Major Prescott in paragraphs 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14 and 18 of his report. Physical aspect.

✓ 10. Two very important additions have been made to the roads within the last year or two. A branch line from A'nand to Petlád has been opened, bringing railway communication into the heart of the tobacco country, whilst a metalled road from Cambay to Petlád has enabled the western tobacco-growing villages, notably Virsad, to take full advantage of the facilities offered by the railway. A metalled road from Borsad to Agás Railway Station on the A'nand-Petlád line, 6 miles distant from Borsad, would be a most useful work. At present the road is useless for wheeled traffic half the year, owing to accumulations of water. The Taluka Local Board spent about Rs. 1,000 on culverts, but this has only effected a trifling alleviation of the difficulty, and many carts take the longer road to Vásad. Roads.

11. Several of the western villages are still subject to floods. Major Prescott refers to this feature in paragraphs 28 to 36 of his report. The transfer of villages to A'nand has excluded from the taluka a number of those that suffer, but the floods referred Floods.

to in paragraph 30 of Major Prescott's report remain to be considered. The Anand flood whilst the cause of much inconvenience to the inhabitants of Nápa, Bochásan and one or two other villages, does not injuriously affect the crops. The villages of Pandoli, Danteli and Bámanwa, however, undoubtedly suffer considerably in a year of excessive rainfall, such as the present. Drainage cuts exist, but they are very apt to silt up, and there appears to be no systematic provision for their maintenance. I saw many acres of rice land in the three villages mentioned which were still submerged in December, and the crops of which had been almost completely destroyed. There can be no doubt that the cutting of one or two new channels and more systematic attention to the old would mitigate the evil, and the question is one for the consideration of the District Officers and Government. As Major Prescott states, however, damage is only occasioned when the rainfall is abnormal.

12. Statement A shows the rainfall for the last eight years. The average is 36·34, and that is about the amount that gives the most favourable outturn. Rice is only a minor consideration in the táluka, and excessive rain, such as has prevailed for the last three seasons, if early, necessitates resowing, and if late, spoils the bájri, which is the staple food, and according to the cultivators takes the strength (*kas*) out of the tobacco, and causes blight. The late cyclone did much damage but the cold weather crops have benefitted, and will no doubt compensate the loss to a great extent. It will be seen that in no year of the eight recorded has the rainfall been entirely favourable or the reverse.

13. Appendix B shows the extent to which various crops are grown in the táluka. The percentage of each area on the total cultivated area is given in the subjoined statement:—

<i>Cereals.</i>			
Jowári	...	...	8·99
Bájri	...	...	27·59
Paddy	...	...	7·16
Wheat	...	...	0·60
Coarse grains	...	...	29·68
Others	...	...	0·15
Total			74·17
<i>Pulses.</i>			
Tur	...	...	5·66
Gram	...	...	0·73
Mug and udid	...	...	0·39
Math and kulith	...	...	3·44
Others	...	...	2·13
Total			12·35
<i>Orchard and garden produce.</i>			
Vegetables	...	...	0·17
Green fodder	...	...	0·52
Fruit trees	...	...	0·03
Total			0·72
Tobacco			7·41
Condiments and spices			0·98
Sugarcane			0·23

<i>Oil-seeds.</i>			
Sesame	...	...	1.60
Linseed	...	...	0.01
Castor-oil	...	...	0.19
Safflower-seed	...	...	0.01
Others	...	...	...
Total			1.81
<hr/>			
Dyes	...	...	0.38
<hr/>			
<i>Fibers.</i>			
Cotton	...	...	1.41
Others	...	...	0.43
Total			1.84
<hr/>			
Class XI, including roots and tubers...			0.11
<hr/>			

14. It appears from this, that cereals occupy nearly 75 per cent. of the area. The greater portion of the jowári consists of the "Sundhia" variety which is purely a fodder crop. Bájri, together with the coarse grains kodra, bunti and báwta, forms the staple food of the people. Rice is not much grown except in one or two of the eastern villages. In many villages it is grown in ordinary jeráyet, mixed with kodra, tur and other crops. Such as there is, is consumed within the táluka, and a considerable quantity is imported from outside for the consumption of the well-to-do classes. The most important crop of the táluka is of course tobacco. Though the percentage is only 7.41 for the whole táluka, its proportion in the western villages is nearer 30 per cent. Taking the figures from the Gazetteer and Statistical Atlas, it will be seen that the area had in 1886 increased to 7,404 from 4,259 in 1876-77. The area given in the Appendix is 7,058, which seems to show that, for the present at any rate, cultivation of the herb is stationary. Low prices and unfavourable seasons have undoubtedly somewhat discouraged cultivators in the last year or two. The opening of the Petlád line and still more of the Godhra Rutlam Railway ought to have important results in stimulating the trade. For, if no new markets have been opened, communication with the old has been vastly facilitated. Prices are already on the rise, though how far the improvement may be credited to the railway it is impossible as yet to say.

Apart from mangoes, of which thousands of cart-loads are sent away from all parts of the táluka, tur is the main export crop of the eastern villages as tobacco is of the western, and a large quantity goes from Vásad every year. Ghee appears to be the only other important article exported. As is the case with tobacco, it is bought by agents in the villages for the Bombay and other markets.

A small quantity of indigo is grown in Rás and one or two neighbouring villages. The reason that it is not more cultivated is, as Major Prescott states, that the destruction of animalculæ necessitated in the preparation of the dye is looked on as a sin, and there is a general agreement amongst the Pátidárs that it is not to be grown. The unpleasant smell produced in the process of manufacture is also a deterrent. Some inferior cotton is grown, cleaned by hand-gin, and brought to Borsad. It is there roughly pressed into bales and exported. Some 5,000 maunds are said to be sent away annually. ✓

15. Manure and the deposit of it outside the village site is, as in Nadiád, the cause of much heart-burning. Mr. Fernandez has dealt with the subject in his Nadiád report, and it is unnecessary to enlarge on it. But it must not be forgotten in considering the rates proposed hereafter, if the universal testimony of agriculturists is to be accepted, that the present method of giving effect to the sanitary policy of Government is seriously affecting one of the principal elements of fertility. Complaints are loud and universal, and the difference in value between the manure collected in the days of non-interference and the desiccated sterilised rubbish with which cultivators have now to content themselves must be obvious to the least scientific observer.

16. The táluka is well off for markets. A large trade is carried on in Borsad with all the villages round, inclusive of those in Gáekwári territory. Virsad, Ankláv, Rás, Pandoli, and Nápa attract a considerable quantity of produce from the villages in their immediate neighbourhood. Major Prescott mentions Pipláv and Sunáv, but very little business is done in either of them now. Outside the táluka, Petlád and A'nand, both important marts, are within easy reach of the western and eastern villages respectively. As Petlád, raised to the dignity of a railway terminus, has increased in importance, so the neighbouring villages, British and Gáekwári, have declined; and Petlád may now be said to be the sole market of the north-western portion of the táluka. Vásad, as Major Prescott anticipated, has never become a market. Its importance as a place of embarkation, has been slightly, though not materially, reduced by the rise of Petlád, as the figures subjoined will show:—

Years.	Tons of Goods forwarded from		
	Vásad.	Petlád.	Agás.
1890 ... ..	10,176	...	...
1891 ... ..	10,859	7,716	194
1892 ... ..	10,375	7,788	2,401
1893 ... ..	8,783	6,488	1,899
1894 (to 30th June) ..	6,975	4,755	2,159

17. One fair only is held in the táluka at Pipláv, on the 8th of Bhádarva Sudh, or in the first week of September. It is attended by some 25,000 people, mostly of the Koli and low castes, who come to worship at the shrine of the Ashápuri Mátás, the presiding deities of hope and fulfilment, and leave the same day. No business is transacted. /

18. From Appendix D it will appear that nearly 75 per cent. of the population is agricultural, as compared with 70 in A'nand and 65 in Nadiád. Something over 69 per cent. has an interest in the land, and the remaining percentage is composed of labourers. In this connection two statements, extracted from a report of the Mámlatdár written in 1891, will be of interest as showing the extent to which land is passing out of the hands of the cultivating class into those of money-lenders. The first shows the number of holdings entered in the village accounts as being in the hands of money-lenders in the years 1875 and 1890. The second gives the actual state of affairs in 1890:—

## I.

Village.	1875.		1890.	
	Number of holdings.		Number of holdings.	
	Cultivators.	Money-lenders.	Cultivators.	Money-lenders.
Dadarda ... ..	218	3	217	5
Davalpura ... ..	114	3	115	4
Nápa ... ..	332	16	331	21
Ankláv ... ..	425	14	447	16
Ambáli ... ..	199	7	192	11



## II.

Village.	Number of cases in which land standing in the name of cultivators has passed by sale or mortgage into the possession of money-lenders.	Area.		Assessment.		Total number of holdings in village.
		A.	g.	Rs.	a.	
Dedarda ... ..	88	236	38	1,421	15	221
Davalpura ... ..	81	177	25	793	14	119
Nápa ... ..	61	114	12	504	15	352
Anklav ... ..	90	337	28	1,595	10	462
Ambáli ... ..	75	279	23	1,047	14	203

There can be no doubt that slowly but surely the inferior class of cultivators is being divorced from the land. Banyas are not the only money-lenders, for a considerable business is carried on by well-to-do Pátidárs. The tendency must be for the Kanbi to oust the Koli, and the regret that may be felt for the latter is tempered by the consideration that the land is passing into the hands of those able to make the best use of it.

19. Appendices E and F give the details of population and resources. The appended statement shows the condition of things as compared with 1872. The 1872 figures were obtained from the taluka. Those given in the previous settlement report, and those contained in the Gazetteer, are useless for purposes of comparison, the former owing to the subsequent transfer of villages to Anand, and the latter, from the fact that they include *udhad* and alienated villages:—

	1872.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.
Population ... ..	91,036	1,32,367	41,331	...	+45.4
Horned cattle ... ..	49,810	58,773	8,963	...	+18.02
Horses and ponies ... ..	155	227	72	...	+46.4
Sheep and goats ... ..	5,334	5,963	629	...	+11.7
Ploughs ... ..	6,019	7,609	1,590	...	+26.4
Carts ... ..	3,795	4,474	679	...	+17.8
Wells... ..	1,309	2,339	1,030	...	+78.6

20. After allowing for inaccuracies of enumeration, these figures are a striking testimony to the richness of the soil, and the equity of Major Prescott's settlement. The figures given for the population of 1872 are most probably incorrect; but there can be no doubt about the great increase in the population, which is the more remarkable for the fact that the percentage of increase in Nadiád, the conditions of which are almost precisely similar, is stated in Mr. Fernandez's report to be only 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ . Probably both estimates are in error to some extent.

21. Horned cattle have increased as might be expected. Next to no culturable waste available for grazing existed in the taluka, the contraction of which would lead to the reduction of superfluous stock, and the mál lands of Thásra are still open as a grazing ground during the monsoon. The number of milch cattle kept even in third and fourth rate villages, and by comparatively poor folks, is a striking feature throughout the taluka.

22. The increase of carts is worthy of note having regard to the extension of railway communication. The usual cry that the railways have destroyed the cart traffic has no force in Borsád.

23. **Wells.** The increase in wells is due no doubt to the extension of tobacco cultivation.
24. **Industries.** Appendix G deals with the industries of the táluka. They are of trifling importance. In most villages, the Dheds manufacture the usual coarse cotton stuff, and in Borsad itself, there are a few Musalmán weavers also.
- Births and deaths.** The births and deaths averages are so far interesting that the deaths vary approximately with the rainfall, the largest number being registered in 1892-93 when the fall was some 20 inches in excess of the normal.
26. **Schools.** Appendix H shows the state of education in the táluka. It appears that 2,640 boys and 284 girls are receiving some sort of education, as compared with 4,022 and 436 in Nadiád. The percentage on the total male and female population is 3·6 and 0·46 respectively, as compared with 4·6 and ·57 in Nadiád. According to the imperial census returns the percentage of learners to the total population of the district is 4·09.
27. **Cultivation by occupants and subtenants.** The value of the figures given in Appendix I is somewhat discounted by the facts noted in paragraph 18; they may be taken for what they are worth.
28. **Wells and tanks.** The numbers and uses of wells and tanks are shown in Appendix J. Only 12 tanks are used for irrigation. The táluka generally is well off for water, and all the better villages have fine wells and tanks with masonry embankments. The villages near the Máhi are not so favourably situated as the rest, as water can only be obtained at a depth of from 50 to 60 feet.
29. **Ordinary sales.** Appendix K shows the rates of ordinary sales of land in the táluka. It will be apparent that in the majority of cases prices bear no sort of proportion to the assessment. The fact is that they are scarcity prices. In the narva villages, the value of land forming part of the narva is not to be estimated, as the Pátidárs would part with it under no circumstances except compulsion. When land was taken up in 1891 for the Petlád-Cambay Road, the price paid in Virsád was Rs. 700 per acre for ordinary jiráyet and Rs. 800 for bágáyét, and the Mámlátdár was then of opinion that if the occupants had declined this offer, and the Acquisition Act had been applied, the prices awarded in court would have been considerably higher.
30. **Other sales.** The figures in Appendices K<sup>(a)</sup> showing sales by order of the Court, L showing cases of simple mortgage, L<sup>(a)</sup> cases of mortgage by possession, are on a similar scale, and speak for themselves.
31. **Sublettings.** In Appendix M will be found 15 cases of sublettings showing rates from 3·13 to 16·70 times the survey assessment. The Mámlatdár also supplied me with the figures of 40 cases from the files of his Court, showing rates varying from 1½ times to 7 times the assessment. In many of these cases the assessment was paid by the lessee in addition.
32. **Prices.** Appendix N gives the prices of the last 32 years. Taking the average of the five years prior to the settlement and that of the seven years of the third decade, prices will be found to have remained practically unchanged. If we omit, however, the years 1864 and 1865, as is only fair considering their abnormal character, we get the following results: Bájri has risen 27 per cent., rice 44 per cent., and tur 31 per cent. ✓
- As compared with the averages of the first and second decades, the price of the first has actually fallen, whilst that of rice and tur has remained stationary. It is to be remembered, however, that in the years of scarcity 1877-78 to 1879-80, prices were abnormally high. In the Nadiád report Mr. Fernandez got much

higher results by including the prices of the years 1858-59 and 1859-60. In any case, as it has been pointed out in the discussion on that report, prices were a minor consideration in fixing the rates of these tálukas. In his Borsad report, Major Prescott does not discuss them at all. I have omitted tobacco from the statement, as any figures that could be given in the space of one column would be useless and misleading. The price varies from village to village and from field to field according to the quality of the plant. In Rangai-pura and Piplár, the price varies from 8 to 4 lbs. per rupee, in Virsad the average is about 8, in Pálaj 10. In Pálaj I was told that the price had decreased owing to the cultivators' short-sighted dishonesty in making up bundles with good leaves outside and inferior leaves within. It is impossible to get at the truth from the Pátidárs, but from a personal examination of account books and information obtained through the Vahivatdár of Petlád, I gather that the price has slightly risen. The cultivators complain everywhere that the outturn has diminished: if this is so, it may be due to continued cropping on the same land or to the increasing scarcity and inferiority of manure. No experiments on tobacco have been carried out in the táluka, and I am somewhat inclined to doubt the Nadiád results. Twenty maunds appear to be the utmost outturn on an acre in Borsad. But in all these questions, the statements of the cultivators must be considerably discounted. The prices of rice and bajri for the last five years shown in the statement are those supplied from the office of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. The prices of tur and of the other crops for the other years were supplied by the Mámlatdár, and can only be considered as approximately correct.

33. Labourers are paid at the following rates: In the towns, males receive annas 2 pies 6 per diem and in the villages annas 2 with hand cakes once a day. Females get 6 pies less in either case. The increase in the towns since the last settlement is 25 per cent., and in the villages 33 per cent.

34. Statement Q contains the revenue history of the 72 villages for the five years prior to the settlement and the subsequent years of the lease. It is in two parts, relating, the one to 70 villages settled in 1866-67, the other to Jesarwa and Kansari, settled in 1875-76.

The only remissions of any magnitude are those granted as usual in the first year of the survey, and since the year 1875 they have been of trifling amount when granted at all.

The unoccupied arable land has decreased during the currency of the lease in 70 villages from 2,644 to 159 acres.

The extension of cultivation has steadily progressed and the greatest contraction in any year was that of 26 acres in 1874-75, following a rise of 1,230 acres in 1873-74.

The increase in occupied acres (column 2) in 1866-67 is due to the fact that, prior to that year, the acres were calculated on a bigha measurement that was only roughly correct, and the true area was only obtained at the survey. The decrease shown in column 2 and the increase in column 11 for the year 1867-68 is due to the transfer of *narwa báharkhali* land from one head to the other.

Collection of Revenue.

has been had to compulsory process for

Years,	Villages.	Notices.	Attachments.
1890-91 ...	23	342	...
1891-92 ...	30	372	...
1892-93 ...	19	159	...

35. The table given in the margin shows the extent to which resort the purpose of collecting the revenue during the last three years. Most of

the notices were issued in the village of Borsad itself, where there is a considerable number of poor Mahomedan cultivators.

## Sales of waste.

Years.	Villages.	Acres.	Price.
			Rs.
1891-92 ...	1	12	248
1892-93 ...	2	1	21
1893-94 ...	3	31	1,724

36. The sales of waste during

the last three years are shown here.

It will be seen that the average price

has varied from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per acre.

37. I now come to the consideration of the rates to be imposed. It has been shown above that, during the present lease, the population has enormously increased, and with it material resources such as stock and the implements of agriculture. Communications have been improved by road within and by rail without the taluka. Prices have risen generally, and the value of land has reached a very high pitch. All these considerations point to the equity of an enhancement of the Government demand. On the other hand it must be remembered that the addition to the population means so much additional burden on the land. Whereas at the beginning of the lease there was more than an acre of cultivable land to every soul in the taluka, at the present moment there is barely an acre to each head of the agricultural population alone. If communications have been improved, it must not be forgotten that the advantage that can be taken of them by the cultivating class has limits, and those, I take it, are the limits within which the crops grown for sale or export are affected. It has been shown that the only two important crops to which these conditions apply to any great extent are tur and tobacco; the former occupies  $5\frac{1}{2}$  and the latter 7 per cent. of the total cultivated area. Not only are the staple crops not exported but large quantities are imported. In so far as increased facilities of import affect the price of these staple crops, the cultivator cannot be said to benefit, though the cheapening of the other necessaries of life is no doubt in his favour.

38. The value of land in many villages may be said to have reached famine pitch. This is simply due to the pressure of population, which shows no tendency to overflow into more sparsely inhabited tracts such as the Panch Mahals. The anticipations founded on the extension of the railway to that district have not been realised. Patidars will not leave their native villages whatever the struggle for existence there, or the inducements offered from outside. Their pride of family and the loss of social standing involved in migration, paralyze all colonising activity. The Koli is too apathetic and lacking in "enlightened self-interest," to leave his home. It is to be feared that the time is approaching anticipated by Government in the days of the joint report when:—"Farms will become so small as to barely provide subsistence for those occupied in their tillage, and the surplus from which the assessment is to be paid so trifling, that the slightest deficiency in the ordinary crop will suffice to annihilate it." I do not for a moment affirm that the time has come, but the possibility of its approach must not be ignored.

39. Another point to be remembered is this, that the system of subsoil assessment has considerably relieved the better class of land, which contained wells at the time of the last settlement. A statement is appended showing the extent to which each village is affected by the relinquishment of the kasar and the imposition of subsoil annas, in the classification. One effect which the change has produced may be noticed here. The maximum rate of the village of Wadeli has been raised from Rs. 5-4 to Rs. 5-12. Yet the total increase of revenue is 1 per cent., the explanation being that a large area has been relieved of the kasar, which is not affected by the subsoil classification. In several cases, therefore, where an increase is shown, the whole of that increase has fallen on the inferior class of land, and the percentage of increase on that land is considerably higher than is apparent from the bare figures. In fact, the settlement is all in the Patidar's favour, and though this is doubtless, as it should be, the interests of the Dharala, the occupant of the outlying fields, which are usually of inferior quality to those

near the village, and which in any case, the occupant has neither the capital nor the ability to greatly improve, Government will not wish altogether to neglect. It is true that the application of distance from village rates will considerably modify the apparent inequality.

✓ 40. It will not be out of place here to touch shortly on the condition of the Pátidárs and Dhárálas. The former are everywhere well off, so far as material comforts go. In villages such as Virsad, Saijpur and those near Petlád there are men of substance, who, besides cultivating, carry on a thriving business as money-lenders. Generally, however, they are deeply in debt, chiefly owing to their expenditure on marriages. My inquiries lead me to confirm the statements made by Mr. Fernandez in his report on Nadiád, in every particular save one, for though the Kanbis have not increased at the same rate as the other castes, I doubt very much whether they have actually decreased in number. The institution of the twelve village "ring" is the curse of the district. So long as it exists, there can be no end to the crime and misery inseparable from the system and no rules and regulations will prevent the Pátidárs of those villages out of which the exclusive twelve condescend to accept wives, from ruining themselves by extravagant marriage payments. "There is nothing truer than Poor Richard's Saw—'We are taxed twice as heavily by our pride as by the State.'"

41. The Kolis are indebted as everywhere. They have the vaguest notion, as to what they pay to Government, and so long as the Banya pays their assessment, and allows them and their families sufficient for their modest wants, they are content. Their appearance, however, is better, their houses are more substantial, and their cattle more numerous and better fed than is generally the case in Gujarát. The execution of Court decrees by the Revenue Department has undoubtedly done much to prevent their becoming bondslaves of the Banya. But so long as there is no provision for going behind the bond, no material improvement in their condition is to be expected. In one case enquired into by the Mámlatdár, a debt of Rs. 25 mounted up in 18 years to Rs. 500 through the renewal of bonds, and such cases will be found in every village.

42. I am well aware that great expectations have been formed of the revenue derivable from the flourishing tobacco villages, and in the rates I propose I may be deemed to have erred on the side of moderation. The results hereafter given have, however, been arrived at after a careful inspection of all the villages concerned and the increase is the utmost that I believe to be just.

43. My proposals for the grouping are as follows:—In place of Major Prescott's 6 groups, I would propose 4 only, with maximum rates as shown in the margin.

Groups and rates.		Soil.	Water.	
I	...	6-8	4-8	In a táluka such as Borsád, where conditions everywhere are so very similar and where the chief cause of variation in the character of the villages is the caste of the cultivators, any multiplication of classes not absolutely necessary would seem to be contrary to the spirit of the settlement policy of Government. At the time of the original settlement, the officer who carried it out could not but be influenced, to some extent by the caste rates that had hitherto prevailed. If, however, the principles of the joint report are ever to be enforced, now is the time, and it is open to the Collector to indicate for special treatment any village the inclusion of which in its natural group is likely to cause hardships.
II	...	5-12	4-0	
III	...	5-4	3-8	
IV	...	4-4	3-0	

44. In the first group I have retained all the villages so placed by Major Prescott, and have added Isráma, Rangaipura and Bhawánipura. All these are equally favourably situated with regard to markets, and produce first class tobacco. There are, however, great complaints with regard to the depredations of the Petlád cattle in these and neighbouring villages, and the villagers state that they are forced to grow tobacco in self-defence. That is as it may be, but the grievance is a real one. The Gáekwári authorities are so lax about such matters in their own villages that it seems hopeless to expect any real co-operation from them.

in checking the nuisance. Borsad, though in the centre of the 2nd group, is so important a market and so favourably situated with regard to communications by road and rail, that it should be retained in the 1st class. Isnav and Pordā would naturally fall into the same class, but for some reason or other tobacco does not thrive in either, and to raise two such distinctly inferior villages to the 1st class would not be justifiable.

45. In the 2nd group I have included all Major Prescott's 3rd group and those of the 4th lying in the west of the taluka, 2nd group. There is no real difference between the former and the 2nd group. Those round Petlād, all of which produce good tobacco and other garden crops, fall into it naturally. Asodar, Ambāv, Kasumbād, Kanthāria and Harkhāpura, lying in the east, are not such good villages as the others. One reason is, the inferior character of the cultivators, another, the depth at which water is found. The latter deficiency is remedied by the non-imposition of subsoil water rates. The former no doubt led Major Prescott to put these villages in the 3rd class, as Khadol, precisely similarly situated but inhabited by Kanbis, he placed in the 2nd. They are in a favourable position with regard to markets and communications, and there seems to be no reason why they should not now be placed in their proper class. Danteli, Golei, Khānpur, Rās, Saijpur, Vardala and Virsad, placed by Major Prescott in his 4th group, have been raised to the 2nd. They are all very good villages and grow good tobacco. They are all within easy reach of markets and have the advantage of the Petlād-Cambay road. Virsad, situated on this road, is a particularly fine village, and but for its position amongst the 2nd class villages and neighbourhood to the inferior 3rd and 4th groups, I should have placed it in the 1st class.

46. The 3rd group includes the eastern villages of Major Prescott's 4th group and his 5th group. These villages are 3rd group. near to the Mahi banks and are certainly, take them all round, inferior to those in the 2nd group.

47. The 4th group consists of Major Prescott's 6th, 4th group. With the exception of Mālu, which from its isolated position falls naturally into the lowest group, all these villages lie along the Mahi, are much broken up by nalās, and are inhabited chiefly by Kolis, who have by no means lost their unenviable reputation for lawlessness. Apart from these drawbacks, the villages are not bad villages, and their general condition appears to justify the increase of 4 annas proposed. This classification places them under the same rates as similar villages in Anand.

48. In fixing the water rate, I have been guided by the figures approved for Nadiād. Major Prescott placed them at one rupee less than the soil rate, and this seems to have been a fair enough settlement. But as there is so little difference between Borsad and Nadiād, it seems desirable that the two talukas should be similarly treated. It may be noted here that there is no irrigated rice in the taluka and the crop depends on rain water only.

49. In the annexed statement will be found the results of the proposed grouping as regards the Government occupied land of the taluka :—

Class.	Number of Villages.	Dry-crop rate.	By ROMANA SURVEY.		By REVISION SURVEY.		Percentage increase.
			Government Occupied Land.		Government Occupied Land.		
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	
			Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
I ... ..	7	6-8	5,771	35,062	5,773	35,887	+ 10.9
II ... ..	47	5-12	31,964	1,61,366	31,598	1,77,773	+ 10.1
III ... ..	11	5-4	8,145	33,501	8,124	42,080	+ 25.6
IV ... ..	7	4-4	3,837	12,807	5,833	15,856	+ 23.8
Total ...	72	...	49,717	2,42,736	49,623	2,74,596	+ 13.1

From this it will appear that the increase of each group is within the limits prescribed. The increase is considerably greater on the lower than the higher

groups. But this is unavoidable. The better villages were highly assessed already whilst the inferior had been assessed at the previous settlement with regard as much to the caste of the cultivators as to the position and capabilities of the villages. The effect of the subsoil classification is dealt with in a later paragraph.

50. In the first group, the greatest increase is in the cases of Bhawanipura and Rangaipura. In both the subsoil assessment exceeds the abolished Kasar. But they have both been raised from the third to the first group, which, looking to their market advantages and tobacco-producing capacity, is their proper position. In the second group Golel Jogan, Kansári, Khadána and Lakadpura show a considerable increase. Of these Kansári was entirely reclassified, and the increase is not due to any excessive enhancement of rates. Golel has been raised from the fourth to the second group, and there is a considerable increase in the matter of subsoil assessment. The same applies to Khadána and Lakadpura which have been raised one class. The latter village is close to Petlad, and in a great measure cultivated by Petlad people.

In the third group increases are large in Amiád, Banejda, Kanbha and Jantrál. In all but Kanbha there is a considerable area of new rice, and with the exception of Jantrál, all feel the weight of the subsoil assessment. It is a question whether Amiád is not a case for special treatment, as though it is in its natural group, it is a poor village. None of the villages in the fourth group call for special remark.

51. The subjoined statement shows the general effect of the classification for subsoil water advantages. The total of

Group.	Acres classed for Subsoil Water advantages.	Subsoil Water Assessment.		Average Assessment per Acre.	
	Acres.	Rs.	a.	As.	p.
1 ...	3,682	2,964	0	12	10
2 ...	16,826	10,951	0	10	4
3 ...	4,026	2,456	0	9	9
4 ...	1,809	681	0	6	0
Total ...	26,343	17,052	0	10	4

the kasar levied was 19,520, and the amount relinquished by Government is therefore Rs. 2,468. The average incidence of the kasar was about Rs. 3 per acre, so that the relief to the original bagáyet land is very considerable.

52. I have appended an additional statement (Appendix Q<sup>2</sup>) showing the amount of kasar under the old settlement, and the amount of subsoil assessment under the new. The percentage of increase and decrease under the present proposals is also shown against each village. This statement will bring out more clearly the point noted above in paragraphs 39 and 50, viz., the effect of the subsoil assessment on the results of the new grouping. The percentages do not of course vary proportionately, but it will be found that in most villages where the increase is large, the taxation of water advantages has been materially enhanced and *vice versa*.

53. As in Nadiád the right to trees standing in occupied numbers was conceded under the last settlement to the holders. Blackwood, teak and sandalwood will be as usual reserved.

54. One point only remains to be dealt with, that is the treatment of lands assessed for agricultural purpose, but appropriated for building or other non-agricultural purposes, prior to the passing of Bombay Act I of 1865. The papers of cases in this taluka were only sent to me within the last month. References to the Collector and the Mámlatdár were necessary, and as no replies have been received, I am unable to go into the question at all fully. I believe the cases consist almost wholly of living-houses built by cultivators in their fields. It has always appeared to me that the line drawn between farm-buildings and cultivators' dwelling-houses is somewhat arbitrary, and in a thickly populated taluka such as Borsad, I venture to think that cultivators should be encouraged to live in their holdings. In spite of the increase in population I believe I am correct in saying, that since the last settle-

ment, not one new village site has been opened nor one old village site enlarged. The old sites are necessarily overcrowded to the great hindrance of sanitation and necessary inconvenience of the inhabitants. In the course of my enquiries I received numerous complaints, and there are hundreds of households, the male members of which have to take turn and turn about in sleeping under the family roof-tree. This overcrowding is a question that must be taken up soon, and affords in my humble opinion at least as profitable a field for the efforts of sanitary reformers as the village manure heaps. I would, therefore, recommend that no extra assessment be levied on the lands in question.

55. In conclusion, I have the honour to recommend that the rates proposed if approved, be guaranteed for a period of 30 years from the time of their introduction.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,  
J. MACONCHIE,  
Revenue Settlement Officer.  
Survey.

Through the Deputy Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey.



APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rainfall.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon kharif (15th 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.		
1886	...	0.15	1	0.72	1	25.06	31	9.42	12	0.10	1	35.45	46	July rain excessive, submerging bajri seedlings; deficient in September. Season on the whole fair.
1887	...	...	...	...	...	34.76	38	3.07	8	0.88	3	38.71	49	Rainfall above average. July rain excessive, necessitating re-sowing of bajri, but favourable for rice transplantation. Break in October was too long, affecting outturn of crops. Season on the whole good, except for tobacco, which was damaged by late rains.
1888	...	1.60	1	...	...	8.24	16	9.21	10	1.00	1	20.05	28	Rainfall much below average. Prolonged break in September and October affected all crops seriously. Rabi, however, was comparatively good.
1889	...	...	...	1.51	3	22.46	29	9.47	14	...	...	33.44	46	Rain slightly below average, it was seasonable and sufficient at first, but owing to deficient late rains season only turned out only fair.
1890	...	...	...	0.96	2	26.14	28	2.84	7	...	...	29.94	37	Rain below average, good for kharif sowing, but deficient for rice transplantation. Kharif crops except rice were good. Rabi suffered owing to failure of late rains.
1891	...	...	...	...	...	18.74	19	8.62	10	...	...	27.36	29	Rain below average. Kharif rain late, but sufficient, and outturn fairly good except rice. Rabi poor owing to failure of late rains.
1892	...	...	...	0.25	1	28.33	28	31.15	24	...	...	59.73	53	Rainfall much above average. Though rather deficient in beginning and excessive at end, was on the whole seasonable and sufficient, and outturn fairly good.
1893	...	0.10	...	0.09	...	35.42	33	9.40	18	1.06	3	46.07	54	Rainfall above average and on the whole seasonable and sufficient, though somewhat excessive in the beginning.
Average	...	0.23	...	0.44	1	24.89	28	10.40	13	0.38	1	36.34	43	

APPENDIX B.

Details of Cultivation and Crops.

Taluka.	CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED AREA.																		CROPS.							
	Number and Area of Villages.						Area for which Agricultural statistics are available.												Cereals.					Pulses.		
	Government.		Alienated.		Total.		Villages.	Area in Acres.	Percentage of Column 9 on the gross Area	Area cultivated.				Area uncultivated.				Jowari.	Bigj.	Pddy.	Wheat.	Coarse grains.	Others.	Total.	Tur.	Grain.
	Number.	Area in acres	Number.	Area in acres	Number.	Area in acres.				Cropped (net)		Fallow.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Net 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
Borsad ...	19	128,817	1	2,732	90	131,549	72	104,308	79.29	9,441	82,603	3,396	95,440	178	..	8,690	8,868	8,559	26,279	6,824	569	28,267	148	70,646	5,385	693
Percentage on cultivated Area ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.05	79.19	3.2	91.4	0.1	...	8.8	9.4	8.99	27.59	7.16	0.60	29.68	0.15	74.17	5.66	0.73

Taluka.	CROPS—continued.																										
	Pulses—continued.				Orchard and Garden produce.				Drugs and Narcotics.			Condiments and Spices.	Sugar-cane	Oil-seeds						Gyes	Fibres.			Gross Area cropped	Deduct Area twice cropped.	Remainder net Area cropped.	Including roots and Tubers.
	Mog and Udid.	Mash and Kuth.	Others.	Total.	Vegetable	Green fodder	Fruit trees.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.			Sesame.	Lanseed	Castor-oil seed.	Safflower seed	Others.	Total.		Cotton.	Others.	Total				
51																											
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	53A
Borsad ...	870	3,280	2,031	11,760	166	494	27	687	7,058	...	7,058	929	217	1,523	4	178	12	1	1,718	365	1,346	410	1,756	95,244	3,200	92,044	108
Percentage on cultivated Area ...	0.89	3.44	2.12	12.85	0.17	0.52	0.03	0.73	7.41	...	7.41	0.98	0.23	1.60	0.01	0.19	0.01	...	1.81	0.38	1.41	0.43	1.84	100.0	...	...	0.11

## 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
1.97	37.91	29.60	0.03	69.51	0.57	4.57	5.14	74.65	14.02	1.95	9.38	25.35

## 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 Caste.			Musalmán Sects.		Christian.	Pársis.	Others.
			Pátdár.	Dhárás.	Others.	Musalmán.	Others.			
Males ..	71,634	13.3	17,627	26,812	23,233	3,645	...	317	...	...
Females ..	60,733	0.8	13,537	23,477	20,173	3,282	...	264	...	...
Total ...	132,367	...	31,164	50,289	43,406	6,927	...	581	..	...

## APPENDIX F.

*Statement showing the Agricultural Stock.*

Number of Villages.	Táluka.	CATTLE.											Horses and ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	PLOWNS.		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.	Buffalocalves.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
72	Borsad ...	13,412	2	19	114	76	9	2,228	22,965	3,845	17,108	58,773	227	4,979	984	7,609	...	288	4,474	15.7

APPENDIX G.

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

1609-

Number of Villages.	Shops.	Oil-presses.	LOOMS.		COTTON SAW GINS.		Births.	Deaths.	Vaccination.	Liquor shops.	Tálim-kháns.	Dharma-shálas.	TEMPLES.	
			Cotton.	Woollen.	Hand gins.	Steam gins.							Hindu.	Musal-mán.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
72	757	159	1,463	...	141	...	1888-89 ... 4,549	1888-89 ... 3,958	1888-89 ... 2,343	7	....	61	197	39
							1889-90 ... 5,229	1889-90 ... 4,367	1889-90 ... 2,245					
							1890-91 ... 5,212	1890-91 ... 2,744	1890-91 ... 1,998					
							1891-92 ... 5,643	1891-92 ... 3,774	1891-92 ... 2,008					
							1892-93 ... 5,250	1892-93 ... 4,519	1892-93 ... 2,034					
							Total ... 25,883	Total ... 20,362	Total ... 10,628					
Average ... 5,177	Average ... 4,072	Average ... 2,126												

**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.		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
42	Borsad ... ..	33	2,159	7	229	2	287	1	41	13	194	2	14	

**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 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
72	Borsad ... ..	18,515	18,017	292	222	1,462	1,190	125	222	78	1,120	21,592	19,651
	Percentage ... ..	45	44	1	...	4	3	...	...	...	3	53	47

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

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.	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
72	Borsad ...	1886-87 ...	1,623	73	204	21	50	...	167	11	...	12	...	...	18	723	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1891-92 ...	1,675	103	241	16	56	7	224	17	...	12	...	...	18	693	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

*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 ...	1,675	103	...	12	...	...	
2	For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation ...	241	16	...	...	...	...	
3	For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings ...	56	7	18	693	...	...	
		1,972	126	18	705	...	...	
	In disuse ...	241		1		...	...	
	Total ...	2,339		724		...	...	
	Total recorded in 1886-87 ...	2,149		753		...	...	

## 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. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class. I.— 1 to 10 times...	2	10.24	45 12 0	4 5 0	300 0 0	28 4 9	6.55
" II.— 11 to 25 " ...	62	170.2	727 15 0	4 3 9	24,235 4 10	143 11 10	33.29
" III.— 26 to 50 " ...							
" IV.— 51 to 100 " ...	33	70.39	314 3 9	4 6 10	20,076 8 7	282 13 10	63.89
" V.— 101 to 250 " ...	3	8.25	24 13 0	2 14 0	3,018 3 8	349 15 0	121.65
Total ...	100	260.10	1,112 11 9	4 4 4	47,630 1 1	183 0 3	42.80

APPENDIX K<sup>(1)</sup>.*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. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I.— 1 to 10 times...	2	4.24	23 8 0	5 1 8	176 8 0	38 5 10	7.51
" II.— 11 to 25 " ...	3	4.31	26 2 0	5 7 6	909 0 0	190 5 10	34.80
" III.— 26 to 50 " ...							
" IV.— 51 to 100 " ...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
" V.— 101 to 250 " ...	1	1.9	5 0 0	4 1 3	570 0 0	465 4 10	114.00
Total ...	6	10.24	54 10 0	5 2 5	1,655 8 0	156 2 10	30.30

## 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. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I.— 1 to 10 times...	7	41.2	166 12 10	4 1 0	1,033 14 9	26 10 4	6.55
" II.— 11 to 25 " ...	23	144.33	684 6 0	4 11 7	10,979 10 5	75 13 0	16.04
" III.— 26 to 50 " ...	35	123.3	553 5 9	4 7 11	17,395 7 9	141 5 5	31.43
" IV.— 51 to 100 " ...	11	28.27	131 0 5	4 9 1	8,899 15 10	310 6 0	67.92
" V.— 101 to 150 " ...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Total ...	76	337.25	1,535 9 0	4 8 9	38,369 0 9	113 10 3	24.99

## APPENDIX L (A).

*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. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I.— 1 to 10 times...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
" II.— 11 to 25 „ ...	28	97.36	416 13 0	4 4 0	8,047 6 3	82 3 4	19.30
" III.— 26 to 50 „ ...	49	108.32	471 8 0	4 5 4	17,148 10 10	157 9 10	36.36
" IV.— 51 to 100 „ ...	22	37.8	152 10 6	4 1 7	9,585 9 9	257 10 10	62.79
" V.— 101 to 150 „ ...	1	1.2	2 0 0	1 9 8	347 13 4	331 4 3	173.91
Total ...	100	244.38	1,042 15 6	4 4 1	35,129 8 2	143 6 5	33.68

## 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
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I.— 1 to 5 times ...	11	38.15	193 12 9	5 0 5	606 15 9	15 13 0	3.13
" II.— 6 to 10 „ ...	3	14.4	68 2 0	4 13 3	489 12 0	34 11 8	7.18
" III.— 11 to 25 „ ...	1	5.5	11 3 0	2 2 11	186 15 4	36 7 4	16.70
" IV.— 26 to 50 „ ...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
" V.— above 50 „ ...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Total ...	15	57.24	273 1 9	4 11 10	1,283 11 1	22 4 6	4.69



## APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the Prices prevalent.

Years.	LBS. OF 39 TOLAS PER RUPEE.			REMARKS.
	Bajri.	Rice in husks.	Tur.	
1	2	3	4	5
1861-62 ... ..	45	40	49	
1862-63 ... ..	45	50	58	
1863-64 ... ..	21	31	32	
1864-65 ... ..	19	18	17	
1865-66 ... ..	37	49	30	
Average ...	33	38	37	
1866-67 ... ..	37	32	28	
1867-68 ... ..	28	29	39	
1868-69 ... ..	30	33	32	
1869-70 ... ..	23	24	32	
1870-71 ... ..	27	30	34	
1871-72 ... ..	31	32	38	
1872-73 ... ..	32	35	34	
1873-74 ... ..	34	35	40	
1874-75 ... ..	24	30	36	
1875-76 ... ..	30	30	38	
Average ...	29	31	35	
1876-77 ... ..	31	33	47	
1877-78 ... ..	16	16	20	
1878-79 ... ..	19	23	16	
1879-80 ... ..	16	26	23	
1880-81 ... ..	30	35	40	
1881-82 ... ..	31	40	35	
1882-83 ... ..	32	44	40	
1883-84 ... ..	32	34	49	
1884-85 ... ..	34	34	32	
1885-86 ... ..	37	36	34	
Average ..	28	32	34	
1886-87 ... ..	32	30	32	
1887-88 ... ..	29	29	30	
1888-89 ... ..	27	32	27	
1889-90 ... ..	35	34	38	
1890-91 ... ..	37	33	40	
1891-92 ... ..	37	33	43	
1892-93 ... ..	35	33	37	
Average ...	33	32	35	

APPENDIX O.

Revenue History for 70 Villages, situated in the Borsad Taluka of the Kaira Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1866-67.

[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.	RE-MARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from Auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quitrent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 9, and 11.	Full Assessment—Total of Columns 3, 8, 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.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1861-62	43,861	2,46,094	119	779	898	2,45,196	2,793	8,623	172	38,099	1,92,611	51,488	84,753	4,47,338	2,96,856			
1862-63	44,031	2,46,586	119	279	398	2,46,188	2,777	8,333	139	38,101	1,92,653	51,518	84,909	4,47,572	2,97,845			
1863-64	44,267	2,47,506	119	257	376	2,47,130	2,497	7,685	64	38,084	1,92,748	68,606	84,848	4,47,939	3,15,800			
1864-65	44,316	2,47,784	102	243	345	2,47,439	2,466	7,593	70	38,061	1,92,607	68,627	84,843	4,47,984	3,16,336			
1865-66	44,333	2,47,863	102	291	393	2,47,470	2,451	7,526	84	38,063	1,92,621	68,935	84,847	4,48,010	3,16,469			
<hr/>																		
1866-67	52,293	2,58,320	...	32,098	32,098	2,26,222	2,644	8,104	70	40,698	1,90,277	74,765	95,545	4,56,701	3,01,057	+		
1867-68	48,438	2,39,797	510	80	590	2,39,207	2,716	8,400	341	44,354	2,08,213	84,515	95,608	4,56,410	3,24,148			
1868-69	48,131	2,37,742	512	...	512	2,37,230	2,520	7,864	266	44,864	2,10,903	85,709	95,515	4,56,490	3,23,205			
1869-70	48,189	2,37,626	512	11	523	2,37,105	2,516	7,851	264	44,864	2,10,924	85,781	95,519	4,56,401	3,23,146			
1870-71	48,281	2,38,188	512	...	512	2,37,676	2,376	7,331	209	44,862	2,10,915	85,777	95,519	4,56,432	3,23,660			
1871-72	48,326	2,38,260	846	...	846	2,37,414	2,340	7,231	183	44,866	2,10,931	85,845	95,532	4,56,422	3,23,942			
1872-73	48,368	2,38,342	33	...	33	2,38,309	2,180	6,711	174	44,909	2,11,426	85,509	95,542	4,56,479	3,23,992			
1873-74	48,369	2,38,400	32	...	32	2,38,368	960	2,304	186	44,997	2,11,407	85,295	94,336	4,52,711	3,23,349			
1874-75	48,347	2,38,046	32	...	32	2,38,014	976	3,006	198	45,005	2,11,478	85,311	94,338	4,52,530	3,23,518			
1875-76	48,450	2,38,385	84	...	84	2,38,301	868	2,708	174	45,006	2,11,480	85,311	94,322	4,52,473	3,23,686			
<hr/>																		
1876-77	48,449	2,38,152	5	...	5	2,38,147	839	2,612	182	45,008	2,11,465	85,299	94,293	4,52,229	3,23,628			
1877-78	48,816	2,39,292	4	...	4	2,39,288	452	1,479	29	45,008	2,11,464	85,299	94,276	4,52,235	3,24,616			
1878-79	48,868	2,39,456	4	...	4	2,39,452	410	1,326	90	45,008	2,11,465	85,299	94,286	4,52,247	3,24,841			
1879-80	48,868	2,39,393	4	...	4	2,39,389	416	1,347	107	45,192	2,11,468	85,293	94,471	4,52,208	3,24,789			
1880-81	48,899	2,39,513	4	...	4	2,39,509	371	1,183	104	45,189	2,11,453	85,290	94,459	4,52,149	3,24,903			
1881-82	48,939	2,39,588	4	...	4	2,39,584	331	1,059	110	45,051	2,11,451	85,289	94,321	4,52,098	3,24,983			
1882-83	48,972	2,39,690	...	...	...	2,39,690	301	954	100	45,048	2,11,440	85,278	94,321	4,52,064	3,25,068			
1883-84	48,970	2,39,676	...	...	...	2,39,676	303	964	123	45,049	2,11,441	85,279	94,322	4,52,061	3,25,077			
1884-85	49,036	2,39,937	...	...	...	2,39,937	237	702	116	45,048	2,11,441	85,278	94,321	4,52,060	3,25,331			
1885-86	49,036	2,39,909	...	...	...	2,39,909	238	700	165	45,048	2,11,441	85,278	94,323	4,52,050	3,25,353			
<hr/>																		
1886-87	49,050	2,39,903	...	...	...	2,39,903	215	634	150	45,048	2,11,441	85,379	94,313	4,51,978	3,25,332			
1887-88	49,060	2,39,811	...	...	...	2,39,811	206	598	199	45,000	2,11,441	85,279	94,366	4,51,850	3,25,269			
1888-89	49,062	2,39,783	...	...	...	2,39,783	203	586	104	45,000	2,11,441	85,279	94,364	4,51,810	3,25,166			
1889-90	49,075	2,39,839	...	...	...	2,39,839	189	540	111	45,000	2,11,441	85,278	94,364	4,51,810	3,25,218			
1890-91	49,084	2,39,835	...	...	...	2,39,836	180	504	104	45,000	2,11,441	85,278	94,364	4,51,781	3,25,218			
1891-92	49,106	2,39,833	...	84	84	2,39,749	160	449	101	45,000	2,11,441	85,278	94,366	4,51,723	3,25,128			
1892-93	49,111	2,39,807	...	112	112	2,39,695	159	445	94	44,998	2,11,432	85,277	94,268	4,51,684	3,25,063			

APPENDIX O<sup>1</sup>.

Revenue History for 2 Villages, situated in the Barsad Taluka of the Kaira Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1875-76.

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

Year.	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.			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 collection—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.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.			
1870-71	216	680	...	..	...	680	6	15	5	989	5,705	921	1,211	6,400	1,606			
1871-72	216	680	...	...	..	680	6	15	13	989	5,665	909	1,211	6,360	1,602			
1872-73	216	680	...	...	...	680	6	15	8	994	5,702	901	1,216	6,397	1,639			
1873-74	216	678	...	...	...	678	6	29	4	989	5,704	893	1,211	6,411	1,575			
1874-75	216	678	...	...	...	678	6	29	4	989	5,721	893	1,211	6,428	1,575			
1875-76	586	2,919	...	474	474	2,445	15	28	4	754	3,836	1,081	1,355	6,753	3,530			
1876-77	586	2,900	...	...	...	2,900	15	29	8	754	3,774	1,078	1,355	6,703	3,986			
1877-78	586	2,900	...	...	...	2,900	15	29	3	754	3,774	1,077	1,355	6,703	3,980			
1878-79	605	2,951	...	...	...	2,951	3	10	2	746	3,735	1,109	1,354	6,696	4,062			
1879-80	605	2,951	...	...	...	2,951	3	10	4	751	3,735	1,109	1,359	6,696	4,064			
1880-81	605	2,951	...	...	...	2,951	3	10	4	751	3,735	1,109	1,359	6,696	4,064			
1881-82	606	2,932	...	...	...	2,932	2	4	1	747	3,735	1,109	1,355	6,671	4,042			
1882-83	606	2,931	...	...	...	2,931	2	5	1	747	3,735	1,116	1,355	6,671	4,048			
1883-84	606	2,931	...	...	...	2,931	2	5	1	747	3,735	1,116	1,355	6,671	4,048			
1884-85	606	2,931	...	...	...	2,931	...	...	2	747	3,735	1,116	1,353	6,666	4,049			
1885-86	606	2,931	...	...	...	2,931	...	...	3	747	3,735	1,116	1,353	6,666	4,050			
1886-87	606	2,931	...	...	...	2,931	...	...	6	747	3,735	1,116	1,353	6,666	4,053			
1887-88	606	2,931	...	...	...	2,931	...	...	6	746	3,735	1,116	1,352	6,666	4,053			
1888-89	606	2,931	...	...	...	2,931	...	...	...	746	3,735	1,116	1,352	6,666	4,047			
1889-90	606	2,931	...	...	...	2,931	...	...	...	746	3,735	1,116	1,352	6,666	4,047			
1890-91	606	2,931	...	...	...	2,931	...	...	...	746	3,735	1,116	1,352	6,666	4,047			
1891-92	606	2,931	...	...	...	2,931	...	...	...	746	3,735	1,116	1,352	6,666	4,047			
1892-93	606	2,931	...	...	...	2,931	...	...	...	746	3,735	1,116	1,352	6,666	4,047			

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APPENDIX Q

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BY FORMER SURVY.																			
Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Well-water Assessment.	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	19	
			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	Borsad ..	I.	6 0	6 0		1,305	6,318	4 13 6	126	363	6 14 3	122	955	7 13 3		1,553	8,141	5 3 1	
2	Bhavámpura ..	III.	5 4	5 4		254	1,088	4 4 6	2	11	5 8 0	117	763	6 8 4		373	1,863	4 15 11	
3	Isráma ..	III.	5 4	5 4		101	649	6 6 10	29	237	8 2 9	188	1,430	7 10 6		318	2,325	7- 5 1	
4	Páraj ..	I.	4 4	5 4		520	2,937	5 10 4	129	952	7 6 1	214	1,881	8 12 8		863	5,770	6 11 1	
5	Pupláv ..	I.	6 0	6 0		857	4,990	5 13 2	77	590	7 10 7	144	1,168	8 1 9		1,076	6,748	6 4 4	
6	Rangámpura ..	III.	5 4	5 4		270	1,012	3 12 0	14	74	5 4 7	69	451	6 3 7		353	1,537	4 5 1	
7	Srnáv ..	I.	6 0	6 0		622	3,336	5 5 10	93	392	9 1 8	513	451	8 10 10		1,233	8,679	7 0 1	
	Total ..					3,929	20,230	5 2 9	475	3,624	7 10 1	1,907	11,108	8 2 0		5,721	35,002	6 1	
																			Clas
8	Aláta ..	II.	5 4	5 4		433	2,384	4 15 0	5	38	6 9 7	56	514	9 2 10		544	2,331	5 6	
9	Ambáv ..	III.	5 4	5 4		344	1,477	4 4 8	12	71	5 14 8	29	169	5 13 6		385	1,716	4 7	
10	A mod ..	III.	5 4	5 8		652	3,336	5 1 10	220	1,358	6 2 9	161	1,556	9 7 8		1,036	6,249	6 0	
11	A'si ..	III.	5 4	5 8		297	2,697	3 6 2	5	31	6 3 2	147	1,052	7 2 6		949	3,780	3 15	
12	Asodar ..	III.	5 4	5 4		1,006	4,601	4 8 2	2	12	6 0 0	331	2,684	8 0 7		1,432	7,297	5 1	
13	Bochásan ..	III.	5 4	5 4		866	3,796	4 6 2	16	93	5 13 0	169	1,261	7 7 5		1,051	5,150	4 14	
14	Bodál ..	II.	5 8	5 8		539	2,320	4 4 10	30	184	6 2 2	194	1,289	6 10 4		763	3,793	4 15	
15	Dabhási ..	II.	5 8	5 8		227	1,101	4 13 7	86	524	6 1 6	190	1,465	7 11 4		593	3,090	6 2	
16	Danteli ..	IV.	5 0	5 4		735	3,576	4 13 10	99	642	6 7 9	99	938	9 7 7		933	5,156	5 9	
17	Dávol ..	II.	5 8	5 8		312	1,308	4 3 0	48	301	6 4 4	81	530	6 8 8		441	2,139	4 13	
18	Dávalpura ..	III.	5 4	5 4		163	781	4 12 8	26	179	6 14 2	46	312	6 8 0		237	1,272	5 5	
19	Dedarda ..	II.	5 8	5 8		404	1,945	4 13 0	12	81	6 12 0	43	355	8 4 11		459	2,381	5 3	
20	Dehem ..	II.	5 8	5 8		74	369	4 15 9	9	67	7 7 1	53	433	8 2 9		136	600	6 5	
21	Dhobi Kuwa ..	II.	5 8	5 8		412	1,503	3 10 6	36	187	5 3 1	53	298	5 10 0		601	1,991	3 15	
22	Golel ..	IV.	5 0	5 0		147	590	4 0 8	3	21	7 0 0					150	611	4 1	
23	Haldhari ..	III.	5 4	5 4		209	1,153	3 13 8	9	40	5 7 9	14	104	7 6 10		322	1,305	4 0	
24	Harkapura ..	III.	5 4	5 4		339	1,457	4 6 7	79	528	6 10 11	60	464	7 11 9		468	2,449	5 3	
25	Isnáv ..	III.	3 4	5 4		221	1,344	4 15 11	20	118	5 14 5	59	528	8 15 2		343	1,990	5 11	
26	Jesava ..	III.	3 4	5 8		423	1,636	3 13 11	11	58	5 4 4	36	243	6 12 0		470	1,937	4 1	
27	Jogan ..	II.	5 8	5 8		245	891	3 8 3	5	33	6 9 7	9	77	6 8 11		259	941	3 10	
28	Kansári ..	III.	5 4	5 4		490	2,000	4 1 4	5	30	6 0 0	8	58	7 4 0		503	2,088	4 2	
29	Kanthária ..	III.	5 4	5 4		423	1,453	3 7 2	23	129	5 9 9					446	1,587	3 8	
30	Kasumbád ..	III.	5 4	5 4		976	3,549	3 10 2	77	464	6 0 5	151	1,027	6 12 10		1,204	5,040	4 3	
31	Khadána ..	II.	5 8	5 8		612	2,189	4 4 5	59	374	6 5 5	237	1,467	6 8 0		808	4,030	4 15	
32	Khadol ..	IV.	5 0	5 8		269	1,053	3 14 8	86	238	6 9 9	2	10	5 0 0		307	1,301	4 3	
33	Khánpur ..	III.	5 4	5 4		171	796	4 10 6	3	59	7 6 0	14	90	6 6 10		193	945	4 14	
34	Lakadpur ..	III.	5 4	5 4		432	1,892	4 6 1	29	197	6 12 8	120	903	7 8 5		581	2,692	5 2	
35	Náman ..	II.	5 8	5 8		715	3,464	4 13 6	24	160	6 10 8	66	537	8 2 2		805	4,161	5 2	
36	Nápatálpad ..	II.	5 8	5 8		733	3,566	4 14 3	69	478	6 14 10	91	632	10 3 10		893	4,906	5 9	
37	Nisana ..	III.	5 4	5 4		138	1,231	3 14 9	377	2,000	6 1 7	990	4,651	4 11 2		1,605	8,432	5 10	
38	Pámol ..	II.	5 8	5 8		150	782	5 3 5	29	187	6 7 2	65	573	8 13 1		244	1,542	6 5	
39	Pandoli ..	IV.	5 0	5 0		1,569	7,585	4 13 4	368	2,616	7 1 9	237	1,900	8 0 3		2,174	12,101	5 9	
40	Rás ..	III.	5 4	5 4		281	1,186	4 2 5	22	136	5 14 7	78	459	5 14 2		382	1,761	4 0	
41	Rupápura ..	IV.	5 0	5 0		330	1,476	4 7 7	51	334	6 8 9	235	1,581	11 8		616	3,391	5 8	
42	Sajpur ..	III.	5 4	5 4		356	1,451	4 1 3	17	95	5 9 5	93	710	7 10 2		466	2,256	4 13	
43	Santópura ..	II.	5 8	5 8		229	1,156	5 0 9	54	387	7 2 8	49	426	8 11 1		332	1,069	5 14 1	
44	Singlav ..	II.	5 8	5 8															Clas

Shown separately—vide Appendix Q(2).









APPENDIX Q<sup>1</sup>.

Area of Villages for Settlement with details.

Number.	Name of Village.	Former Táluka.	BY FORMER SURVEY.				BY REVISION SURVEY.				Population.
			Gross area, including Ináms.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government assessed Land.		Gross area, including Ináms.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government assessed Land.		
					Occupied.	Unoccupied waste.			Occupied.	Unoccupied waste.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Class I.</i>			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Borsad ... ..	Borsad ... ..	6,145	591	1,553	1	6,139	587	1,553	...	13,910
2	Bhavanipura ... ..	Do. ... ..	511	46	373	...	511	46	373	...	842
3	Isráma ... ..	Do. ... ..	433	40	318	...	432	40	317	...	618
4	Pálaj ... ..	Do. ... ..	1,946	168	863	...	1,947	168	864	...	3,843
5	Pipláv ... ..	Do. ... ..	1,470	163	1,078	...	1,472	164	1,079	...	2,609
6	Rangaipura ... ..	Do. ... ..	608	28	353	...	608	30	352	...	622
7	Sunáv ... ..	Do. ... ..	1,708	170	1,233	...	1,710	170	1,235	...	3,685
	Total ... ..		12,821	1,206	5,771	1	12,819	1,205	5,773	...	26,129
<i>Class II.</i>											
8	Alársa ... ..	Borsad ... ..	2,171	155	544	2	2,171	156	544	2	3,385
9	Ambáv ... ..	Do. ... ..	844	91	385	...	843	91	383	...	1,871
10	Amod ... ..	Do. ... ..	1,622	144	1,036	...	1,623	144	1,037	...	2,077
11	Así ... ..	Do. ... ..	1,502	100	949	9	1,502	100	949	9	1,706
12	Asodar ... ..	Do. ... ..	2,094	196	776	...	2,089	196	772	...	2,256
13	Bochasan ... ..	Do. ... ..	2,186	170	1,432	...	2,187	176	1,428	...	3,267
14	Bodál ... ..	Do. ... ..	1,608	109	1,051	...	1,606	109	1,049	...	1,817
15	Dabhási ... ..	Do. ... ..	1,237	96	763	...	1,234	97	760	...	1,805
16	Danteli ... ..	Do. ... ..	738	59	503	...	739	59	505	...	1,137
17	Dávol ... ..	Do. ... ..	2,303	184	933	...	2,303	184	933	...	3,547
18	Dávalpura ... ..	Do. ... ..	757	63	441	...	755	64	439	...	57
19	Dedarda ... ..	Do. ... ..	1,577	143	237	1	1,576	143	237	1	1,839

20	Dehemi ...	...	Do.	1,347	103	459	...	1,347	102	459	...	1,541
21	Dhobi Kuva	...	Do.	367	28	136	...	366	28	135	...	348
22	Golel ...	...	Do.	869	68	501	4	868	70	500	4	865
23	Haldari ...	...	Do.	650	48	150	...	649	48	150	...	622
24	Harkhápura	...	Do.	625	56	322	...	625	56	322	...	611
25	Isnáv ...	...	Do.	1,128	88	468	...	1,126	88	466	...	1,648
26	Jesarva ...	...	Do.	519	41	348	...	519	41	347	...	582
27	Jogan ...	...	Do.	752	37	470	...	753	48	463	...	910
28	Kansári ...	...	Do.	946	71	259	...	946	73	258	...	873
29	Kanthária	...	Do.	1,278	97	503	2	1,277	97	503	...	1,451
30	Kasumbád	...	Do.	1,200	72	446	...	1,200	72	446	...	950
31	Khadána...	...	Do.	2,032	125	1,204	...	2,030	127	1,201	...	1,717
32	Khádol ...	...	Do.	1,751	105	701	2	1,752	105	701	2	2,155
33	Khánpur...	...	Do.	1,095	94	808	...	1,095	96	806	...	1,582
34	Lakadpura	...	Do.	464	26	307	...	464	27	306	...	161
35	Náman ..	...	Do.	657	40	193	...	656	40	193	...	993
36	Nápa Talpád	...	Do.	2,130	253	581	5	2,128	258	578	1	3,467
37	Nisaria ...	...	Do.	1,791	144	805	...	1,790	144	803	...	1,762
38	Pámol ...	...	Do.	1,605	112	893	...	1,602	112	890	...	1,908
39	Pándoli ...	...	Do.	4,476	251	1,505	...	4,476	251	1,505	...	5,090
40	Porda ...	...	Do.	1,012	73	244	...	1,012	73	244	...	1,510
41	Rás ...	...	Do.	3,169	219	2,174	...	3,167	218	2,174	...	4,290
42	Rupiápura	...	Do.	540	42	382	...	540	42	381	...	463
43	Sajjpur ...	...	Do.	949	84	616	...	949	85	615	...	1,983
44	Santokpura	...	Do.	610	51	466	1	610	51	465	1	506
45	Singláv ...	...	Do.	1,177	91	332	...	1,175	94	328	...	1,368
46	Surkuva...	...	Do.	670	47	220	...	669	47	219	...	727
47	Thandakuva	...	Do.	705	80	376	...	705	82	375	...	873
48	Vásna ...	...	Do.	1,506	98	1,027	1	1,505	99	1,027	...	1,233
49	Vehera ...	...	Do.	1,819	174	1,009	...	1,813	174	1,004	1	2,987
50	Virol ...	...	Do.	1,016	72	457	...	1,017	72	457	...	1,002
51	Virsad ...	...	Do.	3,221	269	2,448	...	3,226	284	2,440	...	3,892
52	Wadeli ...	...	Do.	988	86	528	...	989	86	528	...	1,360
53	Wanchiel	...	Do.	617	46	243	...	617	46	243	...	633
54	Wardala...	...	Do.	1,754	153	1,333	...	1,752	154	1,330	...	2,875
Total ...				64,074	4,954	31,964	27	64,043	5,009	31,898	21	79,616
Class III,												
55	Ambáli ...	...	Borsad	1,314	105	253	...	1,313	105	252	...	1,595
56	Amiád ...	...	Do.	1,634	93	570	1	1,634	94	568	...	1,535
57	Ankláv ...	...	Do.	5,267	425	1,924	...	5,265	426	1,920	...	5,462
58	Bámanva	...	Do.	1,721	104	1,149	...	1,718	114	1,139	...	1,965
59	Banejda ...	...	Do.	792	80	529	...	793	80	530	...	997

APPENDIX Q'—continued.

Number.	Name of Village.	Former Táluka.	BY FORMER SURVEY.				BY REVISION SURVEY.				Population.
			Gross area, including Ináms.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government assessed Land.		Gross area, including Ináms.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government assessed Land.		
					Occupied.	Unoccupied waste.			Occupied.	Unoccupied waste.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Class III—continned.</i>			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
60	Bhetási Talpád ...	Borsad ...	987	88	395	...	985	88	392	...	608
61	Dível ...	Do. ...	1,279	101	244	3	1,279	101	243	3	340
62	Jantrál ...	Do. ...	1,926	149	1,089	4	1,927	149	1,090	4	2,315
63	Kanbha ...	Do. ...	1,555	122	772	...	1,556	123	771	...	1,836
64	Khedása ...	Do. ...	1,428	105	769	15	1,428	105	767	16	1,883
65	Mujkuva ...	Do. ...	880	78	451	...	880	78	452	...	1,814
	Total ...		18,783	1,450	8,145	23	18,778	1,463	8,124	23	20,350
<i>Class IV.</i>											
66	Dáli ...	Borsad ...	964	75	148	5	964	75	148	5	654
67	Káhálu ...	Do. ...	1,101	72	344	...	1,102	72	343	...	1,260
68	Kathol ...	Do. ...	1,902	128	1,104	...	1,902	128	1,104	...	533
69	Khatnāl ...	Do. ...	1,455	114	849	...	1,453	115	847	...	1,475
70	Málu ...	Do. ...	680	193	369	101	682	193	369	101	358
71	Umláv ...	Do. ...	804	60	121	...	804	60	121	...	637
72	Vatra ...	Do. ...	1,726	437	902	2	1,726	438	901	2	1,355
	Total ...	.....	8,632	1,079	3,837	108	8,633	1,081	3,833	108	6,272
	Grand Total ...	.....	104,310	8,689	49,717	159	104,273	8,758	49,628	152	132,367

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

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APPENDIX Q.

Comparative Statement showing amounts of old Well Kasar and new Subsoil Water Assessment.

Number.	Names of Villages.	Original Well Kasar.	SUBSOIL WATER ASSESSMENT.								Percentage Increase or Decrease as per Appendix Q, Column 35.
			Dry-crop.		New Rice.		Old Rice.		Total advantages.		
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	<i>Class I.</i>	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
1	Borsad ... ..	289	77	63	26	22	33	26	136	111	+13.7
2	Bhavánipura ... ..	240	367	311	4	4	2	1	373	316	+35.8
3	Isráma ... ..	444	295	240	2	2	20	21	317	263	-6.7
4	Pálaj ... ..	518	711	468	25	20	127	117	863	605	+8.3
5	Pipláv ... ..	326	527	323	22	22	43	30	592	375	+4.9
6	Rangaipura ... ..	170	327	242	10	8	15	13	352	263	+53.1
7	Sunáv ... ..	1,530	960	935	14	20	76	76	1,050	1,031	+6.5
	Total ...	3,517	3,264	2,582	103	98	316	284	3,683	2,964	.....
	<i>Class II.</i>										
8	Alársa ... ..	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-2.1
9	Ambáv ... ..	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+17.4
10	A'mod ... ..	539	545	307	26	15	188	46	759	368	+2.8
11	A'si ... ..	487	711	483	10	11	2	3	723	497	+24.6
12	A'sodar ... ..	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+28.9
13	Bochasan ... ..	1,074	965	561	48	44	2	1	1,015	606	+6.6
14	Bodál ... ..	472	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+0.2
15	Dabhási ... ..	453	663	410	15	9	31	11	709	430	+17.0
16	Danteli ... ..	548	404	276	14	14	87	61	505	351	+3.8
17	Dávol ... ..	362	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-2.8
18	Dávalpura ... ..	202	379	250	15	12	45	36	439	298	+27.4
19	Dedarda ... ..	60	104	74	24	22	9	6	137	102	+5.2
20	Dehemi ... ..	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-11.2

21	Dhobi Kuva ...	...	113	75	45	11	2	7	4	93	56	-11.0
22	Golel ...	...	77	411	279	52	56	35	27	498	362	+46.2
23	Haldari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+24.5
24	Harkhápara ...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+25.9
25	Isnáv ...	...	114	41	24	...	...	8	7	40	31	+7.8
26	Jesarva ...	...	233	317	236	11	14	19	23	347	273	+11.0
27	Jogan ...	...	97	444	311	2	1	8	7	454	319	+38.1
28	Kansári ...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+43.8
29	Kanthária ...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+24.9
30	Kasumbád ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+3.6
31	Khadána ...	...	430	1,071	663	53	40	77	53	1,201	756	+33.9
32	Khádol ...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+19.9
33	Khánpur ...	...	316	191	131	18	16	49	35	258	182	+10.2
34	Lakádpura ...	...	...	271	190	...	...	34	30	306	220	+36.9
35	Náman ...	...	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-4.6
36	Nápa Talpád... ..	...	385	413	293	130	109	29	21	572	423	+16.0
37	Nisaria ...	...	179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+3.2
38	Pámol ...	...	493	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-6.1
39	Pandoli ...	...	593	945	666	71	73	327	260	1,343	999	+15.9
40	Porda ...	...	210	211	150	5	5	29	28	245	183	-3.8
41	Rás ...	...	642	1,636	742	99	79	368	268	2,103	1,089	+9.7
42	Rupiápura ...	...	117	266	191	9	9	20	17	295	217	+24.8
43	Saijpur ...	...	439	532	322	4	3	47	27	583	352	+8.6
44	Santokpura ...	...	288	445	310	5	5	16	12	466	327	+11.1
45	Singláv ...	...	106	3	2	5	4	4	4	12	10	-11.3
46	Surkuva ...	...	196	162	116	2	1	7	6	171	123	-7.8
47	Dhundakuva ...	...	277	261	187	3	2	8	2	267	191	-3.3
48	Vásna ...	...	357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+11.7
49	Vehera ...	...	553	623	471	15	16	93	79	731	566	+2.8
50	Virol ...	...	192	319	228	...	...	9	6	328	234	+8.8
51	Virsad ...	...	2,096	844	548	2	2	40	27	886	577	+0.7
52	Wadeli ...	...	237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+0.9
53	Wanchiel ...	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+14.3
54	Wardala ...	...	798	1,120	678	50	39	164	92	1,334	809	+13.8
		Total ..	14,410	14,373	9,144	699	608	1,757	1,199	16,829	10,951	.....
		<i>Class III.</i>										
55	Ambáli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+22.5
56	Amiád ...	...	...	331	213	128	113	109	66	568	392	+56.2
57	Ankláv ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+21.7

APPENDIX Q<sup>2</sup>—continued.

Number.	Names of Villages.	Original Well Kasar.	SUBSOIL WATER ASSESSMENT.								Percentage Increase or Decrease as per Appendix Q, Column 36.
			Dry-crop.		New Rice.		Old Rice.		Total advantages.		
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
<i>Class III—continued.</i>											
58	Bámanva ... ..	485	883	573	89	79	167	123	1,139	775	+4.6
59	Banejda ... ..	102	290	144	155	99	6	4	451	247	+42.7
60	Bhetási Talpád ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+15.8
61	Divel ... ..	6	99	63	73	66	...	...	172	129	+31.8
62	Jantrál ... ..	396	742	438	134	112	59	43	935	593	+47.9
63	Kanbha ... ..	40	664	273	42	24	55	23	761	320	+36.8
64	Khedása ... ..	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+24.3
65	Mujkuva ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+4.1
	Total ...	1,034	3,009	1,704	621	493	396	259	4,026	2,456	.....
<i>Class IV.</i>											
66	Dáli ... ..	...	112	31	12	5	...	...	124	36	+31.7
67	Káhálu ... ..	11	16	5	4	1	4	1	24	7	+25.3
68	Kathol ... ..	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+30.7
69	Khatnal ... ..	268	545	251	16	12	41	24	602	287	+32.5
70	Málu ... ..	...	47	18	39	6	213	60	299	84	+26.3
71	Umláv ... ..	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-28.4
72	Vatra ... ..	216	604	208	153	58	3	1	760	267	+14.6
	Total ...	559	1,324	513	224	82	261	86	1,809	681	.....

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E. MACONCHIE,  
Survey Settlement Officer.

No. 75 of 1867.

FROM

THE COLLECTOR,  
Kaira;

To

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, N. D.

*Karamsad, 19th January 1867.*

SIR,

I do myself the honour to forward herewith a report No. 705—A., dated 28th December 1866, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, containing proposals for the revised assessment of Borsad.

2. I have, in personal consultation with Major Prescott, gone carefully and in much detail through the report, and with one exception find myself able to concur so thoroughly with that officer as to make it needless to do more than forward it with an expression to that effect.

3. The exception is on the subject of the *bágáyat* rates.

4. These have been fixed by Major Prescott as nearly as possible at what those for Nadiád will be if his proposal (contained in his paragraphs 12 to 21 of his report No. 702, dated 28th December last, on the assessment of that *táluka*) to lower the *Kassar* by one-third be sanctioned by Government.

If it be so sanctioned then that for Borsad should remain as now proposed, but if not then the *bágáyat* rates in the latter *táluka* should be raised by one-third.

The general features and capabilities of the two are so similar that there is no reason for any difference in the rates of assessment.

It speaks volumes for the population that with an assessment so much higher than any other in the *zilla* and without a single road or an irrigational work they have paid up the Government demand so easily.

I wish I could hope that the increased assessment now to be imposed would be looked on by Government as a claim to some aid from Imperial Funds for improving its communications or providing it with a water-supply.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. A. BORRADAILE,  
Collector, Kaira.

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No. 587 of 1867.

*Camp Karamsad, 7th February 1867.*

MEMORANDUM.

The dry-crop and rice rates proposed for adoption in the Borsad *Táluka* in the letter No. 705, dated 28th December 1866, from the Superintendent of Survey, noted in the margin, forwarded with the Acting Collector's No. 75 of the 19th ultimo, as well as the grouping of the villages for assessment, are approved and the calculation of the assessments may be proceeded with accordingly. Instructions with regard to the *kassar* on wells will be given hereafter.

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

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No. 665 of 1867.

*Camp Karamsad, 11th February 1867.*

MEMORANDUM.

In continuation of this office Memorandum No. 587 of the 7th instant, it has been decided, in personal consultation between the Superintendent of Survey and the Revenue Commissioner, that the maximum *bágáyat kassar* for the Borsad *Táluka* shall be Rs. 27, the full

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kassar only being imposed when double the area of land irrigable (according to the survey calculation) from each water bag of a well is found to derive water by right from such water bag. Land deriving water from a well without proprietary right is not to be taken into account in ascertaining this area, but in such cases as those in the Kasba of Nadiád where wells have been dug in Government fields of small area, evidently for the purpose of watering adjacent alienated land, the latter not deriving the water by right, a "Piawa" or water cess in addition to the kassar as ascertained by the above-mentioned system may be levied at the rate of Rs. 2 per acre of the alienated land under the well.

The Collector is requested to be good enough to convey to the Superintendent the Revenue Commissioner's formal sanction to this method, and rate of assessment. Major Prescott's preliminary report on the revision of assessment is returned as requested. What it may be necessary to embody out of it in the final report which may be submitted for the purpose of obtaining the sanction of Government for the levy of the assessment next year may be extracted and the actual financial result of the revision only be reported in printed form. The preliminary report itself need not be printed.

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

No. 500—A. of 1867.

FROM MAJOR C. J. PRESCOTT,  
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarát ;

TO THE COLLECTOR OF KAIRA.

Poona, 13th October 1867.

SIR,

I have the honour of submitting for transmission to the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., a report of the recent assessment (according to the principles of the Revenue Survey) of the Táluka Borsad in your Collectorate.

2. In February last I had the honour of laying before the Revenue Commissioner and your predecessor the rates I thought suitable for this district, and received permission\* to introduce them, but as

\* Paragraph 2 of Revenue Commissioner's letter No. 665, dated 11th February 1867.

no preliminary report was sent to Government, it appears necessary, before stating the financial results of the settlement, to describe the district, the groups of villages into which it has been divided for the purpose of assessment, and the reasons which guided us in fixing the maximum rates for each group.

3. In the year 1864 this táluka was united with Nápád and now contains 111 villages. Union of the Táluka with Nápád. Of these, 89 are khálsa, 4 inámi and 18 udhad jamábandi. Senja and Narva. Of the khálsa villages 35 are senja and 54 narva.

4. Borsad is bounded on the north by the Nadiád Táluka and Gáekwári territory, on the east and south by the river Máhi, and on the west by the territories of His Highness the Gáekwár and the Nawáb of Cambay respectively.

5. This táluka would be a compact square were it not that foreign territory intervenes and spoils its symmetry. It is now the most irregular in shape and the most tortuous in boundary of all the tálukas in the Collectorate.

6. The superficial area of the 89 Government villages is, within a fraction, 227 square statute miles, and is sub-divided by the survey as follows:—

Description of Land.	GOVERNMENT.						ALIENATED.			
	Senja and Mazmun.		Narva.		Total.		Alienated Land of all denominations.		Grand Total, Government and Alienated.	
	Num. bers.	Acres.	Num. bers.	Acres.	Num. bers.	Acres.	Num. bers.	Acres.	Num. bers.	Acres.
		A. g.		A. g.		A. g.		A. g.		A. g.
Dry-crop	..	23,296 31	..	33,038 29	..	56,335 20	..	54,760 15	..	111,095 35
Garden	..	1,767 33	..	7,654 20	..	9,422 13	..	4,094 32	..	13,517 5
Rice	..	1,956 25	..	3,028 23	..	4,985 9	..	2,639 4	..	7,624 13
Total Culturable	..	8,375 27,021 5	18,804 43,721 37	27,179 70,743 2	25,155 61,494 11	52,334 132,237 13				
Unculturable Tanks, Rivers, Village Sites, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	12,189 6	..	263 3	..	12,452 9
Grand Total	..	8,375 27,021 5	18,804 43,721 37	27,179 82,932 8	25,155 61,757 14	52,334 144,68 22				

Average size of fields, and proportion of alienated land.      culturable waste numbers is *two acres and twenty-two gunthas only*, and that of the total area of the táluka 46 per cent. is entirely or partially alienated.

8. The only river in this táluka is the Máhi, the third in size of the great rivers of Gujarát, and inferior only to the Narbada and Tápti. The Máhi is not navigable in consequence of the numerous shifting sandbanks in its bed and the shallowness of the water when the tide is out. It is on this account that the fording of the Máhi near its mouth is attended with so much danger, for the tide rises and falls so rapidly, and the *bore* comes in with such resistless force, that nothing can stand against it. The tides affect the river nearly as high as Vehra Khári.

9. Along the course of the Máhi are the following fords and ferries:—A ferry between Kávi and Cambay, which is at all times dangerous in consequence of the rush of the tide; a ford at Dewan available at neap-tides only.

Five miles further up, at Gaujan, there is another ford, fordable at all times except at the highest spring-tides. At Khánpur, 10 miles above Gaujan, there is a ferry belonging to the Gáekwár, and two miles above this is the Ométa ford, the best on the Máhi, but little used now in consequence of the railway, and railway bridge which is available for foot-passengers.

10. The difficulties of these fords are not much detriment to the rayats of Borsad, for they scarcely require to cross the Máhi to dispose of their produce. The inland markets absorb a good deal, and that which is exported goes *viá* Cambay or the A'nand and Nadiád railway stations.

11. Till very lately there was no bridged road in this táluka. A very useful railway feeder has been made from Borsad to the Vásad Station, and another is much wanted to connect that town and neighbourhood with the A'nand Station. There are no rivers to cross, and the engineering difficulties, if any, are of the simplest description. The present means of communication are, in the fair weather, by the numerous sandy hedge-bound nálas which intersect the country, and which in the rains are for a long time impassable.

12. The appearance of the country is almost precisely that of the Nadiád Táluka, which has been described at some length in my report on that district. Almost level, with a very slight fall towards the west, covered with rich cultivation, dotted thickly over with magnificent umbrageous trees, such as mangoe, tamarind, rind, mowra and pipal, and the fields enclosed with bright green hedges of the milkbush, the appearance of the country is most beautiful.

13. The climate is *generally* pleasant during the whole of the hot season, being a little more humid than the northern tálukas. This is the effect of the sea-breeze which blows across from the Gulf of Cambay, and if from any cause it fails, the heat is most oppressive, the thermometer often marking 105 (Fahrenheit) in the shade.

The fall of rain averages about 26 inches.

14. The soil in every part of Borsad is magnificent and, if anything, richer than that of Nadiád. This may easily be accounted for when the density of the population is considered, and the amount of manure available for agriculture.

15. With the exception of about a tenth part of the culturable area (which is blackish loam producing rice), the whole country is one mass of superior *gurádu*, not generally sandy, but a fine rich mould, known on the other side of the Máhi as *marva*.

16. Nearly all the fields are hedge-bound, and most of the hedge-rows are adorned with handsome fruit trees, such as mangoe, tamarind, raen, and mowra. Of the area—

	83	per cent.	is under	dry	cropping.
	11	do.	do.	wells.	
	6	do.	do.	rice.	
Total	...	100			

17. The produce of this táluka consists of the usual dry cereals and pulses, such as bájri, jowár, tur, wál, &c. Kosum (safflower) and oil-seeds are extensively grown, as also the palma christi.

A fair proportion of sugarcane is raised, and some of the finest tobacco in the Kaira collectorate. I have given such a long account of the cultivation of this herb in the Nadiád report that I need not repeat it here.

18. Although the climate and soil are very well suited for indigo and poppy, neither are now cultivated in this táluka—the former probably for the reasons given in paragraph 21 of the Nadiád report; the latter because the rules under which it can be grown are to all intents and purposes prohibitory.

A glance at the map of Borsad (showing how our villages are interlaced with those of His Highness the Gáekwár) will prove how utterly fruitless any attempt to stop the smuggling of opium into our territories must be, for when there is prohibition there will be smuggling, and it has always appeared to me that this restriction on the part of Government might be removed without any danger of loss to the opium revenue, provided that the drug should be cultivated under special license only.

19. With the exception of Borsad, Pipláo, and Sonáo there are no markets of any importance in this táluka. Cambay is used to some extent by the villages on the south-west side, but not nearly so much as formerly. The *Anand and Vásad* Railway stations are beginning to draw the produce of this district, and would do so to a much greater extent if some accommodation was provided for the commercial class.

A step in the right direction has been taken by giving large open spaces as standing-places for cattle and carts coming to the stations, and for the deposit of raw produce and goods; but this is a small part of what remains to be done before the trade of Central Gujarát can be fully developed.

20. Nadiád is by far the most densely-populated of any táluka yet settled by this department, but the population of Borsad is a fraction greater.

21. The 89 Government villages contain 118,664 souls—68,002 men and 50,662 women,—being 522·31 persons to the square statute mile.

22. This population is almost entirely agricultural, composed principally of Kunbis of the Lewa and Kárwa castes and Kolis of the Talabda caste.

23. The numbers of the principal classes are as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Kunbis ... ..	22,525	14,805	37,330
Rajputs ... ..	2,212	1,724	3,936
Kolis ... ..	20,035	15,750	35,785
Bráhmíns ... ..	3,281	2,558	5,839
Wánias ... ..	1,575	1,252	2,827
Bhátas ... ..	464	276	740
Principal Hindus ... ..	50,092	36,365	86,457
Remaining Hindus ... ..	14,170	11,152	25,322
Total Hindus ... ..	64,262	47,517	111,779
Native Christians ... ..	18	7	25
Mussalmáns ... ..	3,722	3,138	6,860
Total ... ..	68,002	50,662	118,664

24. The Survey Census supplies the following statistics:—

	Total.	To the square mile.	Culturable Area to each.	Male Inhabitants to each.	Remarks.
			A. g.		
Ploughs ... ..	9,334	41·	14 9	7·	
Carts ... ..	* 6,370	28·	20 33	10·	*4,889 Agricultural. 1,481 Sowari.
Horned cattle ... ..	56,619	250·	...	1·20	
Bullocks ... ..	15,883	70·	8 20	4·30	6,370 Total.
Houses †† ... ..	37,182	164·	3 23	1·80	
Inhabitants ... ..	1,18,664	522·33	1 4	...	† Tiled ... .. 36,912 Kutchá .. .. 36 Huts ... .. 234
Survey fields ... ..	52,334	82·	2 13	1·30	
Culturable acres ... ..	1,32,237	585·	...	1·95	
Cultivated acres ... ..	1,13,511	500·	...	1·66	Total ... 37,182 ‡ 3·25 souls to each house.

25. The number of wells found by the survey is as follows:—

		Rs,
Government wells in repair	...	1,161
Ditto out of repair	...	185
Total Government wells		1,346
Alienated wells in repair	...	498
Ditto out of repair	...	98
Total alienated wells		596
Grand Total		1,942

26. There are therefore not more than 7 wells in use to the square mile, or one to about every nine acres recorded as garden land. These wells work 3,871 kosses, so that each koss has under it on an average three acres twenty-five gunthas.

27. For many years there has been great need of systematic drainage in this táluka. Three years ago the late Revenue Commissioner visited many of the villages which on occasions suffer slightly from floods, and a careful survey has recently been made under the direction of Lieutenant Baldwin, R.E., whom I have consulted on the subject, and whose report is now before me.

28. It appears from the report that the flood-waters\* take two courses. One flood comes down from the southern villages of the Thásra Táluka and flows past the town of Umreth in a westerly direction through the (Nadiád) villages of Lingra, Pansora, Wansol-Chaláli and Surásámal and then south to Chaklási, Boreávi, Kanjura, Bakrol and Karramsad, where it finally rests, and the water having no outlet is liable to cause damage to the crops of the village last named.

29. There are two other floods. One rises in the neighbourhood of Sandesar south of Karramsad, and the other, Anand, to the east of Karramsad. These floods travel towards the Máhi in a parallel direction, but do not join each other by the way. The flood from Sandesar runs over Sheol, Phángvi, and other villages towards Darmaj, and so on to the low-lying lands near Cambay, which it floods.

30. The set of the flood from Anand is in a south-westerly direction through Jitoria, Nápa, and other villages to Bochásan and Rudell, where it is joined by another flood from Borsad, and Dabási whence it flows *viá* Kamansál into the Máhi.

31. Lieutenant Baldwin purposes to construct eight main-drains for the drainage of the entire Charotar. These drains will carry off the flood-water resting on 413½ square miles of country, and thus secure 274,526 acres from submersion.

32. But this is not all the good drains will do the country. Lieutenant Baldwin proposes that the bridges (taking the country roads across the drains) shall be fitted with sluice-gates, which will retain a sufficient head of water for moderate irrigation through the wing-walls of the bridges. He further proposes to have separate sluices along the course of the drains for rice lands.

33. The tanks along the course of these drains will be filled by water-courses from the main-drains, and not from the main-drain itself, as Lieutenant Baldwin is of opinion that many tanks in this neighbourhood have been entirely destroyed from having the main-drains conducted right *through* them.

34. Lieutenant Baldwin observes that by this means the people "can replenish their tanks at pleasure without making them "silt traps."

35. This scheme seems very deserving of support, more particularly as it was matured after personal examination of the whole country by Lieutenant Baldwin in the height of the monsoon, a feat which few, having less zeal and physical energy than Lieutenant Baldwin, would have undertaken.

36. It is necessary, I should remark, however, that before fixing the rates now proposed I have satisfied myself that damage by these floods is very slight, and occurs only when the monsoon is exceptionally heavy. In case a kharif crop should be submerged and spoilt, it is followed by a very superior rabi crop, which more than makes up the loss.

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NOTE.—I would draw attention to the extraordinary similarity between the condition and progress of this district and Nadiád.

\* These floods are known, locally, by the name of "Bolaí," evidently from the word *᳚᳚᳚* which means boggy or swampy; that is to say, the flood makes the lands swampy.

37. The means of irrigation in this taluka, except from wells, are absolutely nil; and it would appear that as 11 per cent. only of the entire arable area is under wells, the assessment on this description of cultivation must be too high, for water can be had for the digging in most villages. I will notice this more fully in its proper place.

38. Nearly the whole of this district belonged formerly to Petlád. That portion of it which in former days formed the Nápád tappa was, up to the division of Gujarát between the Gáekwár and the Peishwa, in the possession of the Naváb of Cambay, and was by him transferred to the Peishwa in lieu of "chouth" due to the Marátha Government.

39. The former revenue management of this taluka seems to have been so precisely similar to that of other talukas of this collectorate, which has been fully explained in former reports, that it need not be repeated here, as a reference to the Mehmabad or Nadiád reports will afford any information required.

40. I am glad to be able to give a comparison between the census of this district as taken in 1825-26 and as found by the present survey.

41. The comparison extends to 86 villages out of 89, which is fully sufficient for the purpose.

42. In these villages there were in 1825-26, 20,373 houses; there are now 35,894 Houses, being an increase in thirty-nine years of 27 per cent.

In the same year there were 6,843 ploughs; there are now 8,863, which is an increase of 29 per cent.

Cattle (inclusive of agricultural bullocks) have increased in the same period from 42,750 to 69,740, or 62 per cent.

Government wells in repair have increased from 751 to 1,104, and those out of repair have increased from 174 to 177.

Alienated wells in repair have increased from 374 to 485, and those out of repair have increased from 78 to 95, showing that 464 new wells have been built and repaired, and 20 fallen out of use.

Carts and Gháries. The carts have increased from 3,764 in 1825-26 to 6,029 in 1865, or 60 per cent.

43. In thirty-nine years the population has increased in these villages from 80,616 to 101,874, a fraction over 20 per cent.

44. This increase is very small and not at all in proportion to the progress of the district in other respects. There is in this taluka the same great disparity between the number of women and men that I noticed in paragraph 41 of my report on Nadiád, viz. only 42 of the former to 57 of the latter.

45. The probable causes of this disparity were discussed in my Nadiád report and need not be repeated here.

46. The proportion of land actually cultivated in Borsad last year amounted to 86 per cent. of the entire arable area.

47. The average realisations per acre on Government land for the last twenty-one years amounts to Rs. 5-4-2, and on alienated land (including nakru) to Re. 1-5-0 per acre, and, excluding nakru, to Re. 1-5-6 per acre.

In the year  $\frac{\text{Samvat } 1902}{\text{A.D. } 1845-46}$  61,850 acres of Government land were under the plough and Cultivated area thirty-nine years ago and now. 48,704 acres of alienated land, making a total of 110,554 acres.

Last year  $\frac{\text{Samvat } 1922}{\text{A.D. } 1865-66}$  64,393 acres of Government and 49,117 acres of alienated land were cultivated, which shows an increase of 2,926 acres,\* or 2 per cent. in twenty-one years.

\* It will be understood that this small increase is because there is no more land available for cultivation.

*Accompaniment to Diagram, vide paragraph 47 of the Report.*

YEARS.		GOVERNMENT LAND.					ALIENATED LAND.			REMARKS.
Samvat.	A.D.	Area.	Assessment.	Collections.	Remissions.	Average Rate per Acre.	In Cultiva- tion.	Quit-rents and Imposts.		
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. s. p.		
1902 ...	1845-46	61,850 26	3,27,271 10 4	3,23,919 2 11	3,352 7 5	5 4 6	48,704 1	63,042 1 11		
1903 ...	1846-47	62,056 21	3,27,815 8 2	3,19,227 18 3	14,597 10 11	5 4 6	49,104 23	63,354 11 8		
1904 ...	1847-48	62,116 19	3,27,808 7 9	3,26,989 5 1	890 2 8	5 4 5	49,200 16	63,297 9 1		
1905 ...	1848-49	62,222 24	3,27,888 11 10	3,26,403 7 4	1,295 4 6	5 4 3	49,086 7	62,987 11 6		
1906 ...	1849-50	62,385 17	3,28,313 15 0	3,27,052 7 7	1,281 7 5	5 4 2	49,084 33	63,150 2 10		
1907 ...	1850-51	62,306 22	3,28,003 8 2	3,26,046 7 3	1,951 0 6	5 4 3	48,850 1	62,733 6 0		
1908 ...	1851-52	62,390 20	3,28,125 7 7	3,22,935 3 3	5,190 4 6	5 4 3	48,850 1	62,741 7 3		
1909 ...	1852-53	62,267 12	3,28,021 11 10	3,25,956 3 3	2,065 3 7	5 4 3	48,930 8	62,454 6 1		
1910 ...	1853-54	62,308 19	3,27,150 2 11	3,21,546 11 6	5,608 7 5	5 4 0	48,767 17	62,508 2 1		
1911 ...	1854-55	62,128 38	3,27,371 12 11	3,24,797 14 9	3,073 14 2	5 4 5	48,793 11	62,610 0 6		
1912 ...	1855-56	62,445 12	3,28,524 2 4	3,20,924 6 3	7,599 12 1	5 4 2	49,269 4	65,937 4 1		
1913 ...	1856-57	62,668 7	3,29,664 10 9	3,26,902 11 0	2,761 15 9	5 4 2	49,376 9	66,037 2 2		
1914 ...	1857-58	62,498 20	3,29,053 6 11	3,25,937 3 3	3,066 3 3	5 4 3	49,231 38	65,773 7 10		
1915 ...	1858-59	63,288 30	3,32,639 13 7	3,30,707 6 7	1,332 7 0	5 4 1	49,259 13	65,768 10 10		
1916 ...	1859-60	63,258 30	3,32,444 1 4	3,31,321 11 0	1,122 6 4	5 4 1	49,315 0	65,850 3 9		
1917 ...	1860-61	63,511 19	3,33,628 9 4	3,32,761 7 0	865 2 4	5 4 1	49,333 16	65,851 2 6		
1918 ...	1861-62	63,624 30	3,34,077 14 3	3,33,205 9 2	872 5 1	5 4 1	49,997 26	65,920 1 10		
1919 ...	1862-63	63,626 19	3,34,797 14 11	3,34,469 3 9	278 11 2	5 3 11	49,319 13	66,350 7 7		
1920 ...	1863-64	64,132 28	3,36,776 6 8	3,36,519 11 6	256 11 2	5 4 0	49,336 33	66,354 6 6		
1921 ...	1864-65	64,302 31	3,37,728 13 4	3,37,457 4 1	269 9 3	5 4 0	49,278 20	65,955 1 1		
1922 ...	1865-66	64,593 17	3,37,323 3 1	3,37,004 12 2	318 11 11	5 3 10	49,117 24	65,948 13 6		
21 Years' Average ...		62,853 23	3,31,650 5 7	3,27,912 3 2	2,786 11 7	5 4 2	49,116 23	64,506 14 4		
10 Years' Average ...		63,550 23	3,33,500 1 11	3,32,635 11 2	1,164 6 3	5 4 1	49,374 21	65,923 12 1		

C. J. PRESCOTT, Major,  
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Gujarát.

First and last year of the series. In Samvat 1902 A.D. 1845-46 the collections on Government land amounted to Rs. 3,23,919 and on alienated land to Rs. 63,042, and in Samvat 1922 (A.D. 1865-66) to Rs. 3,37,004 in the former and Rs. 65,948 in the latter, an increase of 4 per cent.

The average assessment of Government land for twenty-one years last past is Rs. 3,31,650, and the average collections Rs. 3,27,912, so that the remissions in that period did not, on the average, amount to much more than one per cent.

Average Collections and Assessment.  
Average Collections of ten years. 48. Taking the average of the last ten years, the assessment is Rs. 3,33,500, and the collections Rs. 3,32,635, so that the average remissions have not been one pie in the rupee.

49. Borsad is certainly as good a taluka as Nadiád, both as regards soil, climate, and productiveness; and its position (now that the Railway has two stations within its boundary) is little, if anything, inferior.

50. There is no doubt that though it cannot bear any rise in the assessment, it is in every respect equal to an assessment fully as high as that recently imposed in the Nadiád taluka, for hitherto it has paid the highest assessment in the Kaira collectorate.

While the average rate per acre of Nadiád and Mehmabad before the revision was Rs. 4-4-5 and Rs. 4-1-11 respectively, that of the taluka under report, taking the average of twenty years, has been no less than Rs. 5-4-2, or very nearly one rupee an acre more than Nadiád.

51. The highest maximum dry crop rate imposed in Nadiád was Rs. 6-4 for the seven patis of Nadiád Kasbo, and for the remainder of the taluka rates ranging from Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 3-8; each group falling by gradations of a quarter of a rupee.

52. For Borsad the following rates have been adopted :—

Group.	Maximum Rate.	Number of Villages.	Description of Groups.
I.	6 0	6	Have good markets for grain and tobacco, one being a Railway station.
II.	5 8	23	Have the advantage of close proximity to the Railway Station, and market of A'nand or the good market of Borsad.
III.	5 4	33	Further from A'nand and Borsad, but have the Vísad station, or the good foreign market of Petlád, where the Gaikwár does not levy any transit duties on grain.
IV.	5 0	12	Further distant from markets and Railway Stations.
V.	4 12	6	The most distant from markets and Railway Stations.
VI.	4 0	9	In a special class (described further on) into which villages situated in what are called the "Kotrás" of the Máhi are placed. The inhabitants are chiefly poor Kohs and Musalmáns, the descendants of the robbers who not many years since formed a formidable banditti near the river Máhi.
VI.	...	89	

53. The following list shows the grouping of the villages in detail:—

*First Class Rs. 6. Six Villages.*

1. A'nand (Railway Station.)	3. Nápád.	5. Pipláv.
2. Borsad (Kasba)	4. Somáv.	6. Pállaj.

All these villages have good grain markets, and the three last are famous for tobacco.

*Second Class Rs. 5-8. Twenty-three Villages.*

1. Gámri.	9. Bodál.	17. Wásna.
2. Wágáshi.	10. Dáoli.	18. Dehmi.
3. Karramsad.	11. Nisria.	19. Náman.
4. Novli.	12. Khadol.	20. Dhobi Kua.
5. Jitoria.	13. Pámol.	21. Ghora Kua.
6. Hārgud.	14. Singláv.	22. Dabáshi.
7. Wadod.	15. Dedurda.	23. Alársa.
8. Arás.	16. Vehra Kavita.	

*Third Class Rs. 5-4. Thirty-three Villages.*

1. Wásad.	12. Bhochásan.	23. Dávalpura.
2. Sandeshar.	13. Harkápara.	24. Jogan.
3. Gána.	14. Kasumbád.	25. Pandoli.
4. Mégwa.	15. Nápa.	26. Amode.
5. Khandli.	16. Surkua.	27. Poera.
6. Wáskalia.	17. Ashi.	28. Isráma.
7. Bhoj Kua.	18. Santokpura.	29. Bhavánpura.
8. Kantária.	19. Virol.	30. Rangáipura.
9. Asodar.	20. Rupiapura.	31. Khándára.
10. Haldari.	21. Lákápura.	32. Vadelí.
11. Ambao.	22. Isnáv.	33. Wáchiel.

54. It is here to be noted that Wásad has no market, is situated on the banks of the Mahi, and will never do much business as a Railway station, as the rayats prefer going to A'nand, where merchants now reside, and where agents and others will settle hereafter.

*Fourth Class Rs. 5. Twelve Villages.*

1. Umblái.	5. Danteli.	9. Sájipur.
2. Betáshi.	6. Virsád.	10. Mujkua.
3. Anklao.	7. Rás.	11. Khedása.
4. Goleh.	8. Waradla.	12. Khánpur.

*Fifth Class Rs. 4-12. Six Villages.*

1. Bhámanwa.	3. Banejra.	5. Divei.
2. Jantrál.	4. Kanbha.	6. Amiád.

As in Nadiád so in Borsad there are a few villages near the Máhi which, like the Meh-wási villages, are in what are called the "kotras" of the river.

Here the inhabitants are chiefly poor Kolis or Mussalmáns. Water is deep below the surface, and there are several disadvantages which it is necessary to consider in their assessment, for which reason they are put into a special class. Of these, one (Umláv) is a narva village.

*Special Class Rs. 4. Nine Villages.*

1. Vehra Khándi.	4. Khatnál.	7. Umláv.
2. Unklávra.	5. Dáli.	8. Khátol.
3. Watra.	6. Kálu.	9. Málu.

55. As there is no difference in climate in any of the villages of Borsad, I fixed the maximum rates for rice water at one rupee less than the soil assessment.

56. The classification of water in this táluka is, as it should be, low, and the rate has been found applicable. The survey shows a large increase in the area of rice cultivation, and no wonder, for although the price of other grain fluctuates, rice seems always to command a high price in the market.

57. With the exception of a small plot at Ukláuri, there is no Bhátta or Déykoriát (i. e. river-watered land) in this táluka. The banks of the only river, the Máhi, are too steep and precipitous to admit of cultivation, and the land in the immediate vicinity is broken and rent by the torrents pouring into the Máhi during the rains, and is fit for little but grazing ground and cattle-walks.

Water rate for garden land. 58. The same maximum water rate of Rs. 7-8 per acre, finally sanctioned for Nadiád, is adopted in this district.

59. The following table shows the total assessment, at survey rates, of all descriptions of land:—

Number of Villages.	Senja and Mazmun or Narva.	LANDS ENTERED AS GOVERNMENT.								TOTAL LANDS ENTERED AS GOVERNMENT.	
		Numbers wholly or partially cultivated.				Numbers entirely waste.				Dry crop Land.	Garden Land.
		Dry crop Land.	Garden Land.	Rice Land.	Total of Columns 3, 4, & 5, Assessment of Cultivated Lands.	Dry crop Land.	Garden Land.	Rice Land.	Total of Columns 7, 8, and 9, being Assessment of Waste.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
89	Senja and Mazmun ...	76,081 0	12,062 4	11,934 4	99,427 8	10,295 13	.	243 14	10,539 11	86,326 13	12,062 4
	Narva ...	1,47,169 10	61,322 13	20,707 1	2,29,199 8	...	...	...	..	1,47,169 10	61,322 13
	Total ...	2,23,250 10	73,385 1	32,641 5	2,28,627 0	10,295 13	.	243 14	10,539 11	2,33,496 7	73,385 1

Number of Villages.	Senja and Mazmun or Narva.	TOTAL LANDS ENTERED AS GOVERNMENT—contd.		LANDS ENTERED AS ALIENATED.			TOTAL ASSESSMENT OF ALL THE ARABLE LANDS OF BORSAD TALUKA.				
		Rice Land.	Total of Columns 11, 12, and 13, being the Assessment of Government Cultivated and Waste Lands.	Dry crop Land.	Garden Land.	Rice Land.	Total of Columns 15, 16, and 17, being Assessment of Alienated Land.	Dry crop Land.	Garden Land.	Rice Land.	Total of Columns 19, 20, and 21, being the Assessment of all Arable Land.
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
89	Senja and Mazmun ...	11,578 2	1,09,967 3	2,02,458 10	26,298 4	14,635 9	2,15,892 7	3,83,785 7	40,320 8	29,213 11	3,56,359 10
	Narva ...	20,707 1	2,29,199 8	28,333 9	4,028 6	2,190 0	34,539 15	1,75,493 3	65,349 3	22,897 1	2,63,739 7
	Total ...	32,285 3	3,39,166 11	2,30,792 3	32,324 10	16,825 9	2,79,932 6	4,64,278 10	1,05,709 11	49,110 12	6,19,099 1

60. The following is an abstract showing the total difference of revenue under the old and new systems respectively :—

Number of Villages	ON ACCOUNT OF GOVERNMENT CULTIVATED LAND.					ON ACCOUNT OF ALIENATED LAND.			
	According to the late system.		According to Survey system			Decrease.	Late system.	Survey system.	Increase.
	Cultivated Area.	Assessment in Samvat without Cesses.	Land actually in cultivation.		Salámi, Swadhis and Imposts of all kinds.		Fixed commuted Salámi.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
89	67,250 17	3,32,990 12 0	67,350 17	*9,28,913 1 3	4,077 10 10	91,012 2 1	1,14,014 1 11	23,001 15 10	

\* In column 6 of Table No. I, the total assessment of Government land is shown as Rs. 3,28,637 and in column 5 of Table No. II as Rs. 9,28,913-1-3, the difference being Rs. 296-1-3. To the former sum Rs. 1,131-5-3 must be added = Rs. 3,29,768-5-3, and Rs. 645-4 deducted = Rs. 3,28,913-1-3 as under :—

TOTAL GOVERNMENT ALIENATED LAND.						SURVEY SYSTEM.		
Late System.						Total of old system.	Total Government and Alienated Land, Columns 5 and 8.	Net increase caused by the Survey.
Assessment and Salámi according to Columns 3 and 7.	Cesses which were				Total of old system.			
	Imposed as fixed Salámi on Cultivated Land.	Absorbed in the Assessment of Government Land.	Struck off.	Total Cesses.				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
4,24,002 14 1	741 12 5	1 7 6	289 11 4	1,032 15 3	4,25,036 13 5	4,42,927 3 3	17,391 5 9	



Add—	Rs. a. p. 1,062 9 0	The difference between the old and new assessment in the village of "Nowli," the revised rates not having been introduced.
"	8 12 0	Assessment of certain "Narva" lands afterwards given free of assessment as standing-places for village cattle.
"	60 0 0	Temporary assessment of kacha wells.
	1,181 5 3	
Deduct—	845 4 0	In the village of Wadodi— Corrections were made after the calculation of the rates, on account of distances having been counted from the village site instead of from two hamlets, in which the cultivators reside.
	286 1 3	Q. E. D.

SURVEY SYSTEM—contd.		DEDUCT REMISSIONS.						
Miscellaneous items of Land Revenue, Sale of Grass, Fruit, &c.	Total Gross Revenue according to the Settlement.	Increase of Assessment caused by the Survey.	Miscellaneous.	Total Remissions.	Remains to be collected.	Collected up to 31st of July 1867.	Excess collected Fazal.	Net Balance outstanding on 31st July 1867.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
9,170 11 11	4,52,087 15 1	51,942 12 8	98 3 6	52,041 0 2	4,00,056 14 11	4,20,646 9 0	28,588 15 6	8,269 5 5

61. Under this head there is apparently a decrease of Rs. 4,077-10-10, but in reality there is an increase of Rs. 12,883-13-2, because the quit-rent on narva báharkalli land, amounting to Rs. 16,961-8-0, must, for the sake of comparison, be considered as assessment of Government land. Under the old system the phálla of the narva includes the assessment both of Government narva and narva báharkalli land, whereas according to the new system the latter is excluded from the head of Government and is entered as alienated.

62. The following figures show the increase clearly:—

Collections in 1865-66...	Rs. a. p. 3,32,990 12 1
---------------------------	----------------------------

*Survey Assessment.*

Government land ... ..	Rs. a. p. 3,28,913 1 3
Quit-rent on Narva Báharkalli land and summary settlement ... ..	16,961 0 8
Total, Survey Assessment ... ..	3,45,874 9 6
Increase ... ..	12,883 13 2

63. Independent of this increase is the assessment of waste land amounting to Rs. 10,539-11-0, showing a total increase of Rs. 23,423-8-2.

64. After deducting Rs. 16,961-8-0, as shown above, on account of quit-rent and the alienated land, four anna summary settlement on Narva Báharkalli land, there is a net increase under this head of Rs. 6,040-7-10, the reasons for which are as follows:—

(a) On account of the quit-rent imposed on Iláidi land transferred after inquiry to this head, on the principle sanctioned for the late Mátar Táluka.

*Vide* Memorandum of the Revenue Commissioner, N D., No. 612A, dated 25th April 1863, to Superintendent, Revenue Survey, paragraph 3.

(b) The change of the "asra" into the measured bigha in reckoning the amount of fixed bigoti salámis.

(c) Surplus assessment (according to the late system) of Government of "khátá-bandi" lands thrown as a new salámi on the alienated lands held with them.

(d) The conversion of a portion of the assessment payable under the late system into fixed salámis on alienated land held now or originally by persons liable to them.

65. The settlement of quit-rents, cesses, &c., on alienated land has been carried out in accordance with the instructions already issued for Mátar and other tálukas of your collectorate, and requires no remarks.

66. The udhad jamábandi annually paid by the Thákor of Nápa on account of the salámi of the "Nápa Wánta," amounting to Rs. 523-11-3, is credited in the accounts of Nápa *kasba*; whereas a further sum of Rs. 801-4-3 paid yearly direct into the Mámlatdár's treasury, is credited to the village of Nápa *wánta*. The Kaira Collector has been addressed on this subject with a view to bringing the total amount to credit in the village of Nápa *wánta*.

The Phazal has been saved in many Narva villages.

67. A saving of Rs. 3,897-6-3 has been effected in the payment of *phazal* in narva villages on the following account.

68. The *jamábandi* papers of narva villages were prepared on the same principle as those of *khálsa mazmun* villages (showing the increase and decrease caused by the survey in each occupancy), and the excess has been entered under the head of remissions.

69. It is, however, to be remembered that the entire body of *naryádárs* in narva villages are "*jointly and severally responsible*" for the total *jama* of the village. They are therefore entitled only to a refund of the difference between the total sum of the village revenue under the old and new systems. The difference between this sum and the total increase of assessment has been brought to credit as "*nagdi upaj*."

70. In Borsad Kasbo an annual remission of the rates of *salámi* was granted to certain *Kasbátis* and *Kolis* on account of the heavy pressure, and because the area of land in their possession was less than that shown in the accounts.

71. In the settlement the quit-rent has been fixed according to the rate on the exact area found by measurement; so for the future no remission on this account will be granted, and even this year there was no occasion to give the whole amount, except in cases where the new settlement was in excess of the old net payment.

72. It is gratifying to know that, with the exception of Rs. 671-15-5 (the greater part of which has since been recovered), all the revenue was collected before the close of the revenue year.

73. The *bágáyat kasar* has been fixed on each well on the principle sanctioned by the Revenue Commissioner\* and referred to in the *Nadiád* report; but it was found advisable to make a change in the system of its distribution over the numbers irrigated by the well. Formerly, in a majority of cases, the *kasar* was put on the number in which the well stood. It is now distributed over all the numbers which are irrigated by right.

74. The following are the principal disadvantages resulting from putting the entire amount of the *kasar* on one number :—

(a) Because it is possible that mistakes may be made in entering the names of the sharers in the settlement papers (which may not be discovered till after the settlement), thus making the *kasar* have unequal incidence.

(b) In case of a cultivator selling part of his *hak-walo* land, with a proportionate right in water, the purchaser pays to Government the dry crop assessment of the number purchased only, but the entire water *kasar* remains in the name of the original occupier, and can be transferred to the name of the purchaser, only in event of the seller disposing of his whole share.

(c) When an occupant sub-lets one of his numbers to a tenant, the former generally binds the latter to pay the Government assessment, and takes from him some premium besides. In such cases the occupant loses the proportionate water rate, because the whole amount has been entered in his name.

75. Before calculating the Borsad *kasar* we gave our best attention to the subject, and came to the conclusion that the *kasar* (fixed on the sanctioned principle) should be equitably distributed over all the lands watered by right by each sharer.

76. The result has been very satisfactory—so satisfactory in fact that all the difficulties enumerated in a former paragraph are removed, and no doubt or misunderstanding remains in the minds of the people, who are quite satisfied with the settlement. Government receives the same amount of revenue, and a perfect settlement of the apportionment of the *kasar* over each number is put on record.

*Haidi* lands.  
Vide Mr. Pedder's report on the commutation of quit-rents and fluctuating cesses in *Mátar*, No. 3, of 11th April 1863.

77. The following statement shows how the settlement of this land has been completed on the sanctioned principle :—

*Total Area and Assessment.*

Number of Villages in which <i>Haidi</i> was found.	Late System.		Survey System.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5
	A. g.	Ra. a. p.	A. g.	Ra. a. p.
11	1,552 6	3,924 5 3	1,552 6	6,810 4 0

Of which—

Have been entered as Government and fully assessed.		Have been entered as Alienated.			
Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Salámi.	Naksan.
6	7	8	9	10	11
A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1,078 6	4,720 12 0	47½	2,089 8 0	1,150 6 0	939 2 0

78. It will be seen that this distribution is in accordance with the instructions contained in the Revenue Commissioner's letter No. 660A, of 19th March 1864.

79. The settlement was made on the same principle as that adopted in other tálukas of the Collectorate. The khátábandi lands of this táluka have been divided into three classes:—

(a) I.—When Government and alienated lands are both included in one patta.

(b) II.—When only Government land is included in the patta.

(c) III.—When no pattas are forthcoming, but the land has been entered in the account as khátábandi for a long period.

No notice was taken of the second class (b II.) In the first (a I.) and third (c III.) classes, if the survey assessment was *less* than the old jama, the *difference* was put on the alienated land, found in the kháta, as a quit-rent.

There is a decrease in the assessment of khátábandi land of Rs. 6,271-3-0. Of this sum Rs. 964 are distributed on alienated land.

80. In narva villages the fruit trees and their produce are the property of the narvádárs; and as the revenue from this source in senja villages is insignificant (amounting, as it did last year, to Rs. 803 only), it seems very desirable to make no invidious distinction as regards this item between villages held on the senja and narva tenure, and I would most respectfully recommend that both in this táluka and Nadhád the fruit trees should be given with the occupancy, or if there should be any objection to this, that the sale of the right in these trees to the occupants of the numbers on which they stand should be left to the discretion of the settling officers, who, in putting an upset price thereon, would be guided by the merits of each case. This is desirable because in many cases trees of this description have been planted very recently by present occupiers, and in others they have been standing on the ground from time immemorial. In some cases other parties than the occupants of numbers have rights in the trees, which rights require to be settled and defined.

Narva.

81. There are 54 narva villages in this district.

82. In the early part of the season we set about ascertaining the wishes of the narvádárs as to the retention of the phálla system, or the substitution of the survey assessment. Considerable misapprehension prevailed amongst the narvádárs, who were under the impression that by their agreeing to adopt the survey ákár they would be tacitly acknowledging the rupture of the narva tenure. In addition to careful personal explanation, an assurance in writing was given that by adopting the survey ákár, in preference to the old phálla system, the stability of their tenure would not be endangered. Our exertions in explaining the benefits which all would derive by adopting the ákár were crowned with success. Out of a total of 54 villages, 35 villages agreed to the ákár, the remainder preferring to retain the phálla system.

83. In an appended statement the villages which agreed to the ákár are distinguished from those which retained the phálla.

Statement No. II. (marked B) shows, comparatively, the past and future assessment of each narva village; the following is an abstract of this statement—

Old phálla ...	...	...	...	...	Rs. a. p.
					2,42,020 10 3
New settlement	...	...	...	...	2,29,199 8 0
<i>Add—</i> Assessment on Government mazmun land	...	...	...	...	919 6 0
Quit-rent and four annas settlement on narva báharkalli land	...	...	...	...	16,961 8 0
			Total new system	...	2,47,080 6 0
			Increase	...	5,059 11 0

84. It appears from the above that (after materially relieving the narvādārs of several villages in which the burden of a high jama (Rs. 15,857-3-6) pressed very heavily) there is on the whole narva settlement an increase of revenue amounting to Rs. 5,059-11-9.

85. It seems necessary to notice specially the villages in which the assessment has been increased or decreased considerably by the introduction of the survey rates.

86. The following table shows these villages and gives the extent of land, the average rates and the *bond fide* jama both according to the old and new systems:—

Number.	Names of Villages.	AVERAGE RATES.		EXTENT OF LAND.			INCREASE OR DECREASE.		
		Old.	New.	Old.	New		Decrease	Increase.	
					Government Narva	Narva Bāhar-kallī.			Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Decreased.</i>									
1	Piplāv ... ..	9 1 7	6 2 10	1,211	1,142	55	1,194	3,858	...
2	Nāpād ... ..	5 5 2	5 12 4	1,402	1,008	381	1,389	1,018	...
3	Warādala ... ..	7 11 5	5 9 10	1,023	1,225	4	1,229	1,015	...
4	Umbāv ... ..	6 5 9	4 9 5	343	342	17	359	575	...
5	Sandeshar ... ..	7 11 10	4 6 3	769	1,147	2	1,149	911	...
<i>Increased.</i>									
1	Karramsad ... ..	3 12 11	4 12 1	2,664	4,034	...	4,034	...	9,055
2	Wadod ... ..	2 11 0	4 8 5	2,047	1,390	947	2,337	...	2,735
3	Khadol ... ..	2 13 7	4 1 3	957	659	431	1,090	...	115
4	Khadāna... ..	3 9 7	4 6 7	1,136	915	373	1,288	...	909
5	Virsad ... ..	5 10 2	4 14 4	1,777	2,444	47	2,491	...	2,376

87. The cause of the increase and decrease respectively in the villages noted in the margin is the extreme unevenness of the old rates, which were either excessively heavy or out of all proportion low. There was a particular reason for fixing a high jamābandi under the old system, in Piplāv, which I can best explain by quoting the following paragraph from a letter on the subject addressed to me by the Assistant Settlement Officer:—

1. Piplāv. 5. Khadol.  
2. Warādala. 6. Wadod.  
3. Umbāv. 7. Khadāna.  
4. Sandeshar.

"Paragraph 4.—The chief cause of the great decrease is that the village was taken up for a very large sum (by strangers) at the commencement of British rule, and after the expiry of this lease the jama was fixed on the basis of that paid by the Izārdār, by which it will be seen that this village has been paying an extraordinarily high assessment for many years."

In Wadode while the cultivators of mazmun land paid, according to the old system, an average rate of Rs. 4-14-0 per acre, the narvādārs paid Rs. 2-11-0 only, so that up to this time the latter have, in comparison, paid a very low assessment.

The cause of the decrease in the narva land of Nāpād is the transfer of a large extent from the head of "narva" to that of "alienation," from which it will be apparent that the narvādārs have up to this time paid a very high jama (on account of alienated land), a very large portion of which was in the possession of other parties.

88. There is a large increase in Karramsad (1,370 acres) resulting from the survey area being very much in excess of that hitherto accounted for. The comparative statement in the margin shows that this village is assessed very moderately by the survey.

	Average Classification.	Rate per Acre.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
A'nand ... ..	0 13 2	5 5 6
Jitoria ... ..	0 13 5	5 9 3
Sandeshar ... ..	0 12 4	4 6 3
Gāna ... ..	0 12 9	5 7 8
Karramsad... ..	0 12 11	4 12 0

It is true that up to this time Karramsad has paid a very much lower assessment, in proportion, than the surrounding villages, but it does not follow that on that account it should continue to do so. The narvādārs attempted to make out that they had purchased the wānta land of the Thākūr of Nāpād in former troubled times, and in this way to account for the moderate jama they have been paying, but of course no proofs were forthcoming.

89. In all narva villages a summary settlement of 4 annas in the rupee has been granted when the Settling Officer was satisfied that such a settlement was borne out by the records; but as in Karramsad all lands have hitherto been entered as Government narva,

The Four Annas Summary Settlement.

it was the duty of the survey to impose the full assessment thereon. This is no doubt considered a hardship by the narvádárs, but they have no just cause for complaint, as they get a *half share* of the gross produce from the cultivators.

90. The principal cause of the increase in Khadána is owing to the imposition of the full assessment on Iláidi land included in the narva (157 acres and 32 gunthás.)

The former average rate was Re. 1-12-0 per acre only, whereas under the survey it is Rs. 3-12-0.

91. Virsád has paid up to this time, and for a long period, a fixed jamábandi. The increase caused by the survey is owing to the large excess of land discovered by measurement, viz. 667 acres.

92. The principle of excluding fractions in calculating the anna value of the phálla, alluded to in paragraph 26 of the Nadiád report, has been applied in the 18 narva villages which did not agree to the "ákár," with the following results:—

Number.	Names of Villages.	Designation.	DIVISION OF NARVA.		Value of each Anna according to Survey Assessment.	Value of Phálla.	Old Phálla.	New Phálla.
			Annas.	Number of Khátas.				
					Rs. a. p.	Rs.		
1	Anand ...	Rupees.	29	284	204 12 8	206	17,677	14,859
2	Gámri ...	Do.	72256	68	22 12 0	23	2,613	2,183
3	Wágáshu ...	Do.	94 14 5	30	203 14 8	204	1,840	1,510
4	Karramsad ...	Do.	7 6 5	101	100 8 9	100	10,144	19,400
5	Hargud ...	Annas.	192	6	420 8 2	432	1,775	6,205
6	Wadode ...	Rupees.	3 4½	41	186 7 5	186-8	5,509	1,290
7	Arás ...	Annas.	33 8½	52	350 4 0	368	3,657	3,629
8	Dabhási ...	Rupees.	9 13 9½	60	74 7 8	76	3,225	3,374
9	Dehm ...	Annas.	44 4½	28	18 3 1	20	2,279	1,956
10	Sandeshar ...	Rupees.	97 12 8	28	69 2 5	60	5,955	5,040
11	Ashi ...	Annas.	84	105	87 11 1	92	3,379	2,944
12	Kantária ...	Do.	32	50	614 6 10	616	3,004	3,388
13	Isrána ...	Rupees.	5 8	21	139 10 1	150	2,218	2,100
14	Sunáv ...	Rs.	14	29	93 6 3	93-8	9,105	9,350
		Do.	100	97	73 4 0	73-8	7,557	5,054
15	Piláv ...	Do.	{ 68 12 2 } { 31 3 10 }	72 } 32 }	63 5 11	64	3,448	2,000
16	Isnáv ...	Do.	100	32	22 6 5	23	2,902	2,300
17	Virsád ...	Do.	100	29	119 10 5	120	9,847	12,000
18	Umláv ...	Do.	12	29	43 7 8	48	764	576

93. The inquiry into narva báharkalli land has been made on the principle explained in the Nadiád report, but in this táluka the work was especially heavy and onerous. The accompanying statement\* shows that out of 54 narva villages narva báharkalli was found in 42. More than 6,000 persons were summoned before the Settling Officer to give particulars regarding their tenure, and till this information had been duly recorded the settlement of the villages could not be proceeded with, because the area of Government and alienated land respectively had to be decided before the new jama could be calculated.

94. In this táluka (where land is very valuable) the narvádárs very generally agreed to pay the full assessment to Government on narva báharkalli land *in their own possession* independent of the payment which, according to the old system, was due to the original owners.

95. With the exception of Somáv, Piláv, and Kanthária, all the villages agreed to exclude narva báharkalli land from the narva and to give sanads to the alienees.

96. The reason why the narvádárs of Somáv would not agree to the exclusion of báharkalli narva from the narva, was an idea that by making this concession they would lower themselves in the opinion of neighbouring narva villages.

97. In Pipláv there are two principal or muksh bhágs. One belongs to the Virsád Amin, who did not wish to exclude báharkalli; and the other to a comparatively poor iman, who, after paying a very heavy jama for a long time, was favourable to the exclusion of the báharkalli and ridding himself of a portion of the burden. The other bhágdár, being a sensible and reasonable man, agreed to a reduction of the jama of the other bhág on account of the narva báharkalli land, and the settlement was made accordingly.

98. The narvádárs of Kanthária were desirous to exclude from the narva not only narva báharkalli land, but "narva báharkalli santháli" also. The Settling Officer could not accede to their wishes as regards "santháli," as it appeared on inquiry and from the records that the santháli lands had paid the full assessment hitherto, but the narvádárs would not agree to exclude the pure narva báharkalli unless the santháli was excluded also. They were summoned more than once with a view to coming to terms, but as they declined to pass any agreement the jama is fixed on the total lands of the narva.

99. After all the settlement papers had been prepared, however, the narvādārs of Piplāv and Khāntāria expressed a desire that the narva bāharkalli should be excluded. They were informed that they were too late, but that their cases would be reported to higher authority and final orders given hereafter.

100. The following figures show the result of the inquiry into and settlement of narva bāharkalli:—

				Rs. a. p.	
Total number of villages in which narva bāharkalli was found	...	...	...	...	42
Total number of fields	...	...	...	...	3,805
Total shares in fields	...	...	...	...	6,149
Salāmi under the old system	...	...	...	...	18,635 10 10
				<hr/>	
Salāmis under the new Settlement:—				Rs. a. p.	
Salāmi	...	...	...	1,110	0 0
Four Annas Summary Settlement	...	...	...	5,842	8 0
				<hr/>	
Land newly included in the narva and fully assessed	...	...	...	16,961	8 0
				<hr/>	
				8,476 2 0	
				<hr/>	
				Total ...	
				25,437 10 0	
				<hr/>	
Total increase under the new Settlement				11,901 16 2	

101. In the villages noted in the margin disputes regarding customary tenures were brought forward at the jamābandi. Every exertion was made to bring about a right understanding between the narvādārs and their cultivators. In Vehra Kavita and Piplāv the narvādārs not only recognised the rights of customary tenants, but were induced to give reasonable remissions on the rent paid by them. In Piplāv the cultivators of one bhāg were not satisfied with the remission and phāzal offered by the narvādārs, but urged that the whole amount reduced by the new settlement should be paid to them. Under these circumstances the phāzal of that bhāg has not been paid, but is held in deposit pending a special reference on the subject to the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., who will be requested to pass an order thereon.

102. In Khānpur the narvādārs and cultivators came to terms, but before the completion of the settlement several questions arose between them which could not be settled to their mutual satisfaction.

In consequence of this the settlement could not be completed in this village, and the collections were made according to the old system, pending a reference on the points at issue to the Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

103. The introduction of the new narva settlement into Nowli depends upon the disposal of the question regarding the wānta lands in that village, which has been referred for the opinion of the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs by the Revenue Commissioner, N. D. If it is finally decided that this wānta shall be included in the narva, the total new jama will be Rs. 8,091-3-0; if not, Rs. 7,497-14-0.

104. The last subject to be noticed connected with the narva settlement is the alteration in the system of distributing the phālla in those villages in which the bāharkalli lands were excluded, and the narvādārs adhered to the phālla system. In some villages they agreed to a reduction of the value of annas according to the extent of alienated land excluded from the total narva. This plan, although not so simple and easy of application as the "ākār" settlement, is equitable, because it gives relief to those sharers who hold much narva bāharkalli land.

105. In one village (Bodāl) the narvādārs wished to make the phālla not according to the original value, but on the extent of land in the possession of each narvādār. This plan was carried out and is almost as good as that of the "ākār" settlement, the results being the same.

106. In conclusion it is necessary to state that the inquiries alluded to in paragraph 93 engrossed almost all the time of the Assistant Settlement Officer during the entire season.

107. The principal work remaining in the narva villages is the erasure of the names of deceased narvādārs which are still standing in the accounts, and also those which on account of the sale, transfer, or mortgage of the land to which they appertain, require alteration.

108. In substituting for the above the names of present holders by succession, sale, or division of shares, the attendance of every narvādār is necessary, as all the requisite inquiries as to right, &c., must be made before any new entries can be recorded.

109. *Pari passu* with this inquiry a complete statement of present occupancy must be prepared. This will be undertaken next season, and pending its completion no ikrārnāmās can be commenced.

110. The time, labour, and care required in settling narva villages is well described in Mr. Trevor's report on the settlement of four villages in Mehmādad and Mahudha tālukas, to which I would refer you.

111. Every exertion will be made to complete the work appertaining to the preparation of ikrárnámás (so soon as we shall have received final orders on the subject), but our not having any special judicial powers makes it so heavy and complicated that it is not to be expected that it can be finished in an off-hand manner.

112. It now only remains for me to give, in a few words, the results of the new settlement. The average rates per acre on all descriptions of cultivation are as follows :—

Groups.	Dry-crop.	Garden.	Rice.	General Average.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I	5 0 4	8 14 4	7 8 11	5 14 1
II	4 7 7	7 15 4	6 13 4	5 0 10
III	4 1 6	7 9 8	6 6 8	4 12 8
IV	4 1 9	7 8 6	6 8 4	4 14 2
V	3 11 11	6 12 0	5 11 0	4 3 9
VI	3 0 9	5 8 7	4 6 10	3 3 10
Average	4 3 6	7 12 7	6 8 1	4 14 2

113. The general financial results of the settlement on all descriptions of land, and the increase caused by the commutation of fluctuating cesses and quit-rents, into fixed payments, is set forth in an abstract form in the following statement, and will, I trust, be considered satisfactory :—

In paragraph 83 it is shown that the new narva settlement gives an increase of...	Rs. a. p.	5,059 11 9
The assessment of culturable senja land according to the old system and cesses	Rs. a. p.	92,003 1 1
According to the survey system	Rs. a. p.	1,09,047 13 0
Increase	Rs. a. p.	17,044 11 11
Add—Increase quit-rent of mazmun and alienated land under the new settlement	Rs. a. p.	6,040 7 10
Total Increase	Rs. a. p.	28,144 15 6

or about 7 per cent.

114. I respectfully request that the guarantee for the rates now introduced may be given for the senja villages of this táluka. The guarantee for the narva villages cannot be given till a final answer regarding "ghar-bháru" and tenant right shall have been received. The guarantee will be for thirty years from 1862-63, the year in which the first settlement was introduced in the Kaira Collectorate.

115. All the hard work connected with the introduction of the revised rates in this táluka fell upon Mr. Beyts, the Acting Superintendent, and the Assistant Settlement Officer, Ráo Báhádur Shambuprasád Laxmilál, as almost immediately after the commencement of the jamábandi I proceeded to Poona to take charge of the office of Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D. Both these officers exerted themselves to the utmost, and staid out very late in the rainy season to accomplish their object. It is not too much to say that in the hands of less zealous officers this very difficult and complicated settlement could not have been completed.

116. Mr. Shambuprasád is a most valuable and efficient public servant: possessing great suavity of manner, and considerable firmness of character, combined with a very intimate knowledge of all the varieties of tenure in Gujarát, his services cannot be too highly rated, for without great patience, perseverance, and untiring energy, all the work required for a Gujarát settlement could not be got ready in the allotted time.

117. Appended to this report are two maps, and three figured statements. One map shows all the villages, roads, rivers, &c., of the Borsad Táluka. The other shows, in different colours, the several groups of villages, as classed for assessment.

118. Neither of these maps are printed, as the táluka they represent has been entirely changed by the transfer of some villages and the addition of others. The new map of the Kaira Collectorate is published, and shows the new Borsad Táluka as at present constituted.

119. The Statements are :—

- I. (marked A).—A comparative statement showing the effect of the Settlement in senja lands.
- II. (marked B).—Showing the effect of the Survey Settlement in the Narva villages of the Borsad Táluka.
- III. (marked C).—Statement of Narva Báharkalli land as now settled.

I have the honour to be,  
 Sir,  
 Your most obedient Servant,  
 (Signed) C. J. PRESCOTT,  
 Superintendent, Revenue Survey  
 and Assessment, Gujarát.

No. 1408 of 1668.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, for the orders of Government, a report from the Superintendent of the Gujarát Revenue Survey, proposing revised rates of assessment for the Táluka Borsad in the Kaira Collectorate. The report, though dated the 13th October last, did not reach me until the beginning of February, and its transmission has been delayed since then for the receipt of opinion from the Collector, through whom it should have been sent in the first instance. While on this subject, I would beg to suggest that, to prevent such delays in future, assessment reports may be allowed to be sent up to Government in manuscript, and the printed copies required by the orders of Government forwarded when they are ready, or the whole correspondence be printed at once when the final orders of his Excellency in Council have been passed.

2. I will not take up the time of Government with recapitulating the details given in Major Prescott's report relating to the situation of the táluka, its area, physical features, climate, markets and population. This last is denser than in any táluka that has hitherto come under settlement, not excepting Nadiád, and the fact of 86 per cent. of the whole arable area being actually under cultivation, coupled with the favourable agricultural statistics\* brought to notice, prove that the táluka generally is in a remarkably prosperous condition. The existence of three of the Stations of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, viz., Nadiád, A'nand, and Vásad, either within or close to the limits of the táluka holds out every prospect for the continuance of that prosperity, and the eventual extension of the line to Nimach and Delhi will open up important markets for the disposal of its tobacco and other valuable products.

3. The drainage question mentioned in paragraphs 27 to 35 of the report is already before Government, and the experimental clearance of one of the drains has been commenced.

4. It will be seen from the report that, notwithstanding the large average collections of land revenue, the remissions in the last ten years having been almost nominal, and amounting for 21 years to only a little over one per cent., there has been an increase in cultivation (according to the diagram) from about 61,851 acres in 1845-46 to 64,393 in 1865-66. At the same time it must be noticed that the area has only steadily risen within the last ten years entered in the diagram, which have been years of almost unprecedentedly high values of agricultural produce, and that the rates of assessment which have given such a high average as Rs. 5-4-2 per acre (paragraph 50) led to very little increase in the preceding ten years in which prices had not risen. The evident conclusion to be drawn from these points is that although we may trust to the effect of the railway in equalising the values of agricultural produce, and preventing those of these distant districts falling much below those of the great market of Bombay, it would not be safe in a thirty years' settlement to raise the general pitch of assessment, and thus leave no margin for a possible general fall in prices.

\* The Acting Superintendent's attention will be called to the necessity of correcting the proof-sheets of these reports, shown by Jowári instead of Sowsári (riding) having been printed in the detail of carts given in paragraph 24.



5. The maximum dry-crop rate adopted in Nadiád was, it will be recollected, Rs. 6-4-0, but only in the six Pátis or divisions comprised in the town of Nadiád, which has a railway station and a large market in itself. The real maximum may be considered to be one of 6 Rupees, which is also that proposed for the first class of villages in Borsad, and I think, taking all things into consideration, that the Superintendent has acted wisely in adopting it. This gives an average dry-crop rate per acre in this class of a little over 5 Rupees, which is in excess of that under the old system, and is as high as it can bear.

6. The maximum for the next group of villages is half a Rupee below that for the first, and those for the 3rd, 4th, and 5th groups are in succession four annas less than that of the group above each. The reasons for the grouping given at paragraph 52 of the report are correct, and the grouping and maximum rates generally may be approved. The exceptional circumstances which render it advisable to form a special class of 9 villages near the Máhi river, with a maximum dry-crop rate 12 annas lower than that of the 5th group, are noted at paragraph 54, but it may be also explained that their soil is decidedly inferior to that of the other groups in a degree which the Survey classification could hardly provide for, in consequence of the fertilising alluvial particles in it being more liable where the ground is full of ravines to be continually, though insensibly, washed out.

7. In paragraphs 55 and 56 the Superintendent has explained that the water classification in rice lands in the táluka is low, and that he has fixed the maximum rates for the water in them at one Rupee less than the soil assessment. I am not prepared to admit the correctness of this method of assessment, which gives a decrease in rate on account of distance from market in water as well as dry crops, which is unnecessary. The water classification in the several villages is not given, so that I am unable to analyse the effect of the system on the assessment in different groups, but as the total area of rice cultivation in the táluka is only 4,927 out of 67,250 acres, it is not of much account, and may be left to the Superintendent's discretion.

8. It will be seen from paragraph 58 that the same maximum water rate as that adopted in Nadiád has been fixed in Borsad. The circumstances of both being very similar, this may be sanctioned. I had better explain that care has been taken in this táluka also to make all the allowances described in my report on Nadiád in applying this rate to the lands situated under different wells.

9. The general average assessment under the new system is Rs. 4-14-2 per acre as against Rs. 5-4-2 under the old, being a reduction of 6 annas. On account of Government cultivated land the actual reduction is Rs. 4,077-10-10 (paragraph 60) on a total of Rs. 3,32,990-12-0, or not  $1\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. The reduction would really be more were it not for the increase under the new system on account of concealed cultivation discovered by the Survey measurements, and the assessment of a good deal of land hitherto entered as dry crop at rice rates. The comparison in paragraph 60, by which it would appear that there is a real increase of Rs. 12,833-13-2, hardly holds good, for whereas under the old system the narvádárs in narvádári villages, and direct holders of land in senja (directly managed) villages, paid the Rs. 3,32,990-12-0, they will now pay only the Rs. 3,28,913-1-3, and the holders of alienated land the Rs. 16,961-0-8. Government benefits by so much more revenue certainly, but that does not result in an extra pressure on its own tenants and the narwádárs. There is still room for an increase of revenue by the cultivation of waste lands of Rs. 10,539-11-0. On the whole, therefore, I think the settlement may be considered satisfactory, and beg to recommend the rates for sanction for thirty years, reckoning from 1862-63, the date of the first introduction of a revised settlement into the collectorate, in all villages, but those in which it may be found necessary, in consequence of the complications of the narvádári tenure, to make other arrangements. It will be understood that this guarantee will only extend to revenue derivable from arable lands, and not to that which may be assessed on gabbán or village sites in connection with the settlement of the question of ghar-bháru (kúnsé-rent).

10. The settlement of quit-rents and cesses on alienated lands, both those included hitherto in the narwas and those paying direct to Government, Paragraphs 65, 77 to 79, 93. has been carried out in accordance with orders already passed.

11. The measures reported in paragraphs 66 to 71 of the report are correct, and may be approved.

12. The result of the distribution of the "bágáyat-kasar," or assessment on account of well-irrigation over the fields having a right to the water (paragraphs 73 to 76), is satisfactory.

13. As reported with regard to Nadiád, the adoption of Mr. Elli's rules of 1862 for the disposal of fruit trees (paragraph 80) throughout the collectorate has been directed.

14. It is satisfactory to find (paragraph 82), that 35 out of the total number of 54 narvádári villages have agreed to pay henceforward according to the Survey assessment on the several shares, instead of the system of apportionment of rental in various complicated ways hitherto prevailing. The settlement of Bodal (paragraph 105) has been effected on a somewhat similar principle.

15. The causes of the large increase and decrease of assessment, arising from the introduction of the survey settlements severally in Wadode, Khadole and Khadana, and in Piplav, Nápád, Wadla, Umbav, and Sandesar, given in the 87th and following paragraphs, which claim fixed rentals. Inquiry is progressing with regard to Karramsad and Virsad, a view to their realisation according to law, but the question of their tenure must be left for future decision.

16. The principle of excluding fractions from the value of the apportioned shares of rental in narvadári villages which have not agreed to pay according to the survey assessment of the lands in their several shares, reported in paragraph 92, may be approved.

17. The case of the village of Kantharia, mentioned in paragraph 99, has been reported on subsequently and settled, the exclusion of the alienated land being allowed. The come to terms, will be settled when reported on. I may mention, however, that in a similar case in Nadiád I have already directed the refund, because the tenure will not admit of our forcing the narvadárs to give remissions to their customary tenants. In the village of Khánpur also (paragraph 102) the matter has since been arranged. That of Nowli (paragraph 103) will be decided after receipt of the Legal Remembrancer's opinion.

18. I am glad to be able to report that the work mentioned in paragraphs 106 to 111 connected with the preparation of settlement papers in narvadári villages is progressing satisfactorily. The Assistant Settlement Officer has obtained most of the information necessary for that of the Ikrárnámás in the most praiseworthy and indefatigable manner. The Courts will, no doubt, receive the entries in these as good evidence of facts, but I have already pointed out that these records will not have the force of Judicial decrees, and must thus lose much of their value. This does not, however, in the least detract from Mr. Shambuprasád's conspicuous ability in preparing them.

19. The figures showing the general financial results of the entire settlement of the táluka as a whole, both senja and narvadári villages, with the commuted quit-rents and summary settlement on all alienated lands, and the assessment on waste, given at paragraph 113, have been misprinted. Rs. 29,003 should be Rs. 92,003; with this alteration the item of Rs. 17,044-11-11 will be found correct. The total increase on the táluka is, as will be seen, Rs. 23,144-15-6, or about 7 per cent.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment,*

No. 3318.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 1st September 1868.*

Letter from the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., No. 1408, dated 6th April 1868—Submitting, with his remarks and observations, a report from the Superintendent of the Gujarát Revenue Survey, proposing revised rates of assessment for the Táluka of Borsad in the Kaira Collectorate.

RESOLUTION.—In forwarding the report of the settlement of the Borsad Táluka, the Revenue Commissioner suggests that in future such reports should be sent to Government in manuscript. But the delay in the present case affords no sufficient reason for adopting this course. The Revenue Commissioner should be requested to urge on the Officers concerned the necessity for having the papers printed in reasonable time. The mistakes in this report are very numerous. Greater care should be taken, and no report should be allowed to pass through the Press without careful revision of the proof by the writer of the report.

2. The rates proposed and the grouping of the several classes of villages appear judicious, and may be approved and adopted. The only alteration necessary is in the rate of Gámri, a village which should certainly be classed with A'nand, being quite as advantageously situated as regards the Railway Station. This village, therefore, should likewise have the 6 Rupee rate. In other respects the rates proposed by the Superintendent, and approved by the Revenue Commissioner, are confirmed.

3. The rates may be guaranteed for a period of thirty years from 1862-63. There seems to be no reason for making any exception in narva villages, except to observe the orders already given in respect to gharbháru lands in those villages. With this reservation, the guarantee may be given to narva villages, as well as to others.

4. The large number of narva villages in this táluka that have consented to abandon the old complicated system of calculation for the more simple method of apportionment according to the survey assessment

Paragraph 14,

is very satisfactory. This result reflects great credit on Mr. Shambhuprasád's tact and judgment. The ability displayed by this officer is also favourably noticed by the Revenue Commissioner in connection with the preparation of the Ikrárnámás.

5. The other points noticed by the Revenue Commissioner appear to have been properly disposed of, and the satisfaction of Government with the settlement made may be communicated to Major Prescott, the Superintendent of the Survey.

6. There has been an unavoidable delay in the issue of this Resolution owing to the non-receipt of certain papers from the Revenue Commissioner.

(Signed) F. R. S. WYLLIE,  
For Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

TO THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, N. D.,  
Major C. J. PRESCOTT, Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

No. 1440.

*EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the Revenue Department, dated 8th April 1869.*

Read the following Despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Bombay, No. 9, dated 25th February 1869 :—

Para. 1. I have considered in Council the proceedings of your Excellency on the introduction of the revised rates of assessment into the talukas of Borsád and Nadiád, in the Kaira Collectorate, which were transmitted in the letters from your Secretary numbered 49 and 54, and dated respectively the 26th of September and 17th of October last.

2. I approve these proceedings, which guarantee the settlement for thirty years from 1862-63, and am gratified to learn from the papers before me that the prosperous condition of these two talukas promises to be permanent. Care has, nevertheless been wisely taken not to raise the rates, which have been much affected by the extraordinary rise in the value of agricultural produce, so high as not to leave a margin for a possible fall in prices.

3. The suitability of the soil for tobacco of a superior kind is a circumstance which is likely to prove a source of profit to the Nadiád Taluka, and if the introduction of the superior sorts alluded to in my predecessor's despatch of the 24th of November last succeeds it will be very advantageous to the district.

4. I am glad to see that your Government encouraged the experiments already going on, and desired to be made acquainted with the results of the reports which you called for on the subject.

5. I have perused with high gratification the strong testimony which was borne by Mr. Rogers and Major Prescott, and endorsed by your Excellency in Council, to the industry, judgment, and conspicuous ability displayed by Mr. Shambhuprasád throughout these settlement proceedings.

6. Major Prescott's plan for checking smuggling, by licensing the cultivation of opium, seems worthy of consideration.

RESOLUTION.—Copies should be forwarded to the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., for information, and for communication to the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, and the Assistant Settlement Officer, Gujarát, with reference to Government Resolutions Nos. 3318 and 3586, dated respectively the 1st and 24th September last.

2. Extract paragraph 18 of Major Prescott's report on the settlement of the Borsád Taluka, with paragraph 6 of this despatch, should be sent to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, for the favour of his opinion and report.

Ordered that copies of the above be forwarded to—

The REVENUE COMMISSIONER, N. D.,

Major C. J. PRESCOTT, Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.,

The COMMISSIONER of Customs, SALT and OPIUM.

(Signed) WASUDEO PANDURUNG,  
For Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 1460 of 1876.

Superintendent's Office,  
Surat, 24th November 1876.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF KAIRA.

SIR,

I have the honour to report for information of Government the introduction of the revised rates in Kansaria and Jasarwa—two villages of the Borsad Taluka—recently become khalsa on the demise of Suraj, the widow of late alienee Pranshanker Omishanker, in accordance with resolution of Government, Revenue Department, No. 1555 of 1854.

2. As this resolution settles the tenure, it is unnecessary that I should enter into the origin of the original holding.

3. On intimation from you, I at once took steps to impose the survey settlement under Section XXV of No. 1 of 1865, and completed the jamabandi for 1875-76 on the 21st April last. I now beg to set forth the grounds upon which the settlement is based.

4. As the rate fixed by my predecessor, Col. C. J. Prescott, for the several groups of the Borsad Taluka have been sanctioned by Government under Resolution No 3318 of the 1st September 1868, I am precluded from reconsidering the subject, and all that is now necessary is to assign these two villages their proper class in consideration of their position and general character.

5. Kansaria is a small village chiefly inhabited by Kolis and Rajputs south of Borsad adjacent to the Kasba town, precisely in the manner Wasna is situated. 69½ per cent. of the lands are alienated, so that the village on the whole is lightly assessed and prosperous. I therefore see no reason why it should not be rated like Wasna, a second class village, as under:—

Jirayat ...	...	...	...	...	Maximum rate ...5½ Rupees.
Rice ...	...	...	...	...	Do. { Soil rate ...5½ "
Bagyat...	...	...	...	...	Do. { Water rate 4½ "
					Rate Rs. 27 per kos.

6. Jesarwa is a small Kunbi village lying west of Petlad adjacent to Pandoli and Israma villages of the third class and of similar type, consequently the maximum rates are:—

Jirayat ...	...	...	...	...	Rates 5½ Rupees.
Rice ...	...	...	...	...	Rates ... { Soil 5½ "
Bagyat ...	...	...	...	...	Water 4½ "
					Rates 27 per kos.

7. I must, however, state that Pallej, a village of the 1st class, adjoins Jesarwa on its northern side, but the special consideration which induced my predecessor to put this fine village in a higher class than the group to which it belonged is not quite applicable to Jesarwa. I see no valid reason to assign it a higher class than Pandoli and Israma; although the third class rates may slightly reduce the assessment of the village, which it cannot be denied is now very high.

8. I append seven statistical tables and have only to observe in regard to them that they show that the agricultural resources of these two villages are in keeping with the general character of the Borsad Taluka.

9. I may, therefore, pass to the financial statement appended, of which the following is an abstract:—

## Government Land.

	*Collection under late system.		Survey System.	
	Rs.		Rs.	
Kansaria ...	679		933	37 per cent. increase.
Jesarwa ...	2,381		1,965	16 per cent. decrease.
Total ...	3,060		2,918	4 per cent. decrease.

\* Fractions omitted.

## Alienated Land.

Kansaria ... ..	826	934
Jesarwa ... ..	180	147
Total ... ..	956	1,081
Grand Total ... ..	4,016	3,999

13 per cent. increase.

10. The assessment upon 33 acres of waste land, Rs. 58, is not noticed, because the land has been allotted rent-free for the use of the village cattle. The general result is a net decrease of Rs. 15-15-11 by the survey settlement—*vide* column 16 of the Vasuli-bāki-patrack subjoined.

ON ACCOUNT OF CULTIVATED GOVERNMENT LANDS.									
Number of Villages.	ACCORDING TO LATE SYSTEM.			ACCORDING TO SURVEY SYSTEM.				Net decrease caused by the Survey.	
	Cultivated Acres.	Rupees of Assessment. A.D. 1875-76.	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
2	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	...	...	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.
	585 36	3,060 0 3	585 36	2,918 15	...	...	585 36	2,918 15	141 1 3

Number of Villages.	ON ACCOUNT OF ALIENATED LANDS.			TOTAL OF GOVERNMENT AND ALIENATED LANDS.			MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF LAND REVENUE.			
	LATE SYSTEM.	SURVEY SYSTEM.	Net increase caused by the Survey.	LATE SYSTEM.	SURVEY SYSTEM.	Net decrease caused by the Survey.	On account of sale of Grass.	On account of sale of Wood.	On account of Local Funds.	On account of sale of Fruit-trees.
	Salāmi, &c.	Fixed computed Salāms.		Assessment and Salāmi according to columns 3 and 11.	Assessment and fixed Salāms according to columns 9 and 12.					
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	956 8 8	1,081 10	125 1 4	4,016 8 11	4,000 9	15 15 11	3 8 0	0 9 0	364 8 5	0 5 0

Number of Villages.	MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF LAND REVENUE— <i>continued.</i>		Total gross Assessment.	REMISSION TO BE DEDUCTED.			Remains to be collected.	Of which collected.	Fazal.	Net balance outstanding.
	Ground-rent, &c.	Total Miscellaneous.		ON ACCOUNT OF GOVERNMENT ALIENATED LANDS.		Total Remissions.				
				Increase of Assessment and Quit-rents caused by the Survey.	Miscellaneous.					
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
2	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	...	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	...
	69 1 8	438 0 1	4,438 9 1	474 3	...	474 3	3,964 6 1	4,276 7 1	312 1 0	...

11. The average increase affected by the survey settlement in the whole táluka was 7 per cent, but Israma, the adjoining village to Jesarwa, was lowered  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. so that all the villages of the táluka under one standard.

12. There are, however, several items in the appended memorandum, still requiring adjustment in favour of the revenue which will give the survey settlement a slight advantage over the former system, which was bighoti in Kansaria and Toolwari in Jesarwa.

13. The order passed by Government in the matter of fruit trees in Borsad, will, of course, be applicable to these two villages.

14. Sanction of Government should be obtained for rating these two villages (in due course through the Survey Settlement Commissioner, N. D.) to enable me to undertake the final jamábandi this year.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) N. B. BEYTS,  
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Gujarát.

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No. 2729 OF 1876.

*Camp Wasan, 8th December 1876.*

Forwarded.

2. The circumstances of these two villages are so dissimilar that the figured statements prepared by the Superintendent would have been of more value had the villages been shown therein separately, instead of being grouped together.

3. I have no objection to offer to the proposals of the Superintendent, which I think are fair and reasonable.

4. At first sight the proposed increase from Rs. 679 to Rs. 933 in the Koli villages of Kansari appears excessive; but the soil of Kansari is good, the revenue has been realized without difficulty, and I find on enquiry that very little (only 16 acres) of the land is mortgaged to soucars. The soil is considered to be better than that of the village of Wasna, with which it has been classed.

5. The *kos* rate of Rs. 27 is fair. The former rates were from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 per *bigha*.

6. Although the soil of Jesarwa is inferior to that of the surrounding villages, the water-supply is abundant and under irrigation the land produces excellent crops. The rates both for dry crop and *kos*, are reasonable.

7. The revenue of both villages was formerly taken by the Inámdár in *kind*. The people appear glad to see the system abolished.

8. I recommend the proposal of the Superintendent for sanction.

(Signed) F. SHEPPARD,  
Collector, Kaira.

TO REVENUE COMMISSIONER (THROUGH SURVEY COMMISSIONER, N. D.)

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No. 1971 OF 1876.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Nágothna, 14th December 1876.*

Forwarded with the Survey and Settlement Commissioner's support to the Superintendent's proposals which, it will be seen, are approved of by the Collector.

2. He (the Survey Commissioner) notes that the Superintendent has omitted to state the period for which the lease should run and has accordingly called upon him to supply this information which will be forwarded hereafter. But the passing of orders need not be delayed on this account as the Superintendent may be informed that in accordance with standing orders the lease will be for the unexpired period of the general settlement lease of the táluka.

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

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

No. 257.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th January 1877.

Letter from the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, No. 16, dated 6th January 1877.—Forwarding correspondence noted in the margin relating to the assessment of the villages of Kansari and Jesarwa in the Borsad Taluka of the Kaira Collectorate which lately lapsed to Government; and stating that he has no objection to offer to the rates proposed, which have been approved, both by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Northern Division, and the Collector, and may therefore be sanctioned till the year 1891-92, when the lease for the remainder of the taluka will expire.

RESOLUTION :—The proposed rates are sanctioned up to 1891-92, and the usual notification is to be published.

(Signed) T. D. MACKENZIE,  
For Chief Secretary to Government.

Surat, 21st February 1895.

Forwarded with compliments to the Collector of Kaira.

2. The undersigned has nothing to add in connection with the ten first paragraphs. In paragraph 11 Mr. Maconochie speaks of the storm floods that do much mischief in the taluka. These floods are the result of the great want of natural waterways in your district, owing to which the surface drainage, in abnormal years, assumes the proportions of vast floods which even now cause incalculable damages. Since the revenue survey, mainly owing, it is believed, to Major Prescott's writings on the subject, many drainage cuts have been made to help to carry off the storm waters. There is, however, as stated by Mr. Maconochie, no provision for their maintenance, and they have consequently become much silted. To drain your district effectively, however, the project for doing so cannot be complete unless for obvious reasons it includes Cambay territory. In preparing the scheme it will be necessary to keep one important point in view, or the result may be somewhat disastrous. That point has reference to the existing rice cultivation which now depends so much for its success on the occurrence of the floods on a moderate scale. The lands which Mr. Maconochie saw submerged in December were, no doubt, so, owing to the cyclone of the previous October which added from 10 to 16 inches to the rainfall of the year in Gujarát.

3. It will be seen from paragraph 14 that tobacco plays an important part in the fortunes of Borsad also as in those of the talukas already reported on. There is no doubt, as stated by Mr. Maconochie, that the western part of Borsad is the heart of the tobacco country, for the leaf of no other part of your district fetches such high prices as that of Pálaj, Rangáipura, Virsad, &c. As shown by the undersigned in paragraph 17 of his Nadiád report, the growth of the plant had received a temporary check. That check has now been, for long years to come, most effectively removed by the opening of the line to Rutlam. The undersigned was, a week or two ago, in the Dohad and Jhálod talukas of the Panch Maháls, through the former of which the new line runs, and he learnt that the people of those parts smoked charotar tobacco. Before the opening of this line, the difficulties of the road into Málva and Central India were so great that, more tobacco from your district found its way into those countries *via* Bombay and Khandwa than by the direct roads. With the cheapening of the tobacco in those extensive markets the consumption of Kaira tobacco must increase by leaps and bounds in the next few years. And it is in this particular that the liberal policy of not taxing private improvements will tell with great effect on the prosperity of the peasantry of Kaira. Mr. Maconochie states that tuer is the main export crop of the eastern villages. The undersigned would add bajri to it. In 1891 he was camped at Vásad and he then saw a large export trade being done in that grain. Most of it was coming from Borsad way.

4. The undersigned is glad to observe that the result of Mr. Maconochie's personal observations bears him out in the opinion to which he gave expression in his Nadiád report, on the subject of the interference of the Sanitary Department with the people in the matter of the storage of manure. The State is raising its rents all round, and it is only right to expect that the khatedárs would be helped rather than effectively hindered, as they are, in the preparation of their home manure, which is the only means they have of keeping up the fertility of their fields. The undersigned would again strongly beg to draw the attention of the higher authorities to it. One mode out of the difficulty, though a very small one at first, is that indicated by Mr. Maconochie in his paragraph 54, that is, encouraging the cultivators to live on their lands.

5. In paragraph 16 Mr. Maconochie speaks disparagingly of Vásad as a market. The undersigned discovered during his stay at Vásad in December 1891 that, the Vásad merchants had become men of substance, and that they bought up most of the produce that was brought to the station for sale. Besides, the trade statistics are in favour of the opinion that Vásad has considerably grown as a market. In 1868, the year of the settlement, the Gazetteer shows



that the goods traffic at Vāsad amounted to 3,032 tons; whereas, according to Mr. Maconochie's figures, the same in recent years has been about 10,000 tons. The expansion has now, no doubt, reached its limit, especially as Petlād has come forward as a competitor.

6. In paragraph 18 Mr. Maconochie treats of a subject which has been attracting general attention; that is, the passing of the land from the cultivating to the money-lending class. While the British authorities look upon this transfer of land on the whole as an evil, in the Native States it is encouraged even to the extent of ousting out the Kolis by authority to make room for the better classes of cultivators. It seems to the undersigned that, whilst this transfer is only on a moderate scale, as it now presumably is, it is productive of more good than evil, in that, more capital finds its way into the improvement of land than it otherwise would. Moreover, if it is looked upon as an unmixed evil, it cannot, do what one may, be checked beyond a certain narrow limit, considering the low intelligence of a large part of the agricultural population. The undersigned is humbly of opinion that there are natural checks to the transfer ever becoming anything approaching wholesale, and consequently dangerous. The most important one, it seems to the undersigned, is, that money-lending is in itself a far more lucrative business than cultivating land. And that this is so, careful enquiry will disclose most conclusively. Further it will be found that, on many money-lenders their new position of landed proprietors has been simply forced by the stress of circumstances, which made it plain to them that there was no other way to save at least some of the money advanced by them. Were it not that these checks have existed, the undersigned cannot see what could have prevented transfers on a far larger scale than what have occurred.

7. The undersigned, in order to render his remarks as brief as possible will, without comment, refer the Collector to Mr. Maconochie's paragraphs 19 to 35, in which that officer describes how the táluka has prospered during the currency of the lease.

8. In his paragraph 36, Mr. Maconochie shows that the occupancy right of waste land fetches from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per acre. This compares well with some of the outlying tálukas where such right practically commands no market value. In paragraph 29 he had pointed out that, for some of the lands acquired for the Petlād-Cambay road, as much as Rs. 700 or Rs. 800 per acre had to be paid, and that even these large amounts were considered by their owners as very inadequate.

9. In his paragraphs 37 to 42, Mr. Maconochie discusses the *pros* and *cons* for an increase of assessment for the new lease. The undersigned generally agrees with Mr. Maconochie's arguments, which turn in favour of an increase. Before passing on, however, he will question Mr. Maconochie's statement made in paragraph 40, to the effect that, he doubts that the Kanbis have actually decreased in number. The Gazetteer gives the population of the Kanbis in 1872 at 31,871, whereas Appendix E. of the report places it at 31,164. Considering that in paragraph 19, the increase in the population of the táluka is shown as 41,331, or 45.4, it does seem extraordinary that the most prosperous of all the communities should have only contributed towards reducing that increase. It will be seen that this tale agrees in effect with that told in the reports of Nadiád and A'nand.

10. In paragraphs 43 to 47, the important questions of the grouping and rating of the villages are discussed and settled. The undersigned agrees with Mr. Maconochie in reducing the groups from their present number 6 to 4. The táluka is very level, and the quality of the soil pretty constant throughout. Moreover, there is no variation in the climate, so that distance from the market is the only consideration which ought to influence the settlement officer in the equitable distribution of the assessment. The undersigned is of opinion that the new grouping, under present circumstances, is unexceptionable in all cases but those of two villages, *viz.* Khatnāl and Vatra, which it seems to him should be removed from Group 4 to Group 3. In his Mátar settlement report, Major Prescott classed the five detached villages at the extreme south of the táluka a group higher than those lying immediately to the north, because of their closer proximity to the seaport town of Cambay. Their maximum rate he proposed at

Rs. 4-4-0. Both the grouping and the rate were sanctioned by Government. In the revision settlement this exceptional grouping and rating again received the sanction of Government. Looking at the map of your district, the five detached villages are quite twice the distance from Cambay that Khatnál and Vatra are. Major Prescott was, therefore, not consistent when he proposed a maximum rate of Rs. 4-4-0 for the former, and only Rs. 4 for the latter. If Khatnál and Vatra are to be retained in Mr. Maconochie's 4th group, the inconsistency will be perpetuated for another lease. The undersigned would therefore recommend their being raised to the 3rd group. Not only are they good villages, their average soil classification being 13 annas 4 pies of Vatra and 14 annas 10 pies of Khatnál, but a reference to the Mámlatdár shows that, their tobacco still finds an outlet through the port of Cambay. In fact a very large portion of the tobacco produce of this neighbourhood is, as shown by the undersigned in paragraph 15 of his Cambay settlement report, exported from the port of Cambay even to such distant countries as Arabia and Turkey. The promotion of these two villages as recommended will make their percentages to be 64·6 and 41·7 instead of 33·4 and 14·7 respectively as per Q. Statement.

11. In giving his approval to Mr. Maconochie's grouping, the undersigned qualified it by the words "under present circumstances." By looking at the map, round Petlád, the reason for his doing so will become self-evident. The villages to the south and west of the town, which is also a railway terminus, are as favourably situated in respect of it as those in the north, and should, in consequence, bear equal burden with them. But it would not be prudent to raise them two groups at once at this juncture. The undersigned merely records this opinion here for the notice of the succeeding generation of settlement officers.

12. In paragraph 43 the proposed soil and water maximum rates are given. From a study of the Q. Statement they seem very judicious, and the undersigned would recommend their acceptance.

13. Mr. Maconochie has fallen into an error in his paragraph 48, wherein he states that, there is no irrigated rice in the táluka. Enquiry shows that of old rice numbers there are 849, with an area of 764 acres; and of new rice 48, containing 65 acres, which are irrigated from tanks.

14. The result of the application of the new rates is an increase of 13·8 per cent. on the whole táluka, the alteration proposed by the undersigned in paragraph 10 above affecting it but little. The actual increase will most probably be about 11 per cent. This is small as compared with that of the Kaira tálukas already revised, but it must be remembered that, Borsad was the last, as well as the highest, assessed part of the whole of your Collectorate.

T. R. FERNANDEZ,  
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Gujarát.

No. 889 OF 1895.

FROM

J. DEC. ATKINS, Esq., I. C. S.,  
Collector of Kaira;

TO

G. B. REID, Esq., I. C. S.,  
Commissioner, Northern Division

*Kaira, 21st March 1895.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward with the following remarks a report by Mr. E. Maconochie and a review by Mr. T. R. Fernandez on the revision survey settlement of the Borsad Táluka of this District.

2. The settlements of four *tálukas* of Kaira have been revised in rapid succession and that of Borsad is the fifth for revision. The revised rates for Nadiád and A'nand give us a line for Borsad, and as I have recently reviewed the settlement reports for the former two at some length, my remarks on the present occasion may be brief.

3. At original settlement the Borsad rates were based on the rates which had been applied to the "old" Nadiád *Táluka* which approximately consisted of the north of the present A'nand *Táluka* and the south of the present Nadiád. We can appropriately adopt the same course at revision, and we have indeed done so in revising such of the Borsad villages as have been transferred to A'nand. A leading feature of the recent Nadiád and A'nand settlements is that the maximum rates for typical Charotar villages have been fixed at Rs. 5-12-0 for soil and Rs. 4-0-0 for water, and though these rates have been slightly reduced in special cases they have not been exceeded except for the lands of the important city of Nadiád and the two villages, A'nand and Gamri, which lie on either side of the Railway Station of A'nand where the Bombay and Baroda Railway is joined by the branch line to Petlád on the south and by another important branch to Godhra and Ratlam on the north. These rates may be regarded as having been accepted by all responsible officers as suitable "standard" maximum rates for the Charotar. They should not be exceeded in Borsad except for special and clear reasons; and on the other hand they need not be reduced except for such reasons. If we place the Charotar of Borsad on the same footing as the Charotar of Nadiád and that of A'nand, we shall at least have attained equality of rating, and shall have perhaps as much cause for confidence in our rating as is ordinarily permissible to officers engaged in the difficult task of preparing a rent roll.

4. It seems to follow, therefore, that the rate of Rs. 6-8-0 for soil proposed by Mr. E. Maconochie for his first group of seven villages must be reduced to the standard rate of Rs. 5-12-0 proposed for his second group, unless special and clear reasons for the higher rate can be found. I know the country and I can find no such reasons. There is indeed the fact that one village, Borsad, is the head-quarters of a *Mámlatdár*: but it is six miles from a railway station and cannot be fairly considered to be on a footing with the exceptional places Nadiád, A'nand, and Gamri, to which alone a higher rate than Rs. 5-12-0 has been applied hitherto. The remaining six villages in the group, apart from the fact that they are reasonably close to Petlád station, an advantage, however, which they share with numerous other villages, have no special characteristics except fertility. But the element of fertility is allowed for in the classification process, and it will be observed that, as the result of classification, in five of the six villages the *average* dry-crop rate is worked out as being in excess of the so-called "maximum" rate. It is not fair to tax fertility twice over, *viz.*, once in classification and a second time in grouping. On the whole, I am decidedly of opinion that the "standard" rate of Rs. 5-12-0 should suffice for all the villages placed by Mr. Maconochie in his first group. The application of this rate will possibly result in a slight decrease of the present revenue in a few cases: but this may be taken to be a proof of the extremely heavy rating under the existing settlement, a rating due, I think, to unsound grouping; and as I have on previous occasions pointed out, we should not hesitate at revision to correct unduly high rating when it is discovered.

5. These seven villages should, I submit, be transferred to the second group. This will involve a reduction of the water-rate also from Rs. 4-8-0 to 4-0-0; but if the arguments in my Nadiád and A'nand reviews are correct, it follows that we should not have a higher water-rate than Rs. 4-0-0 in any of these villages. The principle adopted for Nadiád and A'nand must be applied to Borsad also.

6. As regards the third group, I observe that the increases in Jantral, Banejda, Amiad, Kanbha and Dival, which form a cluster, are 49, 43, 59, 37·6 and 31·8 per cent., all very large increases indeed when compared with the increase (13·8) proposed for the whole *táluka*, and when the very slight justifications for increases of revenue at the present settlement are borne in mind. I think it would be reasonable to assign them a maximum rate of Rs. 5-0-0 in lieu of Rs. 5-4-0. I would not disturb the lowest group rated at Rs. 4-4-0 for, though

I admit that Mr. Fernandez's arguments regarding Khatnal and Vatra are technically sound, I think he can scarcely have remarked that, as the *average* dry-crop rate of these villages is almost as high as the maximum rate, the proposed increase of the latter by 25 per cent. would involve a similar increase in the average, and hence the total percentage increment in each village would be extremely heavy. Very heavy increases in individual villages should, I think, be avoided if possible in a *táluka* like Borsad.

7. The modifications proposed by me as regards 12 villages out of the 72, will effect some decrease in the total increment, which even under Mr. Maconochie's proposals is only 13·8 per cent., a much smaller percentage increment than Government ordinarily expect to receive at a revision settlement. But even the smaller increase suggested by me must be proposed with diffidence. I need not repeat here the long arguments regarding price history given in my recent review of the Anand report; but it will suffice to refer you to that review and to add that my arguments apply equally to the case of the Borsad *Táluka*. The improvements in communications, except as regards the villages affected by the Petlad Branch Railway, have not been very marked during the term of the existing settlement. Apart from price history, from improvements in communications and from the necessity for correcting the original grouping where it was more than usually of the nature of patch-work, I see no very clear justifications for increase of revenue. We must be content with the increase, small though it is, obtained by applying to the majority of villages (54 out of 72) the standard rates that have been considered suitable for the Charotar of Nadiad and Anand, and slightly lower rates to villages which, owing to distance from markets or other disadvantages, deserve more lenient treatment.

8. Mr. Maconochie again raises the "manure" question which has already been raised by Mr. Fernandez. I may refer you to my remarks towards the end of my review of the latter officer's report on Nadiad and add that, in my opinion, Mr. Maconochie, like Mr. Fernandez, has perhaps formed an exaggerated opinion of the changes made in recent years. In small villages in Borsad, as in other *tálukas*, private dung-hills are still to be found piled up in places where they have always been on the outskirts of the village site, and cause for the interference of district officers is chiefly found when the drainage from the dung-hills is discovered to be contaminating the village wells or the large ponds which too often still supply the only drinking water available for low castes. In towns and large villages it has been more difficult to reconcile sanitation with the desire of cultivators to live in the midst of manure heaps in crowded alleys and yards; but I think the result has been fairly satisfactory on the whole, and that probably the advocate of sanitation has more ground for complaint than those who oppose him in the guise of advocates of agriculture.

9. The drainage question referred to by Mr. Maconochie in paragraph 11 of his report is far more important to the farmer than the dung-hill question, and, if Government could supply funds, much loss could be prevented in years of abnormal rainfall. A general sketch of the drainage question is given in the Kaira Gazetteer, pages 5—10. We already have some drains, but we want more and we want the existing drains cleared. The matter is however one of very great difficulty, for one result of clearing or making a drain in a particular village is to flood the next village and damage its lands: and damage cannot be avoided unless work is done in numerous villages, both in British and Native territory, at the same time. Working on a sufficiently extensive scale to do good and avoid harm is a costly undertaking, and some 25 years ago it was held that the good done by drainage channels was probably not equal to the cost of cutting them. It may be borne in mind that complaints of floods are usually confined to years of abnormal rainfall.

10. I need not again deal with the Kunbi marriage question which I discussed at some length in my review of the Anand report. As regards the money-lenders' question I will merely remark that there is every reason to believe that in the Kaira District money is lent at a very low rate of interest when the security is good. And finally as regards the assessment of lands appropriated for building purposes, I may say that I think the Survey Department, whose aptitude for gauging the relative fertility of soils is undoubted, can less suitably

deal with building sites than the Collector, and though an alteration of the law may possibly be necessary in order to empower the Collector to deal appropriately with the matter, this is a subject too complicated to be discussed with advantage in a stray paragraph of a survey settlement report or review.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient Servant,  
J. DEC. ATKINS,  
Collector of Kaira.

THROUGH THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, POONA.

No. S—902 of 1895.

FROM

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

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
Revenue Department.

*Poona, 4th April 1895.*

SIR,

I have the honour to hand up the proposals for a revision of rates in the Borsad taluka, drawn up by Mr. Evan Maconochie of the Indian Civil Service, placed on special duty as Survey Settlement Officer to expedite the submission of the overdue settlements of Kaira. Mr. Maconochie's first settlement report is very creditable. He has visited all parts and nearly every village of the taluka.

2. I may invite notice to column 16 of Appendix Q, which is blank. The reason is that given in paragraph 74 of Major Prescott's original report reproduced in Appendix R. The "bágáyat kásar", or charge for use of well water, was for the first time in this taluka distributed over the survey numbers which used the water by right. Column 14 then includes the soil as well as the water assessment on such numbers. Column 11 also includes such charge on account of well water as was adjudged to be leviable as "well himáyat", or "assistance" on rice land. Mr. Maconochie in Appendix Q<sup>2</sup> has shown the water charge in each village, separately from the soil assessment. As at revision all direct well assessments have been taken off, dry crop and garden have been shown together in column 23. It is essential to notice this fact, as the Collector does not understand the higher incidence of the proposed as compared with present assessments, in the case of dry crop, where the higher incidence is not the result of an enhanced maximum rate. The comparison should be instituted by taking the old incidence of garden and dry crop together, and that of dry crop alone at revision rates. It must then be borne in mind that the latter includes the charge on account of subsoil water advantage.

3. Mr. Maconochie was perfectly right to study the effect of the abolition of direct well assessments and the introduction of the subsoil water rules. The tract was a forward one at the original survey and water advantages were largely utilized. The "kasar" amounted therefore to Rs. 19,550. The total value of the subsoil water advantage is less by Rs. 2,500. It is not correct however to say that the better lands have been relieved at the expense of the inferior lands. It cannot be doubted that much of the land not assessed to the "kasar" was just as good as that which was assessed. This was certainly so in the case of land to which the kasar was not adjudged merely because the occupant had no

right to the well assessed. The better lands, which were provided with wells, have certainly been largely benefitted, but Mr. Maconochie's own action in rating the taluka at the pitch decided by former settlements of the Charotar country wholly prevents any charge that the loss of direct well assessments is to be recouped in any but the legitimate method of applying the subsoil water rules where applicable. No doubt the Patidárs are the cultivators who have improved their land, by digging wells and those others, Dharalas, &c., who have not done so, will be at a disadvantage till they follow suit. On the other hand the Patidárs generally own the lands nearest the village and the most fertile fields everywhere. In so far as the Dharalas have been pushed to the distant fields they will share in the advantage under which the assessment fixed strictly under the maximum rate is by standing practice lowered for every half mile under the distance-from-village scale.

5. The net enhancement entailed by the adoption of Mr. Maconochie's rating, including the valuation of the subsoil water advantage, and excluding the abandoned well charges, is only 13 per cent. This appears small, but the real reason is that the present rating of Borsad is high. If the Collector's modifications in the rating and grouping are accepted the increase will be reduced. In making his estimate for Appendix Q Mr. Maconochie has fallen into a slight error. He has correctly shown the valuation of the subsoil water increment in Appendix Q<sup>2</sup>, but in the column for "Old rice" in Appendix Q he has inadvertently doubled the valuation. I have corrected the mistake and altered Mr. Atkins' figures as far as he was misled by it.

6. Mr. Atkins proposes to amalgamate groups 1 and 2 at the rating of the lower group. I concur as regards the villages near Petlád. Three of these villages were rated above their neighbours by Major Prescott on the ground that they had good markets for grain and tobacco; but as the Collector shows, and as Mr. Fernandez agrees, these advantages were equally shared by several other villages, placed in the 2nd group. Mr. Maconochie had two courses only open to him:—to put the other villages into the 1st group, or to lower the rating of all to that of the 2nd group. He chose the former alternative, on the sound ground that the old grouping should not be unnecessarily altered, and because owing to the construction of the Petlád branch railway the villages under consideration have even better markets than before. Major Prescott's basis however was faulty, and I concur that as far as the villages near Petlád are concerned, groups 1 and 2 should be amalgamated. Borsad, itself is under different conditions. Its market has not improved. Major Prescott seems to have over-estimated Borsad as a market town. The Collector says that its sole advantage over its neighbours is that it is the taluka head-quarters. I would then abolish the unevenness in rating by making Borsad no exception, and by rating all the villages of the proposed first group at the maximum of the 2nd.

7. I do not like the other modification suggested by the Collector, the reduction of the rate of the 3rd group, because in some villages the increases are high. The increases are due to two causes, viz., the large extension of rice land and the extensive facilities for irrigation, not made use of at the date of the original classification. Except in one of the 5 villages of large increases, the area of new rice is greater than that of old rice, and in 3 villages it is many multiples of the old. It cannot be said that an undue assessment has been put on new rice. Again the subsoil water advantage more than triples the old "kasar" in these villages. It cannot again be said that there is anything to indicate that the classification for subsoil water has been recklessly or unevenly done in this taluka. Lastly the position of the villages of group 3 is very little, if anything, inferior to those of group 2 adjacent. There might be much said against the inclusion, in that group, of villages rated at Rs. 5 by Major Prescott. I refer to the villages Danteli, Vardala, Virsad, Khánpur, Saijpur, Ras, Vadelí, Golel and Vanchiel. The map shows that these except Golel are separated from the villages of Group 2 by a strip of Gáekwári territory. Mr. Maconochie has explained well what such separation means. But the increases in these villages are very low even though they are included in group 2, and thus have not attracted attention. The low increases are due to the small charge for subsoil water advantage as compared with the heavy *bágáyat kasar*, and to the small

increase in the rice area. They thus form a curious contrast with the five villages above referred to. The explanation seems to be that these five were backward villages, which have made great progress during the settlement.

The reduction suggested would also unnecessarily lower the assessment on the cluster of villages of group 3 in the south-east corner, which were rated at Rs. 5 at original survey. In these the increases are small, and the proposed rating certainly not too high. On the whole then I am inclined to confirm the grouping and rating of the 3rd group.

8. The Collector does not approve of the modification in group 4 proposed by Mr. Fernandez, and as the Matar villages to which he alludes were rated at Rs. 4-8-0 at revision, I do not think Khatnal and Vatra could now be rated at Rs. 5-4-0. This is a stronger reason against the suggestion than that offered by the Collector. It is desirable to avoid heavy increases, but they must be met otherwise than by tampering with the right grouping. In Borsad the heavy increases are due to the former backwardness of some villages. There is evidence that the leniency then shown has had an excellent result, and the time has arrived when it would be unfair on other villages to continue the policy of leniency. The rules wisely provided to tone down enhancements by gradual levy act well in such cases as are disclosed by the Borsad proposals.

Lastly it is to be remembered that the increase falls on improved land (*e. g.* new rice) or improveable land (*e. g.* that assessed for subsoil water advantage), and will, with the gradual levy, cause no hardship or acute disturbance.

9. It remains to show the effect of the amalgamation of groups 1 and 2. This may be seen from the following table, giving columns 1, 2, 20 and 21, and columns 23 to 28, and 32 to 35 of Appendix Q. :—

No.	Villages.	20	21	Dry-crop.			Rice.			Total.			Percentage increase.
				23	24	25	26	27	28	32	33	34	
				Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
				Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Borsad ...	5-12	{ 5-12 4-0	1,143	5,705	4 15 10	{ O. R. 125 N. R. 285	852 1,633	6 12 0 5 11 8	{ 1,553 373	8,190 2,239	5 4 4 6 0 0	+0.6
2	Bhavanpura ...	"	"	867	2,199	5 15 10	{ O. R. 2 N. R. 4	14 26	7 0 0 6 9 0	{ 373	2,239	6 0 0	+20.2
3	Irama ...	"	"	295	1,733	5 13 11	{ O. R. 20 N. R. 2	173 12	8 10 4 6 0 0	{ 317	1,918	6 0 10	-17.5
4	Paloj... ..	"	"	711	4,227	5 15 1	{ O. R. 127 N. R. 26	1,112 191	8 12 0 7 5 6	{ 864	5,530	6 6 5	-4.2
5	Piplav ...	"	"	953	5,316	5 9 4	{ O. R. 77 N. R. 50	597 355	7 12 0 7 1 7	{ 1,079	6,268	5 12 10	-7.1
6	Bangalpur... ..	"	"	327	1,906	5 13 3	{ O. R. 15 N. R. 10	114 63	7 9 7 6 3 2	{ 362	2,062	5 14 8	+35.4
7	Sunay ...	"	"	1,139	7,310	6 6 8	{ O. R. 81 N. R. 15	737 134	9 1 6 8 14 11	{ 1,235	8,181	6 9 11	-6.17
	Total .			4,934	28,396	5 12 1	{ O. R. 447 N. R. 392	3,599 2,413	8 0 9 6 2 6	{ 5,773	34,408	5 15 4	-1.8

The net result is a decrease on the old assessment of Rs. (654) or (1.8) per cent. There is a decrease of Rs. (894) due to the substitution of the subsoil water assessment for the bagayat kasar, and besides this a reduction in the maximum rates for soil in 4, and for water in all, of the villages. The reductions are hardly recouped by the extra charge on new rice for natural facility, which was left unestimated at the original survey. I think the result should be accepted.

10. There is no need for further comment on the report. The point raised in paragraph 54 is not a point for disposal in the settlement report. I have

ascertained that the cases referred to are not wholly if at all cases of appropriation of land to non-agricultural purposes before 1865. Nor do the cases refer to the appropriation of lands to such purposes as the erection of ginning factories and the like. The enlargement of village sites, the grant of waste land for establishing hamlets, and permission to erect homesteads, where sanction is at all required, are all questions within the cognizance of the Divisional Commissioner.

I have the honour to be,  
 Sir,  
 Your most obedient Servant,  
 E. C. OZANNE,  
 Survey Commissioner and Director,  
 Land Records and Agriculture.

THROUGH THE COMMISSIONER, N. D.

---

No. 1407 OF 1895.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Camp Bhat, 15th April 1895.

Forwarded.

2. This report follows close on those for other talukas of Kaira in which the conditions are very similar, and as all the important points have been so recently discussed, there is hardly anything to add.

3. The population is one of extraordinary density, and the revenue history in Appendix O shows that almost all assessed arable land is now occupied. At the commencement of the last settlement in 1861-62, 2,793 acres were still unoccupied; of this all but 159 acres were taken up in 1892-93.

4. As elsewhere the figures show a certain shifting of land from one class to the other; but it is to be remembered that in many cases the money-lenders are themselves Kunbis and that in these cases the land falls into the hands of the most hard-working and enterprising cultivators. The rate of interest is also low, showing a considerable competition of capital. As in the rest of the Kaira Charotar the system of the Kulin villages leads to useless expenditure among the Kunbis.

5. There has not been a very marked rise of prices, but the increase in new rice, the 78 per cent. increase in wells and the amount of fresh land brought under tobacco, with the facilities for the export of this crop *via* A'nand and Rutlam to Central India, are all signs of increasing prosperity. See also the table at paragraph 19 of the settlement report (though it is difficult to believe that there is not some mistake in the increase in population shown there).

6. The general increase in the proposed assessment is a very low one; but it must be remembered that even so long ago as 1867 the Collector (para. 4 of No. 75 of 19th January) wrote of the assessment as higher than any other in the zilla. The distribution of the "bagayat kasar" was already based on very rational principles.

7. The grouping calls for but little remark, and the Commissioner agrees with Mr. Ozanne that no modification is required in Mr. Maconochie's lower groups.

Mr. Atkins has given good reasons for adhering to the Rs. 5-12 as a general maximum standard for dry crop in the Charotar, and there is no village in Borsad which enjoys the special advantages of the towns of Nadiad and



A'nand. It is true that the amalgamation of the first seven villages with Group II will cause a small decrease on their present total assessment, but this is not important. The groups will then be :—

	Dry crop maximum.		Rice.
	Rs.	a.	Rs. a.
Group I, 54	5	12	4 .0
" II, 11	5	4	3 8
" III, 7	4	4	3- 0

8. A good deal has been written about the manure question; but, there is no reason to apprehend any unreasonable exhibition of sanitary zeal on the part of District officers. Neither does the question of appropriation of agricultural land to other than agricultural purposes appear to call for special notice in Borsad.

9. The question of floods and drainage is a more serious one, but it concerns a much wider area than Borsad, and can only be dealt with by a scheme that would embrace A'nand and Cambay and the Gáekwár's Petlád táluka. It is also doubtful whether in years of ordinary rainfall there is much damage done in this táluka.

G. B. REID,  
Commissioner, N. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment: Revision Settlement of the Borsad Táluka of the Kaira District.*

No. 3951.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th May 1895.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 1407, dated 15th April 1895—Submitting, with his remarks, the papers noted in the margin, containing proposals relating to the introduction of a revision survey settlement into the Borsad Táluka of the Kaira District.

Letter from Mr. E. Maconochie, I. C. S., Survey and Settlement Officer, No. 16, dated 19th January 1895, with accompaniments.  
Memorandum from the Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Gujrat, No. 213, dated 21st February 1895.  
Letter from the Collector of Kaira, No. 889, dated 21st March 1895.  
Letter from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. 8.—902, dated 5th April 1895.

RESOLUTION.—The papers contain proposals for the revision settlement of the Borsad Táluka of Kaira. The number of Government villages at present contained in the táluka is 72, of which 70 were settled in 1867-68, and 2 which were originally inámi villages but which lapsed to Government, in 1876-77; the period of settlement originally guaranteed expired in 1891-92. Revision measurement and classification operations were conducted in the same manner as in tálukas already brought under revision settlement and call for no remark.

2. From the account given by the Survey and Settlement Officer it is evident that the circumstances of the táluka do not justify an enhancement of the assessment to quite the same extent as in the adjoining tálukas of Nadiád and A'nand, which have recently been brought under revision settlement. An extremely fertile tract of country, with resources which were in a somewhat more advanced stage of development than in the rest of the district, Borsad was the last of the Kaira tálukas to be brought under the survey settlement; and the result was the imposition of an assessment which was even then regarded as high and which cannot now be increased without great care and circumspection. In the important matter of communications it is clear that the position of the táluka has not been improved to the same extent as that of other parts of the district; for, though the western villages have gained by the con-

struction of the A'nand-Petlád line and of the Cambay-Petlád road, the táluka has not the advantage, which Nadiád and A'nand possess in such a marked degree, of a railway running through its midst, nor does it contain many large market towns at which the cultivators can dispose of their superfluous produce. At the same time proofs are not wanting that the progress of the táluka during the currency of the expiring lease has been considerable. The revenue has been collected with ease and regularity; and the cultivated area, more especially that of superior crops, such as rice and tobacco, has expanded considerably. Statistics for population and agricultural wealth show a marked increase under every head; but the rise under population and cattle contrasts so markedly with the decline noticed in Nadiád and Anand that, as the Commissioner remarks, it is almost impossible to believe that the figures given are correct. The value of land is high, and prices of produce have risen from 10 to 15 per cent. On the whole the present proposals which, as finally submitted, will involve a percentage increase in the assessment of some 10 or 11 per cent., appear to be moderate, and His Excellency the Governor in Council sees no reason to suppose that in the present condition of the táluka they are not justified.

3. At the original settlement the táluka was divided into 6 groups; but the Settlement Officer in view of the general similarity of conditions prevailing throughout the táluka proposes to reduce this number to 4. In his first group he places the original group I, together with Isráma, Rangaipura and Bhavánipura, three villages which are in the immediate neighbourhood of Petlád and have been benefited considerably by the construction of the new railway from A'nand. His second group, which contains nearly two-thirds of the whole táluka, comprises old groups II and III and those villages of the fourth lying in the west of the táluka, which, as regards communications, enjoy practically equal advantages. His third and fourth groups are the original fifth and sixth groups with the addition, in the former case, of the eastern villages of the fourth, which from proximity to the Máhi river or from distance from táluka head-quarters are at a disadvantage as compared with the villages in the new second group. The rates proposed are shown in the following table and compared with those in force under the original settlement:—

OLD SURVEY.			NEW SURVEY.		
	Soil.	Water.		Soil.	Water.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Group I ...	6 0	5 0	Group I ...	6 8	4 8
Do. II ...	5 8	4 8	Do. II ...	5 12	4 0
Do. III ...	5 4	4 4	Do. III ...	5 4	3 8
Do. IV ...	5 0	4 0	Do. IV ...	4 4	3 0
Do. V ...	4 12	3 12			
Do. VI ...	4 0	3 0			

4. These proposals are accepted in the main by the various officers to whom the proposals have been referred for opinion, the only modifications suggested being the following:—

(i) Amalgamation of group I and group II with a soil rate of Rs. 5-12 and a water rate of Rs. 4-0.

Jantral.  
Banejda.  
Amiad.

Kanbha.  
Divel.

(ii) Creation of a new group intermediate between groups III and IV for the five villages marginally noted with a soil rate of Rs. 5-0.

## (iii) Transfer of Khatnal and Vatra from group IV to group III.

The first of these suggestions emanates from the Collector, who urges in support of it that a rate of Rs. 5-12 has been accepted as the standard maximum for all villages of the charotar country, except where, as in the case of the towns of Nadiád and A'nand, there are special circumstances to justify a higher assessment; and that as none of the villages in the first group can, as regards advantages, be placed on a par with Nadiád and A'nand, the adoption in their case of so high a rate as Rs. 6-8 is not defensible. In this view he is supported by the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture and the Commissioner, N. D., who agree in considering the original grouping faulty and in recommending that the new groups I and II should be amalgamated. His Excellency the Governor in Council is accordingly pleased to direct that this course should be followed.

Modification (ii) is also the result of a suggestion by the Collector whose object in making it is to reduce the very high percentage enhancement noticeable in the five villages. As the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, however, points out the large increase in the assessment is due partly to the leniency with which the villages were treated at the original survey and partly to the very large increase in the area of rice land and to the imposition of the sub-soil water assessment, and there is no reason for supposing that the present assessment is in any way disproportionate to the advantages which these villages possess. He is consequently of opinion that the Collector's suggestion should be negatived, and His Excellency the Governor in Council concurs in this view.

Modification (iii) is proposed by the Deputy Superintendent, who considers that on the analogy of the Deotaj group of villages in the Mátar Táluka the rate for Khatnal and Vatra should be raised to Rs. 5-4 on account of the facilities for the export of produce which their proximity to the port of Cambay confers upon them. His Excellency the Governor in Council does not, however, consider that the possession of this advantage is sufficient to justify an increase of Re. 1 in the soil rate, resulting, as it does, in percentage enhancements of 64.6 and 41.7 for these villages, and is therefore pleased to direct that they should be left in group IV.

5. The result of the proposals, as amended by the above orders, will be as follows:—

	ORIGINAL SURVEY.			REVISION SURVEY.								
	Rates.		Assessment	Rates.		Assessment	Percentage.					
	Soil.	Water.		Soil.	Water.							
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.						
Group I ..	6 0 5 8 5 4 5 0	5 0 4 8 4 4 4 0	1,96,428	5 12	4 0	2,12,184	8.02					
Group II ...	5 0 4 12	4 0 3 12						33,501	5 4	3 8	42,082	25.6
Group III ...	4 0	3 0						12,807	4 4	3 0	15,857	23.8
								2,42,736			2,70,123	11.2

6. The small percentage enhancement of 11.2 is, as compared with those sanctioned for A'nand and Nadiád, extremely moderate, and in the present state of the táluka fully justified. His Excellency the Governor in Council is therefore pleased to direct that the rates proposed should be introduced and, subject to such modification as may be necessitated by any petitions of objection received hereafter, guaranteed for a period of thirty years. The concessions as regards

trees should be continued, blackwood, teak and sandalwood only being reserved.

7. In the circumstances mentioned by the Collector, the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, and the Commissioner, N. D., no orders are needed on the matters dealt with in paragraphs 15 and 54 of Mr. Maconochie's report. Extract paragraph 11 should be forwarded to the Public Works Department for such action thereon as may be found advisable.

G. S. CURTIS,

Under Secretary to Government

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,  
 The Collector of Kaira,  
 The Survey Commissioner and Director of Land  
 Records and Agriculture,  
 The Accountant General,  
 The Public Works Department of the Secre-  
 tariat (with extract paragraph 11 of  
 Mr. Maconochie's report, together with extract  
 36 of Major Prescott's report.)  
 India,  
 te for India. } By letter.

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PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT

OF THE

KAPADVANJ TALUKA

OF THE

KAIRA COLLECTORATE

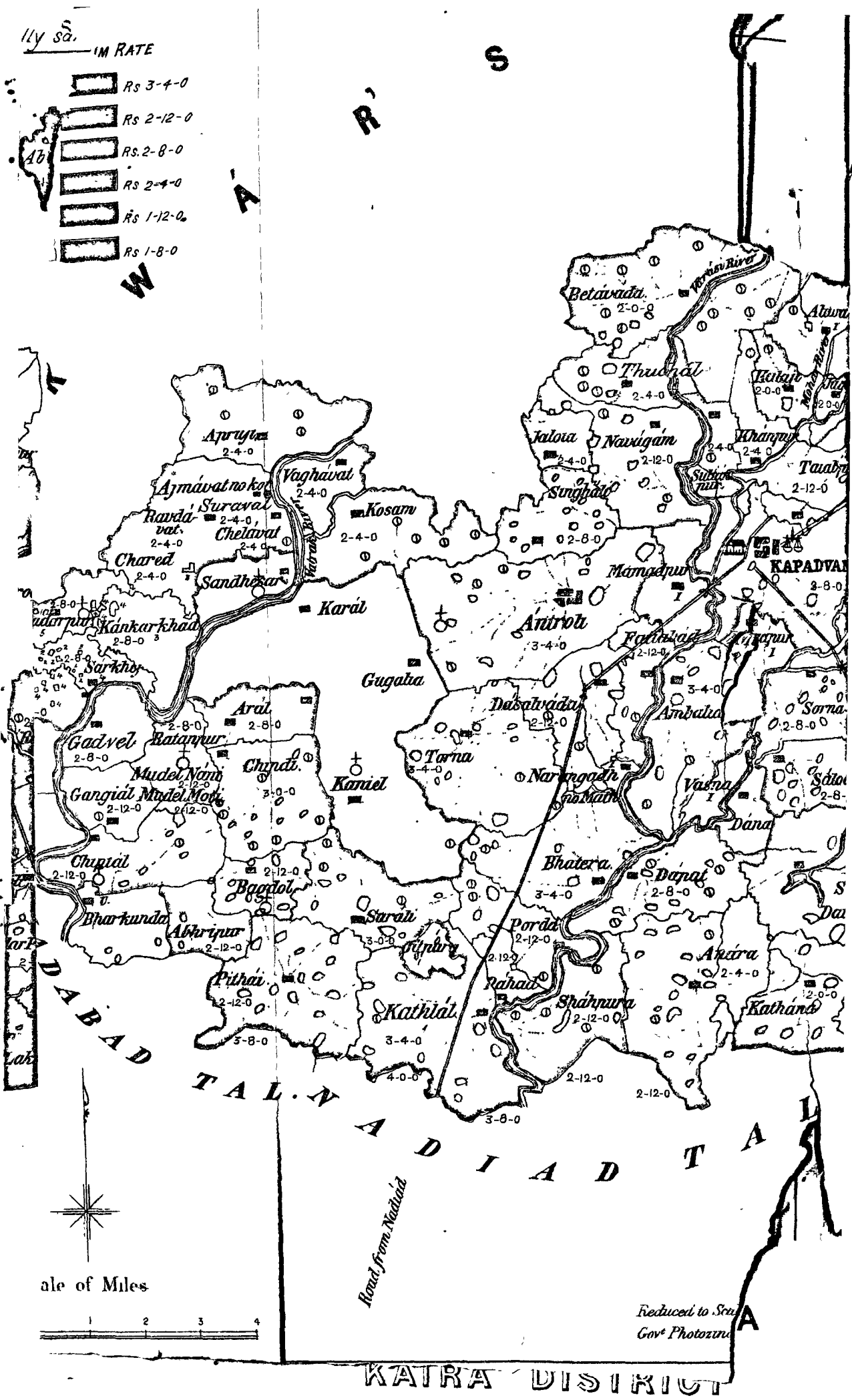
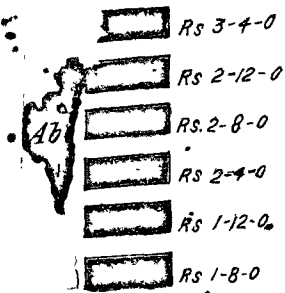
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KATRA DISTRICT

FROM

T. R. FERNANDEZ, ESQUIRE,  
Deputy Superintendent,  
Gujarát Revenue Survey;

TO

THE COLLECTOR OF KAIRA.

*Camp Samroli, Táluka Chikhli,  
3rd April 1895.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, for the sanction of Government, my proposals for the revision settlement of táluka Kapadvanj of your Collectorate.

2. The táluka, as now composed, was constituted in 1867, when 6 villages of táluka Thásra, and 5 of the late Mahudha Táluka, were amalgamated with it. It was settled in 1862-63; and, in accordance with the opinion then prevailing, that the settlement of the whole district should terminate on one common date, a lease of only 29 years was granted to it. This period expired in 1891-92. The settlement in Thásra was also effected in the same year; and necessarily the lease of the 6 villages was also a 29-year one. On the other hand, the 5 Mahudha villages had the full period of 30 years guaranteed to them, in consequence of the táluka having come under the survey rates a year earlier, in 1861-62. All these settlements were effected by the late Colonel C. J. Prescott.

3. As will have been seen, the number of Government villages to be now dealt with is 11 more than at the original settlement. The táluka is now composed as follows:—

Number of original Government villages	...	...	...	68
Transferred from Thásra	...	...	...	6
Do. Mahudha	...	...	...	5
				—
Total Government Villages	...	...	...	79
<i>Add—</i>				
Udhad Jamábandi village	...	...	...	1
Inámi villages	...	...	...	6
				— 7
				—
Total for the táluka	...	...	...	86
				—

4. The revision measurement was done on the partial system before the orders were issued making the breaking up of jiráyat survey numbers containing subordinate holdings optional with the holders thereof. The original measurements were good, and were consequently confirmed.

5. The revision classification was also done on the partial system. Owing to the destruction of the original survey records, the classification of rice lands was done anew. Several of the villages contain rice lands, which possess inherent moisture for a good second crop of wheat, or gram, according to the year. This quality was entirely overlooked at the last settlement, but it has now been allowed for.

6. The subjoined statement shows the increase in the number of fields caused by the revision survey; as also the percentage difference in area between the original and the new 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.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
By original Survey ...	37,733	2,715	2,274	328	65	18	19	3	8
By revision Survey— Survey Numbers ...	42,881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pot numbers ...	2,294	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

7. In the following statement the areas of the original and revision Surveys are compared :—

			Total.	Unarable Waste.	Remaining arable.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
By Original Survey ...	...	...	171,900	26,139	145,761
By Revision Survey ...	...	..	171,867	26,703	145,164
		Increase ...	.....	564	.....
		Decrease ...	33	.....	597

8. The above data are here given in a more amplified form :—

Nature of Land.	BY ORIGINAL SURVEY.				BY REVISION SURVEY.				Remarks.
	Government.		Alienat- ed.	Total.	Government.		Alienat- ed.	Total.	
	Occu- pied.	Unoccu- pied.			Occupied.	Unoccu- pied.			
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Dry-corp ..	72,976	23,361	36,210	132,547	65,694	23,064	34,690	123,448	
Rice ...	5,959	70	3,616	9,645	8,851	...	3,410	12,261	New rice. Old rice.
Garden ...	1,637	9	1,923	3,569	5,731	115	3,609	9,455	
Unculturable ...	...	25,524	615	26,139	...	26,088	615	26,703	
Total ..	80,572	48,964	42,364	171,900	80,276	49,267	42,324	171,867	

9. Owing to the renunciation of well and dhakudiat assessments, and the total absence of bhátha, there is no land to be assessed as garden now in the táluka. The Government area converted into rice during the lease is 8,851 acres; and the area of alienation so treated is 3,410 acres, making a total of new rice of 12,261 acres. Even with the decline that there is of 190 acres in the area of old rice, this progress is highly satisfactory.

10. The táluka of Kapadvanj is situated between the north latitudes of 22° 52' and 23° 7', and east longitudes of 72° 52' and 73° 21'. It is bounded on the north by Baroda territory; on the south by tálukas Mehmabad, Nadiád and Thásra; on the east by Baroda and the táluka of Bálásinor; and on the west by táluka Mehmabad and Baroda.

11. Its area, inclusive of the inám villages, is 279 square miles, with a population of 101,772, which gives a pressure of nearly 365 persons to the square mile. This density is very nearly the same as that of Mátar, but very considerably less than that of tálukas Nadiád, A'nand and Mehmádad, which are respectively 755, 686 and 548.8. I will not say anything here regarding the peculiar social customs of the Kanbi population, which both retard its growth and check its prosperity, except that what I have written in previous reports on the same subject also fully applies to this táluka.

12. There are only two rivers in the táluka of any note, *viz.*, the Wátrak and the Mohar. The banks of the former are too high for purposes of irrigation, while the water of the latter bears too evil a reputation to be used extensively. Between the Mohar and the eastern boundary of the táluka, that is, a distance of more than half the length of the táluka, there are three or four insignificant streamlets, so that most of the drainage of this vast area and that of the country on the north travels along the surface—a fact which has a most important bearing on the fortunes of the greater part of the táluka, as will soon become evident.

13. Except for some undulations in the north, the táluka is a very flat country with an inclination southward. Its climate throughout is the same; though the physical characteristics of the western half are essentially different from those of the eastern half, so much so that, while in the one cultivation (except rice) is always precarious, in the other, when the year is good, it is always successful. This serious difference is due to two physical causes, (1) an impervious substratum a few feet from the surface, and (2) the existence of salt in more or less damaging quantities.

14. Although these facts were recognized by the late Colonel (then Captain) Prescott, yet it is evident from the manner in which the soils of the two halves of the táluka were classified that they were not fully appreciated. In the western, or superior half, nearly the whole of the soil is sweet gorádu, with sandy or gravelly sub-soil; while the prevailing soil in the eastern, or inferior half, is black, or brown, more or less impregnated with salt, and having an impervious substratum beyond the depth ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  cubits) recognized by our classification rules. Now, it is clear from the above that, to class the soils of the two divisions in correct relation to one another, those of the former having no physical defects, excepting those trifling ones allowed for by the classing rules, should be treated as in the ordinary manner; while those of the latter, heavily handicapped as they are by Nature, should be placed, on the classing scale, on a level which is justified only after full allowance has been made for the local natural defects. For it should be stated for the benefit of the uninitiated that impervious substratum is not among the recognized faults, the existence of which, in classing, reduces the class of the soil to its correct level. Now, how were these soils actually classed for the original survey settlement? The black or brown soil, known technically as mál, was, as under ordinary circumstances, placed at 16 annas, and the sweet gorádu at 15 annas; *that is their relative positions were reversed.* The inference, then, is inevitable that the classification, made with this false appreciation of the natural conditions, must be wrong. I will illustrate my meaning by an example. A field with sweet gorádu soil has two faults of sand. According to the scale for Kapadvanj, the best gorádu is 2nd class, or 15 annas; the two faults would, therefore, make the soil of the field 4th class, or 8 annas. Another field has mál soil, and there are two faults of salt in it. According to the same scale the best mál soil is 1st class, or 16 annas. With two faults of salt, the classification of the field would be 3rd class, or 12 annas. Now, in this classification, the physical defect, which makes the cultivation of mál land so risky, is not taken into the slightest account; therefore, the result, which shows that the mál soil with two faults of salt is 4 annas better than the sweet gorádu soil with two faults of sand, is, on the face of it, absurd. To support the conclusion by an actual fact, I will state that, during the currency of the survey lease, the area of unoccupied waste in the mál villages has retrograded from 13,973 to 21,288 acres. If this is the result of the pressure of the present rates, increased pressure will, it cannot be doubted, cause a further increase in the area of unoccupied lands in the eastern half. And yet, there are justifications in favour of increased pressure almost as strong as those that existed in any of the ten tálukas I have reported on.

15. Being strongly convinced as to the essential inaccuracy of the present soil classification of the táluka, and feeling doubtful if the recommendation for a thorough overhauling of it would be sanctioned, I proposed to the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, some months ago, a compromise to the effect that, as there were grounds for believing that the relative fertility of the sweet gorádu and mál soils was as 1 to  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; assuming that the soils were correctly classed according to the scale based on false proportions, the classification of the mál numbers should be halved for revision settlement purposes, or, at least, reduced by two classes. The Survey Commissioner has, however, all through the lengthy correspondence that has taken place on the subject, expressed himself opposed to any change in the classification. But he has generously given me permission to make a full statement of my case in this report, in order that Government may have the opportunity to express its decision on the subject.

16. That the mál soil has the great physical defect of having an impervious substratum, the following opinions of several of the officers, who have examined it, will prove. Captain Prescott in paragraph 8 of his report No. 561, dated 5th December-1863, on the late Mahudha Táluka says:—"I have taken some pains to ascertain why the soil is regarded as cold and unfruitful, as it seems to possess most of the ordinary elements of fertility; and have come to the conclusion that want of proper under-draining is the real cause. During the monsoon the water lies on the land, and gradually depresses the surface into large holes, making it not only difficult to break up with a plough, but, by drawing all the moisture to those particular spots, the remainder hardens like burnt clay and becomes sterile." The Honourable Mr. T. Little, C. I. E., Secretary to Government, wrote, in 1868, as follows: "The true cause of the land lying waste can, I think, be traced to the impervious nature of the soil and sub-soil which allow rain-water to stagnate on, and near, the surface, rendering the top soil soft and marshy until the drying takes place, when it quickly becomes too hard and dry for the plough." Lieutenant Baldwin, Executive Engineer of Kaira in 1866-67, regarding the piece of mál land in Chandrásar of Thásra, which he had been ordered to under-drain, said, speaking of it:—"It is proposed to drain this land which in spite of its surface slope becomes in the rain a morass." This slope he had previously stated to be 40 feet in the mile. Sardár Ráo Bahádur Behchardás Viháridás, who owns a mál village of Thásra, says that the village has 3,000 acres of cultivable land, but only 200 acres are under tillage. The only reason given for this state of affairs is that rain always saturates the soil; if the fall is slight, the drying up is so sudden that the soil cakes up and becomes too hard for the plough to break up; but if heavy, it remains water-logged beyond the proper time for sowing. This of course points to the existence of an impervious substratum.

17. Now this substratum, the existence of which I hope I have proved beyond a doubt, although playing such an important part in counteracting the elements of fertility which mál soil possesses, was, as I have shown, wholly ignored. This grave error having been made, the question now is, how can it be best corrected? I have shown that the best mál soil was on the classification scale rated at 16 annas. I would propose that it be rated at 8 annas on the scale, or 4th class, which, I think, would make sufficient allowance for the great physical defect noted. In classing, the recognised faults, if any, will of course cause the valuation to be reduced below 4th class, or 8 annas. This is the soundest way to remedy the mistakes of judgment made by my predecessors. Re-doing the classification of the mál villages would, I estimate, take a classing establishment 4 months, and cost about Rs. 2,000. Unless this is done, or the compromise suggested by me in para. 15 above adopted, I do not see how grouping the Kapadvanj villages for assessment purpose is at all practicable; *because the success of this step wholly rests on the correct relative classification of the villages to be subjected to one common maximum rate.* If Government wish to have the work placed on a correct basis once for all, the only course, it seems to me, is to classify the mál soil anew.

18. That my proposal to class the best mál land at 8 annas on the soil scale is not an innovation, the following will show:—

(1) The joint report scale classes best black soil at 16 annas; best red at 14 annas; and best yellow at 6 annas;

(2) The best superior order soil of Gujarát is classed at 24 annas;

(3) The best tissáli soil of the Deccan is classed at 5 annas on the scale; and

(4) The best kumri lands, also of the Deccan, are classed at 3 annas on the scale.

The above precedents will suffice to prove my point.

19. To complete the chain of evidence in favour of my contention, I have only to show the incongruity of the results of the classification of the villages of the táluka as obtained by the application of what I may call the topsy-turvy scale. A reference to Appendix Q<sup>3</sup> shows that the average classification of two of the best villages, with soil of the ordinary sweet description, *viz.*, that of Kathlál and Pithai, is, respectively, 12 annas, and 11 annas and 11 pies; while the average classification of two of the most typical mál villages, *viz.* Lasundrá and Ládvel, is respectively 9 annas, and 11 annas and 6 pies. Further, a cursory study of the appendix conveys the impression that the soil of Kapadvanj is not of a very uneven quality; but how remarkably this is opposed to the actual facts my preceding paragraphs will have made clear. This inaccurate classification is, it seems to me, the key to the difficulties experienced by Major Prescott in grouping the villages and assigning maximum rates to them. From the accompanying map, showing the present grouping and rates, it will be seen that the villages of the different groups are well intermixed, and that each group has three different maximum rates. After the light thrown on the subject, it seems to me that the reason assigned by Major Prescott in paragraph 7 of his report No. 166, dated 23rd March 1864, for this great confusion, which makes the grouping in this case a misnomer, cannot be considered as sufficient. No doubt the difficulties pointed out by him were real; but there is also, I venture to state, no doubt that; but for the error of judgment pointed out, they would not have proved so insurmountable as they did.

20. Having, I hope, established the point I have long been contending for, I will now allude to the large tracts of assessed land which are now unoccupied. Their only use now seems to be to afford pasture not only to the local cattle, but also to the cattle of the highly congested parts of Kaira. Most of the officers capable of forming an opinion on the subject are agreed that they cannot be put to a better use. I fully concur in this. The information obtained from the táluka records regarding the sale of this land for grass shows that it seldom or never fetches much more than one-eighth of the survey assessment. Doubtless, if the sales were managed better, they would yield more; but the most sanguine expectation would not point to an average of more than half the assessment. If Government are of opinion that it is undesirable to further extend cultivation in the táluka, then the present classification will serve the purpose it has already so well done of preventing their being taken up. In this case, the re-classification would be confined to the mál lands in occupation; and the revised estimate for the new work would be about Rs. 1,000, taking up about 2 months.

21. I give below the rainfall statistics for 9 years. They are an abstract of Appendix A:—

Years.	Rainy days.	Amount of Rainfall.
1886...	60	41.23
1887...	50	43.11
1888 ..	28	19.63
1889...	47	33.62
1890...	39	36.01
1891...	29	26.01
1892...	50	49.55
1893...	55	52.73
1894...	...	52.91
Average ...	...	39.42

Rain was abundant in all the years except 1888 and 1891.

22. The extent to which the various kinds of crops were grown is shown in Appendix B. In the subjoined table I give, in a summary form, the proportion which the area covered by each kind of crop bears to the whole of the occupied area :—

		Percentage of Area under each Crop.
<i>Cereals.</i>		
Juvár (sundhia)...	...	6.04
Bájri ...	...	36.85
Rice ...	...	11.48
Wheat ...	...	1.18
Coarse grains ...	...	18.28
Others ...	...	0.81
Total ...		74.64
<i>Pulses.</i>		
Mug and adad ...	...	1.70
Tur ...	...	1.31
Gram ...	...	0.61
Math and kulith ...	...	8.73
Others ...	...	3.08
Total ...		15.43
<i>Orchards and Garden Produce.</i>		
Vegetables ...	...	0.10
Green fodder ...	...	0.99
Fruit trees ...	...	0.02
Total ...		1.11
<i>Drugs and Narcotics</i>		
Tobacco ...	...	0.12
Condiments and spices ...	...	0.23
Sugarcane ...	...	0.01
<i>Oil-seeds.</i>		
Castor-oil seeds ...	...	0.75
Sesame ...	...	0.66
Others ...	...	0.03
Total ...		1.44
<i>Fibres.</i>		
Cotton ...	...	0.33
Others ...	...	0.36
Total ...		0.69
Grass or fallow ...	...	9.02
Miscellaneous ...	...	0.11
Total ...		102.80
<i>Deduct—</i>		
Area twice cropped ...	...	2.80
Total ...		100.0

23. The above analysis shows that bájri is the chief crop of the táluka. Next in importance come such inferior grains as kodra, bávto and banti. These grains not only come very useful for purposes of rotation with bájri, but they answer the needs of the poorer castes of the peasantry who largely preponderate. The pulses, tur and gram excepted, form the subordinate crops to bájri and kodra. Gram is grown as a second crop in rice fields having inherent moisture. Wheat is also similarly grown. The jowári is all of the Sundhia variety, raised for fodder only. Rice, as will be seen, occupies a large area, and every variety from kamod downwards is grown.

24. The market towns are Kapadvanj and Kathlál in the táluka itself; and Ahmedabad, Nadiád and Dákor outside it. In respect of exports, both the local markets are not of much consideration. Ahmedabad is resorted by the cultivators on the right bank of the Vátrak. From this it will be seen that the bulk of the produce finds its way to Nadiád and Dákor, to which first class roads give easy access.

25. Before the current settlement was made, a nominal road, deep in sand, was the only one to be seen in the whole extent of the táluka. It connected Kapadvanj with Nadiád, a distance of 27 miles. Since then, a net-work of well-finished metalled roads has been created, providing easy communication with Nadiád and Dákor on one side, and Modása of Ahmedabad on the other. The road to the last mentioned town may not much help the traffic of Kapadvanj; but it gives encouragement to its enterprising Bora population to carry the produce of other parts of your district far into the interior of Márvád and Meyvád.

26. There are no fairs held in the táluka.

27. The D Appendix shows that 61.99 per cent. of the population have interest in land; and that field labourers, &c., have a proportion of 5.86, making a total of 67.85 per cent., who live by agriculture. It will be interesting to note that the proportion for tálukas Nadiád and Mehmabad is about the same, being respectively 65.25 and 67.41. In other respects, likewise, the resemblance is very close, the condition of all three being purely agricultural.

28. The figures compared in the table below are taken partly from the Kaira Gazetteer and partly from Appendix F to this report. The data for the year of the introduction of the survey rates are not obtainable.

	1872—1876.	1893.	Increase	Decrease.	Percentage.
Population	86,742	98,084	11,342	...	+13½
Wells...	1,042	1,318	276	...	+26½
Agricultural cattle	20,570	21,608	1,038	...	+5
Cows, buffaloes and their young.	31,745	41,722	9,977	...	+31½
Horses and ponies	380	569	189	...	+49½
Sheep and goats	7,319	6,681	...	638	-8½
Ploughs	9,442	11,134	1,692	...	+18
Carts ...	2,809	3,149	340	...	+12

29. The population of the táluka has, in 21 years, increased by 11,342 or 13½ per cent. This is the largest increase noticeable in any of the Tálukas of Kaira reported on; and doubtless one of the reasons is that its climate is less damp and consequently less malarious than that of any. For purposes of comparison, I give below the same datum for the four other tálukas:—

	per Cent.
Mátar (10 years)	+1
Mehmabad (20 years)	+9½
Nadiád (20 years)	+6½
A'nand (21 years)	+½

The serious social evil which the Kanbis of Nadiád and A'nand labour under, the existence of which I have shown in the revision settlement reports of those tálukas, is also to be found here among that class of the population, though on a more limited scale, owing to their comparatively small number. It exerts here the same baneful influence that it does elsewhere. In 1872 (*vide* the Gazetteer), the Kanbi population was 7,708, while in 1893 it was, as per Appendix E, only 6,787, a decrease of nearly 12 per cent. The Kolis, who live from hand to mouth, and who in this táluka are poorer than elsewhere, increased during that period nearly 5 per cent. But for the blemish pointed out by me in the social custom of the Kanbis, the natural deduction from data of the foregoing character would have been that, it may be taken as an axiom that, poverty stimulates the growth of population, while wealth has an opposite tendency!

30. The number of agricultural cattle shows an increase of 1,038 or 5 per cent.

31. Milch cattle and their young have increased by 9,977, or 31½ per cent. This increase represents a large addition of capital.

32. Horses and ponies show an increase of 189, or 49¾ per cent. In this respect Kapadvanj shows better than the other 4 tálukas.

33. Sheep and goats have diminished by 638, or 8¾ per cent. This is contrary to all expectations; for, as I have shown, the area of uncultivated land has considerably increased during the currency of the lease.

34. Ploughs show an increase of 1,692, or 18 per cent.

35. Carts have increased by 340, or 12 per cent.

36. Wells show a progress of 276, or 26½ per cent., which compares well with the other tálukas thus:—

				Per Cent.
Mátar	...	...	...	+ 30
Mehmadabad	...	...	...	+ 33½
Nadiád	...	...	...	+ 27¾
A'nand	...	...	...	+ 26½

37. Appendix G furnishes details of the industry practised in the táluka. The record is a poor one. In the town itself there are glass and leather ghee-jar factories. At the former, small bottles and bangles are made. The glass is of the most friable description, and the trade is in the hands of Musalmáns.

38. The same Appendix exhibits the life and death statistics for 5 years. The number of the births was 15,850 and of the deaths 14,750. The increase to the population was, therefore, 1,100.

39. In Appendix H will be found the state of education of the táluka. The number of Government schools for boys is 14 and for girls 1; the average attendance being respectively 708 and 65. The number of municipal schools for boys is 4, with an attendance of 389, and for girls 1, with an attendance of 88. There are also 10 boys' private schools attended by 700 youngsters, and 2 girls' schools having an attendance of 141.

40. From Appendix I it appears that the táluka contains 29,818 Government and 13,063 Inám Survey numbers. Of these, 45 and 22 per cent. respectively are cultivated by the occupants themselves; 1 per cent. and 1 per cent. in partnership with others; 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. by sub-tenants on money rent; and 2 and 2 per cent. by sub-tenants for payment in kind. The assessed waste numbers aggregate 6,249, and the unassessed 1,246. The percentage of the former on the táluka, exclusive of the unassessed numbers, is 15 per cent., which shows that out of 41,635 assessed numbers, 6,249 are lying waste.

41. Appendix J shows that the number of kacha and pakka tanks for irrigation is 68; while tanks for miscellaneous use number 486. The area of old rice is 5,731 acres, of which only 1,211 acres are irrigated.

42. Appendix K furnishes an abstract of 79 ordinary sales of land obtained from the Registration Department. In 4 of the cases the amount of the sale was 5.43 times the assessment; in 47, 28.11; in 23, 69.92; and in 5, 134.70 times.

43. Appendix K<sup>1</sup> gives information of one sale by court of law. The sale money was 12.50 times the Government assessment.

44. In Appendix L details of 17 cases of simple mortgage are given. Of these, 3 cases show the money to have been 3.14 times the Government assessment; 2 cases, 23.13 times; 9 cases, 37.53 times; 2 cases, 78.18 times; and one case, 137.66 times.

45. From Appendix L<sup>1</sup> will be gleaned information of lands mortgaged with possession. In all 68 cases are furnished. In 3 cases the mortgage money exceeded the Government assessment 3.05 times; in 10 cases, 17.40 times; in 24 cases, 34.36 times; in 22 cases, 69.48 times; and in 9 cases, 164 times.

46. In Appendix M details as to 21 cases of sub-letting are shown. In 17 cases the sub-letting value was 2.24 times the assessment; in one case, 7.80 times; and in 3 cases, 12.50 times.

47. Appendix N furnishes prices of the staple grain produce of the taluka for (1) the last 5 years preceding the year of the survey settlement, and (2) the years of the settlement down to 1892-93. The latter period is divided into 3 parts. Their average prices per rupee, and those of the 5 years, are as follows:—

	Bájri.	Rice in husk.	Kodra.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the 5 years ... ..	47	59	73
Survey lease, 1st part ... ..	31	34	47
Do. 2nd „ ... ..	40	46	71
Do. 3rd „ ... ..	37	45	53

The great rise in the first decade is of course due to the American War. In the two bad years 1877-78 and 1878-79, the former being the great famine year, the prices, as will be observed, were almost as high as those of 1864-65. The rise in 30 years has been as follows:—

	Per Cent.
In bájri ... ..	27.0
In rice in husk ... ..	31.1
In kodra ... ..	37.7

48. At the introduction of the current settlement each adult male and female and each child field labourer was paid per day as follows:—

Adult male—2 annas and 1 full meal consisting of 2 scones with some dal and vegetables.

Adult female—1 anna 6 pies and a full meal as above.

Child—1 anna and a full meal.

The present wages are altered in this respect only, that for adult male and female they are 6 pies higher.

49. The revenue history of the taluka is given in three separate statements (Appendix O), because Kapadvanj, as shown in paragraph 3 above, is composed of villages of three different talukas. I will criticise them in this order, (1) Kapadvanj, (2) Thásra, and (3) Mahudha.

50. Looking at the history of the original Kapadvanj villages it will be seen that it includes the account of 35 years; the first 5 being the years immediately preceding the beginning of the current lease. Dividing the survey



years into three decades, for purposes of comparison, I give below their averages, as well as the average of the 5 pre-survey years :—

			Government Occupied Acres.	Assessment.
				Rs.
The 5 years	...	...	38,474	68,903
1st decade	...	...	56,474	90,037
2nd "	...	...	56,448	89,467
3rd "	...	...	63,910	98,929

The above comparative figures show most satisfactory progress. The survey lease, as will appear from a reference to the statement, began with a sudden rise in the occupied area of 24,598 acres, but of this 10,121 acres were owing to waste land having been included in forming numbers according to rule. But this extension was only short-lived, for in the following year 1864-65 there was a fall of 16,934 acres. It should be noted that 1864-65 was one of the years of the inflation of prices, for the American War did not end till 1865-66. From the fourth year, however, there was a steady rise for 5 years; then came years of decline till 1876-77. It was from 1877-78, the year of famine in Southern India, that the rise began, which, with but slight variations, continued till the end of the lease, at which the area under occupation was 66,018 acres, or 23,388 acres more than that of 1862-63, the last year of the pre-survey period. The average remissions granted during the first survey decade amounted to Rs. 3,879, but of this, Rs. 3,802 were due to the rule of not collecting the increase caused by the new rates till the second year; that for the second decade amounted to Rs. 73; and that for the third and last decade, to Rs. 262. These sums are very trifling when compared with the revenue realizations.

51. In Thásra the survey rates were introduced in the same year as in Kapadvanj, viz. 1863-64. For purposes of studying the progress of the villages, therefore, the same design will be followed as was observed in respect of Kapadvanj. In the late Thásra villages also, the survey lease began with a sudden increase in the occupied area of 7,288 acres, or 207 per cent. over that of the preceding year. Of this sum a fair proportion must be due to the inclusion of waste land in survey numbers in order to make them of the regulation size. I subjoin the averages of the cultivated area, and of the revenue derived therefrom, for the same four periods, as in the case of the original Kapadvanj villages.

			Government Occupied Acres.	Assessment.
				Rs.
The 5-pre survey years	...	...	2,980	2,652
The 1st survey decade	...	...	6,431	6,213
The 2nd do.	...	...	6,623	6,380
The 3rd do.	...	...	8,299	7,733

The above comparative figures also show very satisfactory progress. As will be seen from the statement, in the second year of the lease, there was a fall of nearly 50 per cent. in the occupied area; and although there was, thereafter, almost a steady advance in the area of cultivation, yet even in 1892-93 it had not overtaken the figure with which the lease began. The average remissions granted in the three decades were respectively Rs. 594, Re. 1 and Rs. 15. The first item is comparatively large, in consequence of the necessity of overlooking the increase caused by the new rates in the first year.

52. The late Mahudha villages, now incorporated in Kapadvanj, were survey settled in 1862-63, or one year before the rest of the taluka; the first period of the lease, therefore, comprises 11 years instead of 10. Like the other two

groups of villages already dealt with, this group also began the lease with a heavy increase in the occupied area. This increase was 2,566 acres, or nearly 66 per cent. of the occupied area of the previous year. It is presumed that a fairly large proportion of this was due to the inclusion of adjacent waste land in the survey numbers. The comparative data of cultivation and revenue are as follows:—

	Government Occupied Acre.	Assessment. Rs.
The 5 pre-survey years ...	3,519	8,773
The first 11 survey decade ...	5,523	9,833
The next 10 do. ...	5,224	9,483
The last 10 do. ...	5,863	10,237

But for one of the 5 Mahudha villages, which contains a large area of mál land, some 600 acres of which has gone out of cultivation since the year of the settlement, these figures would have shown quite as satisfactory a rate of progress as those of the Kapadvanj and Thásra groups of villages. There has practically been no remission granted. The amount of Rs. 1,502 against the year 1868-69 was, according to the Mámldár, remitted as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
To Kathána ... ..	677	5	0
„ Ládvel ... ..	223	3	0
„ Laxmanpura ... ..	590	6	0

The reason assigned is failure of crops owing to untimely and insufficient rainfall; but from the Gazetteer, pages 11, 12, it would appear the correct cause was the great thunder-storm of August 1868. In Kathána a further remission of Rs. 11-12-9 was given owing to the poverty of the Khátédárs.

53. The subjoined table shows the difficulty experienced in the collection of the revenue:—

Year.	Number of villages.	Number of notices.	Number of distrant cases.
1890-91 ... ..	67	913	5
1891-92 ... ..	63	786	.....
1892-93 ... ..	71	1,045	2

The comparatively large number of notices is due to the great preponderance of Koli and other thriftless classes of cultivators.

54. Though the increase caused by the survey rates amounted to 38 per cent., 37 per cent. out of this was due to the policy of including the adjoining culturable waste bits in the newly formed survey numbers. The actual rise caused by the new rates was, therefore, only one per cent.; so that Sir Barrow Ellis' opinion expressed in paragraph 3 of his letter No. 778, dated 10th March 1865, "that Kapadvanj has hitherto been one of the most lightly assessed districts," still holds true. Since then, it will have been seen that, it has been benefited in many ways; and the western half of it, at least, is in a prosperous condition. Ample justification, therefore, exists for increasing the Government assessment for the new lease on the whole. But in no táluka that I have hitherto dealt with has this work of spreading the increase been of a more delicate character than it is in Kapadvanj. If this is done without paying heed to the present inaccurate classification of the soils, then it does not need great powers of foresight to anticipate that in a few years a large area of land in the mál villages will revert to waste.

55. The climate of the táluka being the same throughout, we have the proximity to markets alone to guide us in the grouping of the villages. The markets which affect prices, and absorb most of the surplus produce, are Ahmedabad, Nadiád and Dákor. Of these, Nadiád stands first in regard to popularity; for though not so near as Dákor, it is a far wealthier place where sales can be effected with greater readiness. Dákor to the eastern half, and Ahmedabad to the villages on the extreme west, are of about equal value, the advantages of the former in distance being counterbalanced by the wealth and size of the latter.

56. With this preamble I proceed to group the villages. The grouping is as follows :—

*Group I* includes the town of Kapadvanj and the villages intersected by the first class road to Nadiád, with a few other villages adjoining them.

*Group II* contains (1) villages to the north of the kasba town, (2) villages in the centre affected by the first class road to Dákor, and (3) the villages lying between group I and the Vatrak river.

*Group III* is composed of (1) the villages beyond the Vatrak, (2) the villages in the north affected by the first class road from Modása; and

*Group IV* is made up of a few villages on the extreme east.

57. I append two maps of Kapadvanj to show the present and proposed grouping. It will not be denied that the former, in many ways, is counter to the accepted methods of the joint report, which are the logical outcome of the survey procedure, *viz.*, the accurate measurement of the fields and their *relative* classification as regards their soils. No doubt, it must be acknowledged that the caste rates, which the survey rates superseded, were a source of undoubted difficulty to the settlement officer; but, on the other hand, if the classification of the soils had not been affected by an error of judgment, I humbly think the grouping and rating would not have exhibited the amount of confusion that the map shows. I cannot help but add that, if the principles on which the groups and rates were determined had been pushed on to their legitimate end, many a single village ought to have had two rates, not only owing to the Kolis cultivating side by side with Pátidár Kanbis, but because of the distinctive qualities of the soils which, however, had been classified on an incorrect appreciation of their relative values.

58. In view of the above considerations I propose revised rates with the greatest hesitation. For though, as the Q Statement shows, that they, on the whole, seem suitable if we simply keep an eye to the justifications that there are for higher rating, I cannot but express my fear, with the opinions I hold, that in many of the northern, central and southern villages they will prove oppressive to the extent of forcing back cultivation. If the mistakes in the classification are not to be amended as strongly recommended by me, then, to prevent the hardships of inequitable assessment, the new rates should be introduced on the experimental method employed at the original settlement. This seems to me the only other way out of the difficulties of the situation.

59. The present soil maximum rates are as follows :—

Group I	...	...	Rs. 3-8,	Rs. 3-4	and	Rs. 3-0
Group II	...	...	„ 2-12,	„ 2-8	and	„ 2-4
Group III	...	...	„ 2-0,	„ 1-12	and	„ 1-0

The rates of the villages transferred from Mahudha and Thásra range from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 1-8.

I propose in their place for—

				Rs.
Group I	...	...	...	3-4
Group II	...	...	...	2-12
Group III	...	...	...	2-0
Group IV	...	...	...	1-8

60. The current water maximum rates are :—

Group I	...	...	Rs. 2-8,	Rs. 2-4	and	Rs. 2-0
Group II	...	...	„ 1-12	and	Rs. 1-4,	
Group III	...	...	„ 1-8	and	„ 1-4	and Re. 1,

the same for the transferred villages being from Rs. 1-12 to Re. 1-0.

The new rates I would propose to take their places are:—

				Rs.
Group I ...	...	...	...	2-4
Group II ...	...	...	...	1-12
Group III ...	...	...	...	1-4
Group IV ...	...	...	...	1-0

61. Having arrived at this point, I heard that the Survey Commissioner with Dr. Leather, the Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, was proceeding to examine the mál villages, and I accordingly awaited the result of their inspection, as well as an opportunity to consult with you. Mr. Ozanne, whom I have had the advantage of meeting after the inspection was over, is, I believe, convinced that my contention, that an error of judgment has been committed in the classification of the táluka, is not wrong. He will, I doubt not, state fully in his review of this report what opinions his visit, in company of an expert chemist, has led him to form. But in a conversation with him I admitted that, as the classification has failed us, perhaps, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, the cheapest way out of the difficulty, if money is a consideration, is the proposing of new maximum rates for the mál villages after a due consideration of the condition of each of them.

62. I must notice here one remark made by Mr. Ozanne, that he thought the classification of mál land is most difficult, and it is only possible under certain circumstances; to wit, when the crops are standing to indicate the locality and the intensity of the impregnation of the land with salt. I fully admit this, for salt is an agent always most difficult to detect; and if we have to reclass the mál lands, I would propose doing it early in the field season. But, it is one thing to class a soil with the valuation beginning at the top of the scale, *viz.* 16 annas, as was done at the original survey, and quite another to begin at the middle of the scale, or 8 annas, as has been proposed by me. Under the latter method a slight mistake, one way or the other, owing to the difficulties of the case, will not be of moment enough to enforce a sacrifice of the survey principles towards which all our efforts tend; nor endanger the success of our efforts at making an equitable settlement. Moreover, I need scarcely add that, we do not, and cannot, claim absolute perfection for our classification results; for the points we have to deal with in arriving at them cannot be weighed in the scale. But what we do claim is that, by the exercise of correct judgment, guided by long experience, we can attain sufficient perfection, under the most difficult circumstances, to afford a safe basis for the equal distribution of the weight of the assessment.

63. In recasting my proposals, I will retain the grouping proposed in paragraph 55 almost intact. The only change I make is the transfer of (1) Porda Fagvel, (2) Fagvel, (3) Fulchatrapura, and (4) Vadol from the third to the fourth group; because in (4) the assessed waste increased during the lease from 1,632 acres to 2,991 acres; in (2), from 696 acres to 922 acres; and in (3), from 281 acres to 469 acres.

64. In the maximum rates, however, the changes are extensive. They begin in group II and go on through the remaining two groups; and are as follows:—

<i>Group II.</i>		
42. Antisar.	}	Reduced from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 2-4. During the survey lease their assessed waste increased from 1,391 acres to 3,590 acres.
43. Ramásdi.		
44. Vejalpore.		
45. Rámpura.		
46. Vishvanáthpura.		
48. Lakshmanpura.		
51. Sikandar Porda.		
52. Salod.		
47. Lasundra.	}	Do. Because out of an assessed waste area of 1,270 acres at the last settlement, only 9 acres have come under cultivation.
49. Ládvel.		}
50. Kathána.		

*Group III.*—In this group the following 10 villages have been raised from Rs. 2-0 maximum rate to Rs. 2-4. The reasons are, (1) the present

rates range from Rs. 1-12 (only in one village) to Rs. 2-8; and (2) cultivation in them has reached its limit, in several of them there being no assessed waste to speak of.

55. Apruji.	60. Kánkerkhed.
56. Surávat.	61. Sarkhej.
57. Chelávat.	62. Badharpur.
58. Ravdávát.	63. Mirjápúr.
59. Chared.	64. Khalál.

65. Ambách.
66. Sunda.
67. Gahuva.
68. Relia.
69. Dudháthal.
70. Letar.

Rs. 1-12 is the present maximum rate of all but Dudáthal, of which it is Rs. 2. I propose that their new rate should be Rs. 1-12. Ambách has done very well during the survey lease: its assessed waste of 586 acres at the beginning of the lease having dwindled down to 73 acres in 1892-93; but, owing to its distant and isolated situation, its present rate should not be raised. The reason for the lowering of the maximum rate of the other villages is that at the introduction of the settlement their assessed waste was 2,191 acres and now it is 2,715. In 1892-93, the whole of these 5 villages show a decided extension in the area of cultivation over the preceding years, or I should have recommended a further reduction of the maximum rate, or their degradation from the 3rd to the 4th class.

*Group IV.*—The maximum rate of only one village Bhutia is reduced from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 1-4.

65. These changes I have made after taking every point into consideration, such as the soil, whether it is Mál or otherwise; the extent of the assessed waste, whether it has grown during the survey lease; the assessment due to sub-soil water classification, &c., (with regard to this last I shall yet have more to say); yet I have felt that I have been working in the dark, for with the classification, I may say so dangerously irregular, it is impossible to tell the exact nature of the incidence of one common rate on every part of the area to which it is applied, whether it is light, heavy, or oppressive. Of this, however, we may be satisfied that the area of cultivation will not retrograde in the new lease as it has done in the expiring one, for the present area has already gone through the process of "natural selection."

66. I here give the revised maximum rates I would propose—

Group I, Rs. 3-4.	Group III, Rs. 2-4 and 1-12.
„ II, Rs. 2-12 and 2-4.	„ IV, Rs. 1-8 and 1-4.

67. In respect of the rice water maximum rates, I am of opinion that no changes are necessary in those proposed by me in paragraph 60 above. They are not only intrinsically low, but rice is the only crop that pays best even in Mál land. For proof of this I quote here three typical Mál villages as instances, *viz.*, (1) Lasundra with a present rice maximum rate of Rs. 1-12, shows 496 acres as the area of new rice, whilst the area of old rice is only 309 acres; (2) Daiap with the same maximum water rate shows an area of new rice of 602 acres; and (3) Chikhlod has a water rate of Rs. 2-0 and the area of new rice is 141 acres. A lowering of the water rates as proposed by me because of the reduction of the soil rates seems, therefore, uncalled for as well as inadvisable. If the Mál waste is ever to come extensively under the plough, rice will certainly be its staple crop.

68. There is no bhatta land in the táluka.

69. The rates proposed by me give the following results as compared with the revenue of the táluka for 1892-93:—

Class.	Number of villages.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	BY FORMER SURVEY.		BY REVISION SURVEY.		Percentage increase.
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	
			Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
I ... ..	12	3·4	14,911	31,160	14,875	41,300	+32·54
II ... ..	42	2·12	42,057	62,946	41,836	78,804	+25 19
		2·4					
III ... ..	16	1·12	11,744	15,066	11,719	16,751	+11·18
IV ... ..	9	1·8	11,860	10,761	11,846	11,295	+4·96
		1·4					
	79		80,572	119,933	80,276	1,48,150	+23·53

70. The above results appear to be satisfactory so far as the figures can be manipulated without the advantage of a correct basis to work on. The first group shows an increase of Rs. 32·54 per cent. There is no Mál land in it, and 11 out of the 12 villages composing it have rice land producing a second crop by force of the inherent moisture (bheja) which the land possesses, and which had been overlooked in the original classification. The increase is, therefore, for this and the other reasons already stated, fully justified. The second group is a mixture of Mál and ordinary soil villages. The former description having been specially treated shew but moderate increases, except in places where an unusually large development in the new rice area is noticeable. In respect of the other villages, Anára and Dápat show increases slightly over 50 per cent., chiefly because of the large extension of new rice land in them. In Jugdupur and Khánpur the increase of over 50 per cent. is mainly due to their having been kept down at the original settlement owing to the cultivators being of the Koli class. It is necessary to add that in Talabpur soon after the introduction of the survey rates, a large area of culturable waste (469 acres) was granted in lease at the low rate of Rs. 185. This lease was conterminous with the 30 years' guarantee; the land will therefore come under the operation of the new rate. Hence the rise of 46·54 per cent., although the new rates are the same as the old. The increase on the 3rd and 4th groups of 11·18 and 4·96 respectively are trifling, and, so far as the Mál villages are considered, may be described as nominal. Captain Prescott, in view of the great inferiority of the Mál land, applied an almost wholly descending distance from village scale to the whole taluka; and it is my intention to recommend its adoption in all special cases, so as to produce as little change as possible in the present proportionate incidence of the assessment. The increase on the taluka is 23·53, but the application of the distance scale may very possibly reduce it to about 18 per cent.

71. The amount of the current well assessment, or Kasar, is Rs. 2,433. But since the date when this amount was fixed, the wells have increased by 276, or 26½ per cent., as shown in paragraph 26 above. And this of course does not represent the full capability in this direction. The result of the sub-soil water classification is as tabulated below:—

Group.		Area classed for sub-soil water advantages.	Sub-soil water assessment.	Average assessment per acre.
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.
I	...	11,621	5,243	0 7 3
I	...	23,077	4,715	0 3 3
I	...	3,970	542	0 2 2
V	...	3,307	344	0 1 8
		41,975	10,844	0 4 2

72. The extent of the Government occupied land being 80,276 acres, the area adjudged to possess sub-soil water advantages is, therefore, 52.3 per cent. of it. But I would propose some rectification in this, due to the erroneous classification of the Mál villages. According to the standard by which I would class their lands, the classification of a large proportion of the Survey numbers would be 5 annas and below; and as our rules shut out such numbers from sub-soil water assessment, naturally the assessment due to sub-soil water would be a smaller figure than that shown in the above table. If Government are going to decide to let the classification stand, I would then, to prevent any injustice being unwittingly done, recommend that the benefit of the doubt be entirely given to the cultivators by cancelling the sub-soil water assessment of the Mál villages *in toto*. I hereunder give a list of these villages, subject to correction by you and the Survey Commissioner, who has made a pretty close inspection of them. The numbers of the villages are taken from the Q statement:—

44	Vejalpur.	52	Sálod.
45	Rámpur.	70	Letar.
47	Lasundra.	71	Pordafágwelnu.
48	Laxmanpura.	72	Fágwel.
49	Ládwel.	73	Fulchatrapura.
51	Sikander Porda.	75	Vadadla.

Besides the above, there are thirteen Mál villages in which there is no sub-soil water classification. By the approval of the above recommendation Rs. 679 of the assessment will be taken off.

73. While on this subject, I am bound to say a few words regarding the sub-soil water classification of the villages on the north of the Kapadvanj Kasba. All these villages have their water substratum very near the surface; as near as 6 or 7 feet in many localities. But it is strange to say that, in comparison with the facilities for its use, it is almost practically neglected. I will quote the Mámlatdár here on this subject. He says:—

“The people do not use this water more than they are doing, for the reason that there is what is called *us*, or some sort of salt on the low land which is found in considerable areas in parts of these villages. The people say that they tried to grow gram, wheat and barley in these tracts, but that the crops failed entirely \* \* \* If people are questioned why they do not grow sugarcane when the water is so very near the surface, they would say they have no capital \* \* \* \* The people of the villages are mostly Dhárálás and have no capital for crops like sugarcane. But the town of Kapadvanj is very near and some of the cultivators are Kunbis or Patidárs. And if the soil were really such as would grow sugarcane, neither capital nor labour would be found wanting \* \* \* \* According to my knowledge and information, tracts which are free from salt are made use of for cultivation.”

The capability of growing sugarcane is not a *sine qua non* in our sub-soil water assessment scheme. The great thing is that water, which would be of incalculable value in the event of a drought, is there in these villages, and that quite near the surface too; and it seems to me that this fact should undoubtedly cause a differentiation to be made between them and those other villages which have no such natural gift to fall back upon in cases of dire necessity. For this reason, and the other that, the classification has been done by giving half fault for the occurrence of a stratum of loose sand, I would not interfere with the sub-soil water assessment of the villages concerned. They are Nos. 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 53 and 54 in the Q statement.

74. In this táluka the limit for the free enjoyment of Váda, or homestead, land has been one acre. The reason of this departure from the  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre rule will be found in Colonel Prescott's Thásra Report, paragraphs 41, 42 and 43, and in paragraph 15 of Mr. B. H. Ellis, Revenue Commissioner N. D.'s letter to Government, No. 778, dated 10th March 1865. The sanction of Government was obtained to this change in their Resolution No. 2633, dated 21st June 1865. The rule under Section 214 of the Land Revenue Code now distinctly lays down the limit of Váda land at 10 gunthas, or  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an acre, for the part of the Presidency in which Gujarát is included. I would request instructions whether this rule should be made strictly applicable to Kapadvanj and the rest of the province, where the same circumstance is observable. I am now engaged in obtaining a list of all the Váda numbers in the táluka and their areas. When it is ready I will submit it with a letter for orders.

75. As regards fruit bearing trees in occupied lands. I find that such trees belong to the occupants of the lands in which they stand in all villages except four, *viz.*; Antroli, Betávada, Saráli and Sháhpur. In the first three, arrangements are in progress for the sale to the occupants of the trees which bear Government tax. It is to be hoped that this arrangement will soon be satisfactorily concluded. In Sháhpura, it seems the occupants have refused to buy the trees. The reason of this refusal is not stated; most probably the trees are too old to fetch any price. In pursuance of the policy observed by Government since the beginning of the revision settlements in Gujarát, I would recommend that the rights in the fruit trees in Sháhpura be conceded to the occupants concerned.

76. If the proposed rates are approved by Government, I beg that they may be sanctioned for the usual term of 30 years.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. R. FERNANDEZ,

Deputy Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey.

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APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rainfall.

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.	
1886 ... ..	...	...	1.19	3	28.38	39	11.56	17	0.10	1	41.23	60	July rain excessive for bājri sowing, though favourable for rice. September rain too light, and kharif outturn below average. Rābi fairly good.
1887 ... ..	0.10	1	0.07	...	32.02	39	8.95	6	1.97	4	43.11	50	Heavy and continuous July rain, though favourable for rice, was injurious to bājri and tobacco. Further on it was good. But total absence in October affected all crops.
1888 ... ..	0.89	3.	0.20	1	7.99	13	9.10	9	1.45	2	19.63	28	Sowing rain good, but break in July. August injuriously long for all crops. Kharif outturn low. Rabi better.
1889 ... ..	...	...	2.68	3	21.97	27	8.97	17	...	...	33.62	47	Kharif rain very beneficial. September rain was too light for rice. Late rains altogether absent.
1890 ... ..	...	...	0.55	2	30.71	32	4.75	5	...	...	36.01	39	Season fair. Kharif rains deficient for rice which was not fully sown. It was good for other crops. Crops, however, suffered at end owing to absence of late rains.
1891 ... ..	...	...	0.11	1	19.45	18	6.45	10	...	...	26.01	29	Rainfall, though deficient, was seasonable for kharif crops which turned out fairly good. Rabi crops suffered owing to absence of late rains.
1892 ... ..	...	...	0.03	...	23.54	28	25.98	22	...	...	49.55	50	Sowing rain late but sufficient. Seasonable further on till September when slightly excessive for bājri, &c. October rain slightly damaged reaped rice. Rabi fared well.
1893 ... ..	0.32	1	...	...	37.58	35	11.84	16	2.99	3	52.73	55	Rainfall was heavy in the first half of July, damaging seedlings and retarding further sowing in places. The break, however, in latter half proved very useful. August rain was seasonable and sufficient for standing crops which were flourishing. Heavy rain in second week of September, though slightly injurious to bājri ready for cutting, was on the whole beneficial. November rain was slightly harmful to rice, cotton, &c., though beneficial to rabi crops.
Average ...	0.16	0.6	0.60	1.3	25.21	29	10.95	12.7	0.81	1.2	37.73	44.8	

Details of Cultivation and Crops.

Táluka	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.			Jowári.	Bájrí.	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
Kapadvanj Táluka of the Kaira Collectorate ...	80	270	6	9	86	279	79	171,903	86.26	2,351	1,07,670	10,910	120,931	24,962	...	26,010	50,972	7,297	44,558	13,885	1,430	22,111	976	90,257	1,536	744
Percentage on Cultivated Area ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.95	89.03	9.02	100.00	...	...	...	...	6.04	36.85	11.48	1.18	18.23	0.81	74.64	1.31	0.61

Táluka.	Crops—continued.																											
	Pulses—continued				Orchard and Garden produce.				Drugs and Narcotics.			Condiments and spices.	Sugarcane.	Oil-seeds.						Dyes.	Fibres.				Miscellaneous, including roots and tubers.	Gross Area cropped	Deduct Area twice cropped.	Remainder net Area cropped.
	Mng and Uúd.	Mach 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	54	
Kapadvanj Táluka of the Kaira Collectorate ...	2,053	10,565	3,720	18,658	123	1,204	21	1,348	143	...	143	289	14	793	4	901	1	33	1,732	1	396	439	835	130	113,407	3,386	110,021	
Percentage on Cultivated Area ...	1.70	8.73	3.08	15.43	0.10	0.99	0.02	1.11	0.13	...	0.12	0.23	0.01	0.66	...	0.75	0.03	1.44	...	0.33	0.36	0.69	0.11	93.78	2.80	90.98		

APPENDIX D.

*Detail of Population according to Occupation, by percentages.*

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.										NON-AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.				REMARKS.
Having interest in Land.						Labourers.			Total agricultural Population.	Crafts.	Unskilled Labourers.	Others.	Total non-agricultural Population.	
Taluka.	Land Occupants not cultivating.	Land Occupants cultivating.	Tenants and sharers cultivating.	Others.	Total.	Farm Servants.	Field Labourers and Crop Watchers.	Total.						
1	1A	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Kapadvanj ... ..	1.48	38.16	22.31	0.04	61.99	0.94	4.92	5.86	67.85	16.12	2.61	13.42	32.15	.

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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.								REMARKS.
			Hindu Castes.			Musalmán Sects.	Christians.	Pársis.	Others.		
			Pátidárs.	Kolis.	Others.						
Males ... ..	47,790	13	3,581	23,831	16,179	4,193	...	6	...		
Females ... ..	41,591	1	3,206	20,049	14,314	4,020	...	2	...		
Total ... ..	89,381	8	6,787	43,880	30,493	8,213	...	8	...		

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural Stock.

9-901 a

Number of Villages.	Taluka.	CATTLE.											Horses and Ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	FLOUGHS.		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
79	Kapadvanj ...	21,413	1	55	34	94	11	14,328	11,049	9,203	7,142	63,330	569	6,242	439	11,134	...	120	3,029	11-20

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.	Tālm-khānas.	Dharam-shālas.	TEMPLES	
			Cotton.	Woolen.	Hand Gins.	Steam Gins.							Hindu.	Musāلمان.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
79	658	139	246	...	61	...	1888-89 ... 2,828 1889-90 ... 3,097 1890-91 ... 3,387 1891-92 ... 3,552 1892-93 ... 2,986 15,850	1888-89 .. 2,401 1889-90 ... 2,971 1890-91 ... 2,571 1891-92 ... 2,595 1892-93 ... 4,212 14,750	1888-89 ... 1,243 1889-90 ... 1,587 1890-91 ... 1,506 1891-92 .. 1,455 1892-93 ... 1,586 7,377	4	...	27	87	27

**APPENDIX H.**

*Statement of Schools together with their average attendance.*

Táluka.	Number of Villages in which there are Schools.	GOVERNMENT 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
Kapadvanj ... ..	14	14	708	1	65	4	389	1	88	10	700	2	141	

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**APPENDIX I.**

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

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 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
79	Kapadvanj ... ..	19,135	9,616	786	437	1,548	2,083	854	927	6,249	1,246	29,818	13,063
	Percentage ...	45	22	1	1	4	5	2	2	15	3	70	30

APPENDIX J.

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

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.	Kachā.	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
79	1892-93	...	755	77	299	20	16	2	113	36	16	52	4	1	2	484	5	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	

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Abstract.

No.	Details for the year 1892-98.	Wells, Budkis and the like.		Tanks.		Other Sources.		Remarks.
		Pakka	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	For irrigation	755	77	16	52	..	...	
	For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.	299	20	4	1	...	...	
	For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.	16	2	2	484	...	..	
	In disuse...	113	36	5	2	...	..	
	Tota	1,183	135	27	539	...	..	

## 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 ...	4	75	127 4	1 11 2	691	9 1 6	5.43
„ II— 11 to 25 „ ...	47	192	360 0	1 14 0	10,120	52 11 4	28.11
„ III— 26 to 50 „ ...							
„ IV— 51 to 100 „ ...	23	65	103 0	1 9 4	7,202	110 12 9	69.92
„ V—101 to 250 „ ...	5	7	10 12	1 8 7	1,448	206 13 9	134.70
Total ...	79	339	601 0	1 12 4	19,461	57 6 6	32.71

APPENDIX K<sup>(1)</sup>.*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 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ II— 11 to 25 „ ...	1	8	16	2 0 0	200	25 0 0	12.50
„ III— 26 to 50 „ ...							
„ IV— 51 to 100 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ V—101 to 250 „ ...							
Total ...	1	8	16	2 0 0	200	25 0 0	12.50

## APPENDIX L.

*Showing simple Mortgages.*

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 ...	3	91	157	1 11 7	493	5 6 8	3.14
„ II— 11 to 25 „ ...	2	11	15	1 5 9	347	31 8 8	23.13
„ III— 26 to 50 „ ...	9	46	82	1 12 4	3,082	67 0 0	37.58
„ IV— 51 to 100 „ ...	2	6	11	1 13 4	860	143 5 4	78.18
„ V—101 to 150 „ ...	1	2	3	1 8 0	413	206 8 0	137.66
Total ...	17	156	268.	1 11 5	5,195	33 4 9	19.38

APPENDIX L<sup>(1)</sup>.*Showing Mortgages with possession.*

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 ...	3	83	150	1 12 11	457	5 8 1	3.05
„ II— 11 to 25 „ ...	10	62	110	1 12 4	1,915	30 14 2	17.40
„ III— 26 to 50 „ ...	24	87	162	1 13 9	5,567	63 15 9	34.36
„ IV— 51 to 100 „ ...	22	55	92	1 10 9	6,393	116 3 9	69.48
„ V—101 to 150 „ ...	9	18	29	1 9 9	4,756	264 3 7	164.00
Total ...	68	305	543	1 12 5	19,088	62 9 4	35.15



## APPENDIX M.

*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
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 5 times ...	17	69	121	1 12 1	271	3 14 10	2.24
„ II— 6 to 10 „ ...	1	2	5	2 8 0	39	19 8 0	7.80
„ III—11 to 25 „ ...	3	12	20	1 10 8	250	20 13 4	12.50
„ IV—26 to 50 „ ...	}	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ V—Above 50 „ ...							
Total ...	21	83	146	1 12 1	560	6 11 11	3.83

## APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the Prices prevalent.

Years,				Lbs. of 99 Tolas per Rupee.			Remarks,
				Bajri.	Rice in husk.	Kodra,	
1	2	3	4	5			
1858-59	...	...	...	50	60	80	
1859-60	...	...	...	45	57	58	
1860-61	...	...	...	46	60	70	
1861-62	...	...	...	45	70	80	
1862-63	...	...	...	50	50	75	
Average				47	59	73	
1863-64	...	...	...	13	23	35	
1864-65	...	...	...	19	23	30	
1865-66	...	...	...	47	32	70	
1866-67	...	...	...	42	22	62	
1867-68	...	...	...	35	26	56	
1868-69	...	...	...	32	32	35	
1869-70	...	...	...	26	38	35	
1870-71	...	...	...	24	45	46	
1871-72	...	...	...	38	48	53	
1872-73	...	...	...	35	38	52	
Average				31	34	47	
1873-74	...	...	...	46	47	70	
1874-75	...	...	...	51	46	93	
1875-76	...	...	...	46	51	92	
1876-77	...	...	...	48	40	92	
1877-78	...	...	...	19	28	28	
1878-79	...	...	...	19	28	38	
1879-80	...	...	...	40	41	70	
1880-81	...	...	...	58	58	92	
1881-82	...	...	...	37	60	80	
1882-83	...	...	...	37	61	60	
Average				40	46	71	
1883-84	...	...	...	41	46	50	
1884-85	...	...	...	46	44	60	
1885-86	...	...	...	37	37	50	
1886-87	...	...	...	34	62	52	
1887-88	...	...	...	34	57	57	
1888-89	...	...	...	27	45	60	
1889-90	...	...	...	44	37	55	
1890-91	...	...	...	37	37	46	
1891-92	...	...	...	37	41	51	
1892-93	...	...	...	37	40	54	
Average				37	45	53	

APPENDIX O.

Revenue History for 68 Villages, situated in the Kapadvanj Taluka of the Kaira Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1863-64. (The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.)

Year.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY PARTIALLY (INAM).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INAM.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	REMARKS.
	Occupied areas.	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 9, 9 and 12.	Grand total of column 7, 10 and 13.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1858-59 ...	83,907	62,259	270	51	321	61,938	31,711	39,750	926	29,316	66,982	27,235	95,434	1,68,991	90,099	...	...	...
1859-60 ...	86,129	65,127	270	54	324	64,803	29,567	37,061	1,065	29,512	66,868	28,287	95,508	1,69,054	94,155	...	...	...
1860-61 ...	88,964	69,840	270	51	321	69,519	26,953	32,637	1,180	29,909	68,861	29,649	95,726	1,69,338	1,00,328	...	...	...
1861-62 ...	40,741	72,392	270	51	321	72,071	25,683	31,135	321	29,708	66,049	28,396	96,132	1,69,576	1,01,291	...	...	...
1862-63 ...	42,630	74,899	270	66	336	74,583	24,521	29,494	366	29,705	68,046	28,731	96,856	1,70,439	1,04,160	...	...	...
<b>Average</b>	<b>88,474</b>	<b>68,903</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>68,579</b>	<b>27,687</b>	<b>34,015</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>29,770</b>	<b>66,561</b>	<b>28,459</b>	<b>95,931</b>	<b>1,69,479</b>	<b>98,006</b>	...	...	...
1863-64 ...	67,228	1,00,363	...	35,834	35,834	64,519	15,033	16,129	1,132	33,738	60,106	31,392	1,15,999	1,76,588	97,043	513	...	...
1864-65 ...	50,294	81,914	133	978	1,111	80,803	28,895	32,333	1,183	34,027	61,926	31,270	1,13,216	1,76,173	1,13,256	...	...	...
1865-66 ...	49,790	82,401	186	610	746	81,655	29,653	32,396	917	33,730	61,364	30,832	1,13,173	1,76,161	1,13,404	...	...	...
1866-67 ...	51,203	84,156	113	171	284	83,872	27,940	29,958	1,090	34,061	62,192	31,183	1,13,204	1,76,306	1,13,095	...	...	...
1867-68 ...	53,077	86,446	212	32	244	86,202	25,969	27,470	1,142	34,097	62,222	30,694	1,13,143	1,76,138	1,13,038	...	...	...
1868-69 ...	57,972	92,332	34	33	67	92,265	21,458	21,327	874	34,074	62,184	30,666	1,13,504	1,76,343	1,23,805	...	...	...
1869-70 ...	59,011	93,851	36	139	173	93,479	20,584	20,578	961	34,041	62,111	30,606	1,13,636	1,76,340	1,25,045	...	...	...
1870-71 ...	60,057	94,312	34	115	149	94,663	19,568	19,467	1,011	34,032	62,095	30,588	1,13,657	1,76,374	1,26,269	...	...	...
1871-72 ...	58,238	92,538	35	33	68	92,470	21,421	21,784	1,164	34,025	62,085	30,583	1,13,684	1,76,407	1,24,217	...	...	...
1872-73 ...	57,869	91,769	35	83	118	91,651	21,818	22,650	832	33,956	61,966	31,373	1,13,642	1,76,383	1,23,856	...	...	...
<b>Average</b>	<b>56,474</b>	<b>90,037</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>3,602</b>	<b>3,879</b>	<b>86,158</b>	<b>23,224</b>	<b>24,459</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>33,978</b>	<b>61,825</b>	<b>30,914</b>	<b>1,13,686</b>	<b>1,76,321</b>	<b>1,18,102</b>	<b>51</b>	...	...
1873-74 ...	56,487	89,532	35	401	436	89,096	23,176	24,950	911	33,814	61,690	30,026	1,13,477	1,76,172	1,20,033	...	...	...
1874-75 ...	54,878	87,176	35	77	112	87,064	24,861	27,460	1,029	33,742	61,563	29,915	1,13,481	1,76,199	1,18,008	...	...	...
1875-76 ...	54,073	85,927	...	8	8	85,919	25,868	29,072	1,243	33,836	61,168	29,652	1,13,277	1,76,167	1,18,814	...	...	...
1876-77 ...	52,712	84,327	41	43	84,384	27,395	30,919	1,229	33,371	60,892	29,501	1,13,478	1,76,138	1,15,014	...	...	...	...
1877-78 ...	54,705	87,044	...	...	...	87,044	25,615	28,501	1,360	33,248	60,720	29,380	1,13,568	1,76,265	1,17,784	...	...	...
1878-79 ...	55,481	88,630	...	...	...	88,630	24,820	26,994	1,510	33,252	60,708	29,366	1,13,553	1,76,232	1,19,506	...	...	...
1879-80 ...	57,357	91,153	...	...	...	91,153	23,180	24,611	1,548	33,686	60,669	29,346	1,14,223	1,76,433	1,22,047	...	...	...
1880-81 ...	58,160	91,928	...	...	...	91,928	22,419	23,909	1,607	33,843	60,604	29,321	1,14,222	1,76,441	1,22,866	...	...	...
1881-82 ...	59,647	93,651	...	5	5	93,646	21,442	22,903	1,671	33,464	60,581	29,313	1,14,553	1,77,135	1,24,830	...	...	...
1882-83 ...	60,979	95,307	130	130	95,175	20,297	21,581	1,901	33,433	60,516	29,257	1,14,709	1,77,402	1,20,333	...	...	...	...
<b>Average</b>	<b>56,448</b>	<b>89,467</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>89,394</b>	<b>23,907</b>	<b>26,090</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>33,499</b>	<b>60,911</b>	<b>29,508</b>	<b>1,13,854</b>	<b>1,76,458</b>	<b>1,20,302</b>	...	...	...
1883-84 ...	61,319	95,506	...	134	134	95,462	20,085	21,320	1,601	33,414	60,480	29,228	1,14,718	1,77,396	1,26,291	...	...	...
1884-85 ...	62,305	96,859	...	154	154	96,705	18,971	20,051	1,613	33,409	60,469	29,218	1,14,685	1,77,379	1,27,536	...	...	...
1885-86 ...	63,021	97,552	...	167	167	97,385	18,285	19,365	3,358	33,398	60,454	29,211	1,14,704	1,77,371	1,29,954	...	...	...
1886-87 ...	64,463	99,238	114	170	284	99,952	16,991	17,964	3,209	33,389	60,442	29,200	1,14,843	1,77,642	1,31,861	...	...	...
1887-88 ...	65,083	1,00,220	120	175	295	99,925	16,579	17,239	2,907	33,107	60,430	29,191	1,14,783	1,77,889	1,32,023	...	...	...
1888-89 ...	64,563	99,860	120	202	322	99,538	17,106	17,611	3,408	33,101	60,423	29,185	1,14,770	1,77,894	1,32,131	...	...	...
1889-90 ...	64,503	99,895	120	245	365	99,580	17,151	17,505	2,637	33,098	60,418	29,181	1,14,753	1,77,819	1,34,348	...	...	...
1890-91 ...	64,277	99,620	120	205	325	99,295	17,388	17,821	2,682	33,098	60,418	29,181	1,14,763	1,77,859	1,34,158	...	...	...
1891-92 ...	63,645	98,907	119	261	380	98,527	18,020	18,570	2,692	33,104	60,426	29,181	1,14,769	1,77,903	1,30,400	...	...	...
1892-93 ...	66,018	1,01,538	191	...	191	101,347	15,656	15,960	3,029	33,092	60,397	29,162	1,14,766	1,77,995	33,539	...	...	...
<b>Average</b>	<b>63,910</b>	<b>98,929</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>98,667</b>	<b>17,623</b>	<b>18,341</b>	<b>2,714</b>	<b>33,221</b>	<b>60,436</b>	<b>29,194</b>	<b>1,14,754</b>	<b>1,77,706</b>	<b>1,30,576</b>	...	...	...

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

Revenue History for 6 Villages of the Thāsra Tāluka now situated in the Kapadvanj Tāluka of the Kaira Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1863-64.

[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 during the year.			Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization auction-sale of fringing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Quit rent, &c.	Total of Columns 9, 9, and 11.	Full Assessment—Total of Columns 9, 9, and 12.	Grand Total for columns 7, 10 and 13.					
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.										Bighas.	Ra.	Rs.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
1858-59	2,369	2,184	..	..	..	2,184	9,645	5,512	148	5,841	10,532	3,143	17,845	18,228	5,470	..	..	..		
1859-60	2,631	2,385	..	..	..	2,385	9,373	5,311	90	5,841	10,532	3,291	17,845	18,228	5,766	..	..	..		
1860-61	3,123	2,789	..	..	..	2,789	8,884	4,915	149	5,841	10,532	3,519	17,848	18,236	6,457	..	..	..		
1861-62	3,271	2,849	..	..	..	2,849	8,738	4,855	183	5,841	10,532	3,949	17,848	18,236	6,580	..	..	..		
1862-63	3,516	3,054	..	..	..	3,054	8,573	4,776	200	5,841	10,532	3,507	17,930	18,364	6,761	..	..	..		
Average	2,980	2,652	..	..	..	2,652	9,042	5,074	163	5,841	10,532	3,482	17,863	18,258	6,207	..	..	..		
1863-64	10,804	9,205	16	5,732	5,748	3,457	4,024	2,744	113	5,427	5,844	3,275	20,255	17,793	6,845	..	..	..		
1864-65	5,840	5,689	29	..	29	5,640	9,328	6,677	2	5,077	5,454	3,123	20,243	17,800	8,765	..	..	..		
1865-66	6,079	5,948	33	..	33	5,915	9,197	6,525	70	4,967	5,323	3,043	20,243	17,796	9,026	..	..	..		
1866-67	5,518	5,537	33	6	39	5,498	9,760	6,939	231	4,966	5,319	3,041	20,244	17,795	8,770	..	..	..		
1867-68	5,528	5,541	33	6	39	5,502	9,761	6,927	229	4,961	5,316	3,038	20,240	17,784	8,769	..	..	..		
1868-69	5,901	5,897	21	..	21	5,876	9,378	6,580	235	4,961	5,316	3,038	20,240	17,793	9,149	..	..	..		
1869-70	6,094	6,045	21	..	21	6,024	9,184	6,432	217	4,962	5,316	3,038	20,240	17,793	9,279	..	..	..		
1870-71	6,189	6,104	..	9	9	6,095	9,091	6,374	216	4,961	5,316	3,038	20,241	17,794	9,340	..	..	..		
1871-72	6,076	6,014	..	..	..	6,014	9,208	6,468	516	4,957	5,212	3,035	20,241	17,794	9,565	..	..	..		
1872-73	6,284	6,169	..	..	..	6,169	8,910	6,314	225	4,957	5,311	3,035	20,151	17,794	9,429	..	..	..		
Average	6,431	6,213	19	575	594	5,619	8,783	6,198	205	5,019	5,383	3,070	20,234	17,794	8,894	..	..	..		
1873-74	6,186	6,025	..	7	7	6,018	9,077	6,396	206	4,957	5,311	3,035	20,170	17,732	9,259	..	..	..		
1874-75	6,016	5,890	..	..	..	5,890	9,201	6,534	196	4,954	5,308	3,033	20,171	17,732	9,118	..	..	..		
1875-76	5,864	5,735	..	..	..	5,735	9,359	6,698	197	4,948	5,299	3,024	20,171	17,732	9,956	..	..	..		
1876-77	6,017	5,878	..	..	..	5,878	9,264	6,618	216	4,890	5,236	2,962	20,171	17,732	9,956	..	..	..		
1877-78	6,176	6,014	..	..	..	6,014	9,102	6,479	258	4,889	5,237	2,962	20,167	17,730	9,234	..	..	..		
1878-79	6,741	6,351	..	..	..	6,351	8,735	6,142	329	4,889	5,237	2,962	20,365	17,730	9,642	..	..	..		
1879-80	6,828	6,600	..	..	..	6,606	8,447	5,888	315	5,081	5,236	2,962	20,307	17,731	10,338	..	..	..		
1880-81	7,378	7,044	..	..	..	7,044	7,998	5,451	332	5,081	5,236	2,962	20,307	17,731	10,338	..	..	..		
1881-82	7,544	7,146	..	..	..	7,146	7,732	5,347	315	4,973	5,237	2,962	20,249	17,731	10,423	..	..	..		
1882-83	7,528	7,111	..	..	..	7,111	7,753	5,385	309	4,970	5,235	2,961	20,249	17,731	10,381	..	..	..		
Average	6,623	6,380	..	..	..	6,380	8,656	6,004	267	4,953	5,257	2,962	20,232	17,731	9,629	..	..	..		
1883-84	8,082	7,425	..	..	..	7,425	7,204	5,077	305	4,964	5,230	2,960	20,250	17,732	10,696	..	..	..		
1884-85	8,062	7,543	..	4	4	7,539	7,225	4,959	361	4,964	5,230	2,960	20,251	17,732	10,880	..	..	..		
1885-86	8,419	7,321	..	..	..	7,321	6,867	4,681	298	4,964	5,230	2,960	20,250	17,732	11,079	..	..	..		
1886-87	8,430	7,857	20	..	20	7,837	6,856	4,646	376	4,964	5,230	2,960	20,250	17,733	11,173	..	..	..		
1887-88	8,822	7,757	20	..	20	7,737	6,965	4,746	394	4,881	5,230	2,961	20,168	17,733	11,092	..	..	..		
1888-89	8,275	7,720	20	..	20	7,700	7,009	4,780	385	4,881	5,230	2,960	20,165	17,730	11,045	..	..	..		
1889-90	8,321	7,756	20	..	20	7,736	6,965	4,748	387	4,881	5,230	2,960	20,167	17,734	11,083	..	..	..		
1890-91	8,351	7,799	20	..	20	7,779	6,935	4,705	396	4,881	5,330	2,961	20,167	17,734	11,136	..	..	..		
1891-92	8,303	7,769	20	..	20	7,749	6,984	4,737	397	4,881	5,230	2,960	20,168	17,736	11,106	..	..	..		
1892-93	8,424	7,886	27	..	27	7,859	6,859	4,617	409	4,882	5,230	2,960	20,165	17,733	11,228	..	..	..		
Average	8,299	7,733	15	..	15	7,718	6,987	4,770	371	4,914	5,230	2,960	20,200	17,733	11,049	..	..	..		

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

Revenue History for 5 Villages of the late Mahudha Taluka, now situated in the Kapadvanj Taluka of the Kaira Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1863-64.

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

Year.	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.			Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from Auction Sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, rent, &c.	Total of Columns 8, 9 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.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1857-58	3,208	8,212	...	...	...	8,212	8,012	6,268	118	3,484	11,596	3,519	9,704	26,071	11,843	...	...	...
1858-59	3,298	7,986	...	...	...	7,986	2,994	6,787	142	3,422	11,298	4,350	9,704	26,071	12,478	...	...	...
1859-60	3,441	8,328	...	...	...	8,328	2,842	6,446	71	3,422	11,298	4,366	9,705	26,072	12,765	...	...	...
1860-61	3,741	8,584	...	...	...	8,584	2,540	5,183	56	3,422	11,298	4,362	9,703	26,065	14,002	...	...	...
1861-62	3,906	9,756	...	...	...	9,756	2,375	5,011	34	3,422	11,298	4,362	9,703	26,065	14,152	...	...	...
Average	3,519	8,773	...	...	...	8,773	2,751	5,938	84	3,484	11,858	4,191	9,704	26,069	13,048	...	...	...
1862-63	6,472	10,775	...	2,997	2,997	7,778	641	781	47	3,795	8,036	4,817	10,908	19,592	12,442	...	...	...
1863-64	5,335	9,668	...	797	797	8,869	1,666	1,890	26	3,797	8,036	4,996	10,848	19,592	13,891	...	...	...
1864-65	5,193	9,396	...	...	...	9,396	1,898	2,145	115	3,769	7,989	4,975	10,860	19,530	14,486	...	...	...
1865-66	5,258	9,549	...	...	...	9,549	1,804	2,038	113	3,820	8,094	5,025	10,882	19,676	14,687	...	...	...
1866-67	5,339	9,645	...	...	...	9,645	1,726	1,948	83	3,820	8,093	4,951	10,885	19,686	14,689	...	...	...
1867-68	5,523	9,868	...	...	...	9,868	1,556	1,739	91	3,820	8,093	4,960	10,899	19,700	14,909	...	...	...
1868-69	5,481	9,917	...	1,502	1,502	8,415	1,898	1,791	93	3,817	7,089	4,946	11,196	18,697	13,354	...	...	...
1869-70	5,522	9,862	...	19	19	9,843	1,557	1,746	87	3,817	8,089	4,947	10,896	19,697	14,887	...	...	...
1870-71	5,542	9,895	...	...	...	9,895	1,539	1,717	108	3,816	8,085	4,943	10,896	19,697	14,944	...	...	...
1871-72	5,518	9,858	...	...	...	9,858	1,562	1,754	133	3,816	8,085	4,943	10,896	19,697	14,934	...	...	...
1872-73	5,520	9,836	...	...	...	9,836	1,560	1,776	135	3,816	8,085	4,939	10,896	19,697	14,910	...	...	...
Average	5,523	9,833	...	483	483	9,350	1,582	1,756	95	3,809	7,979	4,930	10,914	19,569	14,376	...	...	...
1873-74	5,352	9,619	...	...	...	9,619	1,703	1,968	120	3,816	8,085	4,935	10,871	19,672	14,674	...	...	...
1874-75	5,104	8,819	...	...	...	8,819	1,949	2,265	121	3,813	8,081	4,930	10,866	19,165	13,870	...	...	...
1875-76	5,004	9,190	...	...	...	9,190	2,046	2,382	118	3,798	8,060	4,912	10,848	19,632	14,220	...	...	...
1876-77	4,996	9,211	...	6	6	9,205	2,054	2,361	93	3,798	8,080	4,912	10,848	19,632	14,209	...	...	...
1877-78	5,192	9,468	...	...	...	9,468	1,863	2,103	75	3,791	8,050	4,904	10,848	19,621	14,447	...	...	...
1878-79	5,179	9,450	...	...	...	9,450	1,876	2,121	92	3,791	8,050	4,904	10,845	19,621	14,446	...	...	...
1879-80	5,282	9,561	...	...	...	9,561	1,773	2,010	94	3,838	8,050	4,904	10,893	19,621	14,559	...	...	...
1880-81	5,362	9,652	...	...	...	9,652	1,692	1,917	95	3,839	8,052	4,905	10,893	19,621	14,652	...	...	...
1881-82	5,360	9,739	...	...	...	9,739	1,698	1,926	95	3,810	8,052	4,905	10,868	19,717	14,739	...	...	...
1882-83	5,409	10,122	...	...	...	10,122	1,649	1,843	89	3,810	8,052	4,906	10,868	20,017	15,117	...	...	...
Average	5,224	9,483	...	...	...	9,483	1,830	2,090	99	3,810	8,059	4,912	10,864	19,632	14,404	...	...	...
1883-84	5,415	9,731	...	...	...	9,731	1,643	1,835	89	3,810	8,051	4,905	10,868	19,617	14,724	...	...	...
1884-85	5,398	9,725	...	...	...	9,725	1,680	1,833	92	3,810	8,052	4,905	10,868	19,610	14,722	...	...	...
1885-86	5,667	10,052	...	...	...	10,052	1,391	1,506	79	3,810	8,052	4,906	10,868	19,610	15,037	...	...	...
1886-87	5,556	9,908	...	...	...	9,908	1,503	1,658	90	3,809	8,048	4,904	10,868	19,609	14,897	...	...	...
1887-88	6,143	10,561	...	...	...	10,561	916	1,000	65	3,790	8,048	4,903	10,849	19,609	15,529	...	...	...
1888-89	6,079	10,482	...	...	...	10,482	978	1,077	69	3,790	8,048	4,903	10,847	19,607	15,454	...	...	...
1889-90	6,081	10,470	...	...	...	10,470	978	1,088	72	3,790	8,049	4,903	10,847	19,607	15,445	...	...	...
1890-91	6,091	10,484	...	...	...	10,484	980	1,096	75	3,775	8,026	4,882	10,846	19,806	15,441	...	...	...
1891-92	6,069	10,454	...	...	...	10,454	1,001	1,125	77	3,775	8,026	4,882	10,845	19,805	15,413	...	...	...
1892-93	6,130	10,509	...	...	...	10,509	925	1,053	82	3,775	8,026	4,882	10,830	19,588	15,473	...	...	...
Average	5,863	10,237	...	...	...	10,237	1,197	1,327	79	3,793	8,043	4,897	10,853	19,807	15,213	...	...	...

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APPENDIX Q.

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• BY FORMER SURVEY.

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Well Water Assessment.	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	19
<b>Class I.</b>																		
1	Kapadvanj ...	I	3 8	S. 3 8 W. 3 8	...	225	3,940	1 11 8	406	1,393	...	58	124	...	158	2,689	5,521	2 0 10
2	Ambahala ...	I	3 4	S. 3 4 W. 3 4	...	825	1,561	1 14 3	80	255	...	...	...	...	...	905	1,816	2 0 1
2	Antroli ...	I	3 4	W. 2 4	...	2,376	4,245	1 12 7	158	492	...	209	504	...	480	2,741	5,721	2 1 5
4	Fatnabád ...	II	2 12	S. 2 12	...	589	966	1 10 3	4	9	...	23	40	...	22	616	1,087	1 10 11
5	Dasalvadás ...	II	2 12	W. 1 12	...	770	1,270	1 8 4	2	4	...	7	18	...	9	779	1,196	1 8 7
6	Torna ...	I	3 4	S. 3 4	...	1,191	2,263	1 14 5	225	756	...	133	426	...	641	1,699	4,086	3 8 11
7	Bhatera ...	I	3 4	W. 2 4	...	868	1,581	1 13 2	20	75	...	4	9	...	3	892	1,668	1 13 11
8	Porda Bhatera ...	II	2 12	S. 2 12	...	933	1,569	1 10 10	29	78	...	24	45	...	14	986	1,707	1 11 8
9	Páhád ...	II	2 12	W. 1 12	...	259	460	1 12 5	6	17	...	...	...	...	...	265	477	1 12 10
10	Surah ...	I	3 0	S. 3 0 W. 2 0	...	63	109	1 11 8	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	65	117	1 12 10
11	Pitbát ...	VIII	2 12	S. 2 12 W. 1 12	...	906	1,686	1 13 9	199	593	...	143	306	...	204	1,248	2,779	2 3 8
12	Kathlal ...	I	3 4	S. 3 4 W. 3 4	...	1,775	3,744	2 1 9	198	717	...	153	364	...	210	2,128	5,035	2 5 11
						Total...	12,780	23,200	1 13 1	1,327 1/2	4,387	804	1,832	...	1,741	14,911	31,160	2 1 5
<b>Class II.</b>																		
13	Alampur ...	II	2 8	S. 2 8 W. 1 8	...	201	279	1 6 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	279	1 6 3
14	Chikhlod ...	I	3 0	S. 3 0 W. 2 0	...	1,886	2,913	1 8 9	124	377	...	14	31	...	23	2,024	3,344	1 10 6
15	Charannkol ...	II	2 8	S. 2 8 W. 1 8	...	318	525	1 10 5	75	196	...	...	...	...	...	393	721	1 13 4
16	Dalap ...	II	2 12	S. 2 12 W. 1 12	...	1,148	1,917	1 10 8	541	1,704	...	2	5	...	6	1,691	3,633	2 3 4
17	Sávh ...	II	2 12	S. 2 12 W. 1 12	...	1,156	1,472	1 4 4	85	205	...	5	9	...	7	1,246	1,693	1 5 9
18	Sorna ...	II	2 8	S. 2 8 W. 1 8	...	1,448	2,117	1 7 2	204	499	...	9	14	...	22	1,661	2,652	1 9 7
19	Dápat ...	II	2 8	S. 2 8 W. 1 8	...	891	1,319	1 7 8	80	199	...	...	...	...	...	971	1,518	1 9 0
20	Anára ...	X	2 4	S. 2 4	...	1,610	2,265	1 6 6	412	1,057	...	95	167	...	126	2,117	3,605	1 11 3
21	Sháhpura ...	II	2 12	S. 2 12 W. 1 12	...	972	1,756	1 12 11	17	64	...	5	13	...	8	994	1,841	1 13 8
22	Vaghavat ...	II	2 4	S. 2 4	...	309	405	1 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	309	405	1 5 0
23	Kosam ...	II	2 4	W. 1 4	...	1,082	1,412	1 4 11	2	3	...	24	32	...	34	1,108	1,481	1 5 5
24	Aral ...	...	...	S. 2 8	...	667	959	1 7 4	...	...	...	10	17	...	12	667	988	1 7 8
25	Ratanpur ...	II	2 8	...	...	100	123	1 3 8	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	101	125	1 3 10
26	Gadvel ...	...	...	W. 1 8	...	139	171	1 3 8	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	140	173	1 3 7
27	Gangal ...	...	...	S. 2 12	...	111	199	1 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	199	1 12 8
28	Mudel Nam ...	II	2 12	W. 1 12	...	26	39	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	39	1 8 0
29	Mudel Mota ...	II	2 12	S. 2 12 W. 1 12	...	86	128	1 7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	128	1 7 10
30	Chpda ...	I	3 0	S. 3 0 W. 2 0	...	2,014	3,653	1 13 0	13	39	...	38	72	...	41	2,065	3,805	1 13 6
31	Chipal ...	II	2 12	S. 2 12 W. 1 12	...	276	501	1 13 1	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	280	512	1 13 3
32	Abhmpur ...	II	2 12	S. 2 12	...	510	953	1 14 1	15	40	...	...	...	...	...	574	1,115	1 15 1
33	Bagdol ...	II	2 12	W. 1 12	...	702	1,186	1 11 0	4	11	...	42	80	...	30	748	1,307	1 11 11
34	Singali ...	II	2 8	S. 2 8 W. 1 8	...	473	655	1 6 2	55	145	...	11	18	...	19	539	832	1 8 8
35	Navágám ...	II	2 12	S. 2 12 W. 1 12	...	1,659	2,232	1 5 6	24	56	...	61	97	...	62	1,744	2,437	1 6 4
36	Jalota ...	II	2 4	S. 2 4	...	397	465	1 2 9	20	42	...	19	25	...	19	436	551	1 4 2
37	Thuchál ...	II	2 4	W. 1 4	...	967	1,203	1 3 11	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	971	1,214	1 4 0
38	Jagdipur ...	III	2 0	S. 2 0 W. 1 0	...	367	463	1 3 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	367	463	1 3 9
39	Khanpur ...	II	2 4	S. 2 4	...	719	904	1 4 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	719	904	1 4 1
40	Sultánpur ...	II	2 4	W. 1 4	...	549	682	1 3 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	549	682	1 3 10
41	Tajapur ...	II	2 12	S. 2 12 W. 1 12	...	1,756	1,922	1 1 6	9	28	...	6	13	...	5	1,771	1,968	1 3 11
42	Antear ...	II	2 8	S. 2 8 W. 1 8	...	3,027	3,760	1 3 10	210	476	...	14	24	...	21	3,361	4,281	1 5 1
43	Ramesdi ...	III	2 0	S. 2 0 W. 1 0	...	505	608	1 3 3	13	23	...	...	...	...	...	518	631	1 3 6
44	Vejalpur ...	II	2 8	S. 2 8 W. 1 8	...	219	309	1 6 7	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	223	317	1 6 10
45	Bampur ...	II	2 8	W. 1 8	...	554	897	1 9 11	22	59	...	...	...	...	...	576	956	1 9 0

Owing to the destruction of the survey records by fire, the amount of column 16 cannot be apportioned among rice and garden hence the omission of their averages.

Owing to the destruction of the survey records by fire, the amount of column 16 cannot be apportioned among rice and garden; hence the omission of their averages.

on Government Occupied Land.

By Revision Survey.																	
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			New Rice.			Old Rice.			Total.			Percentage increase or decrease.	Name of Village.	Number.
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	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	37
S. 34 W. 24			Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.			
			2,025	4,183	2 1 1	235	700	2 15 8	409	1,506	3 10 11	2,669	6,389	2 6 4	+15.72	Kapadvanj ...	1
			703	1,530	2 2 10	125	392	3 2 2	80	303	3 13 7	909	2,230	2 7 3	+22.90	Ambahala ...	2
			2,194	5,999	2 11 0	360	1,426	3 12 0	151	724	4 12 9	2,725	8,049	2 15 3	+40.69	Antrolli ...	3
			574	1,336	2 5 3	37	104	2 13 0	4	14	3 8 0	614	1,454	2 5 11	+40.21	Fataabád ...	4
			732	1,593	2 4 2	46	155	3 5 11	...	...	...	778	1,748	2 3 11	+46.15	Dasalváda ...	5
			972	2,561	2 10 2	401	1,538	3 13 4	224	1,001	4 7 6	1,597	5,100	3 3 1	+24.82	Torna ...	6
			858	2,000	2 5 4	18	61	3 6 3	18	80	4 7 1	894	2,141	2 6 5	+28.36	Bhatera ...	7
			817	1,946	2 6 1	148	472	3 3 0	29	126	4 5 6	994	2,644	2 8 11	+49.03	Porda Bhatera ...	8
			229	554	2 6 8	29	93	3 3 4	6	30	5 0 0	264	677	2 9 0	+41.93	Pahád ...	9
			59	158	2 10 10	4	16	4 0 0	2	11	5 8 0	65	185	2 13 6	+58.12	Surah ...	10
			972	2,827	2 14 6	77	308	4 0 0	195	860	4 6 7	1,244	3,995	3 3 4	+43.76	Pithá ...	11
			1,541	4,337	2 12 9	388	1,506	3 14 2	193	943	4 14 2	3,122	6,798	3 3 2	+34.83	Kathlal ...	12
...	...	...	11,676	28,924	2 7 8	1,888	6,773	3 9 5	1,311	5,603	4 4 5	14,875	41,300	2 12 5	+32.54		
S. 24 W. 112			191	301	1 9 3	3	7	2 5 4	...	...	...	194	308	1 9 5	+10.39	Alampur ...	13
			1,765	2,952	1 10 11	141	342	2 6 9	119	402	3 6 1	2,015	3,696	1 13 4	+10.53	Chukhlod ...	14
			309	606	1 15 4	51	136	2 10 8	32	99	3 1 6	392	841	2 2 4	+16.64	Charannkol ...	15
			583	1,123	1 14 10	602	1,520	2 8 5	492	1,661	3 3 5	1,677	4,224	2 2 4	+27.45	Danap ...	16
			989	1,429	1 7 1	146	282	1 15 2	78	206	2 10 3	1,213	1,917	1 9 3	+13.23	Sávil ...	17
			1,081	1,981	1 14 9	421	1,060	2 8 3	204	671	3 4 7	1,656	3,712	2 3 10	+39.97	Sorna ...	18
			637	1,317	2 2 1	247	745	3 0 3	76	288	3 12 7	960	2,950	2 7 2	+54.81	Dápat ...	19
			1,241	2,715	2 3 0	467	1,371	2 9 10	396	1,357	3 6 10	2,104	5,443	2 9 5	+50.96	Anára ...	20
			967	1,867	1 14 10	9	22	2 7 1	17	70	4 1 11	993	1,959	1 15 7	+6.41	Sháhpura ...	21
			809	513	1 10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	308	513	1 10 7	+26.67	Vághavat ...	22
			904	1,625	1 12 6	197	553	2 12 11	2	8	4 0 0	1,103	2,186	1 15 9	+47.40	Kosam ...	23
			666	1,227	1 13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	666	1,227	1 13 5	+24.29	Aral ...	24
			100	144	1 7 0	...	...	...	1	3	3 0 0	101	147	1 7 3	+17.60	Ratanpur ...	25
			139	199	1 6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	199	1 6 11	+15.70	Gadvel ...	26
			111	204	1 13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	204	1 13 4	+2.51	Gángal ...	27
			25	40	1 8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	40	1 8 7	+2.56	Mudel Nani ...	28
			66	136	1 9 4	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	87	138	1 9 5	+7.81	Mudel Moti ...	29
			2,048	4,414	2 2 6	9	26	2 14 3	13	48	3 11 1	2,065	4,438	2 2 9	+17.95	Chupdi ...	30
			276	578	2 1 6	1	3	3 0 0	3	13	4 5 4	280	594	2 1 11	+16.01	Chupial ...	31
			556	1,297	2 5 4	5	15	3 0 0	13	44	3 6 2	574	1,356	2 5 10	+21.61	Abhrapur ...	32
			718	1,345	1 13 11	27	64	2 5 11	3	10	3 5 4	748	1,419	1 14 4	+8.57	Bagdol ...	33
			420	603	1 14 7	62	178	2 13 11	51	195	3 13 2	633	1,176	2 3 4	+41.34	Singali ...	34
			1,438	2,373	1 10 5	263	608	2 5 0	19	65	3 6 9	1,720	3,046	1 12 4	+24.99	Navágám ...	35
			333	523	1 9 1	77	170	2 3 4	18	66	3 10 8	428	769	1 12 4	+37.75	Jalosa ...	36
			356	1,419	1 10 9	112	331	2 13 8	4	14	3 8 0	972	1,754	1 12 10	+44.48	Thuchál ...	37
			364	634	1 14 1	3	6	2 0 0	...	...	...	367	630	1 14 1	+52.20	Jagdipur ...	38
			671	1,326	1 15 7	49	115	2 5 7	...	...	...	720	1,441	2 0 0	+59.40	Khánpur ...	39
			549	873	1 9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	549	873	1 9 5	+28.01	Sultanpur ...	40
		1,727	2,785	1 9 9	86	96	2 10 8	1	9	3 0 0	1,764	2,834	1 10 2	+46.54	Talabpur ...	41	
		2,563	3,837	1 5 5	162	312	1 14 10	207	562	2 11 5	3,232	4,711	1 7 4	+10.04	Antisar ...	42	
		483	681	1 6 4	20	37	1 13 7	10	24	2 6 5	518	742	1 6 10	+17.59	Ramaadi ...	43	
		203	281	1 5 7	11	19	1 11 8	3	10	3 5 4	223	310	1 6 4	-2.20	Vejalpur ...	44	
		419	663	1 9 4	136	311	2 4 7	22	58	2 10 2	577	1,032	1 12 7	+7.94	Bampur ...	45	



BY FORMER SURVEY.																		
Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop			Rice.			Garden.			Well Water Assessment.	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	19
Class II—contd.			Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.
46	Vishvanáthpura ...	II	2 4	S. 2 4 W. 1 4	..	599	905	1 8 2	45	92		..	..		..	644	998	1 8 10
47	Lasundra ..	II	2 12	S. 2 12 W. 1 12	..	2,901	3,988	1 6 0	318	856		78	130		78	3,297	5,049	1 8 6
48	Laxmanpura	XI				663	1,115	1 4 8	113	240		..	..		..	976	1,355	1 6 3
49	Ladvel ...	XI	2 0	S. 2 0 W. 1 0	..	246	336	1 5 10	118	249		1	1		1	365	537	1 9 9
50	Kathána	XI				975	1,177	1 3 4	449	1,037		..	..		..	1,424	2,184	1 8 6
51	Sikandar Porda ..	II	2 4	S. 2 4 W. 1 4	..	381	531	1 6 3	18	36		..	..		..	399	507	1 6 9
52	Salod ...	II	2 8	S. 2 8 W. 1 8	..	550	827	1 8 1	226	599		..	..		..	776	1,426	1 13 5
53	Betavádú ...	III				4,087	4,816	1 2 10	118	207		42	55		43	4,247	5,121	1 3 4
54	Kalají ...	III	2 0	S. 2 0 W. 1 0	..	749	866	1 2 6	4	6		..	..		..	753	872	1 2 6
Total ...						38,185	52,947	1 6 2	3,347	8,552		525	882		505	42,057	62,946	1 7 11
Class III																		
55	Aprují ...	II	2 4	S. 2 4 W. 1 4	..	959	1,264	1 5 1	1	2		..	..		..	960	1,266	1 5 1
56	Suravat ...					222	329	1 7 9	..	..		..	..		..	222	329	1 7 9
57	Chelávat ...					420	599	1 6 10	..	..		..	..		..	420	599	1 6 10
58	Ravdavát ...	II	2 4	S. 2 4 W. 1 4	..	864	1,220	1 6 7	..	..		8	10		5	872	1,235	1 6 8
59	Chared ...					573	808	1 8 3	..	..		12	20		5	585	893	1 8 5
60	Kankarkhad	II	2 8	S. 2 8 W. 1 8	..	195	271	1 6 3	..	..		..	..		..	195	271	1 6 3
	Sarkhej ...					594	953	1 9 8	99	229		46	77		30	739	1,289	1 11 11
	Badarpur ...					150	253	1 11 0	141	337		4	9		4	295	1,03	3 0 8
	Mirjapur ...	II	2 8	S. 2 8 W. 1 8	..	571	943	1 10 5	237	558		17	32		17	825	1,550	1 14 1
	Khalálí ...					438	719	1 10 3	78	186		17	31		16	533	952	1 12 7
	Ambach ...					671	795	1 2 11	130	215		18	14		8	814	1,032	1 4 3
	Sunda ...	III	1 12	S. 1 12 W. 1 0	..	945	824	0 13 11	16	25		..	..		..	961	849	0 14 2
	Gahuva ...					1,514	1,924	0 15 1	29	49		..	..		..	1,542	1,473	0 15 3
	Rela ...	III	1 12	S. 1 12 W. 1 0	..	265	268	1 0 2	4	6		..	..		..	269	274	1 0 3
69	Dudháthal...					839	810	0 15 5	16	26		12	12		5	867	853	0 15 9
70	Letar ...	III	1 12	S. 1 12 W. 1 0	..	1,614	1,544	0 15 4	81	54		..	..		..	1,645	1,598	0 15 6
Total ..						10,834	13,084	1 3 4	731	1,687		129	205		90	11,744	15,066	1 4 6
Class IV.																		
71	Porda Fagvelnu ...	III	2 0	S. 2 0 W. 1 0	..	643	685	1 1 1	29	60		..	..		..	672	745	1 1 9
72	Fagvel ..	III	1 8	S. 1 8 W. 1 0	..	2,322	1,650	0 11 4	112	168		72	98		21	2,506	1,937	0 12 4
73	Fulchatrapura ...	III	2 0	S. 2 0 W. 1 0	..	968	1,293	1 5 4	53	100		1	1		..	1,022	1,394	1 5 10
74	Vadal ...	III	1 8	S. 1 8 W. 1 0	..	1,921	1,598	0 13 4	54	78		64	76		..	2,039	1,752	0 12 9
75	Vadadla ...	III	2 4	S. 2 4 W. 1 4	..	1,926	2,208	1 2 4	189	411		1	2		11	2,116	2,632	1 3 11
76	Mal Itadi Bárains- bhag ...					391	266	0 10 11	44	64		41	51		5	476	336	0 13 0
77	Mal Itadi Fagi- bhag ...	III	1 8	S. 1 8 W. 1 0	..	603	413	0 11 0	14	20		..	..		..	617	439	0 11 3
78	Danadra ...	III	1 12	S. 1 12 W. 1 0	..	900	742	0 13 2	6	8		..	..		..	906	0	12 8
79	Bhutia ...	III	1 0	S. 1 0 W. 0 12	..	1,503	729	0 7 9	3	3		..	..		..	1,506	732	0 7 9
Total ...						11,177	9,584	0 13 9	504	912		179	228		37	11,860	10,761	0 14 6
Grand Total .						72,976	98,315	1 5 8	5,959	15,538		1,637	3,147		2,433	80,572	1,19,933	1 7 10

Owing to the destruction of the Survey records by fire, the amount of Column 16 cannot be apportioned among rice and garden, hence the omission of their averages.

Owing to the destruction of the Survey records by fire, the amount of Column 16 cannot be apportioned among rice and garden, hence the omission of their averages.

Note.—1. S=Soil; W=Water.  
 2. The averages under the different heads have been worked out on the figures arrived at by the rule of give and take.  
 3. The details under Column 35 at foot of each group show the percentage increase calculated on old and proposed acre incidences. It would be misleading to show them otherwise, as now dry-crop includes what was assessed as garden and excludes what has become new rice.

Q.—continued.

By Revision Survey.																Percentage increase or decrease	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			New Rice.			Old Rice			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
30	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
			469	718	1 8 6	115	233	2 0 5	45	109	2 6 9	529	1,060	1 11 0	+8-21	Vishvanāthpura	46	
			2,476	3,276	1 5 2	495	938	1 14 3	309	515	2 10 4	3,281	5,029	1 8 6	-0-39	Lasundra	47	
			605	943	1 8 11	263	590	2 3 11	111	302	2 11 6	979	1,835	1 14 0	+35-42	Laxmanpura	48	
			131	245	1 13 11	112	263	2 5 7	116	342	2 15 2	359	850	2 5 11	+44-80	Ladvel	49	
2 4	S. 3 4 W. 1 12		794	1,061	1 5 5	184	420	2 4 6	432	1,342	3 1 11	1,410	2,823	2 0 0	+25-29	Kathāna	50	
			293	395	1 6 4	90	172	1 14 7	17	46	2 10 4	390	612	1 9 1	+7-93	Sikandar Porda	51	
			344	507	1 7 7	205	412	2 0 2	226	659	2 14 0	775	1,569	2 0 4	+10-02	Salod	52	
			3,818	6,347	1 10 7	307	691	2 3 6	118	324	2 11 11	4,243	7,352	1 11 9	+43-57	Betavāda	53	
			467	695	1 7 10	284	585	2 0 11	4	15	3 12 0	755	1,295	1 11 5	+48-51	Kalāji	54	
...	...	...	33,360	56,448	1 11 1	5,314	12,615	2 6 0	3,162	9,741	3 1 3	41,836	78,804	1 14 1	+25-19			
			959	1,548	1 9 10	...	...	...	1	2	2 0 0	960	1,560	1 9 10	+22-43	Apruji	55	
			222	369	1 10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	222	369	1 10 7	+12-16	Surāvat	56	
			420	642	1 8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	420	642	1 8 5	+7-17	Chelāvat	57	
			872	1,385	1 9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	872	1,385	1 9 5	+12-15	Ravdavāt	58	
2 4	S. 2 4 W. 1 4		595	961	1 9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	595	961	1 9 10	+7-61	Chared	59	
			191	259	1 5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	191	259	1 5 8	-4-43	Kakarkhad	60	
			634	1,098	1 10 11	8	17	2 2 0	96	240	2 8 0	738	1,325	1 12 9	+2-79	Sarkhej	61	
			144	293	1 13 3	12	24	2 0 0	140	345	2 7 5	296	632	2 2 2	+4-81	Badarpur	62	
			524	905	1 11 7	62	143	2 4 10	237	605	2 8 10	823	1,653	2 0 2	+6-64	Mirjāpur	63	
			415	739	1 14 4	41	98	2 5 6	77	201	2 9 9	533	1,086	2 0 7	+14-08	Khalāl	64	
			634	953	1 5 6	51	87	1 11 4	130	273	2 1 7	815	1,213	1 7 10	+17-54	Ambāch	65	
			880	921	0 14 11	57	70	1 3 3	16	31	1 15 0	953	922	0 15 6	+8-60	Sunda	66	
1 12	S. 1 12 W. 1 4		1,436	1,501	1 0 9	67	91	1 5 9	27	49	1 13 0	1,530	1,641	1 1 2	+11-41	Gahuva	67	
			236	247	1 0 9	24	35	1 7 4	3	5	1 10 8	263	287	1 1 6	+4-74	Rela	68	
			767	791	1 0 6	84	115	1 5 11	14	28	2 0 0	865	934	1 1 3	+9-50	Dudhathal	69	
			1,451	1,581	1 1 5	163	248	1 8 4	29	63	2 2 9	1,643	1,892	1 2 5	+18-40	Letar	70	
...	...	...	10,380	13,983	1 5 7	569	926	1 10 0	770	1,649	2 6 3	11,719	16,751	1 6 10	+11-18			
			542	496	0 14 4	100	131	1 5 0	29	49	1 11 0	671	666	0 15 11	-10-60	Porda Flagvel	71	
			2,152	1,920	0 14 3	243	305	1 4 1	110	237	2 1 0	2,505	2,452	0 15 7	+16-59	Flagvel	72	
			880	970	1 1 8	88	125	1 6 9	53	97	1 13 3	1,021	1,193	1 1 8	-14-49	Fulchatrapura	73	
			3,883	1,714	0 14 7	104	132	1 2 9	52	87	1 10 9	2,039	1,923	0 15 1	+9-76	Vadal	74	
1 8	S. 1 8 W. 1 0		1,525	1,571	1 0 6	403	542	1 5 6	136	350	1 14 1	2,114	2,463	1 2 8	-6-42	Vadalla	75	
			403	314	0 12 5	32	35	1 1 4	39	64	1 10 11	473	413	0 14 2	+6-99	Mal Itadi Barasbhag	76	
			595	458	0 12 6	18	21	1 2 3	14	24	1 11 5	617	503	0 13 1	+16-17	Mal Itadi Pagibhag	77	
			877	655	0 11 11	25	23	0 15 0	3	5	1 10 8	905	683	0 12 1	-8-98	Danāra	78	
1 4	S. 1 4 W. 1 0		1,431	940	0 10 6	67	56	0 13 4	3	4	1 5 4	1,501	1,000	0 10 8	+36-61	Bhutia	79	
...	...	...	10,276	9,028	0 14 1	1,080	1,360	1 4 2	489	907	1 13 9	11,946	11,295	0 15 3	+4-36			
...	...	...	65,694	1,06,383	1 10 5	8,851	21,674	2 7 2	5,731	19,093	3 2 6	80,276	1,48,150	1 13 6	+23-53			

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

Area of Villages for Settlement with details.

Number.	Name of Village.	Former Táluka.	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.				Occupied.	Unoccupied.			
						Area.	Assessment.				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.		
1	Kapadvanj ...	Kapadvanj ...	4,741	1,127	2,689	102	190	4,747	1,155	2,669	106	192	17,094	
2	Ambahála ...	Do. ...	2,647	617	905	149	265	2,651	617	909	149	314	1,242	
3	Antroli ...	Do. ...	5,143	545	2,741	152	258	5,144	565	2,725	149	349	4,214	
4	Fatiábad ...	Do. ...	1,182	279	616	38	63	1,180	281	614	35	79	381	
5	Dásalváda ...	Do. ...	2,031	339	779	38	49	2,030	239	778	38	66	758	
6	Torna ...	Do. ...	3,643	317	1,599	163	292	3,640	317	1,597	161	372	2,887	
7	Bhátera ...	Do. ...	2,663	348	892	23	24	2,663	348	894	22	49	1,614	
8	Porda ...	Do. ...	1,606	135	986	124	176	1,615	136	994	124	201	652	
9	Páhád ...	Do. ...	633	62	265	20	33	635	66	264	19	35	269	
10	Suráli ...	Do. ...	2,295	126	65	...	...	2,291	126	65	...	...	2,038	
11	Pithái ...	Mahudha ...	3,226	812	1,248	38	60	3,224	314	1,244	38	78	2,322	
12	Kathlál ...	Kapadvanj ...	4,121	528	2,126	40	67	4,126	539	2,122	37	73	5,516	
			33,931	4,635	14,911	887	1,477	33,950	4,703	14,875	878	1,808	39,037	
13	Alampur ...	Kapadvanj ...	651	341	201	84	111	649	352	194	80	118	94	
14	Chikhlod ...	Do. ...	5,154	583	2,024	1,955	2,368	5,150	616	2,015	1,937	2,629	1,108	
15	Charan-ni-kol ...	Do. ...	906	76	393	35	48	906	77	392	35	63	420	
16	Daiap ...	Do. ...	3,558	393	1,691	179	360	3,564	416	1,677	176	299	1,240	
17	Sávi ...	Do. ...	2,632	349	1,246	648	717	2,622	406	1,213	614	793	1,050	
18	Sorna ...	Do. ...	3,040	427	1,661	338	420	3,040	433	1,656	337	573	987	
19	Dapat ...	Do. ...	2,164	243	971	119	139	2,160	244	960	119	180	1,419	
20	Anára ...	Mahudha ...	4,003	419	2,117	26	36	4,003	438	2,103	20	51	2,180	
21	Sháhpura ...	Kapadvanj ...	1,942	323	994	131	200	1,942	338	993	116	179	985	

22	Vághavat ...	Do. ...	1,031	665	309	21	21	1,034	668	309	21	28	280
23	Kosam ...	Do. ...	2,414	895	1,108	81	94	2,414	900	1,103	81	117	750
24	Arál ...	Do. ...	1,284	285	667	4	2	1,284	285	667	4	3	1,189
25	Ratanpur ...	Do. ...	622	156	101	2	3	622	156	101	2	3	907
26	Gádvél ...	Do. ...	1,100	282	140	73	87	1,100	282	139	73	99	387
27	Gángial ...	Do. ...	1,041	326	111	2	2	1,041	326	111	2	2	506
28	Mudel-Návni... ..	Do. ...	243	54	26	...	...	243	54	26	...	...	360
29	Mudel-Moti ...	Do. ...	311	75	86	...	...	311	75	87	...	...	553
30	Chipdi ...	Do. ...	2,434	184	2,065	7	9	2,433	184	2,065	7	9	4,216
31	Chipial ...	Do. ...	1,987	397	280	3	4	1,987	397	280	3	5	1,354
32	Abhripur ...	Do. ...	1,023	77	574	31	40	1,024	78	574	31	53	996
33	Bagdol ...	Do. ...	1,124	69	748	...	...	1,124	69	748	...	...	1,290
34	Singháli ...	Do. ...	1,485	152	539	160	206	1,485	160	533	158	269	496
35	Navágam ...	Do. ...	2,723	439	1,744	128	151	2,724	512	1,720	129	172	878
36	Jalora ...	Do. ...	650	85	436	44	46	650	54	428	43	161	223
37	Thuchál ...	Do. ...	1,401	124	971	117	126	1,404	126	972	116	159	402
38	Jagdipur ...	Do. ...	574	115	367	72	81	574	116	367	71	106	312
39	Khánpur ...	Do. ...	895	90	719	23	23	896	91	720	23	34	169
40	Sultanpur ...	Do. ...	737	136	549	21	24	737	136	549	21	27	162
41	Tarabpur ...	Do. ...	2,362	262	1,771	66	101	2,359	269	1,764	64	113	275
42	Antisar ...	Do. ...	9,053	1,085	3,251	1,481	1,552	9,032	1,131	3,232	1,462	1,734	2,617
43	Ramásdi ...	Do. ...	1,024	213	518	213	239	1,025	218	518	209	285	178
44	Vejalpur ...	Do. ...	727	213	222	277	324	728	220	222	271	317	159
45	Rampura ...	Do. ...	896	126	576	148	208	897	126	577	148	190	421
46	Vishvanathpura	Do. ...	1,154	154	644	205	249	1,148	167	629	204	269	398
47	Lasundra ...	Do. ...	6,304	1,064	3,297	1,261	1,448	7,296	1,054	3,281	1,280	1,442	2,685
48	Laxmanpura ...	Mahudha	2,074	147	976	820	914	2,080	152	979	817	1,116	100
49	Ládvel ...	Do. ...	561	79	365	25	25	559	84	359	23	24	863
50	Kathána ...	Do. ...	2,185	262	1,424	17	18	2,176	267	1,410	17	20	930
51	Sikandar Porda	Kapadvanj	654	114	399	127	166	649	121	390	124	155	155
52	Sálod ...	Do. ...	1,560	318	776	318	331	1,560	321	775	315	348	594
53	Betáváda ...	Do. ...	4,885	489	4,247	45	49	4,884	493	4,243	43	55	2,237
54	Kaláji ...	Do. ...	906	83	753	8	11	911	86	755	8	12	542
			82,474	12,379	42,057	9,315	10,949	82,427	12,698	41,836	9,204	12,212	37,067
55	Apruji ...	Kapadvanj	2,807	917	960	158	197	2,808	918	960	158	221	1,834
56	Surávat ...	Do. ...	292	52	222	...	...	292	52	222	...	...	186
57	Chelavat ...	Do. ...	740	182	420	1	1	740	182	420	1	2	403
58	Ravdával ...	Do. ...	1,623	184	872	...	...	1,622	183	872	...	...	2,026
59	Chared ...	Do. ...	720	95	585	9	11	720	95	595	...	...	816
60	Kankárhád ...	Do. ...	1,529	572	195	10	10	1,530	576	191	10	10	1,068
61	Sarkhej ...	Do. ...	1,392	485	739	...	...	1,388	482	738	...	...	1,034
62	Badarpur ...	Do. ...	1,118	49	295	...	...	1,119	49	296	...	...	1,127
63	Mirjápur ...	Do. ...	1,164	61	825	15	19	1,164	65	823	14	16	452
64	Khalál ...	Do. ...	1,332	314	533	6	11	1,332	314	533	6	8	445

APPENDIX Q<sup>(1)</sup>—continued.

Number.	Name of Village.	Former Taluka.	BY FORMER SURVEY.					BY REVISION SURVEY.					Population.	REMARKS.
			Gross Area, including Ináms.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government Assessed Land.			Gross Area, including Ináms.	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	15
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		
65	Ambach ...	Kapadvanj ...	1,321	93	814	73	85	1,321	92	815	73	96	524	
66	Sunda ...	Do. ...	2,017	492	961	555	398	2,013	497	953	555	545	650	
67	Gahuva ...	Do. ...	3,626	786	1,542	1,265	1,053	3,626	821	1,530	1,242	1,332	712	
68	Relia ...	Do. ...	497	29	269	190	159	494	44	263	178	182	155	
69	Dudhathal ...	Do. ...	1,691	316	867	494	398	1,687	314	865	494	526	406	
70	Letar ...	Do. ...	2,329	379	1,645	211	164	2,326	378	1,643	211	221	1,022	
			24,198	5,006	11,744	2,987	2,506	24,182	5,062	11,719	2,942	3,149	12,860	
71	Porda Fagvel-nu ...	Thásra ...	1,018	94	672	10	9	1,038	89	671	35	27	614	
72	Fagvel ...	Do. ...	4,404	350	2,506	921	478	4,404	351	2,505	922	694	1,955	
73	Fulchatrapura ...	Kapadvanj ...	1,778	150	1,022	469	501	1,778	150	1,021	469	266	361	
74	Vadol ...	Thásra ...	5,764	517	2,039	2,991	2,027	5,762	552	2,039	2,953	2,234	1,114	
75	Vadadla ...	Do. ...	5,261	251	2,116	1,271	1,152	5,258	279	2,114	1,243	1,007	2,333	
76	Málitádi Baraiabhág ...	Do. ...	1,089	181	476	88	56	1,086	181	473	88	67	795	
77	Málitádi Pagibhag ...	Do. ...	4,513	490	617	1,577	895	4,512	489	617	1,577	1,108	765	
78	Danádra ...	Kapadvanj ...	3,371	1,215	906	1,210	847	3,371	1,263	905	1,163	783	448	
79	Bhutia ...	Do. ...	4,099	871	1,506	1,714	733	4,099	886	1,501	1,705	985	735	
			31,297	4,119	11,860	10,251	6,698	31,308	4,240	11,846	10,155	7,171	9,120	
			171,900	26,139	80,572	23,440	21,630	171,867	26,703	80,276	23,179	24,340	98,084	

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

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

Comparative Statement showing amounts of old Well Kasar and new Subsoil Water Assessment.

Number.	Name.	Original Well Kasar.	SUBSOIL WATER ASSESSMENT.								Percentage increase or decrease as per Appendix 2.	REMARKS.
			Dry-crop		New Rice.		Old Rice.		Total.			
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	CLASS I.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Kapadvanj ...	158	317	39	30	7	75	16	422	62	+15.72	
2	Ambahala ...	...	253	49	123	34	81	24	457	107	+22.80	
3	Antroli ...	480	2,194	1,318	380	302	151	124	2,725	1,744	+40.69	
4	Fatiabad ...	22	574	148	37	12	3	1	614	161	+40.21	
5	Dasalváda ...	9	732	187	46	19	...	...	778	206	+46.15	
6	Tornu ...	641	972	474	401	310	224	168	1,597	952	+24.82	
7	Bhatera ...	3	856	178	17	6	18	7	891	191	+28.36	
8	Porda Bhate ...	14	813	187	148	53	29	10	990	250	+49.03	
9	Pahad ...	...	174	35	29	9	6	3	209	47	+41.93	
10	Sarali ...	...	59	28	4	3	3	2	68	33	+58.12	
11	Pithai ...	204	972	467	77	52	195	136	1,244	655	+43.76	
12	Kathlal ...	210	1,067	554	375	187	186	94	1,628	835	+34.82	
	Total ...	1,741	8,983	3,664	1,667	994	971	585	11,621	5,243	+32.54	
	CLASS II.											
13	Alanpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+10.39	
14	Chikhlod ...	23	559	128	94	30	113	40	766	198	+10.53	
15	Charannikol ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+16.64	
16	Daiap ...	6	...	...	602	71	492	67	1,094	138	+27.45	
17	Savli ...	7	78	17	20	3	37	6	135	26	+13.23	
18	Sorna ...	22	511	82	225	51	164	39	900	172	+39.97	
19	Dapat ...	...	640	124	249	75	76	22	965	221	+54.81	
20	Anara ...	126	1,240	276	468	133	395	90	2,103	499	+50.96	
21	Sháhápura ...	8	439	81	5	1	14	5	458	87	+6.41	
22	Vaghavat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+26.67	

23	Kosam	...	34	309	80	197	70	2	1	508	151	+47.40
24	Aral	...	12	666	77	...	...	...	...	666	77	+24.29
25	Ratanpur	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	+17.60
26	Gadvel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+15.70
27	Gangial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+2.51
28	Mudel Nani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+2.56
29	Mudel Moti	...	...	13	4	...	...	...	...	13	4	+7.81
30	Chipdi	...	41	1,950	548	9	3	13	5	1,972	556	+17.95
31	Chipial	...	...	109	30	...	...	3	1	112	31	+16.01
32	Abhripur	...	23	556	189	5	2	13	6	574	197	+21.61
33	Bagdol	...	30	718	67	27	4	3	1	748	72	+8.57
34	Singali	...	19	420	107	62	22	51	19	533	148	+41.34
35	Navágám	...	52	767	159	262	71	19	6	1,048	236	+24.99
36	Jaloia	...	19	165	42	71	20	18	7	254	69	+37.75
37	Thuchal	...	...	242	66	90	33	...	...	332	99	+44.48
38	Jagdapur	...	...	358	31	...	...	...	...	358	31	+52.20
39	Khánpur	...	...	659	159	49	15	...	...	708	174	+59.40
40	Sultánpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+28.01
41	Taiábpur	...	5	989	150	37	9	...	...	1,026	159	+46.54
42	Antisar	...	21	392	56	78	16	136	29	606	101	+10.04
43	Ramásdi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+17.59
44	Vejalpur	...	...	72	8	7	1	3	1	82	10	-2.20
45	Rámpura	...	...	122	24	90	23	11	2	223	49	+7.94
46	Vishvanáthpura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+6.21
47	Lasundra	...	73	436	37	255	27	198	20	889	84	-0.39
48	Laxmanpura	...	...	...	...	259	29	111	13	370	42	+35.42
49	Ladvel	...	1	131	33	111	34	116	32	358	99	+44.80
50	Kathana	...	...	...	...	184	26	432	61	616	87	+29.25
51	Sikandar Porda	...	...	...	...	90	6	17	1	107	7	+7.93
52	Salod	...	...	72	7	151	18	219	24	442	49	+10.02
53	Betávádu	...	43	2,930	566	306	81	118	27	3,354	674	+43.57
54	Kalaji	...	...	467	91	284	75	4	1	755	167	+48.51
Total			565	16,012	3,240	4,287	949	2,778	526	23,077	4,715	+25.19
CLASS III.												
55	Apruji	...	...	613	135	...	...	...	...	613	135	+22.43
56	Suravat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+12.16
57	Chelavat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+7.17
58	Ravdavát	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+12.15
59	Chared	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+7.61
60	Kákarkhád	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-4.43
61	Sarkhej	...	30	392	57	8	1	96	13	496	71	+2.79



APPENDIX Q<sup>(2)</sup>—continued.

Number.	Name.	Original Well Kasar.	SUBSOIL WATER ASSESSMENT.								Percentage increase or decrease as per Appendix 2.	REMARKS.
			Dry-crop.		New Rice.		Old Rice.		Total.			
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	<b>CLASS III—continued.</b>	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	
62	Badarpur ...	4	97	19	4	1	16	4	117	24	+4.81	
63	Mirjapur ...	17	289	38	55	10	209	28	553	76	+6.64	
64	Khadal ...	16	413	73	43	7	77	10	533	90	+14.08	
65	Ambach ...	8	592	52	51	6	130	15	773	73	+17.54	
66	Sunda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+8.60	
67	Gahuva ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+11.41	
68	Relia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+4.74	
69	Dudhathal ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+9.50	
70	Letar ...	...	726	54	141	16	18	3	885	73	+13.40	
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>3,122</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>3,970</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>+11.18</b>	
	<b>CLASS IV.</b>											
71	Parda Fagvelnu ...	...	230	17	27	4	4	1	261	22	-10.60	
72	Fagvel ...	21	590	44	99	13	84	11	773	68	+16.59	
73	Fulchatrapura ...	...	642	51	66	8	53	6	761	65	-14.49	
74	Vadol ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+9.76	
75	Vadadla ...	11	1,047	115	315	49	150	25	1,512	189	-6.42	
76	Mal Itádi Baraiabhág ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+6.99	
77	Mal Itádi Pagibhág ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+16.17	
78	Danadra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-8.93	
79	Bhutia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+36.61	
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>2,509</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>3,307</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>+4.96</b>	
	<b>Grand Total ...</b>	<b>2,433</b>	<b>30,626</b>	<b>7,559</b>	<b>6,763</b>	<b>2,058</b>	<b>4,586</b>	<b>1,227</b>	<b>41,975</b>	<b>10,844</b>	<b>+23.53</b>	

APPENDIX Q<sup>(9)</sup>.

• Statement showing the original average Dry-crop Classification Annas.

P 106-11

Number.	Name of Village.	Average Dry-crop Classification Annas.			Number.	Name of Village.	Average Dry-crop Classification Annas.			Number.	Name of Village.	Average Dry-crop Classification Annas.		
		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.
1	Kapadvanj ...	0	9	6	27	Gángial ...	0	10	6	54	Kaláji ...	0	9	6
2	Ambahála ...	0	10	6	28	Mudel, Náni ...	0	9	0	55	Apruji ...	0	10	6
3	Antroli ...	0	10	0	29	Mudel, Moti ...	0	9	0	56	Surávat ...	0	11	6
4	Fatiábad ...	0	10	0	30	Chipdi ...	0	11	0	57	Chelavat ...	0	11	0
5	Dásalváda ...	0	9	6	31	Chipial ...	0	10	6	58	Ravdávat ...	0	11	0
6	Torna ...	0	10	0	32	Abhripur ...	0	11	0	59	Chared ...	0	11	6
7	Bhátera ...	0	10	0	33	Bagdol ...	0	10	0	60	Kankarkhad ...	0	9	6
8	Porda ...	0	10	0	34	Singháli ...	0	9	0	61	Sarkhej ...	0	11	0
9	Pábád ...	0	10	6	35	Navágám ...	0	8	6	62	Bádarpur ...	0	11	6
10	Suráli ...	0	10	6	36	Jaloia ...	0	8	6	63	Mirjápúr ...	0	11	0
11	Pithai ...	0	11	11	37	Thuchál ...	0	9	0	64	Khálál ...	0	12	0
12	Kathlál ...	0	12	0	38	Jagdupur ...	.....	.....	.....	65	Ambách ...	.....	.....	.....
13	Alampur ...	.....	.....	.....	39	Khánpur ...	0	10	0	66	Sunda ...	0	8	0
14	Chikhlod ...	0	8	6	40	Sultánpur ...	0	9	0	67	Gahuva ...	.....	.....	.....
15	Charan-ni-kol ...	0	11	0	41	Taiabpur ...	0	9	6	68	Reha ...	0	9	0
16	Danap ...	0	9	6	42	Antisar ...	0	8	6	69	Dudhathal ...	0	8	6
17	Savli ...	0	8	0	43	Ramásdi ...	0	9	6	70	Letar ...	0	9	6
18	Sorna ...	0	10	0	44	Vejalpur ...	0	8	6					
19	Dapat ...	0	10	6	45	Rámpura ...	0	10	0	71	Porda-Fagvel-nu ...	0	9	3
20	Anára ...	0	10	3	46	Vishvanáthpura ...	0	10	6	72	Fagvel ...	0	9	2
21	Sháhpura ...	0	11	0	47	Lasandra ...	0	9	0	73	Fulchatrapurá ...	0	10	0
22	Vághávat ...	0	9	6	48	Laxmanpurá ...	0	11	1	74	Vadol ...	0	9	9
23	Kosam ...	0	8	6	49	Ládvel ...	0	11	6	75	Vadadlá ...	0	10	2
24	Arál ...	0	10	0	50	Kathána ...	0	9	6	76	Málitádi Bariabhag ...	0	8	4
25	Ratanpur ...	0	8	0	51	Sikandar Porda ...	0	10	0	77	Málitádi Pagibhág ...	0	8	4
26	Gadvel ...	0	7	6	52	Sálod ...	0	10	0	78	Danádrá ...	0	7	6
					53	Betáváda ...	0	10	6	79	Bhatia ...	0	7	6

No. 7 of 1863.

From

HARRINGTON BULKLEY, Esquire,  
Assistant Superintendent,  
Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarát;

To

CAPTAIN C. J. PRESCOTT,  
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarát.

*Assistant Superintendent's Office,  
Ahmedabad District,  
Camp Gyáspur, 24th November 1863.*

SIR,

In accordance with instructions contained in your circular letter No. 461 of 1860, I do myself the honour to submit a report on the Kapadvanj pargana, the classification of which was performed by the "C" daftar under my superintendence during the latter part of the season of 1860-61 and the greater portion of season 1861-62.

2. The delay in furnishing you with this report is attributable entirely to the non-completion from unavoidable causes of the papers of four villages between which and certain villages belonging to His Highness the Gáikvád boundary disputes remain still to be adjusted. It was my earnest wish to have brought these to a conclusion last field season. Unfortunately, however, sickness prevented my doing so, and I regret to state that I have not yet received the papers of these villages, which are being prepared in the Revenue Survey Office at Surat.

As it is your intention to introduce our settlement in Kapadvanj next year, I have determined to supply you with the information I have collected; further delay would only tend to neutralise any utility this report may be deemed to possess. Though the statistical information regarding the villages of which the papers are incomplete may, in some respects, be deficient, still the general information supplied will, I hope, be deemed of service.

3. The Kapadvanj pargana is the most northerly district of the Kaira Collectorate. It extends some 22 miles from north to south, *i. e.*, from the detached village of Ambách to the village of Kathlal and about 23 miles from east to west or from Bhutia to Mirzápur. The area of the Government villages, 68 in number, is as nearly as possible 214 square miles. His Highness the Gáikvád's territory and the Mahi Kántha country form the northern boundary. On the south there is the Mahudha pargana belonging also to the Kaira Collectorate, while on the east and west, respectively, are the Balásinor district and the Daskroi pargana, the latter belonging to Ahmedabad. Within the limits of the pargana there are 68 Government villages, 2 uhdad jamábandi, 6 alienated, and 8 belonging some to the Mahi Kantha Agency, but chiefly to His Highness the Gáikvád. These latter are in possession of the Vahivátdár of Attarsumba.

4. The kasba of Kapadvanj pertained formerly to His Highness the Gáikvád of Baroda, from whom we received possession of it in Samvat 1873 (A. D. 1816-17), in exchange for the district of Bijápur. At that period it contained but 39 villages, paying revenue to the State, and 4 Inámi villages, as below:

1. Kapadvanj.	14. Jagdupur.	27. Gángial.
2. Tyabpur.	15. Aral.	28. Gádvel.
3. Navágam.	16. Abripur.	29. Káthlal.
4. Rámpura.	17. Amliála.	30. Letar.
5. Sorna.	18. Danadra.	31. Sundá.
6. Jaloia.	19. Bhutia.	32. Suráli.
7. Singháli.	20. Dudhathal.	33. Pordá.
8. Khánpur.	21. Relia.	34. Antisar.
9. Káláji Ná Moára.	22. Bagdol.	35. Bhátera.
10. Ambách.	23. Chipial.	36. Ghaná.
11. Sháhpur.	24. Bharkunda.	37. Sultánpur.
12. Rattanpur.	25. Moti Mondel.	38. Alámpur.
13. Pahád.	26. Náni Mondel.	39. Rávdavát.

*Inámi Villages.*

1. Dantáli.	3. Mehmadvpur.
2. Vásna.	4. Mirápur.

No. 38, Alampur, was deserted ("ujad") at this period, and in No. 24, Bharkunda, an "uhdad jamábandi" was fixed in Samvat 1883 (A. D. 1826-27), and that village made

over to some Thákors, who still hold possession of it. In Samvat 1874 (A.D. 1817-18) the "kasba" of Antroli, containing the below-mentioned 18 Government, 1 "Udhad Jamma-bandi" and 2 "Inámi" villages was ceded to us by the Peshwa :

1. Antroli.	7. Apruji.	13. Thuchál.
2. Surávat.	8. Sarkhej.	14. Vaghávát.
3. Chelavat.	9. Chipri.	15. Kallál.
4. Bhetaváda.	10. Ramasri.	16. Dassalváda.
5. Baddarpur.	11. Koshem.	17. Charred.
6. Fattiábád.	12. Karkarkhad.	18. Mirzápur.

Nos. 17 and 18 were deserted (Ujad).

*Udhad Jamábandi.*

1. Asmábád-ná-Koth.

*Inámi Villages.*

1. Alvá. | 2. Naran-gar-no-Math.

In Samvat 1891 (A.D. 1834) the following villages were made over to Kapadvanj from Alina:

1. Fulehatrápurá.	5. Sikañdarpurá.	9. Dápat.
2. Vishvanáthpurá.	6. Chikhlod.	10. Dáiap.
3. Sálod.	7. Sávli.	11. Lasundra.
4. Chárannikol.	8. Vejalpur.	

Finally, in Samvat 1898 (A.D. 1840) the village of Torna, which belonged to Mahudha was transferred to Kapadvanj, and this constitution of the pargana has continued up to the present time. The "Bhágbatái," "Karumvero" and "Halvero" systems of assessment were in force when we obtained possession of the district. "Bágayat" lands also paid an extra "bigoti" according to the description of crop grown as pepper, sugarcane, and so forth. From A.D. 1826-27 to A.D. 1837-38 a regular "bigoti" assessment was gradually introduced into all our villages, and this system has continued in force up to the present time.

The 68 Government, 2 "Udhad Jamábandi" and 6 "Inámi" villages contain altogether 162 "parras" or "muádás" or "muávadas (hamlets); but for the most part they are a mere collection of huts erected for the convenience of "rayats" cultivating land situated at some distance from the main village site and cannot be regarded as separate village communities.

5. The general appearance of the country lying to the south and south-east of the "kasba" town, and also that situated to the westward of the Mohar river, is that of a flat well wooded plain; northward of Kapadvanj (keeping still on the west bank of the Mohar) there are a few insignificant undulations as at Thuchál, Bhetawára, &c. The soil is for the most part pure "goradu" sand (more or less coarse), being the principal deteriorating ingredients. Some of the better class villages, such as Antroli, Kathlál, Sorná, Chipriál, Sarkhej, &c., possess a rather favourable order of soil, but on the whole the goradu is coarse and friable, by no means so fine as the same description of soil I have observed in Mátar, Dholka, and Daskroi. In Kapadvanj itself and to the north, north-east, and in some degree to the south-east, keeping on the eastern bank of the Mohar, the aspect of the country changes; and here we meet with the mál villages, the soil of which inclines to reddish brown and in parts to very inferior black. There is little or no real good black soil in this portion of the pargana or anywhere else. These mál villages contain a large proportion of waste land which is covered with low scrub jungle and a good deal cut up with nálas and water-courses. Lime-stone and rock are found close to the surface in the low-lying lands; the soil is of a clayey tenacious nature. To the extreme south-east from Kapadvanj are about 8 or 10 villages, the soil of which is partly goradu and partakes partly of the mál character. From personal observation I should say that in a general way the villages situated to the westward and southward of Kapadvanj contain the most productive soil; those to the south-east rank next in order; then come those to the north-west and north, and the last in the list are the mál villages lying chiefly north-east from the "kasba" town. I had nearly omitted to mention that some of the villages abutting on the Mohar and Vatrack rivers, as for instance, Thuchál, Navágam, Sultánpur, Kosam, Chelawat, Wagawat, Gadvel, and others, contain rather poor soil, the texture being coarse and the land a good deal cut up with ravines &c.

6. The climate of Kapadvanj from my personal experience of it struck me as being of a very even and agreeable temperature. The average rainfall for the last 5 years amounts to 25 inches per annum. Last year the fall was very heavy indeed, being nearly 43 inches, or almost double the usual amount. I did not find the cold excessive during the winter months, and in the hot seasons of 1861-62 mild sea breezes generally prevailed towards the close of the day and frequently a strong and by no means hot wind blew during the day. Except in the mál villages I did not hear of more than the ordinary amount of sickness, chiefly fever and bowel complaints. Occasionally, in bad seasons cholera sweeps off numbers

of the people and small-pox is rather prevalent in the hot weather. As you are aware, I suffered from an attack of this disease last March whilst at Kapadvanj. In the mál country the poor rayats are frequently put to great straits owing to the natural poverty of the soil and the immense difficulties in the way of obtaining an adequate supply of water. The poorer class of cultivators have the barest means of subsistence during the hot weather. They contrive to eke out a "miserable existence" through the instrumentality of mangoes, "khinnies," and maura berries which frequently for months form their only food. It is not to be wondered at therefore that when disease or epidemics make their appearance, the victims should be numerous. I made many enquiries when in the "mál" regarding the best means to be adopted for obtaining a permanent supply of water both for the cultivators and their cattle, but I do not believe that it would be possible to increase the present resources at our disposal in any other way than by digging wells, and this, from the natural obstacles existing, would entail a large expenditure of time and money. There are no available spots for "bounding" the rain supply, and the soil is so porous that evaporation, or to speak more correctly, percolation is very rapid in the tanks. I have frequently seen the cattle being driven miles to be watered at some hole dug in the bed of a nála. Were the water-supply of the "mál" of a more permanent nature than it is, I am of opinion that people from a distance might be induced to take up land in the villages. With increased population cultivation would naturally extend in a proportionate ratio; for though some portions of the "mál" are very inferior in regard to soil, there are tracts of very fair land which would well repay being brought under cultivation with the low rate of assessment which I imagine will be fixed upon it.

7. I now proceed to discuss in detail the information contained in the tabular statements appended to this report. This information has been collected from a variety of sources and some of them may not be entirely trustworthy. I would therefore beg your favourable consideration for all shortcomings and errors, though I hope and believe that not many of the latter may be found to exist.

8. It would appear that the 68 Government villages of Kapadvanj contain in the aggregate 26,290 numbers, as determined by the "Maji Jarif" and other authorities.

Statement No. 1, compiled chiefly from the village records for 1861.

The total area of these amounts to bighas ...	... 1,90,654 12 4
The unculturable ...	... 27,099 16 9
Leaving cultivated and culturable do. ...	... 1,63,554 15 15

The corresponding numbers and acres of these villages as determined by our present survey amount to—

Numbers ...	... 24,603 0 0
Total acres ...	... 1,36,885 13 0
Unculturable ...	... 21,674 29 0
Balance cultivated and culturable ...	... 1,15,210 24 0

Thus it will be seen that we have surveyed the district into very nearly the same amount of "numbers" as have been in vogue hitherto, and reckoning by the total area of the 68 villages, one acre is equivalent to about 18 "Maji Jarif" bighas. This would make the Kapadvanj bigha slightly larger than the ordinary "Jarif" bigha; but there is no absolute dependence to be placed on these old measurements, especially in a district with so much waste land in it as Kapadvanj.

I imagine that the late measurements in waste and unculturable lands had a considerable element of guess work in them. The entire area of Government land in the "pargana" amounts to bighas

Salami lands ...	... 1,12,928 15 15
Rent-free lands ...	... 33,077 10 10
...	... 17,549 10 0

Thus the proportion that the Government lands bear to the salami is as 27 to 8 or very nearly  $3\frac{1}{2}$  times as much, and to rent-free lands as 45 to 7 or nearly  $6\frac{1}{2}$  times.

Columns 6 to 17 inclusive of Statement No. 1 show the relative proportions of each description of Government "salami" and "rent-free" lands. It is impossible to furnish a corresponding correct return of these items in Statement No. 2 (columns 6 to 13) owing to the absence of necessary documents concerning the last four villages of the list; consequently a comparison cannot be instituted between our results and those of the local records in this respect. Suffice it here to state that taking the aggregate of all descriptions of land of every tenure the total bighas are as follows:

Jarayát ...	... 156,421 12 0
Bágáyát ...	... 2,319 7 19
Rice ...	... 4,813 15 16

The dry crop area bearing the proportions of 67 to 1 and 32 to 1 towards the garden lands and rice, thus proving that Kapadvanj is essentially a "Jarayat pargana." In the above comparison it must, however, be borne in mind that the "Jarayat" bighas

include all culturable waste, whereas a very small allowance must be made under this head. With regard to the other two descriptions of land, columns 18 to 28 of Statement No. 1 require no explanation. It would seem from the returns that have been furnished me that the entire revenue of the Government lands, including the prospective assessment of waste, would amount to Rs. 1,03,420-11-10, and the "salámi" paid by alienated lands Rs. 29,708-8-8, giving a total amount of Government revenue of Rs. 1,33,129-4-6. I regret that I was unable to procure returns of the actual payments of revenue for each description of land. In the absence of such information, I fear the entries in columns 24 and 27 to 32 inclusive will not be of such service as I wished them to have been. The figures of columns 29, 30, 31, 32, were obtained by dividing the lump assessment by the aggregate acres of each different description of land, which process of course is not calculated to secure trustworthy "data." However, as before stated, I regret that I was unable through want of time and pressure of other duties to eliminate the true results of the average assessment and rate of salámi paid in each village. Columns 33 to 40 inclusive require no lengthy explanation at my hands. The lowest and highest average Jarayat classification as well as Bágáyat and rice, both in Government and alienated lands, is as below :

Garden and rice lands being for the most part always under cultivation the proportion of cultivated Jarayat to cultivated lands of these two descriptions would be found infinitely less than that given above in para. 8.

Rs. 1,33,129-4-6. I regret that I was unable to procure returns of the actual payments of revenue for each description of land. In the absence of such information, I fear the entries in columns 24 and 27 to 32 inclusive will not be of such service as I wished them to have been. The figures of columns 29, 30, 31, 32, were obtained by dividing the lump assessment by the aggregate acres of each different description of land, which process of course is not calculated to secure trustworthy "data." However, as before stated, I regret that I was unable through want of time and pressure of other duties to eliminate the true results of the average assessment and rate of salámi paid in each village. Columns 33 to 40 inclusive require no lengthy explanation at my hands. The lowest and highest average Jarayat classification as well as Bágáyat and rice, both in Government and alienated lands, is as below :

		Lowest.		Highest.	
Jarayat ...	{ Government ...	0	7	6	+ 0 12 0
	{ Alienated ...	0	8	6	+ 0 12 6
Bágáyat ...	{ Government ...	0	7	6	+ 0 14 0
	{ Alienated ...	0	9	6	+ 0 13 6
Rice soil ...	{ Government ...	0	4	6	+ 0 7 6
	{ Alienated ...	0	5	0	+ 0 7 6
Water ...	{ Government ...	0	4	0	+ 1 0 0
	{ Alienated ...	0	4	0	+ 1 2 0

On the whole, I am satisfied that the classification of the "pargana" has been performed in a satisfactory manner, and may be considered very even, which is the great principle of our labours in this branch. The change made in the old scale will also have a most beneficial effect and render the assessment of the superior and inferior orders of soil proportionately equitable, which would not have been the case otherwise. In some villages considerable difference may be observed between the average classification of Government and alienated lands. I have appended a memorandum of such villages to Statement No. 1 with a few remarks explanatory of the causes of this discrepancy.

9. In Statement No. 2 are embodied the results of our survey operations. Columns 2, 3, 4, and 5 have already been referred to and the figures they contain compared with those of Statement No. 1. The "data" contained in columns 6 to 13 inclusive are necessarily incomplete, as regards the four villages already specified, the papers of which are in course of preparation. Columns 14 to 23 contain details regarding the population of the "pargana," and on this head I would offer a few remarks. It would appear that in A.D. 1851 to 52 the entire population of Kapadvanj according to the Mámlatdár's census returns consisted of 53,320 people. According to our present "data" there are now 61,780 persons of both sexes, adults and children. This gives an increase of 8,460 persons in ten years or very nearly 16 per cent on the whole. The average number of people at this present time to the square mile is about 290. The males (adults) number 18,638, females 20,031, children of both sexes 23,111. Of the 18,638 men, 11,319 belong to the agricultural classes, 3,866 are artificers, traders, &c., and the remainder belong to various denominations, many being labourers engaged in agricultural pursuits. In round numbers the agricultural class may be said to amount to two-thirds of the entire population. Of the 18,638 males (heads of families) the Kulis number 6,869, Wániás 1,468, Kunbis 1,394, Musalmáns 1,199; other castes make up the remainder 7,708. This would make the Kulis to be rather more than one-third of the entire population in point of number. Viewing the relative proportions they bear amongst the agricultural classes I should certainly estimate is as fully three-fifths of the whole. The Kunbis I estimate at about one-eighth, and the remainder, a trifle over one-fourth, may be given to Musalmáns, Rajputs, and others. The population we have seen to have increased some 16 per cent within the last ten years. According to a return I obtained from the Mámlatdár the cultivation has also increased within the same period some 12,000 bighas or about 9 per cent on the whole area under cultivation. The Kulis are a very thriftless, improvident race, and as cultivators inferior to all the other classes. Not being possessed of capital or a large amount of credit like their more fortunate Patidár brethren they conduct their agricultural operations in the most slovenly and unremunerative manner possible, being quite content if their fields yield sufficient grain for them to subsist on for a few months and enable them to contract a fresh loan occasionally with the village moneylender. In the hot weather unripe mangoes, "khinnis," and maura berries form the staple food of the Kulis in very many villages. By the exercise of a little foresight and energy in cultivating their fields they might obviate this state of things by ensuring an increased supply of grain, but they are too lazy to exert themselves at the proper season and are satisfied with the "hand-to-mouth" existence they lead. As a natural consequence of this feeling there is a good deal of indebtedness amongst the Kuli agricultural population; in fact, even the

"Kunbis" are all more or less in the Wánias' hands. Conversing frequently, as I have done with cultivators and others of various denominations, I have been struck with the utter apathy and ignorance they exhibit regarding their own private pecuniary affairs. Hardly a man seems to be aware of the extent of his liabilities with the moneylender; and with regard to the prospect of paying off his debts, he evinces the most lofty and supreme contempt. Indeed, he seems to put his trust entirely in Providence, whose especial duty he considers it to be to take care of the "long-suffering rayat." The cultivators generally were loud in their praises of the "British Ráj," and bore testimony to the increased security, both of life and property in the "pargana" within the last 10 or 15 years. Some of the Kulis, however, spoke in, as it seemed to me, half regretful terms of the "good old times" when "to a great extent" "might was right," and when, according to their account, it was by no means an unusual occurrence for a "Dharala" gentleman of embarrassed circumstances to get rid of his own liabilities and his creditor's existence at one and the same moment. On the whole, perhaps, the "moneyed interest" has cause for rejoicing that the times *have* changed since the introduction of our rule.

10. There are 14,478 cattle used for agricultural purposes, 29,031 buffaloes and cows, including calves of both descriptions of animal, and 6,906 animals of various other classes, chiefly sheep and goats. Dividing the number of agricultural cattle by the number of cultivating families we find that there are 5 bullocks, as nearly as possible, amongst 4 families, which I apprehend to be rather a low average. The proportion of milk cattle to each family is just about double that of plough bullocks, being as nearly as possible 5 animals among 2 families. The average supply of agricultural implements is as below: carts, 1 to every 5 families; of agriculturists' ploughs, 7 to every 11 families; of agriculturists' "sumars," 1 to every 8 families of agriculturists.

11. The standard of agriculture is not in Kapadvanj of a very high order. Indeed with a Kuli population preponderating it would be impossible to expect it. Moreover, the soil in general is not of a superior description, though here and there, as in the Bagayat villages and elsewhere, very good goradu soil is met with. "Pherpalie" or rotation of crops is not much studied, with certain exceptions which I have enumerated in Statement No. 5. I have already made mention of the very poor soil to be found in the "mál" villages. In most of the inferior "goradu" villages the soil of which is considerably mixed up with coarse sand, a coarse grass having roots, which strike very deep into the earth, springs up with the crops and deteriorates them to some extent. This weed (for it is nothing else, it being impossible to utilise it as food for cattle) is called indiscriminately "dhurro" and "jáb." There is not much "khár" (soda or salt, whichever is its true denomination) to be seen in the district. In Kapadvanj itself Lassundra, Savli, Daiap, Sorna, Salod, and one or two other villages, small patches of the "efflorescence" are visible here and there. In Lassundra there are hot springs which are resorted to by people of a peculiarly religious turn of mind for purposes of bathing. There are some half-dozen or so of these springs all differing in temperature, the hottest being rather warm. Viewed in a practical light as adapted for purpose of ablution, they would be extremely useful in saving much expenditure of firewood in heating water. I may here mention that the "cos"\* or saline

\*This is the provincial term, we call it "khár." efflorescence above alluded to is largely made use of in the manufacture of soap and glass and also in the dyeing of cloth at the "kasba" town. Quantities of this earth impregnated with salt or soda are taken to Kapadvanj, from the "khár" nálas of Lassundra, Kapadvanj, and Sorna.

12. Statement No. 3 contains information regarding the garden crop cultivation of the Kapadvanj parganá. It will be observed that with the exception of four villages viz., Antroli, Sorná, Kathlál, and the kasba town itself, there is not one really good "Bagayat" village in the "pargana." The "kutchá" wells are few and far between, and "dhekudis" still rarer. These latter I imagine in consequence of the water of the Mohur river being made "chopra" (vitiated or made unfit for purposes of irrigation at Kapadvanj by the dyeing process which is carried on there.) This particular branch of trade will be detailed hereafter. Suffice it to say here that I am not at all surprised that the water of the Mohur should be rendered "chopra," considering the materials used in the dyeing process and the fact of the river-bed being narrow and containing no great volume of water. The garden crops usually grown are wheat, barley, vegetables, and small quantities of tobacco, chiefly for home consumption. Sugarcane is extremely scarce; indeed, I do not think I saw a field of it the two seasons I was employed in the district. At Antroli I was informed they used to grow a little cane, but the white ants destroyed the crops to such an extent that the experiment was not repeated. I may here mention, having omitted to do so previously in the proper place, that I observed large tracts of ground in various parts of the "pargana," principally in the villages south, south-west, and west of Kapadvanj town, with roselle, which is largely used as food for cattle. A sort of coarse rope is manufactured from the fibrous roots of this plant. "Gowár" also struck me as being more extensively cultivated in Kapadvanj than other tálukas I have been in, which would go to prove that the cultivators are obliged to make provision for the artificial feeding of their cattle, the natural facilities for grazing being of a limited nature. With regard to Statement No. 3, I would further observe that I have grouped the villages in my five separate classes in accordance with their geographical position, similarly of productive powers, and depth of soil from surface to water-level. Indeed, the first-named of these three conditions would as a rule regulate the last, so that the depth may be said to be a consequence of the

position. Here and there will be observed striking discrepancies with regard to depths between villages grouped in one and the same class; as for example, Dapat in class 2, Nani Mudel and Chipri in class 3, also Abridpur, Shahpur, Porda, Kapdavanj, and Fattiabad. Dapat is situated on the bank of the Mohur river, and if the bank there be high, the depth to the water-level will of course be proportionately great. I cannot account for the wells of Nani Mudel and Chipri being so deep, possibly I may have included the depth of the waters as well in my return. A reference to the "bágáyát takta" will solve this question. Should my figures be correct, natural causes alone must account for the difference, such as a generally higher soil level. The other villages specified, although considerably shallower than their class-fellows, are not sufficiently so to make any attempt to account for the disparities necessary. Finally, I am of opinion that the Mámlatdár may have pitched his estimate of cost of construction a trifle too high perhaps, but considering the enhanced (and increasing) price of materials he may possibly be correct enough. I am quite certain, however, that his classification of the bágáyát villages cannot be looked on as perfectly trustworthy. I may have erred in classing the mál villages as fourth and those bordering on the Watruck as fifth in as far as regards the cost of construction, for doubtless, owing to the rocky nature of the mál ground, excavation there is difficult and expensive, perhaps more so (due allowance being made for extra depth) than in the Watruck "group," but I am quite convinced of this that the cost of constructing wells in the villages which I have put in my second class must be less than in those villages which are situated along the Watruck river. Yet the Mámlatdár has grouped the former in his 3rd and 4th class and the latter in his 2nd, thereby making what I consider the inferior villages stand from 1 to 100 rupees cheaper in the scale of expenditure!! *ceteris paribus*. The difference of depth alone between the 2 "groups" is considerable, which of course would make some discrepancy in the cost of construction. To the best of my knowledge and belief the wells in both "groups" are situated in precisely the same sort of land, plain goradu. The Mámlatdár has evidently included Kapdavanj, Ambách, and Sávlí amongst the "mál" group. These villages do contain more or less "mál" land, but the wells are not situated therein but in the plain. Why Kathlal, perhaps the best bágáyát village in the "pargana," should be entered as 3rd class by the Mámlatdár I am at a loss to concur.

13. Statement No. 4\* contains returns regarding the mode of manuring land in vogue in all the villages. The information on this head was of course supplied by the villagers themselves, so is open to criticism. You are perfectly aware of the insuperable difficulty, I may almost say utter impossibility of eliciting really accurate information from villagers regarding their agricultural operations. Even men of standing and respectability such as Matádárs, Mookhies, Garasiás, &c., are incapable of giving straightforward truthful answers to questions either from the naturally warped and crooked bent of the black man's mind, which induces him as a rule to tell a lie in preference to the truth, or because he wishes to deteriorate the value of his land generally, and therefore endeavours to mislead his questioner, being all the while perfectly ignorant of the drift of the queries put to him. I presume it may be taken as an accepted fact that manure is employed in cultivation annually if procurable. Some crops cannot be grown without it to be remunerative. Striking an average for the entire pargana, it would appear that manure is made use of every three years, and the amount per acre would be about 20 carts, each containing 32 maunds or annually 7 carts per acre, each containing 32 maunds. The percentage of crops grown in column 3 of Statement No. 4 will afford a pretty fair estimate of the relative productive powers of every village.

14. In Statement No. 5,\* I have endeavoured to compress all the information I was enabled to obtain regarding the crops grown in the pargana. Columns 1 to 7 inclusive do not seem to me to demand any particular explanation. With regard to columns 8 to 11, I would reiterate the remarks made in the beginning of preceding paragraph. The figures contained in these columns were supplied to me partly by the Desais and Ameens and partly by the Mámlatdár. I of course took every opportunity of testing their accuracy by comparing them with the statements of cultivators, but, as already observed, it is difficult to obtain trustworthy "data" from such sources. I may mention here that the entries in columns 8 and 10 seem to me to be tolerably near the mark in regard to accuracy. I am by no means so certain of the trustworthiness of the figures in column 9, though these have been framed from the "price-current list" supplied me by the Mámlatdár for the past twelve months. The results entered in column 10 are necessarily influenced by the entries of column 9. The price of grain according to the Desais' estimate varies from one-third to two-thirds less than that supplied by the Mámlatdár's Nirak, from which I conclude the former is calculated on the rates obtaining in the villages in which the various grains are produced, the latter according to the market rate of the Kasba towns. However, even this is not enough to account for the great discrepancy between the two estimates. My own opinion is that the actual profits realised by the cultivator are more accurately indicated by the Desai's figures than the Mámlatdár's, as the village "Wánias" are the principal purchasers of surplus produce, and having to a very great extent the rayat in their power they are able to fix "fancy" prices, a principle they apply also to their "sale" dealings when they can. For the sake of comparison, I append a list of the prices of grain as estimated by the Desais.

\* Not printed.



One-third less than Mámlatdár's Nirak,	One-half less,		Two-thirds less.
1. Urid.	1. Bájri.	12. Kolu.	1. Castor oil.
2. Mug.	2. Jovári.	13. Bajghera.	2. Karela.
3. Til.	3. Bowta.	14. Sursav.	
4. Lassun.	4. Kodra.	15. Cheens.	
5. Mirchi.	5. Matf.	16. Kang.	
6. Dongli.	6. Kappas.	17. Bengni.	
7. Tobacco.	7. Tur.	18. Sakra.	
	8. Walor.	19. Rice of all sorts.	
	9. Bunti.	20. Grain.	
	10. Mogri.	21. Sugar.	
	11. Kusumba.	22. Mustard.	

Wheat and methi are about the same price in both statements. I may here remark that the profit on cultivation entered in column 11 includes the price of "polies" of jowári, &c., and other refuse capable of utilisation after extracting the grain. The Jamábandi figures are entered roughly at from Re. 1 or 1½ for dry crop to Rs. 5 and 6 for rice and garden crops. With regard to these latter, I would observe that the profits (which in some instances, as mogri, karela, kolu, rajgira, &c., seem very large indeed) are more apparent than real. The grains and vegetables are not cultivated for sale, but chiefly by men of capital, as well-to-do Pátidárs, Wániás, or for their own private consumption: hence their market-value must be looked upon as to a certain extent mythical, there being little or no demand for them. Rengni, mirchi, dongli, lassun, and tobacco are all valuable, though very little grown, and their price can hardly be so high as indicated in the Mámlatdár's "nirak". The Desai's estimate, I am of opinion, is near the mark or possibly a "happy medium" between the two.

15. The import and export trade of the district for the year 1861-62 was as below :

Exports.		
Names of Places.	Articles Exported.	Value.
Ahmedabad ...	... Chiefly Skins, Oil, Soap, Glass, Bangles, and Grain ...	Rs. 52,000
Bombay ...	... Cotton, Soap, Grain, Wax, and Bangles.	76,000
Wághar ...	... Sugar, Soap, Cloth, Bangles, and Grain...	15,000
Rutlam ...	... Skins ...	1,000
Cambay ...	... Soap ...	1,000
Baroda ...	... Skins, Ghi, Bangles, Soap, Haldi, and Oil.	11,700
Dugarpur ...	... Gold and Silver ...	32,500
Petlád ...	... Grain and Oil ...	2,500
Wadhwan Limdi ...	... Oil, Rice, and Bangles ...	8,800
Viramgaum ...	... Oil and Rice ...	3,100
Dhandhuka ...	... Oil ...	2,000
Málwa ...	... Castor Oil ...	850
Godhra ...	... Cloth, Bangles, Iron, and Sugar ...	2,000
Lunáwára ...	... Cloth, Sugar, Iron, and Bangles...	5,850
Bálásinor ...	... Sugar, Bangles, and Cloth for Puggries...	4,250
Prántij ...	... Sugar, Iron, Bangles, and Cloth...	20,000
Vejalpur ...	... Cloth for Puggries ...	2,750
Sádra ...	... Bangles and Cloth ...	3,500
	Total ...	2,54,200
Imports.		
Ahmedabad ...	... Silk and Cloth goods, Gold and Silver Ornaments, species ...	28,600
Bombay ...	... Thread, Cloth, Copper, Lead, Sugar, Spices, and species ...	1,27,000
Wághar ...	... Spices, Wax, and Honey...	20,200
Rutlam ...	... "Haldi" and Cloth ...	6,900
Cambay ...	... Cloth goods ...	5,300
Baroda...	... Silk and Cloth goods ...	5,600
Ujjain ...	... Cloth goods ...	3,400
Petlád ...	... Thread and Cotton goods ...	13,800
Wadhwan Limdi ...	... Wheat ...	8,500
Viramgaum ...	... Salt ...	6,000
Dewaj ...	... Oil ...	1,000
Málwa ...	... Puggries and Cloth ...	35,900
Surat ...	... Sárs, Silk and Cotton goods ...	2,000
Lunáwára ...	... Oil and Ghi ...	7,350
Bálásinor ...	... Oil and Ghi ...	11,000
Prántij ...	... Oil, Ghi, and Grain ...	13,500
Ránpur ...	... Oil ...	3,000
Sádra ...	... Rice and Grain ...	4,400
	Total ...	3,02,850

The value of the imports exceeding that of the exports by Rs. 48,650. The principal articles of manufacture in the Kasba town are, 1st, glass, 2nd, soap, 3rd, dyed cloth, 4th (but not to any great extent, and this chiefly for home "consumption" in the surrounding villages), copper utensils for domestic purposes. There are markets for the sale of grain and coarse cloth for wearing apparel at Antroli and Torna, but they are hardly worthy of notice. Kapadvanj Kasba contains the principal market as it is the seat of the most important manufactures. Having personally inspected the mode in which the glass and soap are manufactured, and the cloth prepared and dyed for "sáris" &c., a short description of each process may be acceptable. The glass is made in large earthen receptacles which resemble in form huge slipper baths. The floor has a gradual slope from the rear to the front to enable the melted glass to run out into holes dug for the purpose. The surface of the oven inside in which the material is manufactured is baked as hard as ice and looks as white and slippery. The component parts of glass are "oos" the saline efflorescence already adverted to in para. and sajikhár (an impure carbonate of soda), besides a dark-coloured siliceous sand which is obtained from Jeypur, and these being all mixed up together (the exact proportions I am ignorant of) are thoroughly boiled for hours in the ovens made mention of before. The boiling mass is then allowed to run out into a trench dug for it, where it remains until cool. It is then broken up into small pieces, remelted, and in this liquid state made into bangles, beads, &c. I have seen nude attempts made at bottles, glasses, and fancy animals (chiefly peacocks) of strange and wonderful shapes. These "higher flights of art" were, however, extremely thin and brittle, smashing to pieces the instant they were touched. The glass-makers, as a matter of course, informed me that the trade was barely remunerative; but looking at the export returns and considering the fact of the manufacture having been in existence prior to our getting possession of the province, I am inclined to think that it must yield them a tolerable means of subsistence at all events. One bhátti or boiling they informed me ran from 2 to 250 maunds glass, and the price this fetched was between Rs. 1½ to Rs. 1¾ per maund. Soap is manufactured by mixing together "oos" and "choons" (soda and lime) in water and allowing these ingredients to soak for some hours. The water is then drawn off and a quantity of dhulio (mowra berry oil) is added, the whole being well mixed together and boiled in large "pucka" built brick cauldrons. The mixture when ready is run off into shallow brick troughs, where it remains until cool. It is then collected into a large heap and well pounded up with heavy wooden mallets; finally, it is made into circular cakes and sold as soap. The first sort soap is purchasable at 8 cakes for the rupee, second sort 12, third sort 16. The classes vary in excellence according to the amount of "dhulio" made use of in the manufacture.

Cloth is prepared for "sáris" and "págris" by the "Bhowsars" who have had regular places hewn out for the purpose in the rocks which form the bed of the Mohur river. These "Gháts" are in numbers just below the Assistant Collector's bungalow, and I was in the habit of going down to inspect the process occasionally, which is conducted in this wise:—The plain white cloth is soaked for five days in one of the aforesaid "holes" cut out in the rock in a mixture composed of "oos", dhulio, and sheep-droppings liquified with water. It is then taken out and boiled in alum and water, and after being well dried it is ready to receive the pattern which is printed from blocks of wood. The colours in ordinary use are red and black. If something extra beautiful or artistical be desired in the way of patterns the cloth is sent to Kurral or Attursumba to be printed, the artists of which places are supposed to be more talented than their local brethren. The "Bhowsars" pay from Re. 0-8-0 to Re. 1 to stone masons for boring holes in the rock in which they soak the cloth. Considering the deleterious qualities of the ingredients employed in this dyeing process, viz., soda, alum, "mowra" berry oil, and sheep-droppings, it is not to be wondered at that irrigation from the river is impossible, as alleged in those villages lying below Kapadvanj.

16. The principal roads for traffic in Kapadvanj are, 1st, from Rutlam and Ságbára via Lúnáváda to the Kasba town through the villages of Gowha Sunda and Alumpur; 2nd, from Sambaji (where the great fair is usually held in the north) via Ambách, Alva, and Kállaji-na-Muára to Kapadvanj; 3rd, from Dohad and Godhra to Kapadvanj through Lasúndra, Chiklor, and Ránpur; 4th, to Ahmedabad from Kapadvanj via Antroli, Charrer, Buddarpur, &c.; 5th, to Mehmádad by Dassulvara, Torna, and Abripur into Mahudha "pargana"; 6th, to Nadiád via Amliala, Bhatara, Katlal, &c.; 7th, lastly there is the road in course of construction by the Public Works Department from Tintor via Gundera to Kapadvanj, and so on to Mahudha and Nadiád.

All these roads with the exception of the last mentioned are the ordinary district roads of the period. During the monsoon I conceive locomotion must be difficult, particularly along those roads which are to the north and east of Kapadvanj, and which run partly through the "mál" country.

17. I did not observe any places where the natural facilities for ensuring a plentiful supply of rain water might be increased by means of "bandárás" and such like marks. This is a subject which not only involves considerable professional skill in that particular branch of work, but also demands a practical knowledge of the levels of the country to enable me to pronounce an opinion with any certainty; consequently being possessed of neither, it is with extreme diffidence that I hazard the opinion that Kapadvanj does not appear to be a district calculated to promote the development of irrigational measures. The supply

of water contained in the rivers which flow through the "pargana" will be duly tested and assessed hereafter. Meanwhile, with the exception of increasing the number of wells, which would, especially in the "mál", be an undoubted boon to the cultivators, I am not aware of any scheme by which Government could extend irrigation, nor if they could, the locality where the measure should be put into operation.

18. In conclusion, I would desire to express a hope that you will be kind enough to make all due allowances for errors and shortcomings, and trusting that the information contained in this report may be found to a certain extent useful.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) HARRINGTON BULKLEY,  
Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey and  
Assessment, Gujarát.

*N.B.*—The figured statements alluded to in this report are very voluminous and are not forwarded herewith, as they could only be printed at great cost.

C. J. PRESCOTT,  
Superintendent.

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No. 166 of 1864.

From

CAPTAIN C. J. PRESCOTT,  
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,  
Gujarát;

To

J. W. HADOW, ESQUIRE,  
Collector of Kaira.

*Camp Kapadvanj, 23rd March 1864.*

SIR,

I have the honour of forwarding herewith vernacular statements showing the revised rates of assessment, on the principles of the Revenue Survey, which it is proposed to introduce this season in the Kapadvanj and Thásra Parganas of your Collectorate.

With two skeleton maps, diagrams, and their accompanying statements.

2. The detailed statements are submitted in the vernacular, in order to save unnecessary time and expense in preparing them in English, as they are not permanent records, but merely estimates to enable you and the Revenue Commissioner to judge of the suitability of the rates proposed. When the settlements have been completed, English detailed statements will be printed and submitted to you, showing the exact effects of the rates proposed and accompanied by a report, in which I hope to state more fully than is now requisite my reasons for fixing the rates of each village.

3. During your absence from the Collectorate on leave, I consulted the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., regarding the proposed rates for Kapadvanj, and he approved of their experimental introduction, provided you should not object to them. They are consequently now being calculated. The Thásra rates have yet to receive Mr. Ellis' sanction, and I beg the favour of your forwarding them to him as soon as you conveniently can, and of suggesting to him the advisability of according his sanction to the rates, either as now proposed or modified as you and he may see fit, by telegraph, in order to save as much time as possible.

4. *Kapadvanj*.—The following are the principal considerations which have determined me to fix the rates of assessment in this district at a pitch which, as you will see from the accompanying statement, will raise the revenue of cultivated Government lands about 20 per cent.

*Vide diagram* ... .. a. The cultivated area of Government lands has increased from acres 25,454 in A.D. 1843-44 to acres 42,623 in 1862-63, being an increase of 71 per cent in twenty years.

*Vide diagram*    ...    ...    ...

b. The collections from cultivated Government lands have risen from Rs. 52,267 in A.D. 1843-44 to Rs. 75,342 in 1862-63, being an increase of 44 per cent in twenty years.

Do.            ...    ...    ...

c. During this period remissions have averaged only Re. 0-6-11 per cent of the gross rental.

d. Population (which in the Government villages now averages 290 to the square mile) has in ten years increased from 53,320 souls (according to the Mámlat-dár's census returns of A.D. 1851-52) to 61,780, or 16 per cent.

e. The existing bigoti rates of assessment were fixed between the years 1827 and 1839. From the old Survey records, prepared in 1836, I find that the price of *bájri*, the staple grain of the district, was about kacha maunds 2-35 the rupee and a few years later it fell as low as kacha maunds 4-0 the rupee. The price of this grain in the Kapadvanj bazár according to the Government Gazette of the 10th instant, is 14 kacha seers the rupee, *i. e.* the price has increased more than tenfold.

f. Although no one can be more opposed than I am to over-assessment, yet experience has convinced me that too low a rate of assessment, especially in a district which, like Kapadvanj, is chiefly inhabited by Kolis and other tribes of a careless and unthrifty character, is apt to defeat its own object, and that the necessity of having to provide a moderate rent tends to improve cultivation, to earn a greater amount of agricultural produce to be grown, and to make the people more industrious.

g. The facilities for disposing of the surplus agricultural product of this district will shortly be greatly increased, by the new railway feeder, now under construction from Kapadvanj kasba, through Mahudha, to the railway station at Nadiád.

5. According to the accompanying vernacular statement, you will see that the rental of cultivated Government lands according to the proposed rates is Rs. 95,894 against Rs. 75,344 collections in 1862-63, or an increase of 26 per cent. The former sum is, however, somewhat larger than the real Survey revenue will be, on account of the usual reduction which you are aware is made in working out the rates of fields distant from the villages, and which reduction will of course lower the average rates given in the statement. The real increase in the pitch of assessment will therefore be, as I have above stated, about 20 or 21 per cent, and I am sure that on considering the reasons detailed in the last paragraph you will agree with me in thinking this increase not by any means too great.

6. I will now proceed to consider the grouping of the 68 Government villages of the district, according to their dry-crop rates, and the maximum rate proposed for each. And on this subject I beg to make one preliminary observation, equally applicable to this district and to Thásra.

7. After considerable discussion, last year, regarding the rates of assessment for the districts of Mehmádad and Mahudha, I think that Mr. Ellis and yourself are fully agreed with me and Mr. Pedder, that in your Collectorate it is absolutely necessary to make a difference in the maximum rates of assessment between villages similar in respect of climate and position with regard to markets, but in one of which nearly the whole of the arable land is under cultivation, the population large, and the inhabitants are Kunbis or Pátidárs, skilful cultivators, and rich in money and in agricultural stock, while in the other the proportion of waste land is excessive and the population scanty, and composed of poor, idle, thriftless, unskilful Kolis. This principle, for reasons with which no one is better acquainted than yourself, I have considered it necessary to apply freely in both the districts under report. It will account for the considerable difference which you will notice between the proposed maximum rates of neighbouring villages, and I feel convinced that you will agree with me that had this difference not been made, either Government revenue would have been unnecessarily sacrificed in prosperous villages, or the progress of poor ones would have been checked by the imposition of rates, not indeed heavier than the people could pay, but too heavy to leave that desirable margin of profit to which we must look for the accumulation of agricultural capital.

8. The villages of Kapadvanj have been grouped as follows :

Class.	Villages.	Maximum dry-crop rate	Average dry crop rate,	Average of 10 years' collections.	Collections for A. D. 1862-63.	Estimated realisations at proposed rates.	Estimated Survey Mamal.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I ... ..	1	3·8	2 1 10	3,833	4,297	4,887	6,706
	5	3·4	2 2 5	13,496	15,254	18,993	19,824
	3	3·0	1 14 9	5,637	6,648	5,949	7,978
	Total ...	9	Total ..	22,966	26,199	29,829	34,508
II ... ..	16	2·12	1 11 5	15,501	18,599	21,192	28,143
	17	2 8	1 9 6	12,070	14,048	18,747	25,070
	13	2·4	1 7 1	6,170	6,701	10,836	12,637
	Total ...	46	Total ...	33,741	39,348	50,775	65,850
III ... ..	5	2·0	1 4 9	4,436	5,045	8,488	10,200
	7	1·12	1 0 8	3,255	4,242	6,235	10,875
	1	1·8	0 12 3	342	508	567	2,595
	Total ...	13	Total ...	8,033	9,795	15,290	23,670
Grand Total ...	68	Grand Total ...	64,740	75,342	95,894	1,24,028	

9. The first class comprises, 1st, the Kasba town, which from its containing an excellent market, and a large and wealthy trading population, ought certainly to pay the heaviest rates; 2nd, the large and prosperous villages of Antroli, Bhátera, Torna, Kuthlál, and Ambáliala, all situated to the southward of the Kasba, and either on or near the new road to Nadiád; and 3rd, the fine villages of Chapri, Surali, and Chikhlod, which are, however, not quite so favourably situated with respect to markets as the villages just named, and which have consequently been rated 4 annas lower. The 2nd class comprises, 1st, a large group of villages situated in the west of the district, on the banks of the river Vátrak, and not very far distant (about 12 to 18 miles) from the railway stations of Mehmadabad and Bárejdi and from the city of Ahmedabad. A difference of annas 8 has been made in the maximum rates of these villages according to their comparative distances from these places; 2nd, the villages in the vicinity of and to the southward of the Kasba town. It is among these villages that the differences of rate explained in paragraph 7 above principally occur.

The 3rd class comprises the poor and thinly inhabited villages, situated in the "mál" to the northward and eastward of the Kasba.

10. I will now proceed to discuss the pitch of assessment which I should recommend for the 53 Khálsa villages of Thásra, which, as you will see from the accompanying vernacular statement, will raise the assessment of cultivated Government land about 5 per cent.

11. (a) The cultivated area of Government lands has increased from acres 18,498 in A.D. 1843-44 to acres 24,806 in A.D. 1862-63, being an increase of 34 per cent in twenty years.

(b) The collections from cultivated Government lands have risen from Rs. 58,211 in 1843-44 to Rs. 71,750 in 1862-63, being an increase of 24½ per cent in twenty years.

(c) During this period remissions have averaged Re. 0-15-8 per cent of the gross rental.

(d) The population of the 53 Khálsa villages of Thásra is about 46,500 or 350 to the square mile. I regret that I cannot now give the exact figures or rate of increase. They will be given in my report on the effect of the survey rates.

12. A comparison of these figures with those given in my 4th paragraph above will show you that the assessment of Thásra has been comparatively heavier than that of Kapadvanj, and its rate of progress consequently shown. For this reason I consider that the increase in assessments in Thásra ought not to do so just as in Kapadvanj, and the following considerations will, I think, convince you that the proposed pitch is nearly correct:

1st. The most heavily assessed among the Khálsa villages of Thásra ought obviously to be Umreth Kasba; a large market town, not far from the Anand railway station, with which it will soon be connected by a railway feeder now being constructed. In its position with regard to the railway and to the great markets, and in wealth, and population, Umreth may fairly be considered on a level with the Mehmadabad towns of Mátar and Kaira, and I have consequently adopted for it, and for the best villages near it, the same maximum dry-crop rates as have been already sanctioned for the 1st and 2nd class villages of Mehmadabad, viz. Rs. 4-12 and Rs. 4-8. These rates, being the highest, of course regulate the other maximum rates of the district.

2nd. The average of the maximum dry-crop rates I have proposed\* for Kapadvanj is Rs. 3-6-8, Rs. 2-7-7. That of the maximum dry-crop rates I propose for Thásra is Rs. 3-6-8, and the difference being Re. 0-15-1 or very nearly one-third higher, is in my opinion quite as much as can fairly be imposed upon Thásra in consideration of its advantages over Kapadvanj in position, density of population, and in possessing cultivators generally more thrifty and skilful than those of Kapadvanj.

13. From the accompanying vernacular statement you will see that the estimated rental, at the proposed rates of cultivated Government lands, is Rs. 79,866 against Rs. 71,750 in 1862-63, being an increase of 11·30 per cent. For the reason stated in paragraph 5 above, the former figures are somewhat higher than the real Survey Revenue will be, and the actual increase in the pitch of assessment will be about 5 or 6 per cent.

14. I will now proceed to consider the grouping of the 53 Khálsa villages of Thásra according to their maximum dry-crop rates, and the maximum rate proposed for each :

Class.	Villages	Maximum dry-crop rate.	Average dry-crop rate.	Average of 10 years' collections.	Collections for 1862-63.	Estimated realizations at proposed rates.	Estimated Survey Kamál.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I	1	4·12	3 14 2	10,425	10,586	8,770	9,602
	6	4·8	3 7 3	9,146	9,445	9,644	11,866
	6	4·4	3 0 2	7,032	7,696	8,023	8,645
	6	4·0	2 14 1	8,756	9,039	9,696	10,195
Total ...	19		Total ...	35,359	36,767	36,133	40,308
II	7	3·12	2 8 6	15,922	17,551	20,249	24,372
	3	3·8	2 4 9	3,794	4,163	4,905	4,306
	5	3·4	2 2 6	2,675	2,893	3,735	4,308
	9	3·0	1 12 2	4,689	5,252	6,961	8,478
Total ..	24		Total ...	26,880	29,859	35,850	42,464
III	1	2·12	1 10 7	771	882	917	933
	1	2·8	1 7 1	705	771	822	1,490
	3	2·4	1 6 2	929	1,277	1,849	4,140
	1	2·0	1 2 2	236	292	587	768
	4	1·8	0 13 6	1,473	1,901	3,708	8,884
Total ...	10		Total ...	4,314	5,123	7,883	16,215
Grand Total	53		Grand Total .	66,553	71,749	79,866	98,987

15. The first of these classes comprises the Kasba towns of Umreth and Thásra, and the group of villages lying between these and the large town of Dákor, the rates varying chiefly according to proximity to one or other of these markets, or to the railway station of Anand.

The 2nd class comprises those villages which lie between the last group and the river Mahi, with a few to the northward and eastward of Thásra Kasba, and most of which are separated from the Kasba by the river Shedhi.

The 3rd class comprises the poor mál villages to the north of the district. One village, Kámpur-Chandisar, with a rate of Rs. 2-4, is very near Thásra and Dákor, but it is a wretchedly poor village in the middle of mál.

17. You may perhaps think that the increase of assessment in the last group of all is very great. But I beg to observe that it is impossible to impose a lower average rate than annas 13·6 per acre, or less than annas 8 per bigha, and that the real increase will not be so great as appears on account of the reduction for distance from the villages, and of there being a quantity of "peta padtar" land shown in the registers in cultivated numbers.

18. Rice water rates both in Thásra and Kapadvanj have, as a general rule, been calculated at maximum of Re. 1-0-0 less than the maximum dry-crop rate of the village. This was the pitch adopted in Mahudha, and it has been found to work very well.

19. You will see from the statements that there is but little garden cultivation under permanent wells in either of the districts under report, and in most of the villages the wells are very deep and the water-supply scanty. I have consequently been very careful to

impose only a light "bágáyat kasar," considering it of more importance to encourage garden cultivation by light rates, than to raise a trifle more revenue. The highest scale of kasar imposed has been in Umreth Kasba, where the dry-crop rate and "kasure" combined will be about equivalent to a maximum bágáyat rate of Rs. 8-0-0 per acre.

20. In Thásra there is a good deal of irrigation from dhekudis in the Shedhi river, and the lands capable of being watered from that river will be assessed at a light permanent water-rate in addition to the dry-crop assessment. Irrigation from the other rivers, the Mahi, the Vátrak, and the Mohar, is so very limited, that I have not thought it worth while to impose permanent water rates, and a light rate will therefore be fixed on each bag used to lift the water.

21. When reporting on the effects of the introduction of the revised rates of assessment in the khálsa villages of Thásra, I intend to submit proposals for the settlement and assessment on survey principles of the villages known as Maleki.

22. Trusting that the above arrangements will meet with your approval, and begging the favour of your sending this letter and statements, together with such remarks as you may deem necessary upon them, to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, with the least possible delay.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed) C. J. PRESCOTT, Captain,  
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarát.

Report No. 166A of 1864, dated 23rd March, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, submitting proposals of the revision of assessment in accordance with the principles of the Revenue Survey in the pargana of Kapadvanj and Thasra,

Vernacular statements, two maps (skeleton) and two diagrams with explanatory statements.

Submitted with accompaniments as per margin in original for the consideration and orders of the Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

1. The 68 Government villages of the Kapadvanj District into which it is proposed to introduce this season revised rates of assessments are arranged into three classes or groups containing 9, 46, and 13 villages.

2. The maximum and average dry crop rates for the villages in each class are as follows:

	Maximum.		Average.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1st Class ...	3	8 to 3 0	1 14	9 to 2 1 10
2nd „ ...	2	12 to 2 4	1 7	1 to 1 11 5
3rd „ ...	2	0 to 1 8	0 12	3 to 1 4 9

The average maximum dry-crop rate is Rs. 2-7-9.

3. The kamál or survey rental for the whole of the cultivable lands is according to the diagram Rs. 1,24,128.

4. The estimated rental of the Government cultivated lands according to the proposed rates amounts to Rs. 95,894 against Rs. 75,344, the collections in 1862-63 being an increase of about Rs. 26 per cent.

5. The increase on the average collections of ten years is about Rs. 31,152 or 48 per cent.

6. It is, however, explained as regards the rental that the actual survey revenue will be somewhat less than the amount abovementioned, viz., about 20 or 21 per cent, as the rates of some lands which are more or less in unfavourable positions owing to the distances they may be from the village and other causes will be reduced according to the distance scale, the adoption of which for the Mátar (now Mehmabad) district as a plan for modifying the classification rates when the intrinsic value of a field is affected by extrinsic circumstances such as its position in respect to the village, was approved of by the Revenue Commissioner.

7. The Collector believes that in determining ultimately the value of a field the extrinsic as well as the intrinsic circumstances affecting its value are considered, the former being defined and estimated separately. The position of a field in respect to the village is perhaps one of the most important of the extrinsic elements affecting its value, and the Collector does not understand when the value of a field is so affected why it should not be noted by the classer in his field-work in view to a deduction being made at the time in fixing the actual relative value of the field. The Collector presumes that other external influences are taken into consideration and that the value of fields is not determined solely by the intrinsic value of the soils such as texture, depth, natural situation, &c.

Dholka ...	Rs. 2 4 to 1 0	8. The maximum dry-crop rates adopted for the par-
Dhandhuka ...	" 2 8 to 1 0	ganas of Ahmedabad into which the survey settlement has
Jetalpur ...	" 2 12 to 2 0	been introduced are as per margin. Those for the Mehmada-
Viramgam ...	" 2 0 to 1 0	abad and Mahudha districts of this Collectorate are also
Daskroi ...	" 3 12 to 2 8	shown.
Parantij ...	" 2 0 to 1 0	
Matar ...	" 4 12 to 4 0	
Mahudha ...	" 4 8 to 2 0	

9. The Parantij district does not differ, the Collector believes, materially from Kapadvanj in respect to soil, climate, general appearance of the country, population, classes to which the cultivators belong, products and husbandry, but the difference in the rates of assessment are, it will be observed, considerable. Rs. 2 to Re. 1 for the former against Rs. 2-7-9 the average maximum for the latter.

10. It may be that in Kapadvanj the varieties of the dry-crop soil have been ascertained to be generally of a superior quality to those of Parantij; that more valuable products are grown; that the cultivators are generally more skilful; that the climate is more favourable to cultivation, and that the villages are generally in a better condition and more favourably circumstanced as regards markets and facilities of reaching them; but the Collector, who has had charge of both districts, is not aware of the existence of these differences, as in respect to climate and markets Parantij, he considers, has either the advantage.

11. It will be seen from paragraph 4, in the last twenty years the cultivation has extended from acres 25,454 as calculated from the assessed bighas to acres 42,623 in 1862-63, an increase of 70 per cent; that the increase of collections is 44 per cent, and that according to the Mamlatdar's census returns of 1851-52 the population has increased in the last ten years 16 per cent, and that the price of bajri, which is the staple product of the district, has increased since 1831 more than tenfold.

12. The above considerations appear from the explanation given in this paragraph to have principally influenced the Superintendent in fixing the rates at the pitch above noticed. He notices however, as worthy of consideration, the fact of the construction of the railway feeder to the Nadiad Station, and also alludes as an argument against fixing too low a rate of assessment to the circumstance of the district being chiefly inhabited by Kolis and other tribes of a careless and unthrifty character.

13. As regards the latter the Collector doubts whether it would be found in practice that in a district like Kapadvanj, where the cultivators belong chiefly to the Koli and other Mehwasi tribes, a higher assessment would tend to improve culture and make the people more industrious. The principle may be good in theory and might be found to answer in a district where the cultivators generally belong to a different class of people, but the Collector cannot see how it can be held to apply to a district like Kapadvanj.

14. The condition of the cultivators has in all parts of the Presidency been greatly improved as is well known by the extraordinary high prices that have everywhere prevailed during the last six or seven years, and the Collector fully admits that this, combined with the probability of a continuance of the present prices, is an element that cannot be lost sight of in the revision of the assessment of a district. It is not, however, a consideration of a durable character, and as an element it appears to the Collector to be as uncertain and as liable to fluctuation as the condition of the cultivators. He is therefore respectfully of opinion that it is wrong in principle to attach much weight to this consideration in fixing the amount of assessment to be levied from a district.

15. As regards the grouping of the villages upon which so much depends as regards the future stability and success of the settlement, it will be seen from paragraph 7 that the Superintendent has duly considered the fact of the existence under the system that has hitherto obtained in this and in other districts in the Kaira and Ahmedabad Collectorates of different average rates of assessment in villages similarly circumstanced in respect to climate, soil, and markets, the rates being found to be higher in Kunbi than in Koli and Musalman villages and has regulated the classification accordingly.

16. The attention of the Superintendent was directed in paragraphs 13, 14, and 15 of the Revenue Commissioner's letter above quoted to the necessity of giving sufficient weight to these differences in the rates of assessment. As regards the Mehmada District the Collector was under the impression that due allowance had not been made for the difference in the class or caste of people forming the bulk of cultivators in different villages, and the Revenue Commissioner being also of this opinion, instructed the Superintendent to lower the rates in 14 villages without removing them from the class in which they had been placed.

17. It was chiefly to those in villages in which the difference was the more marked that the Collector referred in his memo. submitting the proposals for the revision of assessment when he offered his opinion that the maximum rates were high, and it was an oversight his omitting to specify the villages. The Collector has all along been of opinion that great risk of injury be done away with at once and all villages treated the same according to their intrinsic circumstances.

18. The Collector sees nothing to object to in the grouping of the villages as explained in paragraph 9, and he considers that upon the whole the maximum dry-crop rates are equitable. It is difficult, however, on the information which the Superintendent has supplied



in this report to form any decided opinion on the subject, and before pronouncing one the Collector would like to see the effects of the proposed revised rates. It appears from paragraph 6 that the Revenue Commissioner has approved of the experimental introduction of the rates and the Collector believes that the settlement is now being introduced.

19. The 53 Khalsa villages of the Thásra District, into which is also proposed to introduce this season revised rates of assessment, are arranged into three classes or groups containing 10, 24, and 10 villages.

20. The maximum and average dry-crop rates for the villages in each class are as follows:

1st Maximum.			Average.		
Rs. a.	p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	p.	Rs. a. p.
4	12	0 to 4 0 0	3	14	2 to 2 14 6
3	12	0 to 3 0 0	2	8	6 to 1 12 2
2	12	0 to 1 8 0	1	10	7 to 0 13 6

21. The average maximum dry-crop rate is Rs. 3-6-8, whereas that of the maximum dry-crop rates proposed for Kapadvanj is Rs. 2-7-9, showing a difference of Re. 0-14-11 or nearly one-third higher for Thásra.

22. The estimated annual or survey rental for the whole of the culturable land is according to the diagram Rs. 98,987.

23. The estimated rental of the Government cultivated lands according to the proposed rates amounts to Rs. 79,886 against Rs. 71,749, the collections in 1862-63 being an increase of about 11·30 per cent, but the actual increase in the pitch of assessment when the rates for certain fields are reduced by the distance scale will, it is explained, be about 5 or 6 per cent.

24. It will be seen from paragraph 10 that in the last twenty years the cultivation in this district has extended from acres 18,498\* in A.D. 1823 to 1844 to acres 24,806 in A.D. 1862-63, being an increase of 34 per cent, and that the increase of collections is 24½ per cent, the increase in the population is not given.

25. The Superintendent is of opinion, on a comparison of the above figures with those for the Kapadvanj district, that the assessment in Thásra has from its being heavier operated in checking its progress, and the Collector has no doubt that the difference may be so accounted for in a great measure. The Superintendent goes on to explain that he has allowed for this depressing effect of over-assessment in fixing the pitch of the revised assessment, the increase in which is less than that for Kapadvanj.

26. The Collector sees nothing to object to in the grouping of the villages under the circumstances explained in paragraph 16, but he doubts whether any increase in the pitch of assessment is called for in reference to permanent considerations. He is, on the contrary, inclined to the opinion that a reduction in the maximum rates might have been made without needlessly sacrificing revenue.

27. The Collector is not prepared without further information before him than is contained in the Superintendent's report and in the statements to propose a reduction, nor is there time now for a discussion of the settlements to be introduced this season. He would therefore suggest that the experimental introduction of the settlement be sanctioned for this year, and that on the report of the Superintendent of the effects of the settlement the suitability of the rates be further considered.

28. The information furnished by the Superintendent as regards the rice and garden lands in Kapadvanj and Thásra and the plans of assessing them is meagre. It is explained in paragraph 18 that the rice water-rates have as a general rule been calculated at a maximum of Re. 1-0-0 less than the maximum dry-crop rate of the villages to which the rice lands belong; that there is little garden cultivation under permanent wells which, where they are met with, are very deep and the water-supply scanty, and that for this reason he has imposed a slight "kassar" in addition to the dry-crop rate. The lands irrigated by dhekumes in the Sherri river in the Thásra District will, if the proposal be approved, be assessed at a light permanent water-rate in addition to the dry-crop rate.

29. If the Revenue Commissioner approve of the rates proposed for the Thásra District, the Collector would beg to suggest that the Revenue Commissioner communicate his sanction to their introduction by telegraph, in order that no further time may be lost in proceeding with the calculations.

30. Proposals for the settlement of assessment of the Baragam Malekee villages of Thásra will be submitted hereafter by the Superintendent.

(Signed) J. W. HADOW,  
Collector, Kaira.

15th April 1886

B 106—11 e

From Bassein through Bombay, to Kapadvanj; from the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., to Captain Prescott.—Monday, 25th. Go on calculating the rates.

No. 544 OF 1864.

From  
CAPTAIN C. J. PRESCOTT,  
Superintendent, Revenue Survey  
and Assessment, Gujarát;

To  
E. P. ROBERTSON, ESQUIRE,  
Acting Collector of Kaira.

Office of the Superintendent,  
Gujarát Revenue Survey,  
Surat, 21st November 1864.

SIR,

In March last I had the honour of submitting for the sanction of the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., the rates of assessment (re-

vised according to the principles of the survey) I considered suitable for the Kapadvanj Táluka of your Collectorate, which, having been approved by the Honourable Mr. Ellis, were introduced last hot weather, and I now do myself the honour of laying before you the financial results of the settlement.

With English map and vernacular statements in separate case.  
Superintendent Revenue Survey to Collector of Kaira, No. 166—A of 23rd March 1864.  
Revenue Commissioner, N. D., to Collector of Kaira, No. 1252 of 27th April 1864.

revised according to the principles of the survey) I considered suitable for the Kapadvanj Táluka of your Collectorate, which, having been approved by the Honourable Mr. Ellis, were introduced last hot weather, and I now do myself the honour of laying before you the financial results of the settlement.

2. My late Assistant, Mr. Harrington Bulkley, who superintended the classification of this district, and is intimately acquainted with every part of it, favoured me with a very full and comprehensive report, which I have the honour of appending, and to which I need add very little.

3. The Kapadvanj Táluka is contained within an irregular oblong figure about 22 miles long from north to south, and 28 broad from east to west. It is bounded on the north by the Atarsumba Tappa of His Highness the Gáikwád and portions of Mahi Kántha territory, on the east by the Bálásinor estate, on the south by Mahudha, and on the west by the Daskroi Táluka of the Ahmedabad Collectorate. It contains in all 76 villages, 68 of which are khálsa, 6 alienated, and 2 "udhad jamabandi."

4. The details of the superficial area of the Government villages are as follows:

Culturable Lands.	Government.		Alienated.		Total.	
	Nos.	Acres.	Nos.	Acres.	Nos.	Acres.
Dry-crop ... ..	...	73,665	...	33,211	...	106,876
Rice ... ..	...	4,122	...	2,188	...	6,310
Garden ... ..	...	1,472	...	1,411	...	2,883
Total Assessed Land ...	...	79,259	...	36,810	...	116,069
Unculturable, including Roads, Tanks, Village-sites, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	21,399
Grand Total Assessed and Unassessed ...	...	79,259	...	36,810	...	137,468

The gross area of the Government villages is, as nearly as possible, 214 square miles.

5. The Mohur river runs through this táluka from north to south, dividing it very nearly equally in the centre. The Wátrak river passes through a few western villages; but there are no other streams of any importance, and with the exception of a few small tributaries to the Mohur, which here and there intersect the country, Kapadvanj is almost without nálas of any kind.

The water of the Mohur, like several other minor rivers of Gujarát, is what the natives call "chopdi," and although used for domestic purposes, is not considered wholesome to drink or fit for irrigational purposes, although it is used occasionally to water wheat.

6. Every part of this táluka presents a parklike appearance, most agreeable to look upon, and around Kapadvanj itself, where there are a few low hills falling off into gentle undulations, it is truly beautiful. Far as the eye can reach in every direction noble mango, lim, tamarind, raen, mowra, and banyan trees are everywhere dispersed over the landscape, the varied hues of which make a most delightful and pleasing picture, and show the strength and richness of the productive soil in which they flourish.

7. The climate is almost precisely like that of the neighbouring táluka of Daskroi; but Kapadvanj is decidedly much the cooler in the hot month. The fall of rain averages about 25 inches, and trees are so fairly distributed over the whole district that the fall is in all probability pretty uniform.

8. The new road from Central India via Sintoí after crossing the river Mohur, near the town of Kapadvanj, runs through the district, which it leaves at Kutlál and enters Mahudha. This road will place Kapadvanj in direct communication with Bombay and all the principal towns of Gujarát via the Nadiad Railway Station, and I have pointed out in a former report that a bridge over the Sedhi river is absolutely necessary to keep up an uninterrupted communication. There is no work more urgently required in the whole of Gujarát than this bridge, excepting only the bridge over the Sábarmati at Ahmedabad.

9. All the other roads in the district are mere tracks, and some of them as bad as a road can be, running as they do through a deep sandy soil, trying to man and beast, and destructive to wheeled vehicles of any kind.

10. The town of Kapadvanj is famous for its trade, and contains a population of enterprising bankers and general dealers second only to those of Nadiad in wealth and respectability. A large number of the "Borah" community reside in this town, and add much to its importance. The "Borahs" are the most enlightened and persevering people I have met with in the Kaira Collectorate, and will do a great deal for this part of the country as soon as there is open communication with all parts of the Presidency. Their houses are most substantial and excellent, and models of cleanliness and order. The "Borahs" are largely engaged in the soap and glass trade, for which their town is famous, the manufacture of these articles being greatly facilitated by the proximity of an alkaline matter, which is deposited in vast quantities in many parts of this pargana, making the ground unfit for cultivation, or seriously deteriorating the crops when it appears in cultivated soil. A glass house in this town, the property of a coparcenary of Hindus, manufactures vast quantities of bangles and other articles. The process is well explained in Mr. Bulkley's report.

11. The town of Kapadvanj contains a population of 14,202 inhabitants, which has increased 14 per cent in ten years. A large proportion belong to the trading classes. The town is now so densely crowded that means are about to be taken to relieve the plethora by setting apart a large plot of ground on the south side of the town as a building site, which will be disposed of on very reasonable terms to all requiring house room. The trade of Kapadvanj is, I am informed, increasing largely daily. Kafilas take this road en route to Ahmedabad from Central India, and during the entire fair season immense caravans halt here regularly. Large quantities of tobacco grown in Nadiad, Petlad, Borsad, come to the merchants here for shipment to Málwa and Márwád, and it would appear that piece-goods, hardware, and many other manufactured cotton sáris, silk sáris, and turbans, soap, glass bangles, and many articles of domestic utility are very largely exported from this flourishing town to the Gáekwad's territories, the Mahi Kántha, the Panch Maháls, the Bálásinor country and Central India. In 1861-62, the value of the imports and exports of this district was:

					Rs.
Imports	...	...	...	...	3,02,850
Exports	...	...	...	...	2,54,200

12. The soil is like that of Daskroi in Ahmedabad and the adjoining táluka of Mahudha, a sandy "goradu," requiring constant manure, but always giving an adequate return for labour expended on it. In some of the Kapadvanj villages the texture of this soil is particularly fine and rich in mould, in others sand predominates and makes it less retentive of moisture, and consequently less fertile, but on the whole, it is an improvable district and will flourish under the Survey Settlement, as it is bounded on three sides by foreign territory, the inhabitants of which will gladly take up all the waste land they can get in neighbouring British villages.

13. Like Mahudha, Kapadvanj contains a fair proportion of the soil called mál, which is described fully in the Mahudha report, to which it is unnecessary for me to add anything here. The whole of this land has been lowly classed and moderately assessed, and will, it is to be hoped, soon be under the plough.

14. The rice soil of this táluka is similar in all respects to that found in the neighbouring táluka, Mahudha, which has been described in the report, and is simply converted "goradu" or "mál" soil.

15. The products of the Kapadvanj Táluka are almost precisely similar to those of the district of Prántij in Ahmedabad, which are fully described in the report on the settlement of that táluka, to which may be added the shrub bearing a fruit-flower known by the name of "rozell," bearing an acid fruit suitable for preserving, and containing a seed which produces oil.

16. Besides the town of Kapadvanj itself, there are in this taluka several good bazárs, the best being at the villages of Antroli, Bhátera, Kutlall, Untesar, and Koshum. In a short time this district will be connected with the railway by a first class road, which will put it in communication with all the markets and ports of Gujarát.

17. Although the population of this district has been given in my former report, some further statistics on such an interesting subject may prove useful. The entire population numbers 61,780 souls or about 290 to the square mile. Of these the number of male heads of families is 18,638, of whom are :

Population, No. 166A of 23rd March 1864.	Kolis ...	...	...	...	...	6,869
	Wániás	...	...	...	...	1,468
	Kunbis	...	...	...	...	1,394
	Musalmánás	...	...	...	...	1,199
	All other castes	...	...	...	...	7,708
					Total	18,638

From this it will be observed that the Kolis form rather more than a third of the whole population. Of the 18,638 heads of houses, 11,319 belong to the agricultural classes, 3,866 are traders and artificers, and the remainder belong to various denominations of wild, wandering, and unsettled classes, and those who get a living by unskilled labour. The figures of the census bring to notice one interesting fact connected with this district, the large preponderance of females over males. It is generally admitted that whenever a true census can be taken, the females will be found to preponderate in a proportion of a little over one per cent. In India, however, this is seldom the case, and as far as my inquiries have extended, the invariable opinion seems to be that the number of males is at least one-tenth greater than that of the females. Now in the district under report, there are 20,031 adult females against 18,638 adult males, or 7 per cent more women than men.

18. As the population of this district has increased 16 per cent in ten years and increased proportionally in prosperity, it is probable that the Kolis (who practise polygamy) have married wives from neighbouring districts.

19. There are 14,478 cattle used for agricultural purposes and 29,031 cows and other cattle used for other than agricultural purposes, which gives about 203 horned cattle to the square mile, and on an average nearly four to each agricultural family.

The number of carts are 2,191, or a little over ten to the square mile, or one cart to about every five families.

The ploughs number 7,050, which shows about 33 to the square mile, and on the average not nearly one plough to each agricultural family, proving beyond a doubt that members of the agricultural Kolis are very poor people indeed, and must club together before they can cultivate at all. As the year previous to the settlement 42,623 acres of Government and 25,703 acres of alienated land were in cultivation in Kapadvanj, the capabilities of each agricultural family seems to be on the average about 6 acres of land and of each plough about 9½ acres.

As shown above, 14,478 horned cattle are used exclusively for agricultural purposes, which gives a little over 2 per each plough, and nearly 7 per each cart.

20. Notwithstanding that many of the cultivating classes are undoubtedly poor and thriftless, I have shown that the increase in cultivation in Kapadvanj has been very great indeed, amounting to no less than 71 per cent in twenty years.

21. Unless the corresponding increase in neighbouring districts is put in juxtaposition, it is almost impossible to judge how very rapid the progress of Kapadvanj has been :

In Daskroi in 32 years the increase of cultivation was	4.30	per cent.
Matar in 23 years	14.70	"
Mahudha in 20 years	17.31	"
Thásra in 20 years	34.0	"
Kapadvanj in 20 years	71.0	"

22. The cause of this great increase is attributable to the low rates of assessment which have prevailed in this district as compared with others; as for example, in the neighbouring district of Thásra, where the average rate was Rs. 3-0-9 against Rs. 1-13-1 in Kapadvanj.

23. The increased prosperity of Kapadvanj, and facilities it now has for taking all its surplus produce to the railway, fully justify the very slight rise in the pitch of the assessment caused by the survey revision.

24. The maximum rates sanctioned by the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, have been strictly adhered to except in the case of Bhutia, a very poor village, having no resident population, possessing no advantages, and which hitherto has paid an average rate of about 8 annas only.

The maximum of this village was reduced, after due consideration, from Rs. 1-8 to Re. 1, no reduction being made for distance, which brings down the average from 12.3 annas to 8.2 annas an acre.

The following statement (marked I) gives the total assessment at survey rates of all descriptions of land :

STATEMENT No. I.

B 106-117

Number of Villages.	Description of Land.	DRY-CROP LANDS.		GARDEN LANDS.				RICH LANDS.				TOTAL.	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Dry-crop assessment.	Assessment on wells.	Total assessment.	Acres.	Soil assessment.	Assessment on wells.	Total assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	A. g.	R. a.
	Numbers wholly or partially cultivated.	61,882 23	84,955 7	1,230 18	2,462 9	1,542 4	4,004 13	4,105 21	11,247 0	145 15	11,392 15	67,218 22	1,00,353 3
	Numbers entirely waste ... ..	14,936 14	15,874 1	6 26	10 2	13 4	23 6	89 38	229 8	2 0	231 8	15,032 28	16,128 15
	Total of Government Lands ... ..	76,818 37	1,00,829 8	1,237 4	2,472 11	1,555 8	4,028 3	4,195 19	11,476 8	147 15	11,624 7	82,251 20	1,16,482 2
	Alienated Lands ... ..	29,058 18	48,495 12	1,272 31	2,564 7	1,515 8	4,079 15	1,979 24	5,751 6	66 9	5,817 15	32,310 33	58,393 10
	Total ...	1,05,877 15	1,49,325 4	2,509 35	5,037 2	3,071 0	8,108 2	6,175 3	17,227 14	214 8	17,442 6	1,14,562 13	1,74,875 12

The following statement (marked II) is an abstract of the "Vasul Baki Patraks" of the different villages, from which you will see the total difference between the revenue of the district under the former and that according to the Survey system :

STATEMENT No. II.

Number of Villages.	ON ACCOUNT OF CULTIVATED GOVERNMENT LANDS.									ON ACCOUNT OF ALIENATED LANDS.			TOTAL OF GOVERNMENT AND ALIENATED LANDS.						
	According to the former system.		According to the Survey System.						Net Increase caused by the Survey Settlement.	By former Survey.	By Survey System.	Difference.	By former System.					Total by former system.	
			Land actually in cultivation.		Waste, included in Numbers partially cultivated.		Total.						Assessment and Quit-rents, Columns 3 and 11.	Imposed as fixed Quit-rents on alienated lands.	Absorbed in the assessment of Government lands.	Struck off.	Total Cesses.		
	Acres.	Assessment in Samvat 1920, A.D. 1863-64, exclusive of Cesses.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
68	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	46,002 2	72,944 1 9	46,002 2	73,700 3 0	21,216 20	26,653 0 0	67,218 22	1,00,353 0 3	27,509 1 3	29,083 13 6 181 8 11	27,378 8 0 770 4 0	1,705 10 6	1,01,927 15 3 181 8 11	106 0 10 588 11 1	41 2 5	21 4 8	168 7 11 588 11 1	1,02,096 7 2 770 4 0	
										29,265 6 5	28,148 7 0		1,02,109 8 2	694 11 11			757 3 0	1,02,866 11 2	

TOTAL OF GOVERNMENT AND ALIENATED LANDS—continued.		MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF REVENUE.					Deduct—REMISSION.				Remained to be collected.	Of which collected up to day of the settlement.	"Fazul" or surplus collections refunded.	Net Balance outstanding on the day of settlement.	Of which collected up to 30th July.	Net Balance outstanding.
By Survey System.	Difference.	Summary Settlement Quit-rent on alienated land under Bombay Act VII of 1863.	Local Fund Cess.	On account of cultivation in unassessed lands.	On account of sales of Wood, Grass, Fruit, &c.	Total miscellaneous items.	Gross Revenue according to Survey Jamabandi in 1862-64.	On account of increase of assessment caused by the Survey.	Miscellaneous.	Total Remissions.						
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.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1,27,731 6 0 770 4 0	25,634 14 10	3,213 13 0	8,297 13 0 54 9 0	769 5 9	4,330 0 1 62 4 6	16,610 15 10 116 13 6	1,44,342 5 10 887 1 8	36,215 1 2	...	36,215 1 2	1,08,127 4 8 887 1 6	69,449 9 4 588 3 2	4,492 6 4	43,169 11 8 298 14 4	38,692 12 10 254 2 5	4,476 14 10 44 11 11
1,28,501 10 0			8,352 6 0		4,392 4 7	16,727 13 4	1,45,229 7 4				1,09,014 6 2	70,037 12 6		43,468 10 0	38,946 15 3	4,521 10 9

25. Some explanation regarding a few items entered in these statements is necessary.

26. There is discrepancy between the total assessment of cultivated Government lands No. 166-A of 23rd March 1864. in 1863-64 as shown in column 3 of Statement No. II. and that given for 1862-63 in the diagram accompanying the preliminary report on the assessment of this district. In the former it is entered as Rs. 72,844, while in the latter it is Rs. 75,342. In the present statement cesses, swadeeos, and other imposts of the kind are deducted and shown under a separate heading (columns 11 and 18). In the report alluded to these items are included in the amount of assessment on Government land according to the old system.

27. It will be observed that the amount of quit-rents on alienated land is reduced by the Survey Rs. 1,705-10-6 (column 13). The principal reduction is upon "kumal-dur" lands, the whole of which have been reduced by the Survey. It is remarkable that the "salami" rates on alienated land were often much heavier under the old system than the Government bigoti on similar land.

28. The items entered in black figures in columns 11, 12, 14, 15, 18, 19, and 20 &c. of Statement No. II. refer to the village of Surrali, in which the settlement was introduced only as far as the small quantity of Government land is concerned, the Thákore and people being informed "that the settlement of alienated lands must be postponed till the orders of Government are received, and that sanads would consequently not be issued till next year." The Mámlatdár was directed to levy the quit-rents and cesses this year according to the late system, on which account the items are entered in black figures, as explained above. Orders regarding this village, in reply to the report named above in the margin, are respectfully requested.

29. In my letter No. 166A of the 23rd of March last, I stated that the actual figures would in all probability fall short of the estimate by about 6 per cent on account of the reduction for distance made in working out the assessment of fields. The actual assessment is Rs. 1,16,482-0-2 against Rs. 1,24,028 (the estimated figures), so that the estimate was, as nearly as possible, correct.

30. As it is impossible to discover how much of the (petá-pudtar) culturable waste within the limits of survey numbers may be cultivated in the year of settlement till after the measurement of the cultivated and culturable waste shares shall have been completed, the estimate we make of actual cultivation is based on the area recorded as such in the registers, which of course includes a great deal of "peta-pudtar," which may or may not be cultivated in the year of settlement, and this is more especially the case in a táluka like Kapadvanj, where the cultivation was under the old system very desultory.

31. The assessment on the area actually under cultivation has been raised from Rs. 72,844 to Rs. 73,700, which shows an increase of 1 per cent only; but the net increase caused by the settlement, including the waste portions of cultivated revenue survey numbers, amounts to Rs. 27,509 or 38 per cent.

32. There is only one description of garden land in Kapadvanj, viz. "kuetar" or well-watered, the "dhekudiat" or river-watered being so very trifling as not to warrant our imposing a separate water rate. A bág rate has been fixed in the few cases where a "koss" is used. When the jamábandi was in progress, it became apparent to me that the "bágáyat kassar" had been pitched too low in the villages of Antroli, Torna, Kutlal, and the "kasbá" itself, and I beg permission to be allowed to raise the rate to one-half as much again as it is at present.

33. It is at all times a difficult and delicate matter to assess wells which partake very much of the nature of private property, more particularly in a táluka like Kapadvanj, where it is most desirable that the extension of this kind of cultivation should be encouraged as much as possible.

34. I take this opportunity of noticing that the táluka under report is on the whole very badly off for water, and think that the attention of the Executive Engineer at Kaira might well be drawn to the subject with a view to the erection of "bandhás" at favourable places in the very few small streams which cross the táluka from east to west. There is a small stream at the village of Bhattera, six miles south of Kapadvanj, which might be ponded at little expense, and from which a moderate area of rice might be irrigated. This would be a remunerative as well as a useful work.

35. With the exception of the small decrease in the amount of quit-rents noticed in the 27th paragraph of this letter, consequent on the commutation of fluctuating "salamis" and "swadeeos" into fixed payments, the settlement of imposts affecting alienated land do not differ *mutatis mutandis* from those made in the late Mátar Pargana, which received the approval of the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., and Government in the correspondence noted marginally.

Superintendent's endorsement to the Collector of Kaira, No. 239 of 26th May 1864, on Mr. Pedder's report.

Alienated lands: Revenue Commissioner, N. D., to Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Nos. 612-A and 707-A of 1863, and to Government, Nos. 1084-A and 1952-A of 1864.

36. The water rate on rice land has been calculated as a general rule one rupee lower than the maximum dry-crop rate of the village; that is to say, Assessment of rice lands. the highest maximum water-rate imposed is Rs. 2-8 and the lowest 12 annas. As the rice grown in Kapadvanj is almost entirely watered by rain only, the classification (of water) is low. The average rate of soil and water combined is Rs. 2-13-2, which is very moderate.

37. Average rates are, with the exception of the "bágáyat," very satisfactory, that on dry crop being Rs. 1-4-1, on bagáyat Rs. 3-3-8, on rice The average rates of the táluka. Rs. 2-13-2, and on all descriptions of land Rs. 1-8-5.

38. The present average rate of the "bágáyat kassar" (which I have recommended to be increased by one-half) is about Rs. 1-3-7 per acre, so that the new average bágáyat rate after pulling up the "kassar" will be (soil and well combined) Rs. 3-13-5, which is moderate enough.

39. On the other side is a table showing the result of the test of both measurement and classification in this táluka.



B 106-119

VILLAGES SURVEYED.					NATURE, EXTENT AND RESULT OF TEST.																	
Number of Villages.	Fields.	Total area of Survey Numbers.	Nature of operation.	Total number of villages tested.	By European Officers.						By Natives.						Total Test.					
					Survey Numbers.			Average Error.			Survey Numbers.			Average Error.			Survey Numbers.			Average Error.		
					Soil.	Water.	Acres.	Per cent. in decimals.	Per Field.		Soil.	Water.	Acres.	Per cent. in decimals of an Acre.	Per Field.		Soil.	Water.	Acres.	Per cent. in decimals of an Acre.	Per Field.	
									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	21	22	23
88	24,835	1,31,702	Measurement ...	68	2,371	...	10,254	39	...	...	46	...	147	43	...	...	2,417	...	10,401	39	...	...
			Classification ...	67	2,789	512	11,467	...	Pies. 8'34	Pies. 7'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,789	512	11,467	...	Pies. 8'34	Pies. 7'5

4310

DETAIL OF MEASUREMENT TEST.												DETAIL OF CLASSIFICATION TEST.																	
Number of Fields subject to Test.	Number of Fields in which the difference between Original and Test Measurement did not exceed-											Number of Fields subject to Test.	Number of Fields in which the difference between Original and Test Classification was																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Above 10		Nothing.	1 pie to 6 pies.		7 pies to 1 anna.		1 anna 1 pie to 1 anna 6 pies.		1 anna 7 pies to 2 annas.		2 annas 1 pie to 2 annas 6 pies.		2 annas 7 pies to 3 annas.		Over 3 annas.			
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent			per cent	Soil.	Water.	Soil.	Water.	Soil.	Water.	Soil.	Water.	Soil.	Water.	Soil.	Water.	Soil.	Water.	Soil.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9									
2,417	1,510	798	59	25	8	7	3	1	...	1	5	2,789	512	1,157	174	374	71	539	180	157	56	413	17	27	2	41	5	41	7

40. The measurement was carried on in the years 1859-60 and 1861, 62 by Messrs. Jordon and DeSouza, and the classification by Mr. Harrington Bulkley in the season 1861-62.

41. The average difference between measurement and test was found to be  $\frac{16}{40}$  of an acre, and between classification and test 8.84 pies on soil and 7.05 pies on water.

42. The classification was particularly well done, and reflects great credit on Mr. Harrington Bulkley, who so actively supervised the field work that it was impossible for the classers to lose their standard, and thus pull up the value of inferior soils to a too close approximation to the superior.

43. I must apologise for the delay in transmitting both this report and that of Thasra; but a press of work both in my own office and Mr. Pedder's prevented my having an opportunity of examining the figures after they had been submitted by the respective Mamlatdars till very lately, after which the Kapadvanj papers had to be returned for correction.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) C. J. PRESCOTT, Captain,  
Superintendent, Revenue  
Survey and Assessment,  
Gujarat

No. 1334.

From

E. P. ROBERTSON, ESQUIRE,  
Acting Collector of Kaira

To

THE HONOURABLE B. H. ELLIS,  
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

*Kaira Collector's Office, 20th December 1864.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit a report, No. 544, dated 21st November, from Captain Prescott, Superintendent, Revenue Survey, exhibiting the financial results of the first Jamabandi Settlement of Kapadvanj Taluka under the revised rates.

*Kapadvanj Revised Jamabandi Settlement.*  
*Note—Map and vernacular statements are forwarded in separate cases.*

2. A report (No. 7, dated 24th November) from Mr. Harrington Bulkley on the general nature of the district and its classification is also submitted.

3. Mr. Hadow in his report No. 392, dated 15th April 1864, expressed his views that the rates imposed were too high, and observed that allowance should be made in cases where the population were Kumbis or Kolis.

4. In your letter No. 1252, dated 27th April last, you expressed your opinion that you did not consider there was any reason to apprehend that the rates would be found too heavy, and that the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, had taken great care to consider how far the prosperity and capabilities of each village are affected by the general character of the Koli cultivators hitherto paying a lower rate.

5. It will be seen from the report now forwarded that there was no reason for apprehension. Captain Prescott in paragraph 31 observes: "The assessment on the area actually under cultivation has been raised from Rs. 72,844 to Rs. 73,700, which shows an increase of 1 per cent only, but the net increase caused by the settlement, including the waste portions of cultivated Revenue Survey numbers, amounts to Rs. 27,509 or 33 per cent."

6. From paragraph 32 it will be observed that the Superintendent has fixed a bag rate in the few cases where a "koss" is used for "dhekudiat" irrigation. This appears to me objectionable. It would have been better even in these few cases to have laid a light extra assessment on the land, or to have levied nothing whatever, and have thus done with the question once and for ever. This I trust may be even now done.

7. The assessment on rice lands, as explained in paragraph 36, is light and equitable and appears to meet the views expressed in paragraphs 7 and 8 of your letter No. 1252, dated 27th April last.

8. The increase in the *bágáyát kassur*, as explained in paragraph 38, is moderate enough and should, I think, be adopted.

9. In paragraph 8, Captain Prescott refers to the great necessity for connecting Kapadvanj with the railway by a road, and for a bridge over the river Sedhi. Both these objects are in due progress. The allotment of Rs. 30,000 having been made to commence the work of a bridge over the Sedhi during the current year, survey plan and estimate of a road from the Mehmabad Station to Kapadvanj have also been prepared and submitted for approval.

10. The question of irrigation mooted in the Superintendent's 34th paragraph is one of great importance, and I would suggest that the attention of the Executive Engineer should be called to this, and that he should be required to report upon the capabilities of the stream near Bhattara for irrigation.

11. Mr. Bulkley in his report dwells considerably upon the extent to which the dyeing trade at Kapadvanj destroys and pollutes the water of the river Mohur. I am not inclined to place much importance upon this. The water in the immediate vicinity of Kapadvanj may be rendered unfit for drinking, but the ingredients used are not so deleterious as to have any possible effect upon cultivation.

I have the honour, &c.,  
(Signed) E. P. ROBERTSON,  
Acting Collector.

No. 778 of 1865.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
Bombay.

Camp Nadidd, 10th March 1865.

SIR,

No. 545,\* without date, and No. 544, dated 21st November 1864, with accompaniment in original.

I have the honour to submit Captain Prescott's reports as per margin, on the revision of the land assessment of the talukas of Kapadvanj and Thasra in the Kaira Collectorate.

2. It will be noticed that in these districts, as in those of Mahudha and Mehmabad settled last year, it has been necessary to consider (in grouping villages similarly circumstanced in other respects) the difference in the agricultural skill and agricultural resources of the two classes of Kunbi and Koli cultivators. Villages inhabited by these two classes cannot be put on a par with respect to assessment without either sacrificing the Government revenue or discouraging the less civilised and improvident tribe of Kolis from the pursuit of agriculture.

3. The rates proposed for Kapadvanj were personally discussed by me with Captain Prescott and Mr. Pedder in my tour of the season of 1863-64, and my original impression that the rates were light enough has been confirmed by the Superintendent's report giving the financial results of the settlement after its introduction. The increase in the assessment on the area actually under cultivation is only one per cent; but when the waste portions included in cultivated survey numbers are taken into account, the net increase caused by the settlement amounts to 38 per cent. And considering the present prices of agricultural produce and the steadily progressive prosperity of the district, as shown by the interesting statistics given by Captain Prescott, this increase cannot be deemed great. It must also be remembered that Kapadvanj has hitherto been one of the most lightly assessed districts.

4. The rates provisionally sanctioned by me have been adhered to except in the case of the village of Bhutia, where the maximum has been reduced from Rs. 1-8 to Re. 1, and looking to the circumstances of the village, the Superintendent has exercised a wise discretion in making the reduction.

See Captain Prescott's 24th paragraph.

5. I have already issued orders about the village of Surrali referred to in Captain Prescott's 28th paragraph.

\*Printed in Thasra Taluka Settlement compilation.

6. Captain Prescott has fixed a water<sup>bag</sup> rate on what are called "dhekudiat" or river-watered lands. I do not approve of this fluctuating and uncertain mode of assessment. It has failed wherever it has been tried, and there is no reason to suppose that it will succeed better in Kapadvanj than in other places. It would be better to place a light extra assessment as on the land under the wells, and this portion of the settlement should be revised.

Paragraph 32.

7. I concur with Captain Prescott in thinking that the bágayat kassar has been pitched too low in some of the villages of Kapadvanj, and the Superintendent will be instructed to raise it to the extent he proposes.

Paragraph 32.

8. The subject-matter of Captain Prescott's 34th paragraph I have referred for the report of Colonel Bell, and the necessary steps will be taken on the receipt of his reply.

Irrigation.

9. I may state that a bridge over the river Sedhi, the necessity of which Captain Prescott points out in paragraph 8, is about to be made. I regret, however, that there is no immediate prospect of the construction of a bridge over the Sábarmatti, the most important public work required in Gujarát.

10. The Thásra Táluka contains in all 80 villages, of which 58 are khálsa or Government villages and 27 malleki villages in which Malleks of Thásra have a share (called "vujey") in the revenues. The Survey Settlement has not yet been introduced into the latter villages, but a report, with proposals for their settlement, has been submitted, and is at present under consideration. These villages will form the subject of a separate report to Government.

11. It will be perceived from the information given in the Superintendent's report that Thásra has made less rapid progress than Kapadvanj, and this is attributed to the high rates of assessment which hitherto obtained in the district. Consequently the new survey rates show a less increase than in Kapadvanj; the net increase, inclusive of the assessment on waste portions in cultivated numbers, being 20 per cent against 38 in Kapadvanj.

12. When the rates for Thásra were proposed last year by the Superintendent, I sanctioned their introduction experimentally. I was at the time somewhat apprehensive that the assessment was rather high on the water assessment on rice lands in some of the villages, and I requested the Superintendent to consider whether a lower scale might not be adopted. But the report now submitted shows that the rates are not too high. The Superintendent states that during the settlement there were no complaints of the rice lands being unduly rated.

13. The rates originally proposed have been adhered to in all cases except in the village of Budwasun, where, for the reasons stated in paragraph 37, the maximum dry-crop rate has been raised to Rs. 3 from Rs. 2-12. This may be approved.

14. Here too, as in Kapadvanj, the bágayat rate has been found from experience to have been pitched too low in some of the villages, and I have approved of Captain Prescott's proposal in paragraph 35 to raise it by one-half. Generally, the bágayat assessment is light enough to encourage this kind of cultivation, which is very scanty in Thásra.

15. In paragraphs 41, 42, and 43, Captain Prescott refers to the subject of "Warra" or "Talia" lands. The rule quoted by the Superintendent is inapplicable to the state of things in these districts, and as the amount of revenue involved is little, and the dissatisfaction caused by the rule great, I took upon myself to sanction a deviation from it to the extent mentioned by the Superintendent. The limit of one acre now laid down is fair, and I request the sanction of Government to the adoption in Gujarát of the rule proposed by Captain Prescott.

16. The subject-matter of paragraphs 9 to 11 has been referred for the opinion of Colonel Bell, and if he approve of the suggestions, a portion of the money recently sanctioned for famine works might at once be applied to this object.

17. I now request the sanction of Government to the rates being guaranteed in Kapadvanj and Thásra, the period of guarantee to expire with that fixed for Mehmabad and Mahudha. The settlements of the other districts of Kaira will be guaranteed in the same way, so that the whole of the settlements may come under revision simultaneously.

18. The anna cess for roads and education has been levied under the new settlement.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed) B. H. ELLIS,

Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

No. 825 of 1865.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
Bombay.

*Camp Surat Districts, 18th March 1865.*

S.

In my letter No. 778 of the 10th instant, I have requested Government to give the usual guarantee for the rates fixed by the Survey for Kapadvanj. I have, however, requested that an exception be made in regard to a garden called Sardár Bág of three acres in extent, within the walls of Kapadvanj.

2. This ground, which belongs to Government, was let on a ten years' lease at a nominal rent, on condition of the lessee keeping it up as a garden. The lessee has failed in his engagements, and I propose to enforce the terms of the lease by placing on the ground a very heavy assessment. There is no reason why the lessee, who has broken the terms of his agreement, should be permitted to obtain the benefits of the Survey Settlement, which is accidental occupation of the land would give him if the survey rates were guaranteed to him.

3. In the event of the occupancy being eventually sold, I would suggest that the realisations in excess of the Government assessment be placed at the disposal of the Municipality for improving the roads of the town, the garden being within municipal limits.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) B. H. ELLIS,  
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

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*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

No. 2633.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 21st June 1865.*

Letter from the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., No. 778, dated 16th March 1865—Submitting reports by the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarát, on the revision of the land assessment of the talukas of Kapadvanj and Thásra in the Kaira Collectorate.

Further letter from the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., No. 826, dated 18th March 1865—Stating that in his letter above quoted he has solicited Government to give the usual guarantee for the rates fixed by the Survey for Kapadvanj, and requesting that an exception be made in regard to a garden called Sardár Bág within the walls of Kapadvanj.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the proposed settlement of Kapadvanj and Thásra, subject to the modifications recommended by the Revenue Commissioner, and to guarantee the rates for the period already fixed in the cases of Mehmadabad and Mahudha.

2. Extension of the limit from a quarter to one acre surrounding dwelling houses in the villages of these talukas to be held free of charge is sanctioned.

3. Paragraphs 8, 9, and 16 of the Revenue Commissioner's letter, with accompaniments, should be communicated to the Public Works Department of the Secretariat.

(Signed) F. S. CHAPMAN,  
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Revenue Commissioner, N. D.  
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.

No. 1290 of 1895.

FROM

W. DODERET, Esq., I. C. S.,  
Collector of Kaira;

To

G. B. REID, Esq., I. C. S.,  
Commissioner, N. D.

Kaira, 20th April 1895.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward letter No. 384 of 2nd April 1895 from the Deputy Superintendent, Gujarát Survey, together with the usual appendices and accompaniments. The letter contains proposals for the resettlement of the Kapadvanj Táluka on the expiration of the current 30 years' guarantee.

2. At the outset the task of reviewing the proposals from a revenue officer's point of view is made difficult by Mr. Fernandez's contention, which he has set forth at considerable length, that the classification of the *mál* lands, which lie chiefly in the eastern portion of the *táluka*, has not been effected on a relatively equitable basis when compared with that of the *gorádu* lands in the west of the *táluka*. I have been at some pains to endeavour to find grounds to critically expose the fallacies which I am persuaded underlie the whole of Mr. Fernandez's argument, and after much consideration I think I have discovered at least a few points which tell against his theory. If I—one of the "uninitiated"—should fail to establish my views, my obvious excuse must be my imperfect acquaintance with the system of classification of soils in Gujarát.

3. I say, then, that a fallacy underlies Mr. Fernandez's argument for the following reasons:—

(a) The classification of the '*mál*' lands *was* actually kept low in relation to the classification of *gorádu* lands.

(b) The alleged superiority of *gorádu* lands in *Kapadvanj* over *mál* lands is questionable.

(c) No system of classification that I have ever heard of, concerns itself about what is *below* the depth to which classers are told to dig.

(d) A comparison of average dry-crop classification annas where *different* classes of soils are concerned possessing *different* faults is inherently fallacious and misleading.

(e) It is an acknowledged principle of survey grouping to allow for relative infertility of large tracts of country by low maximum rates.

I hope to establish my points seriatim.

4. In support of (a), I would beg to refer you to the following extracts from correspondence concerning the Kaira settlements contained in the printed volume "The classification of the waste *mál* land is low"—Prescott to Collector, para. 11 of No. 561 of 1863. Again he says in para. 13 of No. 544 of 1864: "The whole of this land has been lowly classed and moderately assessed." Para. 42 of ditto is as follows:—

"The classification was so actively supervised as to prevent the classers pulling up the value of inferior soils to a too close approximation to the superior."

5. With reference to (b), in paragraph 5 of Mr. Bulkley's report No. 63 of 1863 it is stated as follows:—

"*Gorádu* soil in *Kapadvanj* is coarse and friable, and by no means so fine as the same description of soil in *Mátar*, *Dholka* and *Daskroi*."

Again in paragraph 8 of the same report he says:—

"The change made in the old scale will have a most beneficial effect and render the assessment of the superior and inferior orders of soil proportionately equitable."

It is clear from all this that the relative values of the best gorádu and best mál lands were considered, and that reasons existed for depressing the 'gorádu' soils of Kapadvanj, while apparently no such reason was found in the case of the best mál lands, which were as good lands as any, if treated as mál lands, as could be found anywhere. Hence gorádu started at 15 annas and mál at 16 annas.

6. As regards (c), Mr. Fernandez himself furnishes the proof, and he says that the impervious substratum of lime lies below the depth reached by classers under the rules. Classification deals with the upper strata of soils, and curious results would be obtained if low-lying strata were allowed to enter into the consideration of crop-bearing capabilities of the upper strata. Besides, I believe it is a fact that the impervious substratum underlies gorádu soil where it is mixed with mál, and any system which would require that mál lands be picked out from the adjoining gorádu, which latter must be affected by the substratum of lime operating to reduce the fertility of the upper strata, would be both unsound theoretically, and expensive and difficult to work in practice.

7. As regards (d), I think the point has only to be stated to be admitted. What may be a fault in one kind of soil may be left out of consideration in dealing with another kind of soil, and it is quite possible for poor kinds of soil to possess fewer 'faults' than better kinds. This would tend to keep the classification annas of the former higher in comparison with the latter, and hence obviously any conclusions drawn from the differences between the average classification annas of the two kinds of soil would not necessarily prove that the initial rating of the soils was relatively erroneous.

8. As regards (e), I need only cite a case from a district with which I am familiar—Ratnágiri. Take the settlement report of the Devgad Táluka and see how consciously or unconsciously the comparative fertility of the rice lands on the coast has tended to keep the maximum rates in that part of the táluka high, while the inland 'Varkas' land as growing only nachni and the coarser millets, such as vari and harik, is given low maximum rates. And, again, the 'varkas' of the tract underlying the Sahyádris is given a higher maximum rate, because it is more capable of being turned into rice land than the 'varkas' in the more hilly villages of the centre of the táluka.

9. I am strengthened in the view I have here adopted by the fact, that competent Survey officers have decided to accept the classification of mál lands as correct, as will appear from the Thásra report; but as Mr. Fernandez has chosen to challenge the correctness of the classification, and as its effect on the grouping must be borne in mind, I have thought it necessary to come to some conclusion on the subject myself before proceeding with the consideration of the question of grouping. In passing, I may invite attention to the fact that nowhere can I find authority for Mr. Fernandez's statement that Captain Prescott was hampered by the erroneous classification of mál lands in arranging his groups. The patchy state of the map is due to the fact that the circumstance of some villages being inhabited by a backward population was allowed for in fixing maximum rates. This is very clear from a perusal of the correspondence which then took place.

10. I will now proceed with the question of enhancement on general considerations. From a careful study of Appendix N, I think it is clear that a moderate enhancement of prices has occurred since the last settlement, if the years of very high prices about the period of the American war be eliminated from the calculation. It does not seem that the latter were taken into consideration at the time of the settlement, as they were rightly expected not to last. This is evident from the fact that the assessment on the area actually under cultivation was raised one per cent. only. Waste portions of cultivated survey numbers were included in the numbers and assessed, and the rise on this account was 37 per cent. On the other hand, when the question of improved communications comes to be dealt with, it should be pointed out that the road from Kapadvanj to Nadiád is several times alluded to in the settlement reports of 1864, and that measures were then in progress to make it more passable to traffic. Even at this date there is a stretch of 5 or 6 miles between Mahudha and Kathlál, which is very heavy-going and has not been metalled. It is, therefore, evident

that this factor for a proposed enhancement of rates has more or less been already discounted at the time of the former settlement. It is different with the eastern villages of the centre of the táluka. They have been connected with Dákor by a fine metalled road, and at Dákor there is now a railway which did not exist in 1864. The táluka has, on the whole, then, made a steady moderate advance in prosperity, but it should not be forgotten that it is the poorest táluka of the district, both in point of fertility and character and resources of the population.

11. I will now proceed with a consideration of the groups and maximum rates. I have nothing much to say against Mr. Fernandez's 1st group, nor the maximum rate proposed, Rs. 3-4-0. The average increase in this class is 32.54. I think it is about as high as it can be without pressing unduly on the cultivators. The villages are, however, the best in the táluka. I would have liked to have proposed a Rs. 3 rate for Fatiábad, Dásalwáda, Porda Bhátera, Páhád, Saráli and Pithái, as the individual increases in these villages are high and are not quite accounted for by the increase on account of new rice. But this would destroy the symmetry of the group, and I can find nothing to support the view that they are worse off than the other villages in the group for communications and general fertility. The only other alternative that I can think of would be to fix a maximum rate of Rs. 3, but as five of the twelve villages in the group have already a Rs. 3-4-0 rate, while one has a Rs. 3-8-0 rate, this course will probably not prove acceptable to Government. I am, therefore, reluctantly compelled to accept Mr. Fernandez's proposals in their entirety for this group.

12. As regards the 2nd group, I think that the plan of having two maximum rates in one group is open to objection, and I am supported in my view by the orders of Government in the case of Mehmadaabad. What I then propose is to retain 13 villages out of the 29 rated at Rs. 2-12-0 as Group II, and to make a third group of 11 villages rated at Rs. 2-8-0. This latter group (III) would include the following villages:—

					Increase.
Dápat ...	...	...	...	...	54.81
Anára ...	...	...	...	...	50.96
Wághávat	...	...	...	...	26.67
Kosam ...	...	...	...	...	47.40
Singáli	...	...	...	...	41.34
Jaloia ...	...	...	...	...	37.75
Thuchál	...	...	...	...	48.48
Jagdupur	...	...	...	...	52.20
Khánpur	...	...	...	...	59.40
Sultánpur	...	...	...	...	28.01
Taibpur	...	...	...	...	46.54

All except the first two lie in a compact block in the north of the táluka, and are not so favourably situated as regards markets as the villages in the Rs. 2-12-0 or 2nd group. The 13 villages of Mr. Fernandez's 2nd class rated at Rs. 2-4-0 I would amalgamate with Mr. Fernandez's 11 villages of class III rated at Rs. 2-4-0 and make them into a 4th class. They would form 2 blocks, one quite compact in the north-west of the táluka and the other fairly compact in the east centre of the táluka. The increases in Laxmanpura, Ladvel and Kathana (48 to 50) are justified on general considerations. The 5 villages in the north-east of the táluka would become the 5th class at a maximum rate of Rs. 1-12-0, while the 6th class would consist of 8 villages at Rs. 1-8-0 and 1 specially reduced village Bhutia at Rs. 1-4-0. Mr. Fernandez anticipates an increase of 18 per cent. when the distance from the village scale is given effect to. I must leave it to the Survey Department to work out accurately the decrease caused by the creation of my Rs. 2-8-0 or 3rd Class, but I calculate that a reduction of about 3 per cent. will be caused thereby in the total increase for the táluka which will bring the general rise in assessment down to 15 per cent, which I think is not more than all the circumstances of the case warrant.

13. I certainly agree with Mr. Fernandez in his recommendation not to tax sub-soil water advantages in the mál villages, not because I think the soil classification is wrong, but because it is manifestly unfair to tax water having regard to the peculiar nature of mál lands with no proper underdrainage owing



to the impervious substratum of lime. I would also remit the sub-soil water taxation in Pahad and Sarali, where no well kasar is levied under the current settlement, and in Fatiábad, Dásalwáda and Porda Bhátera, where the amounts are small and the total increase of assessment in the villages large,—a point I have alluded to in discussing the proposals for a maximum rate for class I in paragraph 11 of this letter. I would also remit it in the following villages :—

Sorna, Dápat, Anára, Kosam, Singháli, Jaloia, Thuchál, Jagdupur, Khánpur, Taibpur, Kathána, Betáwáda, Kalaji and Apruji.

I do not myself consider that the reasons given in Mr. Fernandez's paragraph 73 justify the levy of the sub-soil water taxation in the villages 34 to 41 and 53 and 54. The great point is that the water is not *used* for agriculture. Otherwise we should find that there were numerous wells paying 'kasar' under the present system, whereas the amounts levied are either *nil* or trifling. The question whether the water might be useful in times of drought, seems to be doubtful, and the presence of salts would make it exceedingly unpalatable for drinking, and we do not tax it when used for the latter purpose, and it certainly would not save the crops if it is, as it is said to be, brackish.

14. As regards Wáda numbers, I do not think any change should be made in the area allowed under Government Resolution No. 2633, dated 21st June 1865. It will give rise to a deal of discontent to tax the balance of 75 per cent. after leaving it unassessed for 30 years, and it will be quite feasible to alter the rule under Section 214 of the Land Revenue Code so far as the Kapadvanj Táluka is concerned.

15. The rights to the fruit trees in Sháhपुरa may be ceded to the occupants as proposed.

16. In conclusion, I would beg to recommend that the revised rates as proposed, with the modifications deferentially suggested by me, be introduced with effect from the revenue year 1895-96, and guaranteed for the usual term of 30 years.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient Servant,  
W. DODERET,  
Collector of Kaira.

Through the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Poona.

No. S-1121 of 1895.

FROM

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

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 4th May 1895.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the proposals for the revision settlement of Kapadvanj drawn up by the Deputy Superintendent of the Gujarát Survey. This report follows closely on that for Thásra. To a certain extent the question of mál land, which has occupied such a prominent place in the Thásra report, is also important in Kapadvanj; but it is not so important as the kindred question of "usar" land, or land affected by an excess of soluble salts, which impair

its fertility. If my remarks deal largely with mál land, the reason will be that Mr. Fernandez has gone into detail here which would have been more appropriate in the Thásra report.

2. The extent of usar land is not great. In the opinion of Mr. Mollison, Superintendent of Farms, it is however on the increase. Usar land. It can only be detected when it covers the soil in the form of an efflorescence, or when it causes bare or poor patches in an otherwise even crop. The classers then, unless one or other indication is present, must pass over it without making due allowance in the field valuation. Bare patches due to excess salts are not often evident in rain crops, because the rain washes the salt out, and it is impossible to class the land only at the particular season when there is a late crop standing. Again late crops, especially those following rice, are not grown annually, so that if a field is in fallow when the classer visits it, its defect cannot be discounted. Mr. Mollison believes that careful cultivation keeps down the salts, and that in the last 30 years, where it has increased most, the increase is in land cultivated by slovenly rayats. Taking all these facts into consideration, and also another that where there is salt in one part of a village, it will very likely appear in another, I have not permitted any reclassification. I think it preferable to deal with tracts affected by usar by an allowance in the maximum rates. This allowance is over and above that given in the classification when the classer was able to detect the salt. If fields have deteriorated, or if the defect was unnoticed, or if in future the damage shows itself, it can only be dealt with on petition or by resignation. The latter is the easier remedy as the area of available assessed land is very large in those parts of Kapadvanj where usar is seen,

The glass and soap industries at Kapadvanj are proof, if any were needed, of the existence of salt efflorescence.

3. As to mál land, I have shown the grounds on which I have refused to allow even partial re-classification. I think that there is no doubt that Mr. Fernandez bases his oft-urged contention that he should be allowed to re-class, on three sets of figures—

- (a) The figures of the classification scale for gorádu and black soil applied to mál tracts which he stigmatizes as the " topsy turvy " scale.
- (b) The small difference in the average classification annas for dry crop in the " mál " and usar villages on the one hand and the sweet gorádu villages on the other.
- (c) The large increase in the area of occupied waste in certain villages, *i. e.* the mál and usar villages, since the date of the introduction of original survey.

4. I have (Thásra report) shown that re-classification would not effect any marked difference in the relative valuation of mál and gorádu, unless a special scale could be prescribed and used for mál similar to that for " tisáli kumri " in the Deccan or " varkas " in the Konkan. Reclassification under a special scale is precisely what Mr. Fernandez now contends for. The fatal objection is that " mál " cannot be distinguished by the eye, or by digging to the ordinary depth. Mr. Fernandez at the commencement of the correspondence on mál thought that it was always black soil, but the classers whom he sent out on the fruitless endeavour to pick out the mál numbers, have included a very large proportion of land of which the surface soil is gorádu. Further, there is other evidence that the subsoil of calcareous mál underlies light as well as dark surface soils.

5. With respect to (b) I think the Deputy Superintendent has laid too much stress on his statement Q<sup>(3)</sup>. All the old field books are lost, but for practical purposes the old " classification annas " deduced from the final survey records may be accepted as correct. There is a remarkable sameness in the anna valuation in the villages throughout the táluka. I have said that the classers could not give " faults " for " mál " and " usar," unless the lime sub-soil was less than 3 feet below the surface, and unless there was indication of the presence of salt.

The soil is almost always "full depth" in Gujarát. I have, however, found some evidence that the old classification was not so incorrect as the Deputy Superintendent thinks. He has reclassified the soil in all old rice land, but in new rice, the old dry-crop classification has been confirmed, with the addition of sub-soil water, and position class annas. Now if the average soil classification is compared in good gorádu villages and in typical mál villages, it will be found that it is about 5 annas higher in the former. This shows that the old soil classification was not unduly high in the mál villages. For this comparison I have selected numbers 2, 3, 6, 11 and 12 as good villages and numbers 47, 48, 49, 72 and 75 as typical mál and usar villages. And I have eliminated sub-soil water annas, and assumed that the position class annas in new rice are about 3 annas on the average. But a similar comparison can be made in mál villages. I select numbers 47 and 49 (Lasundra and Ladvel), which are the villages selected rightly by Mr. Fernandez, as typical mál and usar villages. In these the soil annas in old rice land have been found at 13 annas 3 pies and 12 annas 3 pies, respectively, sub-soil water annas deducted, by Mr. Fernandez' classers. The soil annas for new rice land are recorded at 14 annas 3 pies and 12 annas 9 pies, respectively, or if an approximate deduction, be made for position class annas, at about 11 annas 3 pies and 9 annas 9 pies. Certainly this comparison does not support the presumption that the old classification was excessively high, or to use Mr. Fernandez' phrase, that the old classers under the bad guidance of a topsy turvy scale altogether overclassified the mál villages. The Collector shows too that the officers at original survey were strongly impressed with the necessity of keeping the classification of mál and usar land low, and that they considered the gorádu in the best villages inferior. I may add that the test of the classification work at original survey was more thorough than it could be now. The table in para. 39 of Captain Prescott's letter No. 544 (Appendix R to Mr. Fernandez' report) shows that 11 per cent. on fields and 9 per cent. on area of the Kapadvanj classification was tested by an European assistant with a result good enough to elicit Captain Prescott's special commendation.

6. As to point (c), there is much to show why the cultivated area has not increased, without assigning the reason of faulty classification tending to over-assessment. In the first place the actual assessment was kept low by a low maximum rate not only in mál and usar villages, but in villages inhabited by unskilful and improvident cultivators. Again the mál land is very generally at a distance from the village site, and Captain Prescott applied a distance from village scale designed to lower still further the assessment on the large area of waste, which it was, in his opinion, a great point to bring under the plough. Besides all this my enquiries lead me to believe that in the backward tracts the available land is not taken up solely because the population is sparse, and because there is more land than it can cultivate. This conclusion, which I recorded against many villages in my tour, *e.g.*, Chikhlod, Sikandar, Porda, is supported in a remarkable manner by the following figures:—

Groups.	Rates.			Population per square mile.	Percentage of assessed waste
	Rs.	a.	p.		
Group I ...	3	4	0	482	5.6
Group II...	2	12	0	349	9.4
Do. ...	2	4	0	220	26.1
Group III	2	4	0	450	3.8
Do. ...	1	12	0	184	33.8
Group IV	1	8	0	186	46.1

NOTE.—I have excluded Kapadvanj from Group I in this table as it is a large town, and Chikhlod from the batch at Rs. 2-12-0 of Group II, and included it in the lower batch to which it belongs by character and position. The low figure of population in the lower groups may

be accounted for by the great scarcity of good drinking water, the unkindly nature of the soil for cultivation, and the thieving propensities of the Kolis. The decline in cultivation is partly due to these causes and also to the inflation of cultivation at the time of original settlement on account of the high prices of produce at the time of the American War. It is not due to over-assessment of *mál* and *usar* land in comparison with *gorádu*.

7. The above remarks indicate a necessity for locating the *mál* and *usar* tracts. I would refer to paragraph 6 of Mr. Harrington Bulkley's report No. 7 of 1863 (included in Appendix R). But Mr. Bulkley referred to Kapadvanj as then constituted. At that time the villages of Mr. Fernandez' Group IV, except 73 Fulchatrapura, 78 Danadra and 79 Bhutia, belonged to Thásra, and the marginally named villages to Mahudha.

From my own study of the *táluka* and the description given by Mr. Bulkley, I think that the *usar* tracts are found principally in the villages rated at Rs. 2-4-0 in Mr. Fernandez' Group II, with the addition of 13 Alampur, 14 Chikhlod, 15 Charannikol and 16 Daiap, and with the exclusion of 52 Sálod in the centre and of 53 Betáváda and 54 Kaládgi in the north of the *táluka*. They lie, that is, on the west and south of the *mál* villages which are included in the north-east batch of Group III and in Group IV. But all the villages adjoining the *mál* villages also contain more or less *mál* land.

8. The "*mál*" land of Kapadvanj is not so good for grass as in Thásra, except perhaps in the extreme north-east, where the grass auctions of "*bid*" or reserved pasture lands indicate an excellent outturn, and an increasing income; thus in Dudáthal, Alampur, and Sunda, the auction brings in a revenue nearly as large as the full assessment. The figures are high in other villages in this direction, but the land is either assessed or made up partly of assessed and partly of unassessed land, so that a comparison with the assessment cannot be made.

In Lakshmanpura, in the south the "*mál*" yields as good grass as in the Thásra villages, and is largely used by Charotar cattle. There cannot be a profitable trade in grass however, as the Kapadvanj villages which grow good grass are far from the rail.

9. Mr. Fernandez' grouping is not approved by the Collector.

The composition of the Group I is accepted, however, in spite of high increases in some villages. This cannot be helped, for the only reason is the incorrect grouping at original survey, *e.g.*, in Fatiábad, Dasalváda and Porda, all on the main road to Nadiád. The only question is whether the rate should be Rs. 3 or Rs. 3-4-0 as proposed. Looking to the rates of adjoining villages of Nadiád and Mehmabad, I think that no other rate than that proposed can be justified.

10. Mr. Fernandez' Group II has a double rate, a proposal which should be avoided if possible, and which can be avoided in the present case. Mr. Fernandez, indeed, means by his double rate to insist that the villages rated at the lower of the two rates should be reclassified, to lower the classification in such a way as to bring the assessment at the higher group rate to the figure found on present classification at the lower. It is a difficult problem to deal with these villages, in which the present rates vary from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3, in which there are now five rates and regarding which no principle of grouping was observed. I entirely support the Collector's suggestion to divide the group into three different groups at Rs. 2-12-0, Rs. 2-8-0 and Rs. 2-4-0, though I differ in details. To begin with the villages in the south:—these are mostly "*mál*" and "*usar*" villages and adjoin villages of Thásra rated in the proposals now before Government at Rs. 2-4-0. They are further from the rail, but are not so much affected, by "*mál*" as the Thásra villages, for among other things they are better drained naturally.

The poor progress they have made is perhaps partly due to a somewhat excessive rating at original survey, *e. g.*, Lasundra (Rs. 2-12-0) and Chikhlod (Rs. 3). I think that Mr. Fernandez' rating may be sanctioned, but in the Rs. 2-4-0 rate should certainly be included Nos. 13, 14, 15, and 16 (*see* paragraph 7 above), and from it certainly No. 52 should be excluded. As to the villages of Group II, south and south-east of Kapadvanj, Messrs. Doderet and Fernandez generally agree, and I see no reason to take much objection. Anara 20 and Dapat 19 adjoin Group I and villages at Rs. 2-12-0 of Group II, and should, I think, be left as Mr. Fernandez has placed them.

The villages to the north and north-west of Kapadvanj of proposed Group II are very difficult to deal with. They are poor villages, in the Mámaldár's opinion, though some (*e. g.*, Jaloia and Navágám) have a considerable number of Kunbis. They are Nos. 22, 23, 34 to 41, 53 and 54 of Appendix Q. The increases are high in most, especially where the subsoil water charge is high. They are not "mál" villages and the damage by "usar" is insignificant. They are covered with beautiful trees, and the water is sweet and close. The soil is gorádu. They are not badly situated for communications or market facilities. All that can be said in favour of a lower rating than that proposed is that they are not so well off in communications as the batch of Group II in the south-west which abuts on Mehmadaabad. They ought not to be rated so highly as the villages of that batch, and I think that the Collector's recommendation that a rate of Rs. 2-8-0 should be imposed may be accepted. But the Collector omits 35 Navágám surrounded by the other villages which he proposes to rate at Rs. 2-8-0. Navágám cannot be treated differently from Jaloia. He also omits Nos. 53 and 54, because Mr. Fernandez proposes a Rs. 2-4-0 rate for them. This is irregular, but at the old survey these two and No. 38 Jagdápur were grouped together, and may be so kept at a Rs. 2-4-0 rate in consideration of their larger distance from market and road.

The proposed rate for the rest of Group II (Rs. 2-12-0) is right. It applies to villages close to those of Group I near the road and adjoining villages of Mehmadaabad rated at Rs. 3-8-0.

11. In his Group III, Mr. Fernandez includes a batch of villages on the right bank of the Vatrak at Rs. 2-4-0, and a batch of poor mál villages in the north-east of the taluka at Rs. 1-12-0. There was no reason to make one group of these dissimilar villages. The Collector appears to accept the low rating for the trans-Vatrak group. They are impeded in their access to market by the river, it is true, but otherwise are on a par with the cis-Vatrak group. In consideration of the river, it will be enough to group them with the Rs. 2-8-0 group just discussed.

12. I have no objection to take to the rating of the north-east batch of Group III, except that Ambach, an outlying village, should be grouped with these and not with the trans-Vatrak villages.

Group IV is accepted by the Collector. The only flaw in it is the special rating of one village, Bhutia. It was specially rated at original survey at a maximum of Re. 1. If precedent is followed, this village should be rated at the group rate, but allowed a remission between the assessment found at that rate and at a rate of Re. 1-4-0 for 15 years, the remission to continue if, on report then by the Collector, it appears advisable so to continue it.

13. I regret that so much difference of opinion is shown in these papers on the question of grouping. The change of Collectors prevented both Mr. Fernandez and myself from discussing the settlement with the Collector; and Mr. Fernandez' attitude on the reclassification question has coloured his grouping. I trust that Government will pardon the length of the comments I am making. In my humble opinion, it is better that Government should have the views of each reporting officer, in a case of so strong a difference of opinion as exists with respect to Thásra and Kapadvanj.

To sum up the modified grouping which I propose :—

Group I	...	12	villages	rate	Rs.	3-4-0	Nos. 1 to 12 of Appendix Q.
" II	...	16	"	"	"	2-12-0	Nos. 17 to 21, 24 to 33 and 52.
" III	...	19	"	"	"	2-8-0	Nos. 22, 23, 34 to 37 and 39 to 41, also Nos. 55 to 64.
" IV	...	17	"	"	"	2-4-0	Nos. 13 to 16, 38, 42 to 51, and 53, 54.
" V	...	6	"	"	"	1-12-0	Nos. 65 to 70.
" VI	...	9	"	"	"	1-8-0	Nos. 71 to 79, the last village receiving as remission the difference between assessments at Re. 1-8-0 and Re. 1-4-0 for 15 years.
		<u>79</u>					

14. As to rice water rates I need only apply the rates to the new groups in the proportion fixed by the Deputy Superintendent.

These rates will therefore be as follow :—

	Group	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Water rate	Rs.	2-4-0	1-12-0	1-8-0	1-4-0	1-4-0	1-0-0

I append an abridged statement in the form of Appendix Q, showing the results of the modifications proposed, but including the changes which will arise from consideration of the subsoil water rates as detailed in the following paragraph.

15. In making the above detailed modifications in the proposed grouping, I have not overlooked the question of subsoil water assessments. For reasons given in the Thásra report the subsoil water charge (*vide* Appendix Q<sup>3</sup>) should be struck off all villages of the above Groups IV to VI, except Nos. 38, 53, 54, and 65, for these are in no sense *mál* villages.

In Nos. 53 and 54 however and the villages to the south of new Group III, *viz.*, Nos. 22, 23, 34 to 37 and 39 to 41, the question must be considered on different grounds. In Nos. 22 and 40 no land was classed for subsoil water advantage, but in the other villages the proposed assessment is remarkably high. In most of the villages there was a small "*bagáyat kasar*," only at all appreciable in Nos. 53, 35 and 23. The *Mámlatdár* urged that no charge on the head of subsoil water should be made. I therefore visited several of the villages. I found a little irrigation, but only of the poorest garden crops. If the villagers had been *Kolis*, I could have understood the surprising lack of enterprise as it would have appeared to be; but in *Jaloia*, where the *Kanbis* are very numerous, there was again practically no garden, although the water is sweet and close to the surface. The people urge that the water is too close, and that their land suffers from "*bheja*" or excess of surface moisture. Mr. Fernandez (paragraph 73) thinks that the assessment proposed should not be modified.

He has already allowed a fault for loose sand which makes wells more costly, and contends that the benefit of available water will appear in a season of drought. I am not satisfied that a case is made out for a charge for the "*advantage*," for I cannot explain the absence of well irrigation in this tract except on the supposition that it does not pay. There are few wells, and what little irrigation there is, is of the poorest and most unprofitable character.

I think then that these villages should be treated as the *mál* villages, and not assessed for an advantage which is not proved to exist. I cannot go any further with the Collector in taking off the charges for subsoil water command for in other cases his argument is based only on his anxiety to prevent too high enhancements.

16. The Collector agrees that the enhancement proposed is not excessive. He has clearly seen that at original settlement, the high prices of the war period were not urged as a basis for that settlement, which was guided by the pitch of rating fixed in the earlier *Kaira* settlements; and that the increase at original settlement was due to the inclusion of adjacent pieces of waste in occupied numbers to round off the configuration of those fields.

The *táluka* is still backward, and it is far from the rail. The enhancement indicated by Appendix Q will be considerably diminished by the modifica-

tions recommended in the previous paragraphs. It will still further be lowered by the application of the distance from village scale. This is always the tendency in large villages, which are numerous in the eastern portions of the taluka. Further Mr. Fernandez has intimated his intention to imitate Captain Prescott in applying an almost wholly descending scale. I may explain that the distance from village scales make reductions in the assessment according to distance from the village, for in the tillage of distant fields much time is lost in all agricultural operations. The cost of bringing the harvest home, of carting manure, of watching the crop, is also greater than in the home fields. In large market villages, and in villages on a roadway, the scale places a small increment on the home fields, and does not begin the deductions till fields more distant than a quarter or half a mile are reached. What Mr. Fernandez then means is that scales making additions will be sparingly used. I shall consult the Collector and may now say that I approve of the course which the Deputy Superintendent proposes for adoption. Generally the application of the scale only makes a small reduction in the total assessments, giving about as much as it takes, but if it confines itself to deductions principally, the effect may be a nett reduction of as much as 5 per cent., the reduction estimated by Mr. Fernandez.

17. The question of "Vada" lands need not await the detailed statement promised. In 1883 (Sathe's Land Revenue Code, page 282) Government ruled that when a larger area than the maximum area fixed for a Province as the limit of free enjoyment has been sanctioned by adequate authority, such area may be continued subject to future revision. In Kapadvanj the acre limit has been sanctioned by Government, and I think that the question of now revising this concession may be postponed to the date on which the lease about to be given expires.

18. I concur with the Deputy Superintendent and Collector as to the trees in Sháhpara.

I have the honour to be,  
 Sir,  
 Your most obedient Servant,  
 E. C. OZANNE,  
 Survey Commissioner and Director,  
 Land Records and Agriculture.

Through the Commissioner, N. D.

Referred to in paragraph 13 of the Survey Commissioner and Director

As assessed and per Deputy Superintendent's Appendix Q.		BY FORMER SURVEY.																	
		Name of Village.	Number of group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Well water assessment.	Total.		
				Dry-crop.	Rice water.	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	19	
	<b>Group I.</b>		Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
(12)	Nos. 1 to 12 as per Deputy Superintendent's Appendix Q.	..	...	...	...	12,780	28,200	1 13 1	1,827	4,987	3. 4 11	804	1,832	2 4 5	1,741	14,911	31,160	2 1 5	
	<b>Group II.</b>																		
(16)	Nos. 17 to 21, 24 to 33 and 52 as per Deputy Superintendent's Appendix Q.	..	...	...	...	11,248	17,673	1 9 2	1,062	2,727	2 9 1	253	456	1 12 10	269	12,563	21,125	1 10 11	
	<b>Group III.</b>																		
22	Vaghavat .. ..	II	2 4	1 4	...	309	405	1 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	309	405	1 5 0	
23	Kosam .. ..	II	2 4	1 4	...	1,082	1,412	1 4 11	2	3	1 8 0	24	32	1 5 4	34	1,108	1,481	1 5 5	
34	Singali .. ..	II	2 8	1 8	...	478	655	1 6 3	55	145	2 10 2	11	13	1 2 11	19	539	832	1 8 8	
35	Navagam .. ..	II	2 12	1 12	...	1,659	2,232	1 5 6	24	56	2 5 4	61	97	1 9 5	52	1,744	2,437	1 6 4	
36	Jalsia .. ..	II	2 4	1 4	...	397	465	1 2 9	20	42	2 1 7	19	25	1 5 1	19	436	551	1 4 2	
37	Thuchal .. ..	II	2 4	1 4	...	967	1,202	1 8 11	4	12	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	971	1,214	1 4 0	
39	Khanpur .. ..	II	2 4	1 4	...	719	904	1 4 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	719	904	1 4 1	
40	Sultānpur .. ..	II	2 4	1 4	...	549	682	1 3 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	549	682	1 3 10	
41	Taabpur .. ..	II	2 4	1 4	...	1,756	1,922	1 1 6	9	28	3 1 9	8	13	2 2 8	5	1,771	1,968	1 3 11	
55	Apruji .. ..	II	2 4	1 4	...	959	1,264	1 5 1	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	960	1,266	1 5 1	
56	Suravat .. ..	II	2 4	1 4	...	222	329	1 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	222	329	1 7 9	
57	Chelavat .. ..	II	2 4	1 4	...	420	599	1 6 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	420	599	1 6 10	
58	Ravdavāt .. ..	II	2 4	1 4	...	864	1,220	1 6 7	..	...	...	8	10	2 0 0	5	872	1,235	1 6 6	
59	Chared .. ..	II	2 4	1 4	...	573	868	1 8 3	...	...	...	12	20	1 6 8	5	585	893	1 8 5	
60	Kankarkhad .. ..	II	2 4	1 4	...	195	271	1 6 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	195	271	1 6 3	
61	Sarkhej .. ..	II	2 4	1 4	...	594	953	1 9 8	99	229	1 5 0	46	77	1 10 9	30	739	1,289	1 11 11	
62	Badarpur .. ..	II	2 8	1 8	...	150	253	1 11 0	141	337	2 6 3	4	9	2 4 0	4	295	603	2 0 8	
63	Murjāpur .. ..	II	2 4	1 4	...	571	943	1 10 5	237	558	2 5 8	17	32	1 14 1	17	625	1,550	1 14 1	
64	Khalal .. ..	II	2 4	1 4	...	438	719	1 10 3	78	186	2 6 2	17	31	1 13 5	16	533	952	1 12 7	
	<b>Total</b> .. ..	..	...	...	...	12,897	17,298	1 5 5	670	1,598	2 6 2	225	359	1 9 6	206	13,792	19,461	1 6 11	
	<b>Group IV.</b>																		
13	Alampur .. ..	II	2 8	1 8	...	201	279	1 6 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	279	1 6 3	
14	Chkhlod .. ..	I	3 0	2 0	...	1,886	2,913	1 8 9	124	377	2 0 7	14	31	2 2 5	23	2,024	3,344	1 10 5	
15	Charannkol .. ..	II	2 8	1 8	...	318	525	1 10 5	75	196	2 9 9	..	...	...	...	393	721	1 13 4	
16	Dasap .. ..	II	2 12	1 12	...	1,148	1,917	1 10 9	541	1,704	3 2 5	2	5	2 8 0	6	1,691	3,332	2 2 4	
38	Jagdapur .. ..	III	2 0	1 0	...	367	453	1 3 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	367	453	1 3 9	
12)	42 to 51, 53 and 54 as per Deputy Superintendent's Appendix Q.	...	...	...	...	15,106	19,308	1 4 5	1,481	3,262	2 4 6	135	210	1 8 10	138	16,672	22,018	1 5 11	
	<b>Total</b> .. ..	..	...	...	...	19,026	25,395	1 5 4	2,171	5,539	2 8 10	151	246	1 10 1	167	21,348	31,347	1 7 6	
	<b>Group V.</b>																		
65	Ambach .. ..	III	1 12	1 0	...	671	795	1 2 11	130	215	1 10 5	13	14	1 1 3	8	814	1,032	1 4 8	
(5)	66 to 70 as per Deputy Superintendent's Appendix Q.	...	...	...	...	5,177	4,870	0 13 1	95	160	1 11 0	12	12	1 0 0	5	5,284	5,047	0 15 8	
	<b>Total</b> .. ..	..	...	...	...	5,848	5,665	0 15 6	225	375	1 10 8	25	26	1 0 8	13	6,098	6,079	0 15 11	
	<b>Group VI.</b>																		
(8)	71 to 78 as per Deputy Superintendent's Appendix Q.	...	...	...	...	9,674	8,855	0 14 8	501	909	1 13 0	179	228	1 4 5	37	10,854	10,029	0 15 6	
79	Bhutha .. ..	III	1 0	0 12	...	1,503	729	0 7 9	3	3	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,506	732	0 7 9	
	<b>Total</b> .. ..	..	...	...	...	11,177	9,584	0 13 9	504	912	1 12 11	179	228	1 4 5	37	11,860	10,761	0 14 6	
	<b>Grand Total</b> .. ..	..	...	...	...	72,976	98,815	1 5 8	5,959	15,538	2 9 9	1,637	3,147	1 14 9	2,433	80,572	1,19,833	1 7 10	



APPENDIX Q.

Land Records and Agriculture's No. 8/1121, dated 4th May 1895.

By REVISION SURVEY.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number as per Deputy Superintendent's Appendix Q.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			New Rice.			Old Rice.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice water.	Garden.	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	37	
Rs. A.	Rs. A.	...	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
3 4	2 4	...	11,076	26,924	2 7 8	1,888	6,773	3 9 5	1,311	5,603	4 4 5	14,875	41,300	2 15 5	+32 54	Nos. 1 to 12 as per Deputy Superintendent's Appendix Q.	(12)	
2 12	1 12	...	9,980	19,400	1 15 3	1,538	4,002	2 9 8	1,030	3,360	3 4 2	12,498	26,762	2 2 3	+26 7	Nos. 17 to 21, 24 to 33 and 52 as per Deputy Superintendent's Appendix Q.	(16)	
			908	466	1 8 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	809	466	1 8 1	+15 1	Vaghavat	22	
			904	1,477	1 10 2	197	503	2 8 10	2	7	3 8 0	1,108	1,987	1 12 10	+37 7	Kosam	24	
			420	720	1 11 10	62	262	2 9 9	51	174	3 6 7	583	1,068	2 0 0	+28 1	Singa	34	
			1,438	2,157	1 8 0	268	552	2 1 7	19	59	3 1 8	1,720	2,768	1 9 9	+13 6	Navagam	35	
			352	475	1 6 10	77	155	2 0 2	18	59	3 4 5	428	689	1 9 9	+25 0	Jaisa	36	
			850	1,290	1 8 1	112	292	2 9 8	4	14	3 9 0	972	1,696	1 10 3	+31 5	Thuchal	37	
			672	1,221	1 13 1	40	105	2 2 3	...	...	...	720	1,326	1 11 3	+46 7	Khanpur	39	
			549	794	1 7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	549	794	1 7 1	+16 9	Sultanpur	40	
			1,727	2,532	2 7 5	36	88	2 7 1	1	3	3 0 0	1,784	2,623	1 7 9	+33 3	Talabpur	41	
2 8	3	...	959	1,720	1 12 8	...	...	...	1	2	2 0 0	960	1,722	1 12 9	+36 0	Apruji	55	
			222	410	1 13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	222	410	1 13 7	+24 6	Suravat	56	
			420	713	1 11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	420	713	1 11 2	+19 0	Chelavat	57	
			872	1,548	1 12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	872	1,538	1 12 2	+24 5	Bavdavai	58	
			595	1,068	1 12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	595	1,068	1 12 8	+19 6	Chared	59	
			191	288	1 8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	191	288	1 8 1	+6 3	Kankashad	60	
			634	1,186	1 13 11	8	19	2 6 0	96	273	2 13 6	738	1,478	2 0 0	+14 7	Sarkhej	61	
			134	293	2 0 7	12	27	2 4 0	240	389	2 12 5	296	709	2 6 4	+17 5	Badarpur	62	
			524	1,005	1 14 8	62	160	2 5 8	237	684	2 14 2	323	1,849	2 3 11	+19 3	Mirlapur	63	
			415	876	2 1 9	41	107	2 9 7	77	227	2 8 2	333	2,210	2 9 4	+27 1	Khalai	64	
			12,183	20,239	1 4 4	919	2,170	2 5 10	648	1,891	2 14 10	13,748	24,300	1 13 2	+24 8	Total		
			191	246	1 4 7	3	5	1 10 8	...	...	...	194	251	1 4 8	-10 0	Alampur	13	
			2,755	2,414	1 0 0	141	280	1 16 9	119	320	2 11 0	2,015	3,014	1 7 11	-9 9	Chikhod	14	
			308	473	1 8 6	51	111	2 0 10	33	79	2 7 0	392	588	1 11 1	-3 10	Charanikol	15	
3 4	1 4	...	583	918	1 9 1	602	1,246	2 1 1	192	253	2 8 10	1,327	3,418	2 0 7	-5 6	Daiap	16	
			364	559	1 8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	367	564	1 8 7	+24 0	Jagdapur	38	
			13,021	19,142	1 7 6	2,180	4,561	2 1 6	1,398	3,948	2 13 4	16,695	27,051	1 10 8	+20 7	42 to 61, 63 and 64 as per Deputy Superintendent's Appendix Q.	(12)	
			10,223	23,753	1 7 5	2,980	6,308	2 1 4	2,037	5,600	2 12 0	21,240	35,561	1 10 10	+13 4	Total		
1 12	1 4	...	634	853	1 9 6	31	87	1 11 3	130	273	2 1 7	815	1,213	1 7 10	+17 5	Ambach	65	
			4,770	4,941	1 0 6	395	559	1 6 7	89	170	2 0 0	3,254	5,676	1 1 3	+12 4	66 to 70 as per Deputy Superintendent's Appendix Q.	(5)	
			5,404	5,994	1 3 2	446	646	1 7 2	219	429	2 0 10	6,069	6,889	1 2 2	+15 2	Total		
1 8	1 0	...	8,847	8,088	0 14 8	1,013	1,304	1 4 7	1,365	905	1 13 9	10,341	10,295	0 15 11	+2 6	71 to 78 as per Deputy Superintendent's Appendix Q.	(8)	
			1,431	1,123	0 12 9	67	68	1 0 5	3	5	2 10 8	1,501	1,201	0 12 9	+6 4	Bhutha	79	
			10,278	9,216	0 14 4	1,080	1,372	1 4 4	483	908	1 19 6	11,846	11,496	0 15 6	+6 8	Total		
			65,694	1,07,325	1 10 2	8,851	21,171	2 6 3	4,731	17,311	3 1 9	80,276	1,36,308	1 13 2	+22 0	Grand Total		

No. 1819 OF 1895

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Camp Bándra, 13th May 1895.

Forwarded.

2. The papers on the Thásra settlement have only just been sent on. There is great deal of analogy in the two tálukas and the remarks about mál apply to both.

3. The revenue history and statistics show a fair rate of progress. The rise in prices is perceptible but not very great. Population has increased at a higher rate than in the richer western districts and the malarious and water-logged Mátar. There is a marked rise in the number of wells, milch cattle and horses, and a fair increase in ploughs and carts. The records of sales, mortgages and leases show that the assessment is not excessive, and there has been no difficulty in the collection of revenue, although the careless habits of Koli cultivators required a fair number of notices; there are practically no cases of distraint.

4. It is true that the Nadiad road was in existence at the last settlement, but the Kapadvanj-Dákor road has opened out a communication with the Railway, and the Modasa road has done much to help the traffic to the north. It is difficult yet to say whether the proposed Parantij-Ahmednagar Railway will be an advantage to the trade of Kapadvanj or the reverse.

5. Like Thásra the Koli population was a reckless and troublesome class, but they are steadily improving.

6. The only really unfavourable feature is the increase of arable waste in certain villages (see Mr. Fernandez's para. 63). But this is only partial, and the figures at para. 8 show that the amount of unoccupied land is almost unchanged from the figures of the last settlement, while the Appendix O is clear proof that cultivation is yearly creeping up and recovering from the disastrous years from 1875 to 1878. On the whole there appears good reason to agree with the Collector that the facts before Government justify a moderate increase in the assessment.

7. The great drawbacks to cultivation in this táluka are the salt efflorescence, "Usar" or "Khál," and the mál lands with their impervious substratum.

As to the first, it is clear that it is most difficult to deal with in classification. But Mr. Ozaque has made special allowance for it in his grouping, and as he says, it must be left to be dealt with on petition or by resignation.

The more important question of mál has been dealt on in the Thásra report, but although Mr. Fernandez quite agrees that the best use of this land is for growing grass, it may be remarked that on the whole Kapadvanj is not so favourably situated for the grass trade as Thásra.

The Collector and Commissioner of Survey are both strongly opposed to Mr. Fernandez's argument that the assessment on mál land is all wrong and that the remedy is a fresh classification. Mr. Fernandez's opinion is entitled to weight from his long experience, but it seems to the undersigned that he has been unable to prove his contention. It is clear that classification under the survey rules cannot deal with the faults of mál land, that the impervious substratum which is the cause of mál underlies goradu as well as black soil, and that Messrs. Prescott and Bulkeley did not by any means overlook the inferior character of mál. The question of mál has been carefully studied in fixing the grouping by maximum dry crop rates, and there is not much reason to share Mr. Fernandez's apprehension that the proposed rates will lead to a gradual abandonment of more land in the mál villages.

8. The question of grouping and rates has occupied much attention. It will be seen that all the changes proposed have been in the direction

of reduction. It is unnecessary to enter at length into the discussion. The undersigned considers that Mr. Ozanne's grouping may be accepted with one modification. He has not given sufficient reason for raising the ten villages of the trans-Wátrak group from the 2.4 rate to a rate of 2.8. The Commissioner agrees with the Collector that these ten villages should remain in the new Group 4.

9. The treatment of the subsoil question is on the lines of that adopted in Thásra. Mr. Ozanne recommends that it be struck off in all villages of Groups IV, V and VI (except 38 Jagdipur and 65 Ambach), also in Nos. 22, 23, 34 to 37 and 39 to 41. If, as suggested above, the ten villages 55 to 64 are put into Group IV, the question of the reduction of their subsoil rate will also have to be considered.

10. The reductions thus made, together with the effect of making a restricted use of "additions" in the application of the distance from village scales, will bring the total increase to certainly not more than 18 per cent., and this is reasonable enough.

11. Special orders will have to be issued on the reduction of the assessment in the village of Bhutia (see Mr. Ozanne's para. 12) on the limit in the area of rádas and the trees in Sháhápúr. On all these points the undersigned agrees with Mr. Ozanne.

L. REID,  
Commissioner, N. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment - Revision survey settlement of the Kapadvanj Taluka of the Kaira District.*

No. 5134.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th July 1895.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D. No. 1819, dated 13th May 1895 - Submitting, with his remarks, the papers noted in the margin, containing proposals for the revision survey settlement of the Kapadvanj Taluka of the Kaira District.

Letter from the Deputy Superintendent, Gujarat Revenue Survey, No. 384, dated 3rd April 1895, with accompanying file.

Letter from the Collector of Kaira, No. 1290, dated 20th April 1895.

Letter from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. S-1121, dated 4th May 1895.

RESOLUTION. - These papers contain proposals for the revision settlement of the Kapadvanj Taluka of the Kaira District. At the original settlement in 1862-63 the number of Government villages contained in the taluka was 68; but during the present lease six villages have been transferred from Thásra and five from Mahudha, so that the total number of villages affected by the present proposals is 79. As in the other talukas of Kaira District the period of guarantee expired in 1891-92. Revision measurement and classification operations were conducted on the partial system, the most noticeable feature of the latter being that the classification of rice lands was carried out afirely anew, and allowance made for inherent capabilities of producing a second crop, the existence of which at the original survey was entirely overlooked.

2. The Kapadvanj Taluka was at the original survey treated as a backward tract, and there is no doubt that at the present day, as regards the character of its population and its natural advantages, it is distinctly inferior to the other talukas of the Kaira District. At the same time indications are not wanting that the progress made during the currency of the present lease has been consi-

derable. The revenue history of the lease is satisfactory. Cultivation, notwithstanding some fluctuation in the first and second decades, has expanded, the area under rice having increased more than 150 per cent; remissions have been small; and the assessment has been realized without the employment of more pressure than might have been expected from the preponderance among the population of Kolis and other backward classes. The taluka has been opened up by a system of metalled roads which afford easy access to the railway station and market of Dákor and to the markets of Nadiád and Umreth. Population has risen in number and the figures for stock and other forms of agricultural wealth show a substantial increase. On general considerations therefore a moderate enhancement of the assessment is fully justified.

8. But in considering proposals for a revision settlement of the taluka there is one peculiarity connected with it which requires careful examination, namely, the classification and assessment of "mál" lands. The treatment of these lands which cover a considerable area in this taluka and the adjoining taluka of Thásra forms the subject of a long and technical discussion between the Deputy Superintendent on the one side and the Collector and the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture on the other, the main point at issue being whether the relative infertility of mál lands was recognized by the officers who conducted the original survey, and whether their classification made sufficient allowance for the faults inherent in mál soil, or whether they were ignorant of the vast difference existing between mál and other soils of the taluka, and whether, therefore, their valuation was so erroneous as to necessitate a complete and careful revision. The Collector and the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture consider that the original valuation may be accepted as correct. They point out that there are numerous indications in the original reports that the inferiority of mál soils was fully recognized, and they contend that as classers cannot be relied on to distinguish mál soils from soils of other descriptions, and as care in the grouping and moderation in the rates will obviate any danger of over-assessment, a re-classification of mál soils only is at once impracticable and unnecessary. The Deputy Superintendent in the first half of his report expresses himself very strongly in favour of the opposite view, and prophesies that a revision of the assessment on the basis of the present classification will produce such an over-assessment of the mál soils that land will go out of cultivation to a large extent; but in the second half of his report he so far modifies his views as to admit that, if careful consideration is given to the circumstances of each individual village, a just and equitable assessment can be fixed without a complete revision of the classification, and proceeds to frame proposals for rates and grouping accordingly. His conclusion therefore is for practical purposes the same as that arrived at by the Collector and the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, and it appears to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the plan proposed is the only one which under the circumstances can be adopted in view, however, of the admitted difficulty of cultivating mál soil, of the fact that in tracts where it prevails the area of cultivation has remained stationary, if it has not actually receded, and that efforts made to encourage cultivation by the grant of leases on favourable terms have not been attended with success. Government consider it necessary that the result of the rates now proposed should be very carefully watched, and that if, in case of any land in actual occupation, complaints of over-assessment are made, they should be carefully inquired into on the spot and the assessment reduced on sufficient cause being shown. As regards the proposal to encourage the utilization of mál lands for grazing, Government do not consider that any action in this direction is likely to lead to good results. If the land is to be given out on the full survey assessment (and if it is not, it is not understood what is the advantage in assessing it at all), the person taking it will be entitled to put it to any use he pleases, and Government do not consider it either practicable or desirable to force him to utilize it in one particular way. All that can apparently be done is for the Collector to restrict temporary and sporadic cultivation and encourage the taking up of large areas by agriculturists of capital and experience, who will doubtless put the land under grass if they find it profitable to do so. In any action taken in this matter, however, care should be taken that local needs are not lost

sight of. His Excellency in Council is of opinion that it is desirable for the Collector to make in suitable places 3 or 4 experiments in the way of creating babul plantations on mál land, which, if they proved successful, might afterwards be carried out on a larger scale. Mr. Ozanne does not support with any valid reasons his belief that such plantations would not thrive.

4. The Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture states that the question of "usur" land or land affected by soluble salts is more important than that of mál land, but also that the area of "usur" land is not large. It is understood that in some cases villages have been put in a lower group owing to the presence of "usur," but it is said that it is very difficult to detect. The instructions given in the last paragraph with regard to future modification in individual cases on sufficient cause being shown apply equally to "usur" as to "mál" land.

5. The question of rates and grouping may now be considered. Mr. Fernandez proposes to divide the táluka into four groups with soil rates varying from Rs. 3-4 to Rs. 1-4; but in three out of these four groups he is led by the necessity of imposing a light assessment on mál lands to suggest a double rate, an arrangement which, in the opinion of the Collector and the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, is opposed to ordinary practice and should, if possible, be avoided. The Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture accordingly, acting on some suggestions thrown out by the Collector, submits an alternative scheme, the details of which as well as the percentage enhancements that will result from it are shown in the following table:—

Group.	Number of Villages.	Soil.	Water.	Percentage.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
I ... ..	12	3 4	2 4	32·54
II ... ..	16	2 12	1 12	26·7
III ... ..	19	2 8	1 8	24·8
IV ... ..	17	2 4	1 4	13·4
V ... ..	6	1 12	1 4	13·3
VI ... ..	9	1 8	1 0	6·8
Total ...	79	...	...	22·0

The enhancement involved in the above proposals is very moderate and the scale of assessment has been carefully graduated so as to press as lightly as possible on the villages in the lower groups which contain the largest proportion of mál land. But in order to reduce to a minimum the danger of over-assessment, Mr. Ozanne proposes that a wholly descending distance from village scale, the nature of which he explains in paragraph 16 of his letter, should be applied in working out the rates instead of that ordinarily in use,—a modification which will, it is estimated, lower the percentage increments by some 5 per cent in all groups. This suggestion appears to Government suitable and should be acted on.

6. In addition to the relief thus given there is a consensus of opinion among the officers who have reported on the present proposals that some remission of the sub-soil water assessment should be granted. The ground on which

Vaghawat.	Khanpur.
Kosam.	Sultanpur.
Singali.	Taibpur.
Navagam.	Kalaji.
Jalsia.	Betawadu.
Thuchal.	Ambach.

this is based is that in mál lands at any rate the nature of the soil makes irrigation an impossibility and that in some other parts of the táluka the wells are few in number and sub-soil water facilities but little utilized. Thus Mr. Ozanne proposes to remit this assessment for one or other of these reasons in the whole of Groups IV to VI, except the village of Jagdupur, and also in the 12

villages marginally noted; while the Collector would add to this list the following 10 villages:

Sorna.  
Dapat.  
Porda Bhatara.  
Anara.  
Fatiabad.

Dasalwada.  
Jagdipur.  
Apruji.  
Pahad.  
Sarali.

on the ground that the wells in existence are few in number, and that the percentage increments involved by the present proposals are extremely high. Having regard to the desirability of avoiding over-assessment, Government consider that the Collector's proposals should be carried out.

Subject to this understanding, therefore, and to such modifications as may be necessitated by any petitions of objection received hereafter, the rates proposed by Mr. Ozanne should be introduced and guaranteed for thirty years. The special remission proposed in the case of Bhutia may be granted.

7. The practice of remitting the assessment on *wida* lands up to the limit of an acre should, as proposed by the Collector, be continued. As regards the right to trees in occupied numbers, it is not clear why it should be conceded without payment to the inhabitants of Sháhpur, when in the villages of Antroli, Betawadu and Sarali arrangements are in progress to sell it. Government consider that in these three villages also it should be granted without payment, unless the sale has been already completed, in which case the trees in Sháhpur must remain the property of Government unless and until the people are willing to pay for them.

G. S. CURTIS,  
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,  
The Collector of Kaira,  
The Survey Commissioner and Director,  
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 supplied to them.

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY  
GOVERNMENT.

No. CCCLII.—NEW SERIES.

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PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF THE  
TWO TALUKDARI VILLAGES  
(KHARETI AND HARIA'LA)

OF THE

MÁTAR TÁLUKA

OF THE

KAIRA COLLECTORATE.

---

~~Bombay~~  
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1896.

INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE REVISION SURVEY  
SETTLEMENT OF THE TWO TALUKDARI VILLAGES (KHARETI AND  
HARIAALA) OF THE MATAR TALUKA OF THE KAIRA COLLECTORATE.

	Pages.
Letter No. 59, dated 18th March 1895, and accompaniments from the Assistant Settlement Officer in charge Talukdari Estates Survey, Gujarát, to the Deputy Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey, submitting proposals for the revision survey settlement of the two Talukdari villages (Khareti and Hariála) of the Matar Taluka of the Kaira Collectorate ...	1—3
Endorsement No. 449, dated 24th April 1895, from the Deputy Superintendent, Gujarát Survey, submitting with his remarks the above correspondence to the Collector of Kaira... ..	4—5
Endorsement No. 1395, dated 29th April 1895, from the Collector of Kaira, submitting with his remarks the above correspondence to the Commissioner, N. D., through the Survey Commissioner ... ..	6
Endorsement No. $\frac{S}{1275}$ , dated 22nd May 1895, from the Survey Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture, forwarding the above correspondence to the Talukdari Settlement Officer, Gujarát, for favour of remarks ... ..	<i>ib.</i>
Endorsement No. 238, dated 27th May 1895, from the Talukdari Settlement Officer, Gujarát, offering remarks on the above correspondence ...	<i>ib.</i>
Endorsement No. $\frac{S}{1334}$ , dated 3rd June 1895, from the Survey Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture, submitting with his remarks the above correspondence to Government through the Commissioner, N. D. ... ..	<i>ib.</i>
Endorsement No. 2179, dated 8th June 1895, from the Commissioner, N. D., submitting with his remarks the above correspondence for the orders of Government ... ..	<i>ib.</i>
Government Resolution No. 2354, dated 9th April 1896, passing orders on the above correspondence ... ..	7



FROM

H. L. HOLLAND, ESQUIRE,  
Assistant Settlement Officer,  
In charge Tálukdári Estates Survey, Gujarát ;

TO

T. R. FERNANDEZ, ESQUIRE,  
Deputy Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey.

Surat, 18th March 1895.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, for the approval of the Survey Commissioner, proposals for the revision settlement of the two tálukdári villages, Hariálá and Khareti, of táluka Mátar of the Kaira Collectorate.

2. In accordance with Government Resolution No. 4580 of the 27th June 1889, the operations have been curtailed as much as possible. The main object of the revision survey being the inspection and recording of cultivated, uncultivated, and unculturable areas, inspection of boundary marks and any necessary measurements and other usual survey operations.

3. The old classification in both these villages was tested and examined, and having been found to be sufficiently accurate for revision settlement operations was confirmed.

4. At the original survey both the villages were under attachment, and were, therefore, settled with 95 khálsa villages of Mátar in 1862 by Captain C. J. Prescott, Superintendent of the Gujarát Revenue Survey.

5. The area of these villages Hariálá and Khareti is 3,806 acres or 6 square miles for the former, and 2,298 acres or 3.6 miles for the latter.

6. The general result of the revision operations is as follows :—

			Old Acres.	New Acres
Gross area	...	...	6,104	6,104
Deduct kharáb	...	...	667	746
		Balance culturable	5,437	5,358
Deduct alienated	...	...	2,791	2,645
		Balance Darbári	2,646	2,713
of which waste...	...	...	1,342	733
		Balance Darbári cultivated	1,304	1,980

From the above it will be observed that the gross area by revision is neither increased nor decreased. The difference now in the alienated land of 146 acres less is owing to some alienated numbers being converted into Darbári numbers.

7. The village of Hariálá is situated to the north-east of the táluka on the Wátrak river, and adjoins the kasba town of Mátar. The high road from Dholka passes through the village lands and crosses the river Wátrak to Kaira and then on to Mehmadabad.

8. The village of Khareti lies to the west of the táluka.

9. The chief market town of the district is Mátar, where all the trade of the district is carried on, and from Mátar produce is taken to Barejdi, Mehmadabad and Nadiád, which are stations on the B. B. & C. I. Railway line.

10. Regarding the different crops grown in these two villages and the proportionate area covered by each is not obtainable, but it seems to be as fol-

lows from the data gathered at the time of revision. Nearly  $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the lands cultivated contains a kharif crop and the remainder rabi. The chief crops are jowári, bájri, wheat and rice, which is of the "Sutarsal" kind.

11. The table below gives the statistics of these two villages for the years 1892-93 :—

Population .	...	...	...	...	1,258
Agricultural cattle ...	...	...	...	...	216
Cows, buffaloes and their young	...	...	...	...	498
Sheep and goats ...	...	...	...	...	151
Horses and ponies ...	...	...	...	...	5
Carts ...	...	...	...	...	51
Ploughs ...	...	...	...	...	119
Wells and tanks ...	...	...	...	...	40
Houses ...	...	...	...	...	516

To compare the above with the original, there are no means, as these two villages at original survey were settled with the other khálsa villages and, therefore, no separate figures for them are obtainable.

12. The average rainfall for these two villages cannot be obtained, but, according to the Deputy Superintendent's revision report of Mátar, it is about 35.15 inches for the táluka.

13. The following statement shows the old rates for these two villages which I do not propose to increase or decrease in any way. Comparing them with the adjoining Government villages they agree with Mr. Fernandez's revision proposals :—

Names.	Dry-crop and Rice land.	Rice water.	DHEKUDI.		Bhátha.
			Land.	Water.	
Hariálá ...	4.4	2.12	4.4	2.	8.8
Khareti ...	4.	3.8	...	...	...

14. It will be seen from Appendix Q that the total increase on these two villages is Rs. 1,103. But to calculate the percentage increase it is necessary to find the average acre incidence of assessment between the old and proposed rates, which is given in the following statement :—

*Incidence per Acre.*

	Old.		New.		Difference.		Percentage.
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	
Darbári occupied land only ...	3	8 0	3	14 5	0	6 5	11
Darbári occupied and waste together ...	3	7 3	3	12 3	0	5 0	9
Total culturable land, including alienated...	3	5 6	3	9 7	0	4 1	8

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. L. HOLLAND,

Assistant Settlement Officer,

In charge Tálukdári Estates Survey, Gujarát.



No. 449 of 1895.

*Camp Kolak, Táluka Párdi,  
24th April 1895.*

Forwarded to the Collector of Kaira.

2. Cultivation in the two villages reported on, shows an increase during the lease of 676 acres, or 51·8 per cent. In respect of data shown by Mr. Holland in his paragraph 11 there are no means now available for effecting comparison with the corresponding data of the time of the original settlement, but no doubt can be entertained that they must, in all the main points, show considerable progress too, for they all turn round the extent of cultivation.

3. The undersigned cannot agree with Mr. Holland's statement that all the trade of the táluka is centered in the town of Mátar. A study of the position of the táluka with reference to the railway and the port of Cambay will show the utter impossibility of produce being first carried to it, and thence distributed to the several stations named by Mr. Holland. Trade carried on on such an erratic principle could never succeed.

4. In paragraph 13 Mr. Holland speaks of the rates adopted by him for the two villages. He first says they are nothing but the original rates; and then, to recommend them, he states they "agree with Mr. Fernandez's revision proposals." The undersigned cannot understand on what ground this statement is based, as the following comparative figures will show:—

	Soil.	Water.
Hariálá ... ..	4·4	2·12
Vávdi adjoining Government village	4·8	3·0
Khareti ... ..	4·0	3·8
Rates of adjoining Government villages	3·12	3·0

It will be seen that, in no instance, does the original rate agree with the revision rate sanctioned by Government in their Resolution No. 1082, dated 10th February 1894. As Mr. Holland shows in his paragraph 4, the two tálukdári villages were, at the original settlement, treated practically as Government villages; there is, therefore, now no reason for their being treated in a different manner from the Government villages adjoining them: hence the Deputy Superintendent would recommend for them the revision rates as stated above.

5. Mr. Holland quotes dhekudiat rates, but dhekudiat assessment has been cancelled by Government for Government villages, and this order is no doubt applicable to tálukdári villages as well. However, it is lucky that in the villages reported on, there are no dhekudiat lands, and nothing further need be added here.

6. Mr. Holland recommends Rs. 8-8-0 as the maximum rate for bhátha. The rate sanctioned for the revision settlement of Mátar is Rs. 8, and the undersigned would suggest this for adoption in preference.

7. The Deputy Superintendent submits herewith a fresh statement to show the effects of the application of the revision settlement rates recommended by him. In the case of Hariálá, the increase is 23·7 per cent., but in that of Khareti there is a decrease of 3·4 per cent. These results should be accepted, for not only do both the villages belong to the same Tálukdár, but in Hariálá the increase is very largely due to the increase in the bhátha area, the present assessment being Rs. 74 and the proposed Rs. 454.

I have the honour, &c.,

T. R. FERNANDEZ,

Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Gujarát.

Statement referred to in paragraph 7 of the Deputy Superintendent's No. 449, dated 24th April 1895.

B 597-2

No.	Name of Village.	Maximum Rates.		BY FORMER SURVEY.																BY REVISOR SURVEY.																				
				Total culturable Area including alienated.		Total unculturable Area.		Darbári occupied Land.						Darbári Waste Land.				Total of Darbári occupied and Waste lands.				Alienated Land.				Grand Total.		Total culturable Area including alienated.		Total unculturable Area.		Darbári occupied Land.								
		Original.	Revision.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Jirgáyat.		Rice.		Total.		Average Assessment per Acre on Darbári occupied Land.	Jirgáyat.		Rice.		Total of Darbári occupied and Waste lands.				Jirgáyat.		Rice.		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
								Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.														
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									
		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Ac.	Acres.	Rs.	Ac.	Rs.	Ac.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Ac.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Ac.	Rs.	Ac.	Rs.	Acres.	Ac.	Acres.	Rs.	Ac.	Rs.									
1	Khareti ...	4	8 1/2	2,167	131	191	690	112	850	303	1,540	5 1 4	1,045	3,528	50	290	1,398	5,358	3 13 4	740	2,432	29	190	2,167	7,980	2,104	193	890	2,932	90	397									
2	Hariálá ...	4 1/2	4 1/2	3,270	536	978	2,910	23	117	1,001	3,027	3 0 5	187	509	60	243	1,248	3,779	3 0 5	1,979	6,242	43	187	3,270	10,208	3,254	553	700 Bha 39 215	2,522	42	195									
	Total ...			5,437	667	1,169	3,600	135	967	1,304	4,567	3 8 0	1,232	4,037	110	533	2,646	9,137	3 7 3	2,719	8,674	72	377	5,437	18,188	5,358	746	1,629	5,719	132	592									

No.	Name of Village.	BY REVISOR SURVEY—continued.																													
		Darbári occupied Land—continued.					Darbári Waste Land.					Total Darbári occupied and Waste Land.			Alienated Land.						Grand Total.		Difference in Assessment on Darbári occupied Land.		Percentage.		Difference between Columns 50 and 46.		Percentage.		
		Old Rice.		Total.			Jirgáyat.		New Rice.		Old Rice.		Area.	Assessment.	Average per Acre.	Jirgáyat Land.		New Rice.		Old Rice.		Area.	Assessment.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Rs. a p.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.				Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.										
1	2	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
		Ac.	Rs.	Ac.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Ac.	Rs.	Ac.	Rs.	Ac.	Rs.	Ac.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Ac.	Rs.	Ac.	Rs.	Ac.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Khareti	158	905	1,138	4,284	3 13 3	198	661	...	...	1	6	1,337	4,951	3 11 3	718	2,275	26	119	23	134	2,104	7,479	2,744	...	173.2	...	2 1	...	3.4	
2	Hariálá ...	61	337	842	3,269	3 14 1	512	1,764	2	8	20	115	1,376	5,156	3 11 11	1,771 Bha 44 239	6,150	27	123	36	212	3,254	11,880	242	...	8.0	...	0 11 6	...	23.7	
	Total ...	219	1,242	1,980	7,553	3 13 0	710	2,425	2	8	21	121	2,713	10,107	3 11 7	2,533	8,664	53	242	59	346	5,358	19,359	2,986	...	65.4	...	0 4 4	...	8.0	

No. 1395 OF 1895.

*Camp Mehmabad, 29th April 1895.*

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, N. D.

2. The proposals relate to the introduction of a revision settlement into the tálukdári villages of Hariálá and Khareti, situated in the Mátar Táluka; and any suggestions as regards an increase in the assessment now levied should logically be based on considerations which, applied to the Mátar Táluka, of which the assessment was lately revised, for the villages have shared in the advance in general prosperity which has occurred during the last 30 years in this tract of country.

3. Undersigned, therefore, agrees with the proposals made by Mr. Fernandez in paragraph 4 of his forwarding memorandum, and would for similar reasons beg to recommend a rate of Rs. 8 for bhátha land.

4. The effect of the revised rates will be a decrease (3·4 per cent.) in Khareti and a moderate increase (23·7 per cent.) in Hariálá.

W. DODERET,

Collector.

Through the Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

No.  $\frac{S}{1275}$  OF 1895.

*Poona, 22nd May 1895.*

Forwarded with compliments to the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, Gujarát, for favour of any remarks he may have to make.

C. W. GODFREY, Colonel,

Acting Survey Commissioner and Director,

Land Records and Agriculture.

No. 238 OF 1895.

*Camp Gogha, 27th May 1895.*

The Tálukdári Settlement Officer has the honour to express his entire concurrence in the view and proposals of the Deputy Superintendent, Gujarát Survey. Mr. Quin has not before him either the original or the revision settlement report of the khálsa villages in the Mátar Táluka, but he is of opinion that the revised rates for Hariálá and Khareti should correspond exactly with those sanctioned for the surrounding Government villages. The estimated increase will in neither case be unreasonable.

H. O. QUIN,

Tálukdári Settlement Officer, Gujarát.

No.  $\frac{S}{1334}$  OF 1895.

*Poona, 3rd June 1895*

Submitted to Government through the Commissioner, N. D.

2. The proposals as modified by the Deputy Superintendent and supported by Mr. Quin have the approval of the undersigned.

C. W. GODFREY, Colonel,

Acting Survey Commissioner and Director,

Land Records and Agriculture.

No. 2179 OF 1895.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Camp Bándra, 8th June 1895.*

Forwarded to Government for sanction.

G. B. REID,

Commissioner, N. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment: Revision settlement of the Tálukdári Villages of Hariála and Khareti, Táluka Mátar, District Kaira.*

No. 2954.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th April 1896.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 2179, dated 8th June 1895—Forwarding

Letter from the Assistant Settlement Officer in charge Tálukdári Estates Survey, Gujarát, No. 59, dated 18th March 1895. for sanction the papers noted

Memorandum from the Deputy Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue in the margin containing

Survey, No. 449, dated 24th April 1895. proposals for the revision

Memorandum from the Collector of Kaira, No. 1395, dated 30th April 1895. settlement of the Tálukdári

Memorandum from the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, No. 238, dated 27th May 1895. villages of Hariála and

Memorandum from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Khareti, táluka Mátar, dis-

Records and Agriculture, No. s.—1334, dated 3rd June 1895. trict Kaira.

Memorandum from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. s.—1739, dated 20th July 1895—Submitting, in continuation of his memorandum No. s.—1334, dated 3rd June 1895, one No. 2463, dated 17th July 1895, from the Collector of Kaira, who forwards a letter No. 324, dated 9th idem, from the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, together with its accompanying petition received from the Kárbhári of Utelia regarding certain lands in his villages of Hariála and Khareti in the district of Kaira.

Memorandum from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. s.—1777, dated 25th July 1895.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 3033, dated 3rd August 1895.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 369, dated 1st February 1896—Forwarding one No. 244, dated 24th January 1896, from the Collector of Kaira, with its accompanying letter No. 41, dated 21st idem, from the Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 891, dated 11th March 1896—Submitting with his remarks one No. s.—524, dated 3rd idem, from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

RESOLUTION.—The proposal to apply to the Tálukdári villages of Hariála and Khareti the rates which have been sanctioned for adjoining villages is approved and sanctioned.

2. As regards the claim for reduction on account of injury by floods and salt, a copy of the memorandum of the Survey Commissioner, No. s.—524\*, dated 3rd ultimo, should be forwarded to the Tálukdári Settlement Officer. The Governor in Council concurs generally in the remarks made by Mr. Ozanne, but the Tálukdári Settlement Officer should take into consideration any injury which actual inspection shows to have been caused only for the purpose of his recommendations regarding the jama. If any alteration of the survey record is needed, it must be made hereafter by the proper agency, that of the Land Records and Agricultural establishment. In preparing his recommendations regarding the jama Mr. Quin should consider whether the injury by salt efflorescence is recent or has been taken into account in the classification, and the possibility of land covered with sand hereafter becoming fit for cultivation should not be overlooked.

J. MONTEATH,

Acting Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,  
The Collector of Kaira (with the petition from  
the Utelia Darbár),  
The Survey Commissioner and Director of Land  
Records and Agriculture,  
The Tálukdári Settlement Officer (with a copy of  
the memorandum referred to in paragraph 2  
of the Resolution),  
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.

\* Not printed.