

H13

Rare section

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No. CCC⁷ A.

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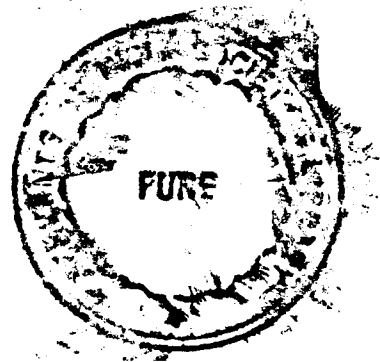
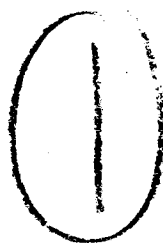
REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT

OF THE

BARDOLI TALUKA

OF THE

SURAT COLLECTORATE



Bombay:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1897.

X723.23161BA

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SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF THE BA'RDOLI TALUKA OF THE
SURAT COLLECTORATE.**

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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 day.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	In. ct.	No.	In. ct.	No.	In. ct.	No.	In. ct.	No.	In. ct.	No.	In. ct.	No.	
1886...	0 48	2	55 12	45	14 36	20	...	...	69 96	67	Rainfall up to average. Sowing rain favourable. July rain excessively heavy damaging all kharif crops except rice and retarding cotton sowing. Fall in September deficient and break too long for rice. October rain favourable to rabi crops. On the whole season favourable.
1887...	70 31	52	16 38	23	2 63	5	89 32	80	Fall much above average. Sowing rain seasonable. Rain at end of July very heavy even for transplantation, damaging young cotton and juvâr. Crops, however improved in early September but the break lasted too long for early crops. Abnormal heavy rain in July and total absence of it in October reduced outturn of kharif crops to below average. Rain in early November beneficial to late sown juvâr and other rabi crops. Season on the whole fair.
1888...	34 15	40	8 09	12	1 63	3	43 87	55	Fall much below average. Sowing rain not seasonable. Kharif rain favourable in the beginning, but scanty at end of July. Closing raining September, October almost absent and affected all crops particularly rice. Cyclonic showers in early November were opportune which improved rabi crops. Outturn of kharif low. Season unfavourable.
1889...	0 11	1	44 14	39	8 26	16	...	...	52 51	56	Fall below average. Sowing rain favourable. Kharif rains sufficient except for rice which suffered. Rice was further damaged by October rain which however favoured other crops. Season fairly good.
1890...	0 73	2	51 12	55	20 67	23	0 03	...	72 55	80	Rainfall slightly above average. Fall heavy at end of June. July rain though seasonable and sufficient for rice was excessive for sowing cotton and juvâr. Rain in August and September favourable. October fall scant in places. Late rains favourable. Season fair on the whole.
1891...	0 11	1	...	...	48 04	33	16 30	21	...	...	64 45	55	Fall below average. Sowing rain favourable. Cyclonic rain at end of July injurious to cotton and juvâr necessitating resowing in places. Fall in August-September seasonable. October rain deficient for rice and rabi sowing. Season fair on the whole.
1892...	1 60	2	46 76	44	31 99	28	0 42	1	80 77	75	Fall above average. Sowing useful. July rain though slightly injurious to cotton was beneficial for rice and other kharif crops. Fall in early September unusually heavy, injuring cotton and juvâr. October showers though injurious to reaped rice lying in fields, were useful for rabi sowing. Season on the whole good.
1893...	0 88	3	59 11	49	12 33	20	1 40	1	73 72	73	Rainfall slightly above average. Fall at end of June excessive washing out seedlings and manure. Again heavy falls in July though favourable to rice transplantation were injurious to cotton and juvâr. Total absence of rain in October reduced the kharif outturn. Rabi crops suffered from want of rain in October. On the whole season only fair.
1894...	59 62	47	18 46	35	3 89	4	81 97	86	Fall much above average. Sowing rain sufficient. July rain very heavy—useful for rice transplantation, but excessive for other crops. Fall in August-September favourable. Rain at end of October abnormally heavy for kharif crops ready for harvest, though favourable to rabi. Season fairly good.
1895...	33 74	47	12 38	24	1 90	2	53 02	73	Fall much below average. Sowing rain sufficient. Kharif rains sufficient except for rice. Rabi rains favourable. Season good.
1896...	0 7	1	65 38	51	11 83	18	1 40	2	73 32	72	Sowing rain sufficient and seasonable. July rain in the second half noticeably heavy and caused much injury to standing crops. Needed break came in the middle of August and crops slightly improved. There being no rain after the fourth week of September kharif crops and rabi seedlings suffered. Very light showers in November useful to late sown rabi. Season fair.
Average	0 41	1	52 04	45	15 55	22	1 12	2	69 13	71	

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.									
	Government.		Allotted.		Total.		Villages.	Area, in acres.	Percentage of Column 9 on the Gross area.	Area cultivated.				Area uncultivated.			Jowari.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse grains.	Others.	Total.	
	Number.	Area, in acres.	Number.	Area, in acres.	Number.	Area, in acres.				Cropped (net).		Fallow.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.								Total.
Irrigated.										Not irrigated.	Forest.				Others.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Average	60	103,541	3	8,227	63	106,768	60	103,541	...	1,852	40,219	44,047	85,618	8,017	827	9,079	17,923	7,424	17,363	22	7,218	5	82,082
Percentages on the gross area cropped (column 45) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.97	35.02	0.04	14.58	0.01	64.60

Taluka.	CROPS—continued.																							
	Pulses.						Orchard and Garden produce.			Drugs and Narcotics.		Condiments and Spices.	Sugarcane.	Oil-seeds.				Fibres.			Miscellaneous.	Gross area cropped.	Deduct area twice cropped.	Remainder net area cropped.
	Tur.	Gram.	Mog and Udid.	Math and Kulith.	Others.	Total.	Vegetables.	Fruit trees.	Total.	Tobacco.	Sesame.			Castor-oil seed.	Others.	Total.	Cotton.	Others.	Total.					
1																				25				
Average	2,617	60	366	1	8,211	11,255	24	4	28	19	57	1,255	13	4,201	35	4,249	498	180	678	8	49,581	8,010	41,571	
Percentages on the gross area cropped (column 45) ...	5.28	0.12	0.74	...	16.56	22.70	0.05	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.11	2.53	0.03	8.47	0.07	8.57	1.00	0.37	1.37	0.02	100	...	...

N.B.—Statistics for three allotted villages not available.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Villages in which the principal weekly Bazárs are held.

Number.	Villages.	Days on which Bazár is held.	WEEKLY SALES.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Wád	... On every Wednesday during the fair season.	Drugs, corn, cloth, &c.	Rs. 300 a. 0 p. 0	

APPENDIX D.

Detail of population according to occupation by percentages.

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.									NON-AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.			
Having interest in land.					Labourers.			Total agricultural population.	Crafts.	Unskilled labour.	Others.	Total non-agricultural population.
Land occupants not cultivating.	Land occupants cultivating.	Tenants and sharers cultivating.	Others.	Total.	Farm servants.	Field labourers and crop watchers.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.22	37.90	20.68	6.19	66.08	16.52	5.56	22.08	88.16	8.71	2.04	1.09	11.84

APPENDIX E.

Detail of population according to religion and education.

Sex.	As per village census.	Percentage on total population able to read or learning.	RELIGION.					
			Hindu castes.			Musalman sects.		Parsis.
			Dhodia.	Koli.	Others.	Bohoras.	Others.	
Males	30,997	15½	8,180	3,442	16,517	2,054	651	153
Females	29,265	¾	7,748	3,223	15,354	2,146	635	159
Total	60,262	8¼	15,928	6,665	31,871	4,200	1,286	312

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural Stock.

Number of villages.	Táluka.	CATTLE.											Horses and Ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	PLOUGHS.		CARDS.		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
60	Chikhli	13,615	429	22	28	1,288	12	9,856	5,550	11,874	4,704	47,387	63	5,832	9,979	6,503	235	895	3,923	6.99

APPENDIX G.

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

Number of villages.	Shops.	Oil presses.	LOOMS.		Births.	Deaths.	Vaccination.	Liquor and Toddy Shops.	Dharam-shálas.	TEMPLES.	
			Cotton.	Woolen.						Hindu.	Musalmán.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
60	114	68	214	25	1891-92 2,483 1892-93 2,185 1893-94 2,806 1894-95 2,472 1895-96 2,579 Total ... 12,526 Average ... 2,505	1891-92 1,841 1892-93 2,085 1893-94 1,599 1894-95 1,833 1895-96 2,028 Total ... 9,386 Average ... 1,877	1891-92 1,702 1892-93 2,004 1893-94 1,968 1894-95 2,111 1895-96 1,888 Total ... 10,673 Average ... 2,135	41	8	42	22

APPENDIX H.

Statement of schools together with their average attendance in the year 1895-96.

Number of Villages in which there are Schools.	Táluka.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS (LOCAL BOARDS).				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	Chikhli	22	962	1	99	...	...	...	5	108	...	...	...

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the proportion of Government occupied and Inám lands cultivated by occupants and sub-tenants.

Number of Villages.	Taluka.	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
60	Chikhli	26,291	3,764	80	80	836	949	274	150	1,779	593	29,853	4,943
	Percentage ...	76	10	...	...	2	3	1	1	5	2	36	14

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing wells, Budkis, Tanks, and other sources of water-supply.

D 825-9

Number of Villages.	Taluka.	WELLS, BUDKIS AND THE LIKE.								TANKS.						OTHER SOURCES.					RE-MARKS.
		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.	For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.	In disuse.	For Irrigation.	For drinking supply of human beings solely.	For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		
		Pakha.	Kacha.	Pakha.	Kacha.	Pakha.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other Causes.		Kacha.	Pakha.					Kacha.	Kacha.		Fallen in or in disrepair.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
60	Chikhli ...	930	194	562	39	13	2	66	22	85	1	4	38	1	7	18	6	7	55	23	

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ABSTRACT.

No.	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
1	For irrigation ...	930	194	...	85	...	18	
2	For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation ...	562	39	1	4	...	6	
3	For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings ...	13	2	...	38	7	55	
4	In disuse ...	66	22	1	7	...	23	
	Total ...	1,571	257	2	134	7	102	

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. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I 1 to 10 times ...	39	333 9	1,014 3 6	3 0 9	6,794 0	20 6 2	6.69
" II 11 to 25 "	59	256 15	733 6 0	2 13 9	13,423 8	52 8 1	18.306
" III 26 to 50 "	2	4 28	9 10 3	2 0 9	549 0	116 12 11	56.95
" IV 51 to 100 "	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...
" V 101 to 250 "	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...
Total ...	100	594 12	1,757 3 9	2 15 3	20,766 8	34 15 0	11.81

APPENDIX K⁽¹⁾*An Abstract Statement showing sales by 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.	Rs. a. p.
Class I 1 to 10 times ...	8	254 2	685 5 9	2 9 5	2,145 7 4	8 2 0	3.13
" II 11 to 25 "	7	96 15	227 10 0	2 5 9	3,570 0 0	37 0 8	15.63
" III 26 to 50 "	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...
" IV 51 to 100 "	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...
" V 101 to 250 "	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...
Total ...	15	360 17	912 15 9	2 8 6	5,715 7 4	15 13 8	6.26

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 sold.	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.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I 1 to 10 times ...	32	551 26	1,526 15 6	2 12 4	9,212	16 11 2	6.03
" II 11 to 25 "	5	41 16	110 6 2	2 10 8	1,654	39 15 3	14.93
" III 25 to 50 "	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...
" IV 51 to 100 "	1	2 36	7 15 9	2 12 1	600	206 14 4	75.19
" V 101 to 150 "	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...
Total ...	38	595 38	1,645 5 5	2 12 2	11,466	19 1 11	6.96

APPENDIX L⁽¹⁾.

An abstract statement showing simple 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	...	...	...	48	719 38	2,042 15 2	2 15 8	11,173 0 0	15 8 4	5.46
"	II	11 to 25 "	...	...	...	39	299 8	925 12 2	3 1 6	14,337 14 9	47 14 9	15.48
"	III	25 to 50 "	...	...	...	7	31 15	70 7 8	2 3 11	2,157 0 0	68 12 0	30.60
"	IV	51 to 100 "	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	V	101 to 150 "	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total						94	1,050 21	3,039 3 0	2 14 3	27,667 14 9	26 5 5	9.10

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 acres.	Total sum for which sub-let.	Average rate per acre for which sub-let.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sub-let.
1						2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class	I	1 to 5 times	...	...	...	77	1,195 24	3,307 1 6	2 12 3	5,482 10 1	4 9 4	1.42
"	II	6 to 10 "	...	...	...	2	6 38	15 4 0	2 3 1	101 12 0	14 10 3	6.67
"	III	11 to 25 "	...	...	...	2	2 33	14 2 6	5 0 2	244 0 0	86 5 11	17.24
"	IV	26 to 50 "	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	V	above 50 "	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total						81	1,205 15	3,366 8 0	2 12 4	5,828 6 1	4 13 4	1.74

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the prices prevalent.

Years.	Lbs. of 39 tolas per Rupee.						REMARKS.
	Jowari.	Paddy.	Kodra.	Oil-seed.	Jagri (superior).	Jagri (inferior).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1861-62	...	...	...	...	11	12	
1862-63	...	...	...	...	11	12	
1863-64	...	...	...	...	12	15	
1864-65	...	...	...	...	11	15	
1865-66	...	...	...	...	7	9	
1866-67	...	...	...	...	11	12	
Average	...	...	...	...	11	13	
1867-68	29	39	62	19	12	12	
1868-69	39	51	73	19	15	16	
1869-70	39	51	68	17	12	13	
1870-71	34	39	62	26	13	16	
1871-72	34	47	62	24	16	18	
1872-73	39	59	68	31	20	27	
1873-74	44	59	68	28	21	23	
1874-75	56	62	88	31	20	25	
1875-76	51	68	88	31	21	23	
Average	41	53	71	25	17	19	
1876-77	51	59	77	22	20	23	
1877-78	34	51	65	39	23	27	
1878-79	34	31	41	26	12	13	
1879-80	26	34	39	22	21	25	
1880-81	39	44	68	26	19	21	
1881-82	62	62	77	18	21	25	
1882-83	62	73	103	21	25	29	
1883-84	44	65	103	24	29	36	
1884-85	39	56	77	22	23	27	
1885-86	47	59	88	26	20	23	
Average	44	53	74	25	21	25	
1886-87	44	59	88	19	23	29	
1887-88	39	59	88	26	23	27	
1888-89	39	56	77	21	27	32	
1889-90	39	39	62	19	18	20	
1890-91	36	59	88	19	18	20	
1891-92	37	51	68	23	18	20	
1892-93	40	51	62	23	18	20	
1893-94	35	46	64	22	20	23	
1894-95	37	50	64	27	23	27	
1895-96	38	52	69	27			
Average	38	52	73	23	21	24	

APPENDIX O.

Revenue Statement for 60 Villages 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 ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM).			TOTAL LAND GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INAM.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realisation 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, 14 and 15.			
			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.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1859-60 ...	55,512	3,37,913	...	1,73,953	1,73,953	1,63,960	21,394	1,07,330	1,497	7,167	34,234	10,725	84,063	4,79,377	1,76,082	...	...
1860-61 ...	56,701	3,43,301	...	1,76,900	1,76,900	1,66,401	18,025	75,624	1,446	6,622	35,994	8,709	83,348	4,54,919	1,76,555	...	...
1861-62 ...	56,963	3,47,706	...	1,79,380	1,79,380	1,68,426	23,545	85,833	1,410	7,153	35,050	9,944	86,660	4,68,639	1,79,780	...	...
1862-63 ...	57,631	3,48,645	...	1,78,974	1,78,974	1,69,671	17,176	83,901	1,352	7,420	33,948	7,790	82,227	4,64,594	1,78,422	...	...
1863-64 ...	57,270	3,60,032	...	1,73,674	1,73,674	1,81,358	15,072	71,830	1,441	7,417	22,148	8,216	79,759	4,54,060	1,91,015	...	...
Average...	57,215	3,47,499	...	1,77,556	1,77,556	1,69,943	18,942	84,604	1,429	7,154	32,275	8,999	83,211	4,64,378	1,80,371	...	...
1864-65 ...	80,776	3,71,178	...	91,823	91,823	1,19,355	11,528	21,800	1,620	3,070	17,624	1,896	95,374	3,10,602	1,22,871	...	...
1865-66 ...	71,629	2,16,222	...	...	...	2,16,222	20,713	43,117	3,199	3,071	17,393	1,907	95,413	2,76,432	2,21,328	...	...
<hr/>																		
1866-67 ...	77,079	2,13,727	...	...	...	2,13,727	15,347	22,751	2,558	3,056	16,493	2,133	95,482	2,52,971	2,18,413	...	...
1867-68 ...	65,981	2,26,813	...	...	...	2,26,813	6,797	10,036	1,612	3,576	18,338	3,326	95,754	2,55,187	2,30,751	...	...
1868-69 ...	87,292	2,26,478	10	...	10	2,26,468	4,732	7,373	918	3,727	19,048	2,530	95,751	2,52,899	2,29,916	...	...
1869-70 ...	85,994	2,22,296	...	...	...	2,22,296	5,992	11,486	1,147	3,725	19,072	2,568	95,711	2,52,854	2,26,011	...	...
1870-71 ...	65,512	2,21,553	14	...	14	2,21,539	6,442	12,239	1,196	3,725	18,934	2,533	95,679	2,52,776	2,25,263	...	...
1871-72 ...	63,930	2,18,317	31	...	31	2,18,286	8,221	15,480	1,311	3,720	18,973	2,515	95,674	2,52,770	2,22,112	...	...
1872-73 ...	62,554	2,15,869	60	...	60	2,15,800	9,398	17,931	1,653	3,733	18,938	2,524	95,685	2,52,779	2,19,977	...	...
1873-74 ...	78,221	2,08,405	208	...	208	2,08,197	12,229	22,991	1,810	3,729	18,956	2,507	94,179	2,50,332	2,12,514	...	...
1874-75 ...	75,437	2,03,534	140	...	140	2,03,394	14,413	26,647	2,461	3,729	18,946	2,510	93,609	2,49,127	2,08,365	...	...
1875-76 ...	76,929	2,04,637	...	...	...	2,04,637	13,855	25,584	2,733	3,726	18,913	2,495	93,610	2,49,124	2,09,905	...	...
Average...	81,723	2,16,161	46	...	46	2,16,115	9,746	17,252	1,745	3,644	18,669	2,464	95,113	2,52,082	2,20,324	...	...
<hr/>																		
1876-77 ...	77,460	2,07,324	10	...	10	2,07,114	12,424	22,971	2,605	3,727	18,915	2,495	93,611	2,49,110	2,12,314	...	...
1877-78 ...	81,351	2,13,904	...	...	...	2,13,904	8,534	16,260	1,671	3,727	18,916	2,496	93,612	2,49,080	2,18,071	...	...
1878-79 ...	85,374	2,20,316	...	...	...	2,20,316	4,514	9,842	1,014	3,728	18,923	2,499	93,616	2,49,081	2,23,829	...	...
1879-80 ...	85,552	2,20,773	9	...	9	2,20,764	4,348	9,402	871	3,729	18,924	2,499	93,629	2,49,099	2,24,134	...	...
1880-81 ...	86,275	2,21,918	...	...	...	2,21,918	3,925	8,264	701	3,729	18,924	2,491	93,629	2,49,106	2,25,110	...	...
1881-82 ...	85,146	2,20,226	12	...	12	2,20,214	4,756	9,931	893	3,729	18,924	2,491	93,631	2,49,080	2,23,598	...	...
1882-83 ...	83,366	2,17,406	182	...	182	2,17,224	6,536	12,751	1,025	3,729	18,923	2,491	93,631	2,49,080	2,18,963	...	...
1883-84 ...	82,129	2,15,238	23	...	23	2,15,215	7,773	14,919	1,257	3,729	18,923	2,491	93,631	2,49,080	2,18,963	...	...
1884-85 ...	82,845	2,15,174	103	...	103	2,15,071	7,557	14,920	1,375	3,729	18,923	2,491	93,631	2,49,017	2,18,937	...	...
1885-86 ...	83,667	2,17,266	99	...	99	2,17,167	6,235	12,506	1,354	3,728	18,921	2,491	93,630	2,48,993	2,21,012	...	...
Average...	83,267	2,16,944	43	...	43	2,16,901	6,630	13,207	1,277	3,728	18,922	2,493	93,625	2,49,073	2,20,671	...	...
<hr/>																		
1886-87 ...	85,370	2,22,567	108	...	108	2,22,454	4,532	7,515	1,254	3,728	18,921	2,491	93,630	2,48,993	2,20,199	...	...
1887-88 ...	84,876	2,21,940	76	...	76	2,21,864	5,022	8,126	1,276	3,728	18,921	2,491	93,626	2,48,981	2,25,631	...	...
1888-89 ...	83,791	2,20,619	98	...	98	2,20,521	6,138	9,731	1,646	3,699	18,633	2,417	93,328	2,48,983	2,24,584	...	...
1889-90 ...	82,776	2,19,040	128	...	128	2,18,912	7,154	11,310	1,467	3,699	18,633	2,417	93,629	2,48,983	2,22,816	...	...
1890-91 ...	82,264	2,18,528	106	...	106	2,18,423	7,663	11,835	1,540	3,699	18,626	2,416	93,626	2,48,980	2,22,373	...	...
1891-92 ...	81,909	2,18,018	46	...	46	2,17,972	8,019	12,346	2,211	3,699	18,626	2,416	93,627	2,48,980	2,22,599	...	...
1892-93 ...	81,550	2,17,839	...	...	...	2,17,839	8,077	12,529	2,077	3,699	18,626	2,416	93,626	2,48,994	2,22,332	...	...
1893-94 ...	82,065	2,18,203	...	...	...	2,18,203	7,864	12,160	2,147	3,698	18,633	2,415	93,627	2,48,992	2,22,765	...	...
1894-95 ...	81,908	2,18,004	19	...	19	2,17,985	8,021	12,365	2,335	3,699	18,623	2,415	93,638	2,48,992	2,22,735	...	...
1895-96 ...	81,771	2,17,870	23	...	23	2,17,647	8,075	12,427	2,263	3,698	18,633	2,415	93,544	2,48,720	2,22,325	...	...
Average...	82,658	2,19,242	60	...	60	2,19,182	7,056	11,034	1,824	3,705	18,636	2,431	93,619	2,48,962	2,23,477	...	...

Effect of Revision: Settlement proposals

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	BY FORMER SURVEY.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.		Well water assessment.	Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.		Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Class I.</i>			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Thála ...	II	3 8 { S. 5 0 W. 8 0	0 } ...	623	1,362	2 3 0	167	1,609	9 10 0	2	4	10	792	2,985	3 12 4	
2	Samroll ...	I	3 12 { S. 5 0 W. 8 0	0 } ...	657	1,276	1 15 1	128	1,273	9 15 1	...	...	12	785	2,561	3 4 2
3	Gheghti ...	I	3 12 { S. 5 0 W. 8 0	D.S. 3 12 B. 11 8	149	339	2 4 5	22	173	7 15 7	88	9 0	...	259	1,463	6 10 4	
4	Vankál ...	I	3 12 { S. 5 0 W. 8 0	D.S. 3 12 B. 11 8	595	1,453	2 7 1	95	772	8 1 8	166	1,763	...	856	3,979	4 10 4	
5	Malvada ...	I	3 12 { S. 4 4 W. 7 12	D.S. 3 12 B. 10 12	38	94	2 7 7	10	81	8 8 6	89	1,057	...	137	1,233	6 15 11	
6	Ohud ...	II	3 8 { S. 5 0 W. 8 0	B. 11 8	1,278	3,111	2 6 11	98	879	8 15 5	440	5,035	...	1,816	9,025	4 15 6	
7	Chikhli ...	I	3 12 { S. 5 0 W. 8 0	D.S. 3 12 B. 11 8	8	19	2 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	19	2 6 0
Total ...			...	...	3,248	7,654	2 4 7	520	4,787	9 3 3	755	8,799	23	4,053	21,263	4 9 1
<i>Class II.</i>																	
8	Gandeva ...	II	3 8 { S. 5 0 W. 8 0	D.S. 3 8 D.W. 2 0 B. 11 8	2,697	5,772	2 2 3	211	1,988	9 7 0	82	625	...	2,990	3,285	2 12 10	
9	Matvád ...	II	3 8 { S. 5 0 W. 8 0	D.S. 3 8 D.W. 6 0 B. 11 8	541	1,114	2 0 11	48	484	10 0 4	74	854	...	664	2,452	8 11 7	
10	Kháparia ...	II	3 8 { S. 5 0 W. 8 0	D.S. 3 8 B. 11 8	579	1,063	1 13 5	60	521	8 10 0	110	1,251	...	749	2,835	3 12 7	
11	Endhal ...	II	3 8 { S. 5 0 W. 8 0	D.S. 3 8 D.W. 6 0 B. 11 8	2,030	4,296	2 1 6	82	681	8 5 5	154	2,068	5	2,266	6,098	2 1 5	
12	Bárolia ...	II	3 8 { S. 4 4 W. 7 0	D.S. 3 8 D.W. 2 0	378	806	2 2 1	52	494	9 9 4	73	296	23	503	1,818	3 3 6	
13	Vádi ...	II	3 8 { S. 3 12 W. 8 0	D.S. 3 8 D.W. 6 0	393	932	2 5 11	20	152	7 7 8	83	220	...	416	1,904	2 14 10	
14	Sunthvád ...	II	3 8 { S. 4 4 W. 7 12	D.S. 3 8 D.W. 2 0 B. 10 12	701	1,672	2 6 2	39	305	7 14 6	8	31	8	748	2,016	2 11 1	
15	Dehogám ...	II	3 8 { S. 5 0 W. 8 0	D.S. 3 8 D.W. 6 0	2,312	4,426	1 14 8	448	3,808	8 8 1	24	64	12	2,784	6,330	2 15 10	
16	Alipur ...	II	3 8 { S. 5 0 W. 8 0	0 } ...	1,493	2,963	1 15 9	330	2,856	...	53	137	94	1,876	6,060	3 3 7	
17	Párdi ...	II	3 8 { S. 5 0 W. 8 0	0 } ...	67	157	2 5 6	30	287	9 8 9	...	...	...	97	444	4 9 2
18	Khundh ...	II	3 8 { S. 3 12 W. 8 0	0 } ...	1,313	2,641	1 14 11	151	1,136	7 8 4	6	14	21	1,470	3,712	3 8 5	
19	Talavchora ...	II	3 8 { S. 4 8 W. 8 0	D.S. 3 8 D.W. 6 0 B. 10 0	1,872	3,271	1 15 4	195	1,777	9 1 8	88	718	38	1,955	5,804	2 15 6	
20	Tejgá ...	II	3 8 { S. 5 0 W. 8 0	D.S. 3 8 D.W. 6 0	657	1,355	2 1 0	78	654	...	20	64	68	756	2,141	3 12 4	
21	Maliádra ...	II	3 8 { S. 4 4 W. 7 12	D.S. 3 8 D.W. 6 0	521	1,188	2 4 6	54	446	8 3 9	13	49	25	588	1,708	2 16 0	
22	Soldhara ...	III	3 0 { S. 4 0 W. 7 12	D.S. 3 0 D.W. 6 0 B. 10 0	1,053	2,313	2 1 8	115	922	8 0 3	63	274	27	1,231	3,436	2 12 8	
23	Ghej ...	II	3 8 { S. 5 0 W. 8 0	D.S. 3 8 D.W. 6 0	2,851	5,351	1 14 0	203	1,924	...	114	552	185	3,168	6,012	2 3 0	
24	Charl ...	II	3 8 { S. 5 0 W. 8 0	D.S. 3 8 D.W. 6 0 B. 11 8	545	1,255	2 4 10	59	504	8 9 9	114	923	...	718	2,682	3 11 9	
25	Pipaldhara ...	II	3 8 { S. 5 0 W. 8 0	D.S. 3 8 B. 11 8	400	864	2 2 7	7	57	8 3 11	454	4,419	...	861	5,249	6 3 2	
Total ...			...	...	20,204	41,189	2 0 7	2,182	15,996	8 11 3	1,438	12,577	506	23,609	73,267	3 1 1

on Government Occupied Land.

By Revision Survey.

Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Superior Order.			Total.			Percentage increase or decrease.	Name of Village.	Number.	
Dry-crop.	Rice superior order.	Bhatha.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
3 8	3. W. 5 8	11 0	561	1,477	2 10 1	{ N. 65 O. 168 }	251 1,463	3 13 11 8 12 8	...	...	...	792	3,191	4 0 6	+6.90	Thála ...	1
			559	1,387	2 7 8	{ N. 108 O. 127 }	496 1,355	4 8 1 10 8 7	...	...	...	794	3,208	4 0 8	+25.26	Samroll ...	2
			118	260	2 3 3	{ N. 21 O. 25 }	94 225	4 5 8 9 0 4	91	993	10 13 8	255	1,570	6 2 6	+7.39	Gheghti ...	3	
			476	1,178	2 7 7	{ N. 83 O. 137 }	441 1,249	4 12 1 9 1 11	153	1,263	8 4 1	859	4,131	4 12 11	+3.85	Vankál ...	4	
			26	88	3 5 0	{ N. 0 O. 5 }	103	1,171	11 6 5 18 9 2	135	1,318	9 12 2	+6.98	Malwáda ...	5
			1,209	3,116	2 9 3	{ N. 70 O. 101 }	276 873	3 15 6 8 10 5	431	4,564	10 9 1 11.10 0 5 5 4	1,813	8,833	4 13 11	-2.13	Ohnd ...	6	
			8	18	2 5 7	8	18	2 5 7	-5.42	Chikhli ...	7
...	...	...	2,957	7,524	2 8 9	{ N. 357 O. 561 }	1,548 5,192	4 5 5 9 4 1	778	7,981	10 4 2 15 3 11 5 5 4	4,656	22,269	4 12 6	+4.74	Total ...	
3 0	3. W. 5 0	10 0	2,056	5,566	2 3 6	{ N. 230 O. 234 }	985 2,277	4 4 7 9 11 6	16	112	6 14 10	2,936	8,940	2 15 11	+6.62	Gandeva ...	8	
			523	944	1 12 11	{ N. 32 O. 55 }	100 462	3 1 3 8 12 4	48	311	6 7 10	659	1,859	2 13 2	-24.18	Matvád ...	9	
			566	1,060	1 13 11	{ N. 40 O. 82 }	132 733	3 5 0 8 14 11	62	527	8 10 6	750	2,452	3 4 4	-13.51	Kháparia ...	10	
			1,632	3,608	1 15 0	{ N. 200 O. 180 }	794 1,660	3 15 6 9 3 9	17	170	9 14 9	2,259	6,232	2 12 2	-10.95	Endhal ...	11	
			422	829	1 15 5	{ N. 28 O. 52 }	100 438	3 9 4 8 5 2	...	...	...	502	1,367	2 11 7	-15.51	Bároha ...	12
			389	799	2 0 10	{ N. 8 O. 15 }	29 112	3 7 3 7 11 6	37	376	10 0 8	449	1,316	2 14 11	+0.92	Vádí ...	13	
			672	1,408	2 1 6	{ N. 39 O. 33 }	153 272	3 15 4 8 4 11	7	68	9 7 2	751	1,901	2 8 6	-5.70	Sunthvád ...	14	
			2,162	3,960	1 13 4	{ N. 166 O. 457 }	557 3,578	3 5 8 7 13 3	...	...	...	2,785	8,095	2 14 6	-2.82	Dehegám ...	15
			1,377	2,567	1 14 8	{ N. 177 O. 331 }	551 2,634	3 1 9 7 15 4	27	227	8 8 2	1,872	5,979	3 3 1	-1.17	Alipur ...	16	
			49	102	2 1 4	{ N. 18 O. 30 }	57 246	3 3 9 8 1 0	...	...	...	97	405	4 2 7	-8.78	Fárdí ...	17
			1,194	1,938	1 10 0	{ N. 114 O. 147 }	392 1,209	3 7 3 8 3 6	11	101	9 7 11 3 6 7	1,469	3,652	2 7 9	-1.62	Khundh ...	18	
			1,569	2,913	1 13 9	{ N. 120 O. 192 }	427 1,652	3 8 10 8 9 8	71	708	9 15 2 11 8 10	1,955	5,729	2 14 11	-1.29	Talavchora ...	19	
			577	1,167	2 0 4	{ N. 55 O. 79 }	174 639	3 3 1 8 2 0	42	319	7 7 2	753	2,299	3 0 10	+7.38	Tejjáv ...	20	
			483	960	1 15 10	{ N. 51 O. 55 }	176 448	3 7 5 8 2 7	...	...	...	589	1,582	2 11 0	-7.38	Maliádra ...	21
			952	2,095	2 3 3	{ N. 106 O. 134 }	335 999	3 2 7 7 6 1	33	295	9 0 7 4 5 4	1,227	3,724	3 0 7	+8.38	Soldhara ...	22	
2,642	5,356	2 0 5	{ N. 220 O. 165 }	831 1,512	3 12 7 9 2 2	124	1,123	9 1 7 3 8 10	3,162	8,960	2 12 10	+10.58	Ghej ...	23				
554	1,983	1 15 3	{ N. 87 O. 46 }	150 418	3 15 8 9 0 11	60	583	9 10 11 3 12 6	719	2,317	3 3 7	-13.61	Charí ...	24				
400	773	1 14 11	{ N. 13 O. 12 }	57 109	4 4 3 8 12 7	426	3,464	8 2 1 16 14 1	863	4,603	5 5 4	-13.90	Pipaldhara ...	25				
...	...	...	19,858	37,128	1 15 6	{ N. 1,654 O. 2,269 }	6,000 19,406	3 10 0 8 7 1	991	8,379	8 8 8 9 11 7 14 15 8	23,947	71,312	2 15 10	-2.67	Total ...	

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMER SURVAY.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Well water assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Class III.</i>			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
26	Saraia ...	IV	2 8	S. 2 12 W. 7 8	D.S. 2 8 D.W. 2 0 B. 9 8	974	1,572	1 9 10	63	335	6 5 3	39	328	...	1,066	2,235	2 1 7
27	Nogama ...	II	3 8	S. 3 8 W. 7 8	D.S. 3 8 D.W. 4 1 B. 9 12	1,534	2,714	1 12 4	137	1,072	7 12 10	29	297	32	1,700	4,115	2 6 9
28	Tankal ...	II	3 8	S. 3 8 W. 7 8	Do.	1,372	2,629	1 13 6	108	754	6 15 4	161	1,323	10	1,641	4,616	2 13 0
29	Minkach ...	II	3 8	S. 3 8 W. 6 12 D.S. 3 8 D.W. 3 0 B. 8 12	D.S. 3 8 D.W. 3 0	586	1,232	2 1 8	31	102	6 4 2	59	360	21	676	1,806	2 10 6
30	Vánjua ...	III	3 0	S. 3 0 W. 7 8	D.S. 3 0 D.W. 2 0 B. 9 12	2,691	4,080	1 8 3	211	1,475	6 15 7	117	1,166	12	3,019	6,733	2 3 8
31	Udhval ...	II	3 8	S. 3 8 W. 7 8	D.S. 3 8 D.W. 6 0	322	629	2 9 2	23	268	7 7 5	1	3	...	361	1,040	2 15 8
32	Redhvánia ...	II	3 8	S. 3 12 W. 7 12	...	569	799	1 6 5	94	587	6 4 4	...	...	...	663	1,396	2 1 8
33	Ránkuvá ...	IV	2 8	S. 2 12 W. 7 8	...	1,099	1,760	1 9 7	199	1,478	...	5	9	47	1,808	3,294	2 8 6
34	Harangám ...	IV	2 8	S. 2 8 W. 7 8	D.S. 2 8 D.W. 2 0 B. 9 4	1,023	1,601	1 9 0	216	1,581	7 5 0	115	890	...	1,354	4,073	2 0 1
35	Mánékpur ...	II	3 8	S. 3 8 W. 7 8	...	553	1,332	2 6 6	123	848	...	6	20	44	697	2,244	2 4 3
36	Bámanvel ...	III	3 0	S. 3 12 W. 7 0	D.S. 3 0 D.W. 3 0 B. 9 12	1,406	2,269	1 9 9	182	1,255	6 14 5	178	614	...	1,768	4,335	2 7 2
37	Sádakpur ...	IV	2 8	S. 4 0 W. 7 0	D.S. 2 8 D.W. 5 0 B. 10 0	3,033	4,315	1 6 9	275	1,930	..	248	2,143	64	3,556	8,502	2 6 2
38	Pipalgabhan ...	III	3 8	S. 4 0 W. 7 12	D.S. 3 0 B. 10 8	1,448	2,414	1 10 9	171	1,262	7 6 2	180	1,799	..	1,779	8,474	2 1 3
39	Vád ...	IV	2 8	S. 4 0 W. 7 12	D.S. 2 8 D.W. 6 0	1,919	2,835	1 7 4	200	1,494	...	43	150	63	2,162	4,562	2 1 9
40	Váv ...	IV	2 8	S. 4 4 W. 7 0	D.S. 2 8 D.W. 2 0 B. 10 0	590	775	1 5 0	69	514	7 6 1	97	815	39	756	2,142	2 13 4
41	Khergám ...	IV	2 8	S. 4 0 W. 7 0	D.S. 2 8 D.W. 2 0 B. 10 0	2,375	3,377	1 6 9	601	4,167	...	112	388	206	3,068	6,133	2 10 1
Total ...			...	...	...	21,496	34,433	1 9 8	2,703	19,202	7 1 8	1,370	10,504	557	25,569	64,096	2 8 1
<i>Class IV.</i>																	
42	Chitáli ...	IV	2 8	S. 2 12 W. 7 8	D.S. 2 8 D.W. 6 0 B. 9 8	562	1,021	1 13 1	56	357	6 5 6	63	476	...	661	1,554	2 11
43	Bodvank ...	IV	2 8	S. 2 12 W. 7 8	B. 9 8	1,362	2,251	1 10 5	91	594	6 6 8	58	492	...	15,11	3,337	2 2
44	Jogvád ...	IV	2 8	S. 2 12 W. 7 8	D.S. 2 8 D.W. 6 0 B. 9 8	747	1,270	1 11 2	76	476	6 4 9	10	68	20	833	1,634	2 2
45	Kangvái ...	IV	2 8	S. 2 12 W. 7 8	D.S. 2 8 D.W. 6 0	1,353	2,140	1 9 4	140	978	6 15 5	67	297	33	1,559	3,448	2 2
46	Ranveri-Kala ...	IV	2 8	S. 2 12 W. 7 8 D.S. 2 8 D.W. 5 0	D.S. 2 8 D.W. 5 0	1,356	2,173	1 9 8	151	1,098	7 4 1	17	75	3	1,524	3,349	2 2
47	Ranveri-Khurd ...	V	2 0	S. 2 4 W. 7 0	...	1,483	2,117	1 6 10	159	982	6 3 2	5	9	29	1,647	3,137	1 14

Q—continued.

By Revision Survey.																	Percentage increase or decrease.	Name of Village.	Number.				
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Superior Order.			Total.											
Dry-crop.	Rice superior order.	Bhata.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Percentage increase or decrease.	Name of Village.	Number.						
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36						
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Class III.							
2 8	S. 4 0 W. 6 0	9 0	923	1,550	1 10 11	N. 46	144	3 2 2	45	470	8 9 8	1,064	2,444	2 4 9	+ 9'35	Saraia ...	36						
			O. 40	290	7 0 11	O. 135	410	3 0 8								1,698	3,925	2 5 0	- 4'62	Nogama ...	27		
			1,407	2,291	1 18 1	N. 156	1,224	7 18 5	52	404	7 12 1	1,840	4,020	2 7 3	-12'91	Tankal ...	28						
			1,391	1,981	1 8 7	O. 139	1,053	7 8 11								D. 42	187	4 7 4	O. 29	83	2 13 8	676	1,444	2 2 2	-20'00	Minkach ...	29
			588	982	1 10 9	N. 42	296	6 15 9	D. 17	83	4 15 9	N. 140	414	2 15 4	1	6	7 14 5	3,022	6,597	2 2 11	- 2'02					Vánjna ...	30
			2,579	4,337	1 10 3	O. 250	1,738	6 15 1	D. 52	202	8 14 4	N. 12	33	2 10 11	351	784	2 3 9					-24'61	Udhval ...	31
			811	568	1 18 3	O. 28	183	6 10 2	53	116	2 4 0	664	1,146	1 11 7				-17'32	Redhvania ...	32			
			518	504	0 15 6	N. 94	526	5 9 10							80	238	2 15 9		1,311	3,798	2 14 4	+15'24	Ránkva... ..	33
			1,030	1,974	1 14 8	O. 201	1,584	7 14 0	117	365	3 1 11	1,854	4,352	3 3 5				+ 6'88					Harangám ...	34
			925	1,806	1 15 3	O. 205	1,509	7 5 8							51	144	2 13 5		693	1,921	2 12 4	-14'39	Mánekpur ...	35
			512	944	1 13 6	N. 130	833	6 6 11	106	401	2 14 2	1,878	8 8 10	3,553				8,152					2 4 9	- 4'12	Sádakpur... ..	37
			1,438	2,368	1 10 5	O. 204	1,338	6 13 1							D. 14	35	2 6 11		1,778	5,185	2 14 8	- 5'28			Pipaiga An ...	38
			2,953	4,230	1 6 11	N. 139	401	2 14 2	94	290	3 1 4	1,515	7 11 11	1,778	5,185	2 14 8	- 5'28	Pipaiga An ...					38
			1,363	2,371	1 11 10	O. 264	1,840	6 15 8										D. 1	3	2 14 10	2,158	4,916	2 4 5	+ 7'78	Vád ...	39
			1,810	2,730	1 8 2	N. 88	212	3 1 8	85	182	3 11 7	74	631	8 7 11	2,158	4,916	2 4 5	+ 7'78	Vád ...	39			
			566	852	1 8 1	O. 151	1,087	7 3 0											75	592	7 14 0	85	794	9 5 2	762	2,370	3 1 9	+10'64	Váv ...	40
			2,206	3,515	1 9 6	N. 94	290	3 1 4	202	871	2 18 8	202	1,804	8 6 6	3,102	8,116	2 15 0	+12'02											Khergám... ..	41
			O. 453	3,232	7 0 10											D. 1	4	5 2 8	25,589	64,306	2 8 3	- 0'60	.....
...	...	...	N. 1,466	4,364	3 9 0	971	7,895	8 2 1	25,589	64,306	2 8 3	- 0'60	.....									
...	...	...	O. 2,617	18,630	7 1 11	D. 127	514	4 1 0					25,589	64,306	2 8 3	- 0'60	.....					
2 0	S. 2 8 W. 4 8	8 0	509	738	1 7 2	N. 32	83	2 9 17	93	540	5 12 8	681					1,648	2 6 9	-11'11	Chitáli ...	42		
			O. 44	279	6 4 3	D. 3	8	2 11 3	1,506	2,567	1 11 3		-23'07	Bodvank ...	43								
			1,813	1,734	1 5 2	N. 74	167	2 3 9				5		29	6 7 0	830	1,847	1 15 8	-18'36	Jogvád ...	44		
			714	1,077	1 8 2	O. 103	630	5 13 5	D. 13	37	2 14 3	1,561	2,956	1 14 4	-14'27					Kangavái... ..	45		
			1,311	1,751	1 5 4	N. 39	89	2 4 0	10	87	8 14 9					1,525	3,018	1 15 8	- 9'88	Ranveri Kála ...	46		
			1,293	1,872	1 7 2	O. 65	375	5 12 3	B. 2	16	6 3 3	1,842	3,167	1 15 1	+ 1'59					Ranveri Khurd ...	47		
			1,870	1,950	1 6 9	N. 77	171	2 3 7	84	280	8 5 5					1,842	3,167	1 15 1	+ 1'59	Ranveri Khurd ...	47		
...	...	...	O. 121	680	5 9 7	D. 18	74	4 2 7	1,842	3,167	1 15 1	+ 1'59	Ranveri Khurd ...	47							
...	...	...	N. 66	140	2 2 1	9	68	7 3 4					1,842	3,167	1 15 1	+ 1'59	Ranveri Khurd ...	47			
...	...	...	O. 149	910	6 12 5	D. 9	28	3 3 9	1,842	3,167	1 15 1	+ 1'59					Ranveri Khurd ...	47			
...	...	...	N. 116	264	2 4 5	...	...	...					1,842	3,167	1 15 1	+ 1'59	Ranveri Khurd ...	47			
...	...	...	O. 166	978	6 4 1	...	...	...	1,842	3,167	1 15 1	+ 1'59					Ranveri Khurd ...	47			

Number.	Name of Village.	BY FORMER SURVEY.															
		Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Well water assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Class IV—contd.</i>				R. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
49	Surk bai ...	IV	2 8	S. 2 12 W. 7 8	...	1,062	1,672	1 9 2	169	1,247	7 6 10	...	...	6	1,220	2,924	2 6 0
49	Kukeri ...	V	2 0	S. 2 8 W. 7 0	D.S. 2 0 D.W. 2 0 B. 8 12	1,789	2,756	1 8 8	318	2,431	7 1 8	8	23	25	2,155	5,244	2 7 4
60	Donja ...	V	2 0	S. 2 8 W. 7 8	D.S. 2 0 D.W. 6 0 B. 10 0	1,209	1,603	1 5 3	135	951	7 0 10	225	1,827	8	1,569	4,384	2 13 8
61	Sádadvel ...	V	2 0	S. 3 0 W. 7 8	D.S. 2 0 D.W. 5 0 B. 9 12	2,536	2,383	0 15 0	236	1,491	6 5 1	181	1,436	...	2,058	5,310	1 13 9
62	Khámbhda ...	V	2 0	S. 8 4 W. 7 0	...	879	1,094	1 3 11	107	662	...	12	17	68	998	1,561	1 13 10
63	Khudvel ...	V	2 0	S. 2 12 W. 7 8	D.S. 2 0 D.W. 2 0 B. 9 8	814	888	1 1 5	80	509	6 6 2	20	136	10	914	1,543	1 11 0
64	Bomanvada ...	V	2 0	S. 3 4 W. 7 8	D.S. 2 0 D.W. 2 0 B. 9 12	560	761	1 5 9	65	474	7 5 5	20	46	...	645	1,291	1 15 9
65	Kalári ...	V	2 0	S. 3 4 W. 7 6	D.S. 2 0 D.W. 2 0 B. 9 4	880	961	1 1 6	108	687	...	113	531	71	1,101	2,260	2 0 8
66	A'mdhara ...	V	2 0	S. 4 0 W. 7 0	D.S. 2 0 D.W. 2 0 B. 9 4	2,040	2,150	1 0 10	251	1,559	...	184	1,860	62	2,478	5,131	2 1 2
67	Kharoli ...	VI	1 8	S. 2 4 W. 6 8	D.S. 1 8 D.W. 2 0 B. 8 4	1,430	1,399	0 15 8	133	681	5 1 11	141	1,607	...	1,704	3,097	1 13 11
68	Fadvel ...	V	2 0	S. 2 4 W. 7 8	D.S. 2 0 D.W. 3 0 B. 8 12	1,810	2,042	1 2 1	238	1,234	5 6 2	297	2,008	14	2,845	5,408	2 4 11
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	21,871	28,681	1 5 0	2,527	16,461	6 7 9	1,416	9,877	268	25,824	55,561	2 2 4
<i>Class V.</i>																	
59	Kanbhai ...	VI	1 8	S. 2 4 W. 6 0	D.S. 1 8	945	853	0 14 5	124	616	...	57	209	56	1,136	1,733	1 8 7
60	Agásl ...	VI	1 8	S. 2 4 W. 7 0	D.S. 1 8	563	480	0 13 8	155	745	4 12 9	12	97	...	730	1,322	1 13 0
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	1,508	1,333	0 14 2	279	1,361	4 14 1	69	306	55	1,856	3,055	1 10 4
	Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	68,427	113,290	1 10 6	8,221	60,807	7 6 4	5,123	42,063	1,502	81,771	2,17,662	2 10 7

Explanation.

- (1) S. = Soil.
W. = Water.
N. = New rice.
O. = Old rice.
D. = Dhekudi. In column 28 D represents ordinary
B. = Bhattha.
- (2). The averages shown in the several columns are

—concluded.

By REVISOR SURVEY.																Percentage Increase or Decrease.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Superior Order.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice and superior order.	Bhata.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Percentage Increase or Decrease.	Name of Village.	Number.	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Class IV—contd.		
			983	1,396	1 6 9	{ N. 77 O. 170	195 1,007	2 8 4 5 14 6	...	...	...	1,230	2,593	2 1 10	-11'15	Surkhái ...	48
			1,614	2,484	1 8 7	{ N. 173 O. 350	408 2,253	2 5 10 6 6 11	...	...	...	2,187	5,145	2 6 6	-1'59	Kukeri ...	49
			1,187	1,870	1 9 2	{ N. 59 O. 117	136 725	2 4 10 6 3 2	200	1,236	6 3 0	1,563	3,967	2 8 7	-9'51	Donja ...	50	
			2,377	3,103	1 4 11	{ N. 185 O. 263	458 1,563	2 5 7 5 15 2	121	763	6 4 9	2,956	5,987	1 15 10	+10'37	Sádadvel...	51	
			628	1,046	1 4 3	{ N. 56 O. 101	118 571	2 1 9 5 10 8	12	68	5 9 0	1,000	1,813	1 13 0	-2'58	Khámbbda ...	52	
2-0	{ S. 3 8 W. 4 6 }	8 0	779	917	1 2 10	{ N. 55 O. 80	96 463	1 12 1 5 12 9	...	...	...	914	1,475	1 9 10	-4'41	Khudvel ...	53
			628	726	1 6 0	{ N. 53 O. 65	102 347	1 15 7 5 5 7	...	...	...	645	1,175	1 13 2	-5'27	Bámanváda ...	54
			910	1,153	1 4 10	{ N. 74 O. 109	163 603	2 3 5 5 8 9	D. 9	37	4 4 7	1,102	1,956	1 12 10	-11'73	Kaliari ...	55	
			1,976	2,693	1 5 10	{ N. 164 O. 297	337 1,809	2 5 10 6 1 5	28	189	6 12 3	2,468	5,069	2 1 0	-0'83	Amdúara ...	56	
			1,447	2,168	1 8 0	{ N. 99 O. 155	235 697	2 6 1 5 12 4	D. 3	11	3 1 10	1,701	3,300	1 15 0	+6'39	Khareli ...	57	
			1,758	2,424	1 6 1	{ N. 124 O. 240	257 1,265	2 1 0 5 4 0	216	1,325	6 2 4	2,343	5,235	2 4 1	-2'27	Fadvel ...	58	
			20,897	29,132	1 6 4	{ N. 1,532 O. 2,664	3,469 16,319	2 4 3 5 14 10	723 D. 63 B. 2	4,585 219 6 3 8	6 4 9 3 8 2 6 3 8	25,306	62,740	2 0 8	-4'77	Total.		
1-8	{ B. 3 0 W. 4 8 }	7 8	909	846	0 14 11	{ N. 60 O. 123	134 654	1 10 11 5 4 10	11	73	6 6 6	1,123	1,707	1 8 4	-1'50	Kanbhai ...	59	
			556	490	0 14 1	{ N. 11 O. 165	16 750	1 6 2 4 8 10	...	...	...	782	1,255	1 11 5	-5'07	Agási ...	60
			1,465	1,336	0 14 7	{ N. 91 O. 233	149 1,404	1 10 2 4 14 0	11	73	6 6 6	1,655	2,962	1 9 7	-3'04	Total.		
			64,595	108,023	1 10 9	{ N. 5,090 O. 8,349	15,530 69,951	3 0 10 7 2 11	3,469 D. 229 B. 21	25,913 884 288	8 5 4 3 13 10 14 15 8	81,753	213,589	2 9 10	-1'87	Grand Total.		

Jirayat Dhekudi only. Superior order Dhekudi is included in the first line of figures.
worked on the actual figures including annas and pias.

APPENDIX Q^a.

Showing Area of Villages for settlement, with details.

No.	Name of Village.	Former Taluka.	By FORMER SURVEY.					By REVISION SURVEY.					Popula- tion.
			Gross area including Inám.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government assessed Land.			Gross area including Inám.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government assessed Land.			
					Occupied.	Unoccupied waste.				Occupied.	Unoccupied waste.		
						Area.	Assess- ment.				Area.	Assess- ment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<i>Class I.</i>			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	
1	Thállá		944	109	792	...	...	947	112	792	...	...	730
2	Samroli		1,173	181	785	...	...	1,175	185	794	...	...	1,200
3	Gheghli		348	62	259	...	...	349	65	255	...	...	452
4	Vankál		1,348	171	856	3	7	1,352	171	859	3	7	1,474
5	Malváda		241	49	137	1	2	241	51	135	1	3	333
6	Ohud...		2,264	191	1,816	108	276	2,256	184	1,813	111	310	1,523
7	Chikhli		270	115	8	...	...	270	115	8	...	...	3,247
	Total		6,588	878	4,653	112	285	6,590	883	4,656	115	320	8,959
<i>Class II.</i>													
8	Gandeva		3,833	755	2,990	...	...	3,836	311	2,986	447	718	2,304
9	Matvád		875	141	664	8	103	876	142	659	3	86	434
10	Khaparia		917	140	749	1	8	917	141	750	6	2	707
11	Endhal		2,551	230	2,266	...	...	2,552	237	2,259	1	2	1,562
12	Barolia		593	79	503	...	...	594	80	602	...	...	272
13	Vadi		522	61	446	...	...	523	59	449	...	...	159
14	Sunthvád		821	50	748	...	...	825	51	751	...	...	344
15	Dehegam		3,233	292	2,784	18	23	3,238	296	2,785	18	17	2,643
16	Alipur		2,358	292	1,876	48	108	2,357	301	1,872	42	89	2,979
17	Pardi		107	8	97	...	...	107	8	97	...	...	52
18	Khundh		2,018	290	1,470	182	362	2,022	297	1,469	180	307	889
19	Talávchora		2,226	199	1,955	...	...	2,228	200	1,955	...	...	2,037
20	Tejáv		919	94	755	29	52	918	95	753	29	59	719
21	Maliadra		731	103	588	...	...	732	104	589	...	...	470
22	Soldhara		1,641	124	1,231	184	387	1,640	127	1,227	184	369	907
23	Ghej		4,131	294	3,168	611	1,085	4,137	368	3,162	610	1,231	1,700
24	Chari		910	83	718	36	84	912	84	719	36	71	657
25	Pipaldhura		1,032	128	861	3	29	1,033	127	863	2	14	661
	Total		29,418	3,363	23,869	1,120	2,241	29,447	2,968	23,847	1,557	2,922	19,406
<i>Class III.</i>													
26	Sarsia		1,496	430	1,066	...	...	1,497	307	1,061	107	280	709
27	Nogámá		2,051	298	1,700	...	...	2,050	300	1,698	...	...	1,147
28	Tankal		1,913	211	1,641	...	...	1,914	213	1,640	...	...	1,045
29	Minkach		794	55	676	...	...	797	59	676	...	...	331
30	Vanjna		3,373	255	3,019	16	52	3,377	256	3,022	15	21	1,586
31	Udhval	Chikhli	470	25	351	89	252	471	25	351	89	181	63
32	Redhvania		721	44	663	...	...	723	44	664	...	...	488
33	Rankuva		1,481	136	1,303	3	2	1,490	138	1,311	3	2	1,012
34	Harangám		1,651	241	1,354	...	...	1,651	242	1,354	...	...	1,052
45	Mánekpur		821	78	687	30	77	827	79	693	30	59	478
36	Bámanvel		2,190	230	1,768	67	123	2,187	232	1,763	67	165	1,079
37	Sádakpur		4,459	378	3,556	405	517	4,464	389	3,553	403	484	1,842
38	Pipalgabhán		2,083	189	1,779	111	44	2,083	189	1,778	12	26	1,362
39	Vád		3,376	147	2,162	1,021	1,478	3,376	151	2,158	1,021	1,452	1,141
40	Váv		899	59	756	70	77	899	59	762	65	80	494
41	Khergám		4,250	258	3,088	721	816	4,255	255	3,102	716	894	3,143
	Total		32,028	3,014	25,569	2,433	3,468	32,061	2,938	25,589	2,528	3,554	16,912
<i>Class IV.</i>													
42	Chitáli		831	142	681	...	...	832	121	681	22	33	346
43	Bodvank		1,661	89	1,511	22	63	1,660	93	1,508	22	36	676
44	Jogvád		1,099	226	833	9	15	1,098	237	830	...	...	727
45	Kangvái		1,800	154	1,559	...	...	1,803	154	1,561	...	...	927
46	Ranveri Kala		1,974	117	1,524	281	457	1,976	119	1,525	281	396	840
47	Ranveri Khurd		2,135	111	1,647	338	472	2,133	114	1,642	338	471	713
48	Surkhai		1,391	122	1,230	24	34	1,391	122	1,230	24	32	567
49	Kukeri		2,722	238	2,135	281	407	2,730	244	2,137	280	403	1,399
50	Donja		2,042	263	1,569	169	354	2,040	267	1,563	168	250	842
51	Fadadvel		4,267	218	2,953	1,019	1,518	4,272	221	2,956	1,017	1,545	1,582
52	Khámbhda		1,885	152	998	714	779	1,886	152	1,000	714	783	438
53	Khudvel		1,057	39	914	88	104	1,058	40	914	88	117	244
54	Bámanváda		795	39	645	98	111	696	40	645	99	112	218
55	Kaliari		1,250	78	1,101	43	35	1,252	80	1,102	42	43	485
56	Amdhara		3,029	238	2,475	275	387	3,030	245	2,468	275	392	1,532
57	Kharoli		1,888	53	1,704	112	344	1,894	62	1,701	111	167	929
58	Fadvel		3,163	215	2,345	548	814	3,167	221	2,343	547	829	1,364
	Total		32,989	2,494	25,824	4,021	5,894	33,018	2,522	25,806	4,123	5,609	13,829
<i>Class V.</i>													
59	Kanbhai		1,513	101	1,126	265	431	1,511	103	1,123	265	271	609
60	Agási		930	72	730	124	108	932	73	732	124	103	457
	Total		2,443	173	1,856	389	539	2,446	176	1,855	389	374	1,066
	Grand Total		103,466	9,922	81,771	8,075	12,427	103,562	9,497	81,753	8,617	12,809	60,262

APPENDIX Q⁽²⁾.

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

No.	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.		Superior order soil.		Total.		
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Class I.													
		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
1	Thála ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+6.90
2	Samroli ...	12	41	16	79	53	116	118	...	...	236	187	+25.26
3	Gheghti ...	...	...	...	21	7	25	15	91	195	137	217	+7.39
4	Vankal ...	...	185	34	81	33	111	63	153	101	530	231	+3.35
5	Malváda ...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	103	162	106	161	+6.95
6	Ohud ...	...	...	...	13	4	44	29	417	619	474	652	-2.13
7	Chikhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-5.12
	Total ...	22	227	51	194	97	298	226	764	1,077	1,483	1,451	+4.74
Class II.													
8	Gandera ...	...	156	38	230	90	232	165	17	11	634	304	+6.62
9	Matvád ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 ⁸	25	48	25	-24.12
10	Kháparia ...	...	23	8	13	6	39	58	62	105	137	177	-13.53
11	Endhal ...	5	185	37	200	78	179	116	17	17	551	248	-10.91
12	Bárolia ...	22	2	1	6	2	10	7	...	...	18	10	-15.55
13	Vádi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+0.91
14	Sunthvíd ...	8	...	...	39	13	33	18	7	5	79	36	-5.72
15	Dehegám ...	12	83	14	28	11	27	17	...	...	138	42	-2.80
16	Alipur ...	94	...	...	23	9	46	25	27	31	101	65	-1.12
17	Pardi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-8.77
18	Khundh ...	21	6	2	23	10	62	40	...	...	96	52	-1.68
19	Talávchora ...	38	2	1	90	31	177	103	70	49	339	189	-1.22
20	Tejláv ...	68	...	...	...	...	8	4	38	24	46	23	+7.39
21	Maliádra ...	25	...	...	13	4	15	9	...	...	28	13	-7.33
22	Soldhara ...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+8.33
23	Ghej ...	185	26	5	149	49	147	92	121	85	443	231	+10.53
24	Chari ...	...	27	5	33	11	46	25	60	37	171	73	-13.63
25	Pipaldhara ...	...	...	...	13	9	12	13	426	538	451	560	-13.81
	Total ...	505	479	111	875	323	1,033	697	893	927	3,280	2,058	-2.67
Class III.													
26	Saraia ...	...	...	...	37	11	31	17	48	31	116	59	+9.35
27	Nogáma ...	32	...	...	97	32	126	67	...	...	223	99	-4.62
28	Tánkal ...	10	...	...	116	34	139	70	26	13	281	117	-12.91
29	Minkach ...	21	...	...	3	1	16	8	...	...	19	9	-20.00
30	Vanjna ...	12	...	...	36	12	119	65	...	...	155	77	-2.02
31	Udhval ...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	-24.61
32	Redhvánia ...	...	11	2	8	2	2	1	...	...	21	5	-17.32
33	Bánkava ...	47	...	...	25	14	139	131	...	...	164	145	+15.24
34	Harangám ...	...	12	3	13	3	5	2	72	34	102	42	+6.88
35	Mánekpur ...	44	...	...	2	2	8	8	...	...	10	10	-14.39
36	Bámanvel ...	...	17	3	53	12	128	49	3	2	201	66	-4.61
37	Sádakpur ...	64	9	1	72	19	123	58	180	99	384	177	-4.12
38	Pipalgabhán ...	...	16	2	50	16	114	58	191	168	371	243	-5.28
39	Vád ...	83	3	1	...	...	...	...	12	6	15	7	+7.76
40	Váv ...	38	122	47	34	23	71	82	86	190	313	342	+10.64
41	Khergám ...	206	158	33	147	45	322	171	200	121	827	370	+12.02
	Total ...	557	348	92	695	226	1,343	787	818	664	3,204	1,769	-0.60
Class IV.													
42	Chitali ...	...	...	...	22	6	40	22	93	43	155	71	-11.11
43	Bodvank ...	...	5	1	52	10	63	26	3	2	123	39	-23.07
44	Jogvád ...	20	8	1	7	2	14	6	9	19	38	28	-10.36
45	Kángvái ...	33	3	1	6	1	13	6	...	...	24	8	-14.27
46	Ranveri Kala ...	3	...	...	13	3	8	3	...	...	21	6	-9.88
47	Ranveri Khurd ...	29	...	...	73	18	89	43	...	...	162	61	+1.59
48	Surkhai ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-11.15
49	Kukeri ...	25	8	2	25	6	111	51	...	...	144	59	-1.89
50	Donja ...	3	8	1	...	...	3	1	150	113	161	115	-9.51
51	Sádadvel ...	...	19	2	60	17	76	34	121	142	276	195	+10.87
52	Khámhbda ...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-9.58
53	Khudvel ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-4.41
54	Bámanváda ...	...	...	...	6	1	14	7	...	...	20	8	-8.27
55	Kaliári ...	71	94	18	36	13	25	16	...	...	155	47	-11.73
56	Amdhara ...	61	4	1	131	29	214	90	4	2	358	122	-0.82
57	Kharoli ...	...	91	17	44	12	60	31	...	...	195	60	+6.90
58	Fadvel ...	14	90	6	17	4	52	22	216	112	315	144	-3.27
	Total ...	363	273	50	495	122	782	358	596	433	2,145	963	-4.77
Class V.													
59	Kanbhai ...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-1.50
60	Agási ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-5.07
	Total ...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-3.04
	Grand Total ...	1,502	1,326	304	2,259	768	3,456	2,068	3,071	3,101	10,112	6,241	-1.87

APPENDIX Q³.

Details of Assessment of Superior Order Soils.

Number.	Name of village.	DRY CROP.		NEW RICE.		OLD RICE.		DHEKDIAT.		RIVER HIMAYAT.				TOTAL.	
		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	New rice.		Old rice.		Area.	Assessment.
										Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	<i>Class I.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.
1	Thála ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Samroli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Gheghti ...	60 13	600 7 1	14 19	178 2 1	16 28	216 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	91 29	361 2 10
4	Yaukal ...	97 6	694 3 3	41 2	396 1 6	14 39	172 10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	153 7	1,262 15 0
5	Malváda ...	59 2	552 11 1	2 21	29 14 0	41 9	588 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	193 82	1,171 4 9
6	Ohud ...	229 26	1,991 6 5	71 4	771 9 3	95 32	1,422 14 4	32 24	342 7 1	0 32	10 1 11	3 5	15 2 0	632 3	4,153 9 9
7	Chikhli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	447 6	3,888 11 10	129 6	1,373 11 5	168 28	2,400 13 4	33 24	342 7 10	0 32	10 1 11	1 5	15 2 0	779 22	7,981 0 4
	<i>Class II.</i>														
8	Gandeva ...	12 31	79 3 11	2 38	28 1 1	0 22	5 9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 11	113 14 2
9	Matvád ...	48 1	311 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48 1	311 10 8
10	Khápuriá ...	47 38	379 1 5	4 27	46 7 1	8 10	101 6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	47 38	379 1 5
11	Endhal ...	3 9	21 8 2	8 9	83 3 1	5 39	65 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 9	21 8 2
12	Barolia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Vádi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 23	113 15 1	15 28	161 12 9	6 5	70 13 9	37 16	375 9 7
14	Sunthvád ...	0 30	5 2 13	0 17	3 11 2	6 8	59 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10	68 9 1
15	Dehegám ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Alipur ...	1 12	8 11 2	25 15	218 4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 12	8 11 2
17	Pardi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Khundh ...	...	...	...	...	5 25	62 2 9	5 2	49 3 9	...	...	...	...	10 27	101 6 6
19	Talávchora ...	6 4	40 2 11	11 6	108 14 1	14 5	174 0 2	32 35	817 11 4	3 12	31 11 11	3 6	80 12 1	79 28	798 5 4
20	Tejlar ...	38 18	277 9 8	...	...	...	...	4 12	40 15 5	...	...	...	...	38 18	277 9 8
21	Maládra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Soldhara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 26	374 4 9	2 0	20 10 5	...	...	32 26	394 15 3
23	Ghej ...	20 6	124 6 10	41 21	866 14 1	37 33	411 13 2	20 29	188 0 6	2 21	23 15 4	0 81	8 4 1	123 29	1,128 6 9
24	Chari ...	0 29	4 6 0	18 20	174 3 11	36 33	367 13 10	4 8	36 13 9	...	...	...	...	0 29	4 6 0
25	Pipaldhara ...	366 38	2,718 9 11	23 23	242 1 9	35 38	598 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	366 38	2,718 9 11
	Total ...	546 11	3,970 9 7	136 16	1,271 15 7	151 7	1,750 13 9	113 14	1,040 15 7	23 21	238 2 5	10 2	109 13 11	990 31	8,362 6 10
	<i>Class III.</i>														
26	Sarala ...	...	...	19 27	175 0 11	28 19	251 8 6	6 27	43 10 8	...	...	...	...	54 33	470 4 1
27	Nogama ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Támkal ...	0 34	4 5 4	9 16	65 13 4	15 21	128 4 6	26 9	204 11 8	...	...	...	...	62 0	408 2 10
29	Minkach ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Vánjina ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 11	2 0 10	0 20	4 1 4	...	...	0 31	6 2 2
31	Udhval ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Redhvánia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Ránkuvá ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Harangám ...	43 15	295 0 8	15 8	87 8 5	8 30	70 10 9	84 22	237 9 10	...	...	...	...	43 15	295 0 8
35	Manekpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Bamanvel ...	...	...	...	...	3 21	30 11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 21	30 11 9
37	Sádápur ...	6 21	32 7 8	56 27	396 7 8	112 24	1,054 13 11	4 10	26 0 6	1 5	9 15 4	15 2	157 15 4	198 9	1,877 13 5
38	Pipalgabhán ...	97 26	640 15 0	21 2	174 9 2	31 35	300 13 8	38 23	318 10 7	6 20	8 20	6 20	195 30	195 26	1,265 4 2
39	Vád ...	0 10	1 3 0	1 0	7 7 0	11 10	92 6 9	64 29	455 8 6	0 17	3 15 9	6 23	70 0 11	76 9	640 9 10
40	Váv ...	16 27	118 7 0	26 31	241 6 4	41 29	434 4 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 27	118 7 0
41	Khergám ...	18 4	93 10 0	19 28	141 6 5	162 6	1,442 7 4	1 23	16 9 5	...	...	...	...	18 4	93 10 0
	Total ...	188 17	1,156 0 8	169 12	1,299 11 2	415 35	3,806 1 2	166 39	1,304 14 0	2 2	18 0 5	28 5	308 3 11	970 30	7,892 15 5
	<i>Class IV.</i>														
42	Chitali ...	41 38	192 9 2	5 26	43 6 8	15 39	121 7 7	29 27	182 10 2	...	...	...	...	41 38	192 9 2
43	Bodvák ...	...	...	...	...	1 21	11 0 3	3 0	18 1 7	...	...	...	...	4 21	29 1 10
44	Jogvád ...	1 20	12 2 8	8 9	74 10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 20	12 2 8
45	Kangvai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Ranveri Kala ...	...	...	3 14	23 15 6	8 31	30 2 3	2 18	116 4 0	2 26	21 9 1	15 32	141 15 9	33 23	279 12 10
47	Ranveri Khurad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Surkhal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Kukeri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Donja ...	127 37	701 1 9	3 5	19 9 11	11 25	101 9 9	30 2	193 15 10	4 29	31 11 10	22 21	197 15 11	199 39	1,266 1 0
51	Sadávél ...	81 39	445 15 1	5 21	38 11 6	33 27	283 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	81 39	445 15 1
52	Khámbhá ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	Khudvel ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7	67 11 6	...	...	...	...	12 7	67 11 6
54	Bámanváda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	Káliári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	Amdhara ...	...	...	...	...	4 7	29 10 9	23 33	159 10 10	...	...	...	...	28 0	159 10 10
57	Kharoli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	Fávél ...	74 38	363 14 5	19 28	128 8 1	17 34	146 0 7	103 4	681 1 3	...	...	...	...	74 38	363 14 5
	Total ...	326 32	1,708 8 5	88 32	261 5 2	96 33	798 5 9	219 15	1,433 12 2	7 15	53 4 11	38 13	329 15 6	727 20	4,685 4 1
	<i>Class V.</i>														
59	Kanbhái ...	...	...	2 6	15 1 3	...	...	9 9	57 12 6	...	...	...	...	11 15	72 13 9
60	Agási ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	2 6	15 1 3	...	...	9 9	57 12 6	...	...	...	...	11 15	72 13 9
	Grand Total ...	1,507 27	10,673 14 6	475 32	4,221 12 7	832 28	8,754 2 1	541 21	4,179 14 1	33 30	319 9 8	77 25	763 3 6	3,468 38	28,914 8 8

APPENDIX R.

No. 310. OF 1865.

FROM

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

To

J. W. ROBERTSON, Esq.,
Collector of Surat.

Superintendent's Office,
Surat, 11th September 1865.

SIR,

I have the honour of submitting, for transmission to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division (with any remarks you may consider it necessary to make) the subjoined report on the introduction of the revised rates of assessment (according to the Survey principles) into the Chikhli táluka of your collectorate.

2. Chikhli is one of the Surat tálukas into which the old survey did not penetrate. The system prevailing, of allowing a certain number of bighas of free fallows for every bigha cultivated, varying in quantity in almost every village, and the untrustworthiness of the old measurements, made it impossible for this department to estimate, with anything like correctness, the effect of the rates proposed until the measurement of the cultivated and uncultivated shares should have been completed; and, after consulting the Revenue Commissioner and Collector, it was decided to introduce the rates (which will be laid before you further on) experimentally.

* * * * *

5. As at present constituted, it contains 73 villages, 68 of which are "khálsa."

Superficial area.

6. The superficial area of the 68 Government villages is 176½ square miles, sub-divided by the survey as follows:—

Culturable Lands.	GOVERNMENT.		ALIENATED.		TOTAL.	
	Numbers.	Acres.	Numbers.	Acres.	Numbers.	Acres.
Dry-crop ... ..	...	85,136	...	1,568	...	86,704
Rice ... ..	...	8,515	...	1,370	...	9,885
Garden ... ..	...	7,462	...	415	...	7,877
Total	27,755	101,113	4,546	3,353	32,301	104,466
Unculturable, including roads, rivers, tanks, village sites, &c. }	189	3,362	...	...	189	3,362
Grand Total ..	27,944	104,475	4,546	3,353	32,490	107,828

7. This district is either bounded or intersected by four principal rivers, all of which rise in the eastern hills, and flow through the district towards the sea, from east to west.

Rivers.

* * * * *

9. The Ambika rises in the eastern hills of Wansda, and flows in two widely separated channels for some distance. These channels converge as they approach the Chikhli táluka, and effect a junction near the villages of Jogwad and Chitali, where the Ambika proper may be said to commence. At this junction, and for some miles along the banks, fine young teak trees are met with; and the nature of the soil is so favourable to the growth of teak that tracts have been marked off to be reserved as forests. Running in a south-westerly direction, the Ambika leaves Chikhli, and turning due south passes through the Gaikwár's beautiful táluka of Gundevi, where it becomes a tidal river, fordable at low water only, and finally loses itself in the Gundewa-walli Khári, which falls into the sea about five miles west of the Billimora Railway station.

10. The next river south of the Ambika is the Káwéri, which, rising in the hills, runs through the district from east to west, and passing the towns of Chikhli and Gundévi, falls into the Ambika.

-River Káwéri.

11. Further south is the Kurrera river, which, rising in the Dharampur hills, flows from east to west, and finally discharges itself into the Gundéwalli Khári, near the Billimora Railway station.

Kurrera River.

Orunga River.

12. The Orunga river is about 8 miles south of the Kurrera, and separates the district under report from the Parnera division of the Bulsár táluka.

13. All these rivers are more or less influenced by the tide for a distance of eight or ten miles from their mouths.

14. I shall explain further on how much these rivers tend to heighten the fertility of the district, and how sensibly they affect its climate and temperature.

15. The entire surface of the táluka is intersected by small nálas, the feeders of the four large rivers which chain that part of the country. These nálas are most valuable sources of irrigation and fertilisers of the tracts through which they flow. The appearance of the country is pleasing. In the low-lying lands and valleys the soil is very fertile, for there both the alluvial and diluvial formation is of organic origin, and the luxuriance of the crops in these tracts is unsurpassed in any district. The tamarind, mango, jack, and other fruit trees flourish in perfection, and heavy crops of sugarcane may be seen in all directions. Large tracts of the high-lying lands are of inorganic formation, and the soil is, comparatively speaking, shallow and unproductive. Extensive treeless plains of this description of soil separate the fertile valleys from each other. Undulating and broken in places, and more or less intersected by nálas with rocky beds of trap, they present a great contrast to the rich tracts just described. Boulders crop up here and there, and in several parts of the district vast upheavals of rock denote volcanic commotion at no distant period.

Nálas.

Appearance of the country.

18. Among the hills, a few miles east of the limits of this district, at Unai, a village belonging in part to the Rája of Bándsa and in part to the Gáikwár, is a hot sulphureous spring of large dimensions, which, from its great activity, seems to denote the presence of subterranean fire at no great depth from the surface.

19. The climate of Chikhli is very temperate. Close to the sea the atmosphere during the hottest part of the season is moist and cool, and a strong sea-breeze blows from the beginning of April till the end of the monsoon, almost without intermission, day and night. The rainfall in good seasons is about 71 inches, and is heaviest near the hills and towards the southern boundary of the district, but the fall seems to be very uniform on the whole, and generally sufficient for agricultural purposes. The climate is most favourable to the growth of rice and sugarcane, for which this district is famous, and the large yield of both of these products is to be attributed in a great measure to its influence.

Climate.

Roads.

20. Chikhli, like most other Gujarát tálukas, is very badly off for roads.

Although close to two Railway stations, from which all the principal towns in Gujarát are accessible, there is more difficulty and trouble in getting over the few miles between the kasba and the Railway station of Billimora than in going thence to Bombay, and unless His Highness the Gáikwár meets us half-way, and consents to make that portion of the road which passes through his territory, this state of things seems likely to continue. Two miles of the road only is within our territory, the remaining six and the Railway station itself being in the Gáikwár's táluka Gundévi.

Necessity of road to connect Chikhli with railroad.

21. Seven miles south of Billimora is another Railway station, Dungri, which is not much further from Chikhli than Billimora, and the entire length of road is in British territory; but this route entails the crossing of two rivers, the Kurrera and the Káwéri, and presents many other engineering difficulties from which the other route is entirely free.

22. A good road to the Billimora Railway station from this district is of such importance that no means should be left untried to induce His Highness the Gáikwár to give the requisite quantity of land, through his territory, for no other road from Chikhli can strike any Railway station without crossing at least one river, whereas this route has the advantage of going *with* the water-shed and of avoiding both rivers and nálas.

23. There is another much-frequented track, which should be made into a permanent road as soon as possible. It is the route from Bohari kasba and the neighbouring jungles to Bulsár Bandar, and passes entirely through British territory. It is probable that, after a few years' experience, the ryots of the eastern villages will find it cheaper and more expeditious to take grain intended for the Bulsár and Bombay market to the nearest Railway station rather than cart it all the way. But this will never be the case as regards heavy loads of wood intended for export from Bulsár, which will invariably come down from the jungles by this route. It is cheaper and far more expeditious to take heavy loads of this kind straight from the jungles

Road from the wood jungles.

to the ship's side at the Bandar than to take them to a Railway station, there to be unloaded and loaded, conveyed a few miles to Bulsár by train, to be again reloaded on carts for carriage to the Bandar. A good road by this route would therefore be a very great advantage not only to this district but to Bulsár also.

24. Chikhli itself contains no good markets, but all the western villages have the advantage of the large market town of Gundévi on the north and Bulsár on the south. The whole district is favourably situated as regards Railway communication. The north portion of the táluka and all the north-western villages are within easy distances of Amalsár and Billimora, and the southern portion and all the south-western villages of Dungri and Bulsár. The bulk of the agricultural produce of Chikhli finds its way to Bulsár or Gundévi, but since the opening of the Railway large quantities of "gur" and other superior produce have been regularly exported to Ahmedabad, Surat, and Broach. Traders come down and purchase the "gur" while it is being manufactured, and bargain for it to be delivered at a certain Railway station on a fixed date.

25. In Chikhli there are two distinct orders of soil—common black (not the régur or cotton soil of Gujarát proper, but a poor dull soil), and rich alluvial loam. The ordinary black jiráyat soil is, for the most part, coarse in texture. As it deepens towards the valleys it becomes finer, and a very little here and there is fine and rich. The coarse kind is known in the neighbourhood as "Dadriwallo" and "Kankriwallo," and is so called from the large and small nodules of limestone with which it abounds.

26. The splendid sugarcane-growing soil, found in the valleys of almost all the western villages and in the greatest perfection in the villages of Pimpaldharra, Gégti, Ore, Ghéj, &c., is a rich loamy mould varying in colour from reddish-brown to deep chocolate. This soil is generally of extraordinary depth, and good water is always found from 12 to 35 feet beneath the surface. Kacha wells are common all over these tracts, and are, generally speaking, more useful than packa ones, inasmuch as they can always be sunk near the portion of ground to be irrigated, in any one year, whereas the water from a packa well may have to be taken a long distance, as the rotation of cropping with sugarcane comes round once in three or four years only.

27. It is extraordinary to see the tenacity of this soil, so rich is it from top to bottom that a kacha well sunk 30 feet through it looks like a hole in a plumcake. In some places where the substratum is múram, this soil is not more than 10 or 12 feet deep, and in some others (but very rarely) the rock appears under it at about this depth.

28. This soil is both jiráyat bágáyat and rice bágáyat. The very best crops of rice of the description known as Manjurwél, followed by Maithi, Tur, or Wál, are produced yearly, and every fourth year sugarcane, if the soil is well manured.

29. The ordinary rice soil is in most villages very superior, particularly where the proximity of tanks enables the occupiers to give it an occasional dressing of tank manure. It varies in colour from almost jet-black to dark-brown, and is generally mixed with a fair proportion of clay. It is deep and retentive of moisture, and very nearly as good as that of Kurrode and Supa, which is amongst the best in the Surat Collectorate.

30. This táluka is famous for the "gur" it produces both from the indigenous and Bourbon sugarcane, which flourishes to perfection in the rich loamy soil described above. In the best kind of this soil, where the water-supply is ample and sweet, from 200 to 240 maunds of "gur" per acre is no uncommon yield. About 90 sticks of the Bourbon yellow cane yield a maund of "gur," and 120 sticks of the red indigenous the same quantity.

31. The following information, collected by me in the field in the presence of the Mámlatdár, will be useful in forming a judgment of the capabilities of this soil.

A kacha well costs from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10. When it has to be sunk 25 feet the cost is as under :—

				Rs.
5 men for 8 days, at 2 annas a day	...	...	...	5
15 old date trees to press up the sides, costs	...	...	...	2
A mat for the water to flow over	...	...	...	1
Mundul	...	...	...	2
			Total	10

32. Sugarcane is grown, on the average, every fourth year, and after the sugarcane is cut and milled, the "kacha kua" is allowed to fall in. When the sugarcane is grown again, the kacha well is never sunk in the same place, because the earth would not be consolidated, and the sides of the well would fall in.

*

33. Now when this description of soil is turned into rice, and has the advantage of a similar supply of water, the profits exceed the above by the difference in value of the intermediate jirayat crops described above, and first-rate crops of rice followed often by rabi crops of "wál" and "tur." In many villages fine crops both of "juwár" and "bájri" are grown in rotation with the sugarcane on this description of land, and plantains, pepper, ginger, castor-oil, and sometimes tobacco flourish in it.
- Superior order of soil turned into rice land.
34. As a general rule in Akashia rice lands all over the district the common description of rice called "kudda" is the favourite. Very heavy crops are general in good seasons which are followed by a rabi crop of wál. In the best low-lying Akashia rice beds "manjunwél" and "sukwél" rice can be grown with advantage, but as compared with the "kudda," these two descriptions are late ripeners, so that their production interferes with a second crop of wál, if the land is not under a tank, or able by some means to get a flooding after the rice crop is cut. On this account the "kudda" is the staple and more popular than any other kind of rice.
- Description of rice grown.
35. The ordinary jirayat lands produce juwár, tur, nágli, kodra, and castor-oil of a kind a good deal inferior to those grown in the "superior order" soil, and the yield is in comparison very small. Good grass is grown in many parts in this kind of land, particularly in enclosed portions of it called "wárrás," as distinguished from the ordinary "pahád," as the open plain is called.
- The ordinary Jirayat or Pahád land.
36. It is to be observed that Chikhli is not a jirayat district. It is essentially a natural bágayat and rice district, and the bulk of its revenue, ever has been, and ever must be, derived from these sources. All the agricultural capital is thrown into the really productive soils. Scanty crops are drained off the "pahád" it is true, but only by allowing long fallows and by cultivating those kinds of grain which least deteriorate the soil.
- Chikhli not a dry-crop district.
37. The "superior order of soil," both rice and jirayat, lying in the valleys is full of organic matter, perpetually manured, highly cultivated, and has the advantage of the vicinity of rivers and nálas, from which the water is perpetually percolating through the soil in every direction, keeping it cool, moist, and cohesive even in the hottest season.
- Richness of the superior order of soils.
38. Looking at Chikhli as a jirayat district, and comparing it with such a one as Bárdoli for example, it is not too much to say there is as great a difference in the character of the country and the skill of the people as agriculturists, as there is between the highest cultivated districts of Yorkshire and Mid-Lothian, with their rich tenant farmers, and the Dales of Westmoreland and Cumberland, with their poor dalesmen.
- Chikhli not to be compared with a really good dry-crop district.
39. Nature has indeed been beneficent to Chikhli so far as its rich irrigated valleys are concerned; but the ordinary soil is poor and weak, both by nature and from neglect, and in its present state fit for very little except sheep-walks and grazing-ground. A person passing through the district would be at a loss to guess whence the large revenue it pays is derived, considering what a very few rich cultivators there are as compared with the Hális, Dheds, Chodras, Náikas, Kolis, and other aborigines who form the mass of cultivators, wretched beings, who will be described further on.
- The "Pahád" land not at all fertile, and, as a rule, fit for grazing purposes only.
40. The population, great and small, rich and poor, is entirely agricultural. No manufacture of any kind goes on in the district. A few of the Dheds weave the ordinary dungree cloth, and in some of the larger villages a little dyeing work is done, but nothing to speak of.
- No manufacture.
41. Some of the wild tribes add a little to their precarious livelihood by plaiting the leaves of the date palm into mats. Many of the Musalmán cultivators in the inland villages are wood-dealers. There is no trading at all that I am aware of. It seems to be confined to the Gáikwár's neighbouring town of Gundévi, where most of the people resort to do their marketing and shopping.
42. The Government villages of Chikhli contain, according to the survey census, a population of 44,483 souls, or 255 to the square mile. Of these, 23,829 are males and 20,654 females, or 15 per cent. more men than women.
- Population.
43. The inhabitants of this taluka are divided into two great classes, socially and (so far as the revenue administration is concerned) politically. The Ujli Paraj are the fair classes, the Káli Paraj the dark; the former are skilled agriculturists, the latter not cultivators by profession, and are unskilled. The skilled agricultural population is, except in a very few villages, confined to the western and central portions of the taluka. Most of the eastern villages are inhabited by Náikas, Chodras, Dhurias, Kolis, and other semi-barbarous tribes. In fact, towards
- Vide paragraph 65.

the Dharampur and Bânsdá hills, the jungle is so unhealthy during the rains and cold season that none but the aborigines can live beyond what may be called the fever line, and even they are the most miserable creatures it is possible to behold, showing unmistakable signs of the depressing effect of the malarious climate they live in, which they try to correct by immoderate use of spirits and toddy.)

41. (I am informed that the mortality amongst these poor people is really appalling, and there seems to be no remedy, as it is induced by malaria, which it is impossible to eradicate in these jungles.)

45. It is unnecessary that I should give any description of the Ujli Paraj, the regular agricultural classes of the district. The Bhátela (Bráhmín), the Borah, and cultivating Musalmáns are too well known to need any. But a very short account of some of the wretched classes known as the Káli Paraj, who eke out a miserable existence by tilling the ground, may be interesting.

46. (The Dhurias are very numerous and principally inhabit the eastern villages, but are found and cultivate more or less in most villages.) They speak a sort of mixed tongue, half Gujaráthi and half Maráthi, with a *souppçon* of a language of their own, which nobody else understands. They are not Hindus. They have no castes and no priests, no temples or other places for religious ceremonies. A few stones daubed over with paint, and placed under a wide-spreading Banian tree, seems to be their only god and only

temple. They are superstitious beyond all belief, and will abandon a hut if even a fowl dies in it. At the settlement, I attempted to set apart a number or two near their present huts as standing-places for their cattle, in the hope that the fact of the ground being close by would induce them to remain there and give up their wandering, nomadic life, but they told me frankly that nothing would induce them to bind themselves down to live in one place, as there were many reasons which prompted them to abandon their huts at a moment's notice.

(Several enterprising Pársis have set up liquor-shops in the jungle, and these poor people informed me that, with the exception of the Government *bighoti*, the Pársis managed to get every other pice which the community scraped together.)

47. The "Náikas" or "Náikrás" are in numbers next to the "Dhurias," the strongest community amongst the purely wild tribes. (They, too, live for the most part in the eastern portion of the táluka, but their huts are to be found scattered over all parts of the táluka.) I cannot discover that they differ much in their domestic arrangements from the Dhurias, but they are distinct tribes, and never intermarry. Their language is most difficult to understand, and

native officials seem to have more trouble in understanding it, and making themselves understood to the people, than Europeans. These people are certainly not Hindus. The Bráhmíns have nothing to do with the religious offices, or with their marriage, birth, or death ceremonies. The objects of worship are "Wágheshvar," the lord of tigers, and "Máta," the goddess of small-pox, cholera, and other fell diseases, a deity of most malevolent propensities.

48. They have great belief in demoniac influence, and persons supposed to be possessed of familiar spirits are very common, and are supposed to be able to do as much mischief or more than our witches of the 14th century were. They practice polygamy to a great extent when they can afford to support more than one wife. They buy their wives at from Rs. 4 to Rs. 16 each; and girls of from 10 to 12 years of age are sold regularly by their parents. They are not particular regarding food, and eat cow's flesh without scruple. They are addicted to drunkenness, and will sell all they possess, even the rags which cover them, for a small quantity of mowra. They are wretched cultivators, and agriculture is not, as may be supposed, a congenial occupation.

49. (The Dublas are the most degraded in their circumstances and character of all the agricultural classes. They are for the most part the "Halís" or slaves of the Bhátela Bráhmíns and Desáis, by whom they are employed in cultivation of their lands (on which account the Desáis say they are entitled to be assessed at the Doria or Káli Paraj rate). Almost all the families of these poor people have been in a state of slavery for many generations. When they marry with the slaves of a different master, the female remains

and performs labour for her master and the male for his master, and the progeny is equally divided between the masters. In case of there being only one boy born to such a marriage, his yearly labour would be divided equally between the two masters. From close inquiries I have made, I can say with certainty that these poor people are treated with kindness and consideration, and are looked upon as Kumble dependents who have great claims on their masters and their families. Up to very recently, they have not been dissatisfied with their condition, but I am informed that since the value of labour has risen so enormously, and now that it is in such great request in Gujarát, numbers of the "Halís," both male and female, have run away from their masters, not because they were ill-treated or unhappy, but because they could do better for themselves elsewhere. It is necessary to state that only a portion of their time is taken up in their master's service, the remainder being their own.)

The Ujli Paraj.

any part a very short account of some of the wretched classes known as the Káli Paraj, who eke out a miserable existence by tilling the ground, may be interesting.			
46. (The Dhurias are very numerous and principally inhabit the eastern villages, but are found and cultivate more or less in most villages.)			
<i>Dhurias.</i>			
Men	...	...	5,401
Women	...	...	4,975
Total			10,376

Náikas.

47. The "Náikas" or "Náikrás" are in numbers next to the "Dhurias," the strongest community amongst the purely wild tribes. (They, too, live for the most part in the eastern portion of the táluka, but their huts are to be found scattered over all parts of the táluka.) I cannot discover that they differ much in their domestic arrangements from the Dhurias, but they are distinct tribes, and never intermarry. Their language is most difficult to understand, and			
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<i>Dublas—Halís.</i>			
Men	3,140
Women	2,798
Total			5,938

50. (Many Halis are Kolis by caste, whose families, it would appear, had been sold into slavery four or five generations ago. Sometimes the Halis of a village live together in a separate "Fallia" or hamlet, but more commonly in thatched huts on their masters' lands. The lands are called "Kacha," and have hitherto been held rent-free, being entered either in the names of the Halis themselves or in those of their masters. This tenure will be alluded to in the proper place.)

51. The cultivating Musalmáns and Borhas are a very active and industrious section of the community. They have, as a general rule, been most unfairly assessed, simply because they were known to be energetic cultivators who would make their land pay. In addition to their occupation as cultivators they are petty traders and wood haulers, and during that part of the season in which they are not employed in agriculture, visit the eastern jungles with their carts and bring down loads of timber to Bulsár Bandar or some of the Railway stations contiguous.

52. The revenue-paying capabilities of a district in Gujarát depend almost as much on the caste and condition of the inhabitants as on the quality and culture of the soil, more particularly in those districts where caste rates or rather class rates have prevailed from time immemorial.

53. I shall have to show further on that however inequitable the old assessment of Chikhli may have been, it was certainly by no means a low assessment, a has been so very generally supposed, and I shall prove to your satisfaction that the district will not bear to be raised more than it has been by the new rates.

54. Before going into figures or examining the pressure of the old rates, I must prove that the skilled cultivators of this district are very few in number, and that agricultural capital is confined almost entirely to one class of people, and to one particular portion of the district—the western side. Of an agricultural population of 44,483, I can only class 7,469 persons as skilled cultivators. They are as under:—

Bhátela Bráhmíns	...	...	...	...	2,539
Kunbis	...	...	...	...	1,147
Musalmáns	...	...	...	...	3,783
Total					7,469

This is about one-sixth of the population only.

55. The Kolis* are numerous, and next to the Kunbis are the best cultivators, but they cannot be compared to the Talabda Kolis of Kaira, who are notoriously inferior as cultivators.

56. (It will be seen that the bulk of the Chikhli cultivators is made up of Kolis and wild, almost savage, tribes, having little agricultural skill, no capital, vicious habits, and who live an unsettled sort of life not likely to engender habits of industry. The numbers are as follows:—

Kolis	...	...	...	...	5,043
Dublas	...	...	...	...	5,934
Dhurias	...	...	...	...	10,376
Náikdas	...	...	...	...	3,288
Bhangias	...	...	...	...	3,573
Total					28,214

57. I have shown that the skilled cultivators are 7,469 in number, so that the proportion of unskilled to skilled in this táluka is very nearly 4 to 1. I have not included in this calculation Rajputs, who number about 793 souls, and amongst whom some are skilled and others unskilled cultivators.

The remaining 8,107 of the inhabitants are almost all connected with agriculture indirectly, and the traders amongst them have capital, but no skill, for they do not cultivate themselves but employ Dublas, and those who have their "Halis."

58. I think, therefore, that it is fair to assume that the population actually employed in agriculture numbers about 36,476 souls.

59. According to the survey census, there are 5,638 ploughs in Chikhli, which, distributed over the whole male population, gives one plough to every four persons, or about 32 to the square mile.

60. There are 2,821 agricultural carts and 915 light carts in Chikhli. The agricultural carts are therefore in a proportion of one to about nine of the male population, and including the light carts used by Brahmins, Banians, &c., about one to six of the male inhabitants, or 21 to the square mile.

There are 44,376 head of cattle in Chikhli, of which 13,271 are bullocks employed in agriculture, which is 75 agricultural bullocks to the square mile.

* Kolis are classed as "Ujli Paraj."

These statistics are very favourable. From them we discover that there is about one plough for every 20 acres of land cultivated and uncultivated.

About one cart to every 30 acres of land, and one pair of bullocks to every 16 acres of land cultivated and uncultivated. (No doubt the large number of Desáís which Chikhli contains (and who, under the old system, have had the privilege of cultivating at Doria rates, that is, 25 per cent. less than the rest of the Ujli Paraj) has a great deal to do with the quantity of agricultural implements and number of cattle shown by the census.)

61. The following account of the former revenue administration of Chikhli has been drawn up by Mr. Trevor from the records of the Collector's office, and is as perfect as it can be, considering the difficulty attending a search for information amongst reports which treat of the revision of the collectorate generally, and not in detail of any taluka in particular.

62. I have been able to find but little information in the general records of the collectorate regarding the revenue history of the Chikhli Pargana, and have in consequence been obliged to rely principally for the materials of the following sketch upon the brief notices of the subject contained in the two reports marginally noted.

63. It is scarcely necessary to say that but little can be ascertained respecting the management of the Chikhli Pargana under the Mogal Government. Mr. Law, however, writes in his report above referred to, that the system then prevalent appears to have been "Hundábandi," and that the assessment was probably fixed with reference as much to the circumstances of the cultivator as to the quality or extent of the land in his possession. The Jamábandi for the year was determined by the Revenue officers of Government. Its collection was in the hands of the Desáís, each of whom was responsible for one or more of certain proportionate shares into which the total estimated amount was divided.

64. About the year 1756 the district fell into the hands of the Gáikwár, from which time the revenue was leased to farmers, according to the usual practice of Marátha Governments. The "ankda" or amount to be levied from each village was thenceforward determined by the farmer, with the assistance of his "Kárbháris" and two or three of the principal Desáís. For purposes of collection and local management the district was divided into groups of villages known as "tarafs," each of which was presided over by a "Tarafwár" Desái. In the event of a Desái's declining the "ankda" fixed upon any of his villages by the farmer, the agent of the latter took his place in making the collections.

Such a contingency, however, would appear to have been but rare, as the Desáís before long had become little less than owners of the villages under their management.

65. Under the Gáikwár's Government the old Hundábandi management was superseded, except in the case of one village, Agási, and of the land attached to Chikhli Kasba, by a system of varying crop rates known as the "Tulwari Bighoti," which lasted until the revision of assessment by Mr. Chambers in 1836.

(The old idea of personal assessment prevalent under the Mogal Government was combined in a different form with the "Tulwari" system, which comprised two rates on every crop, according as the cultivator happened to belong to one or other of two classes, the "Ujli Paraj" and "Káli Paraj," into which the agricultural population was divided. The rates respectively applicable to these two classes were known as "Bamania" and "Doriya," and, as is implied by the names, bore to each other, roughly speaking, a proportion of two to one-and-a-half. The "Ujli Paraj," or fair castes, comprised the better class of cultivators, as Kunbis, Borhas, and Bhatellas, while among the "Káli Paraj," or dark castes, were included the Dublas, Dhurias, and other castes inferior in capital and intelligence. The Desáís also claimed the privilege of paying the lighter scale of assessment on all lands cultivated by themselves or their dependents. This class distinction survived Mr. Chambers' settlement in 1836, and was still in force until abolished by the introduction of the survey system last fair season.)

66. The original rates under this system, Mr. Law writes, appear to have been extremely moderate, "Dangur" or the best kind of rice being assessed at from Rs. 8 to Rs. 9 a bigha, and "Kadda," or the inferior kinds, at from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6. These rates, however, he adds, were uniformly subjected to an addition of 25 per cent., and the addition was increased in subsequent years till the original rates were in some cases doubled.

67. In June 1802, the district was presented as a free gift to the Company by Anand Rao Gáikwár, in return for services rendered to him in his quarrel with Malhar Rao Hiwat Bahádur. The farming system was at once abolished and a Kamávisdár appointed. For the first eight years, however, the interior management

of the district differed but little from that which had prevailed under the Gáikwár's Government. The Collector indeed settled the annual Jámábandi of the district, and the Kamávisdár took the place of the farmer in fixing the "ankda" of the villages, but the whole of the work of collection, &c., remained in the hands of the Desáis, the principal of whom, moreover, bore a most important part in the settlement of the Jamábandi.

68. The existing rates were for the most part adhered to, but the introduction of the system of direct collections was attended with considerable benefit to the revenue. The district when it first came under the British rule had been farmed out for Rs. 90,000; two years after the actual collections amounted to Rs. 1,12,993, and in two years more the Jamábandi was fixed by consent of the Desáis at Rs. 1,47,001.

69. In 1809-10, the whole of the villages were leased to the "Tarafwár" Desáis for three years, at the expiry of which period a general measurement of the district was effected by the orders of the Collector, Mr. Morrison. This step appears to have been preliminary to the establishment of a "Rayatwár Khátábánda" system, which was introduced three years after into 21 villages, and the following year extended to the whole Pargana. The settlements were at first triennial, but from 1832-33 became annual.

The introduction of the Rayatwár management, as was no doubt intended, proved in a great measure fatal to the influence of the Desáis. About 1820, Mr. Morrison reported to Government on the advisability of entirely abolishing their office. His recommendation was not fully acted upon, but the share of the Desáis in the revenue management of the collectorate was soon after reduced to a merely nominal one.

70. During the period above referred to several alterations took place in the rates, consisting for the most part of reductions in the assessment of rice and garden lands. In 1816-17, Mr. Morrison effected a general settlement of the rates throughout the collectorate preparatory to the introduction of the Rayatwár system.

Writing in 1820, in reply to certain queries put by the Collector of Kaira, Captain Robertson, respecting the practice at Surat, Mr. Morrison lays some stress upon the fact that as a general rule existing rates only had been confirmed, and in some cases lowered, any enhancement having been carefully avoided. Mr. Law, however, referring to the settlement

	Per Bigha.	Per Acre.
	Rs.	Rs.
Rice	3 to 20	5 to 34
Cotton	2½ to 5	4 to 8½
Sugarcane	22 to 50	37-1-8 to 85
Jowari, wheat, &c. ...	2½ to 6	4 to 10½
Jingly	2½ to 5	4 to 8½
Castor oil	2½ to 3	4 to 5
Tobacco	6 to 10	10½ to 17
W&L, &c., in Tanks ...	½ to 4	6 to 6½
Grass, hay, &c.	½ to 1	½ to 1½

so far as it affected Chikhli, observes that the highest existing rates were those selected for permanent confirmation, and that even these were in some cases greatly increased; the rate on sugarcane for example was in some cases increased to Rs. 45 when it had originally been only Rs. 5. Judging from the table of rates appended to Mr. Morrison's report, of which an extract is given in the margin, it would appear that Mr. Law's account is the more accurate of the two. This increase in the assessment was justified by the high prices prevailing at the time, and resulted the following year in the increase

of the revenue of the district to the highest sum it had reached up to the date of Mr. Law's report, *viz.*, Rs. 1,90,405.

71. In April 1833 a partial revision of the assessment, founded on the recommendations of the Kamávisdár and Kárbháris, was effected by the Collector, Mr. Stubbs. The reduction in the rates varied from 1 anna to 5 annas in the rupee, and appears to have satisfied the rayats for the time. No change, however, was made in the number of rates, and the revision being made in haste, the reductions were unequally distributed. The following year (1834), Mr. Law again revised the assessment. This revision was apparently directed more especially to the correction of the defects above noted in Mr. Stubbs' settlement, and was made by Mr. Law in person from returns sent in by the talátis.

72. Mr. Law notes that the rates on "Kyari" lands, which according to Mr. Morrison's settlement had generally been only three in number, *viz.*, one for "Dangur" and two for "Kadda," had gradually increased in some villages to as many as eighteen for "Kadda" alone. These extra rates he abolished, retaining only so many as the actual variations in the capabilities of the soil appeared to require. He corrected also a few cases in which land held by "Ujli Paraj" cultivators had come to be assessed at "Doriya" rates. Mr. Law, however, seems to have considered that it was useless to attempt a thorough revision of the assessment until a general remeasurement of the district, and adjustment of the "Wara" or waste lands of which the rayats had possessed themselves should have been made. He also recommends that in "Ujli Paraj" villages, at any rate, the whole system of "Tulwári Bighoti" should be abolished in favour of the method

of assessment already introduced into Bulsár by Mr. Chambers, of which an account will be found in paragraphs 74 and 75. He accordingly restricted himself to such alterations as appeared indispensable, and with the same view renewed the "Khátas" of the cultivators, as revised by him, for one year only.

73. In 1836, Mr. Chambers, who had already revised the assessment of the Supá, Parchole, and Bulsár parganas, extended his operations to Chikhli. The principal features of his settlement were the abolition of the "Tulwari Bighoti," and the measurement and adjustment of the "Wara" or "Badlán" lands.

74. With respect to the former subject, Mr. Chambers reports that up to the introduction of his settlement no difference was made in the rates on account of varieties in the soil, there being but two rates on each kind of crop, wherever it might be grown, respectively, applicable to the two classes of cultivators, the "Kali" and "Ujli Paraj" as the Jeráyat lands of each village were as a general rule tolerably uniform in their capabilities. Mr. Chambers made no change in this respect, and except in two or three villages containing tracts of very inferior stony soil, not more than two uniform Jeráyat rates were fixed in each village, one for the "Ujli" and the other 25 per cent. lower, for the "Kali Paraj." The above remarks must be understood to apply only to Jeráyat lands. In the rice lands several rates were in force (*vide* paragraph 70) which were supposed to correspond with variations in the soil. Mr. Chambers instituted a reclassification of all such lands according to their capabilities, when it was found that much of the land assessed at the lowest rates was equal in quality to other land on which the highest rates were levied. The rates on the former were accordingly considerably raised, and those on the latter lowered—a step necessary in order to enable the ryots, who had in many cases been able to pay the high rates only by help of the low ones, to retain their "Khátas."

75. The principle on which the various crop rates were commuted to a fixed assessment was equally applicable to jeráyat and to rice lands. The rotation of crops in each village was varied but little, and usually extended over a period of four years. The fixed soil rate for each village was accordingly settled at something less than the average of the different rates on the four crops composing the most usual form of rotation.

76. Regarding the "Wara" and "Budlán" lands, Mr. Chambers says that in Chikhli as in other districts of the collectorate, it had been the universal custom of the ryots, after cultivating a plot of ground for a certain period, to exchange it for a part of the waste land which was abundant in every village. The cultivated area only was liable to assessment, but the ryots constantly endeavoured to retain possession of as much waste as they could for the sake of the grass and babul growing upon it. This practice, though it was of course opposed as much as possible by the officers of Government, gradually gained ground so far that at the date of Mr. Chambers' report considerable quantities of land had come to be entered in the village books under the head of waste in the hands of the cultivators as opposed to "Sir Padtar" or Government waste. *Very much less, however, was so entered than was actually in the possession of the ryots.*

77. Government of course received nothing on account of these lands, while on the other hand the ryot was prevented by his want of title from reaping the full benefit of them. Mr. Chambers therefore considered that it would be better for both parties to recognise the right of ryot, as no loss would thereby accrue to Government, while the ryot would be stimulated to greater exertion, and would be the better enabled to pay the assessment on his cultivated lands. He therefore caused the whole district to be remeasured, and granted "Hondas" for five years to the ryots of such villages as consented to the arrangement, by which they were authorized to hold a certain quantity of waste land proportionate to the cultivated area included in their "Khátas." The proportion granted in different villages varied according to the quantity of disposable waste, and also to the average amount, as ascertained by the measurements, already in the possession of the cultivators. From one to three bighas of waste to one of cultivated appears to have been the proportion most generally allowed. In about half of the villages, however, the ryots, instigated apparently by the Desáís, objected to the "Hundábandi" system, and the usual annual "Khátábandi" settlements were permitted to continue. Mr. Chambers does not appear to have made any arrangement in these villages regarding the "Budlán" lands.

78. Since 1836 partial Hundábandi settlements have been introduced into almost all the villages of the district, and in most of them the land included in the "Hondas" is still assessed according to the original terms, although the periods for which they were granted have long since expired. In one or two villages the whole of the land is "Hundábandi," but in most is managed partly according to the terms of current or expired "Hondas" and partly by a "Chutti Bighoti" on lands either not included in the "Hondas" or not taken into cultivation till late.

79. In nine villages formerly "Hundábandi," at the expiry of the "Hondas" about 1846, the amount of the assessment in each village was distributed as a bighoti over the whole of the land, including the "Budlán" comprised in it. In three others the waste

land in the possession of the cultivators was confirmed to them at a triding rate of assessment, instead of free, as in Mr. Chambers' settlement. In one village, "Pipaldhra," a fuller revision of the assessment was made by the Assistant Collector, Mr. Robertson, in 1848, which appears to have been based on a more accurate classification of the soils, the separate assessment of natural *bágayat*, and the abolition of the distinction between the "Ujli" and "Káli Paraj," but I do not find that his settlement was ever carried into effect. Besides the 65 "Khálsa" villages included in

Mr. Chambers' settlement, three * other Jághir villages have since lapsed to Government in which the Tulwari Bighoti is still in force. As a general rule, however, the district is still or was until the introduction of the survey administered according to the principles of Mr. Chambers' revision.

80. From this history we gather—

1st.—That the *táluka* was farmed on the same principle as the *Gáikwár's tálukas* at the present time.

2nd.—That at the first introduction of the *Ryotwári* system a "Tulwari" or "Jinnaswár Bighoti" was established.

3rd.—That the two great divisions of agricultural classes were acknowledged—the "Ujli Paraj" and the "Káli Paraj."

4th.—That two sets of rates prevailed, which were supposed to be adapted to the means of the two great classes—one called the "Bumna" the other the "Doriya;" and

5th.—That the *Desáis* (a numerous class) were allowed the privilege of cultivating at the lower rate.

81. The three important epochs to be noted so far as our Government is concerned are the cession of this *táluka* to the British Government by the *Gáikwár* in 1802.

The introduction of the *Ryotwári* system by Mr. Morrison in 1817, and the revision of the assessment by Mr. Chambers in 1836.

82. Passing over all former systems and assessments which were in force before the revision by Mr. Chambers, I now proceed to show what effect these rates have had on the district, their general pressure, and to consider how far they were generally equitable and adapted to the peculiarities of the district.

83. The system of "Budlán" was so unfair, and opened the door to such scandalous fraud and oppression on the part of those who had the fixing of the "amount" of fallow necessary in each village, that it is next to impossible to give any true idea of the actual pressure of the old rates. For example—

In a certain village (A) an immense proportion was waste. The Collector, when fixing the "Hundas," gave, say, $2\frac{1}{2}$ bighas of waste for every bigha cultivated, under the impression that if this waste were not given to the cultivators with their cultivated land, it would be surreptitiously taken by them. The "Kamál dar" was fixed at, say, Rs. 3 on each cultivated bigha.

In the next village (B) there was a very small quantity of waste, and although the "Kamál dar" was fixed at the same rate of Rs. 3, the amount of "Budlán" allowed in the "Hundas" was only one bigha for every bigha cultivated.

Now for no other reason than that in one village (A) there was much waste and in (B) very little, the cultivators of one (A) have (inclusive of Budlán) been paying an average rate of 14 annas a bigha, while those of (B) have been paying on exactly similar land an average rate of Rs. 1-8-0 a bigha; so that while (A) has been increasing in prosperity yearly, (B) has been making little or no progress at all.

84. The "Desáis," and all those who having had influence profited by this peculiar kind of assessment, attempt to make out that an average rate was struck for all those villages which had not the advantage of "Budlán" in their "Hundas" which placed them on a par with "Budlán Hunda" villages, but this is not in fact the case, for although it was done nominally, yet in reality it was not a true average, because it was totally impossible to know how much "Budlán" was held in many of the "Hundas," and in numbers of cases cultivators held three times as much "Budlán" as they were entitled to under the old settlement, and this was one of the principal reasons why it was found impossible to submit a correct preliminary report. If a cultivator has 25 acres of dry-crop land on which he pays assessment, and is entitled to acres of Budlán or fallow on each of those acres, it makes up his real dry-crop "Hunda" to 75 acres, over which the assessment of the 25 acres must be distributed to get at his average rate; but when it is known that he is just as likely to be in possession of 3 or $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of "Budlán" for every cultivated acre as to the two to which he is entitled, it is quite clear that it is impossible to make even a guess at the average rate till it shall have been discovered how much land is really in his possession; and besides this, it is notorious that a large area of the nominal fallow was always cultivated. Now in almost all the "Hundas" in the "Chikhli Budlán" villages, more or less excess of "Budlán" has been found, and it is therefore only possible to judge the pressure of the old *jirayat* rates by showing the average rate,* inclusive of Budlán, as found by the survey,

* Vide column 2 of Statement A.

85. It is perhaps better, before going into detail respecting the old rates on different descriptions of land, that I should call your attention to the annexed diagram, and it is to be regretted that it is not quite perfect, as it contains the figures of 64 villages only, the remaining 4, Ghéj, Rujwada, Ohode and Khudvel, having lapsed to Government since the commencement of the diagram series. This series comprises 25 years, from 1840 to 1864 inclusive. As such a heavy proportion of the waste land in Chikhli has been included in the "Hundas" as "Budlan," the increase in cultivation which the following figures show is due almost entirely to the "Sir-padtar," which has been brought under the plough, but occasionally an active Mámlatdár discovered concealed cultivation, which was assessed from time to time.

86. The cultivated bighas of Government land in the 64 villages of the diagram has increased from 87,740 in A.D. 1840 to 110,543 in A.D. 1864—an increase of about 26 per cent. in 25 years; and the collections from cultivated lands have risen in the same period from Rs. 1,60,609 to Rs. 1,84,293, which is an increase of 14.1 per cent.

87. During this period remissions in these 64 villages have averaged only 7 annas and 6 pies per cent. of the rental, in which calculation a year of famine (1848-49) is included, when a remission of no less than Rs. 18,586 was made.

88. Taking the average of the last 10 years in the 68 villages of the pargana, the figures are as follows:—

AVERAGE OF LAST TEN YEARS.

Cultivated.	Rental.	Collections.	Remissions.
Bighas.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
109,684 14 4	1,90,461 12 2	1,90,443 11 5	18 0 9

89. From this it will be observed that the remissions were really nominal.

90. I have already shown that the number of cattle and agricultural implements in Chikhli are very numerous, and nothing can prove better than the statement given above that the district has not been over-assessed. Still, considering the high prices which have prevailed for some time, I do not think this district evinces such a high degree of prosperity as it should do, and am convinced that it would not bear a heavy increase of assessment.

91. (The area of rich land is small in comparison with population; the mass of the people is wretched in the extreme; the houses in ninety villages out of a hundred are mere sheds, and there is no sign of progress in the district.)
Condition of Chikhli not so prosperous as it should be.

92. Everything considered, I was under the impression that a rise of about 15 per cent. on the whole district would be as much as the people could bear, and I proposed that the highest maximum rate for dry-crop land in the best villages should be Rs. 3-8-0, the result of which would be to raise the rates on actual cultivation about 12 per cent.

93. At the Conference on the subject held in Surat in February last my opinion was overruled, and a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 5 in the best villages was fixed.)

Detailed Statement.*
Appendix A.

94. The effect of the two rates is shown in the following table, those I propose being in black figures:—

Average of 10 years' collections.	Last year's Collections, i.e., 1863-64.	Assessment, 1864-65, according to old rates.	Old average rate on entire Cultivation.	New average rate on entire Cultivation.	Survey Assessment, 1864-65, exclusive of Petha Padtar.	Survey Assessment, 1864-65, inclusive of Petha Padtar.	Survey Kamal, or Total Assessment, inclusive of Waste Lands.	Survey more than the old Assessment.	Percentage of increase on Cultivation by Survey system.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1,90,443	2,00,836	2,13,596	2 8 2	3 7 4	2,94,391	3,03,276	3,26,673	80,794	30.7
				2 13 2	2,40,327	2,47,593	2,64,070	26,730	12.0

* Not printed.

95. Now the black figures represent the assessment introduced this season, which has had the effect of raising the revenue on Government cultivated land from Rs. 2,13,596 to Rs. 2,94,391, or 30.7 per cent., and on the 10 years' average collections 54 per cent., and Petha Padtar inclusive, on the same average collections, 58 per cent.

96. I need scarcely say that this heavy increase of assessment was received with dismay by the ryots, and that I myself saw at once that the rates on dry-crop land had been pitched immoderately high, and informed the ryots that they should be lowered without delay. Upon receiving my promise to this effect, they at once (with scarcely any exception) agreed for the whole of their "Khátas," both cultivated and "Badlan."

* * * * *

Grouping of villages.

97. Chihkli has been divided for dry-crop assessment into 9 groups of villages as follows:—

GROUP No. 1—24 VILLAGES.

Maximum Dry-Crop Rate at Rs. 3-8.

Comprises 24 villages lying on the west side of the taluka, which are nearest to the Railway

- | |
|------------------|
| 1. Pimpaldhara. |
| 2. Endbal. |
| 3. Khaparia. |
| 4. Vagalvad. |
| 5. Rajwada. |
| 6. Samroli. |
| 7. Chikli Kasba. |
| 8. Wankal. |

- | |
|--------------|
| 9. Gheghti. |
| 10. Ohode. |
| 11. Gandewa. |
| 12. Chari. |
| 13. Kalwada. |
| 14. Matwad. |
| 15. Alipore. |
| 16. Pardi. |

- | |
|-----------------|
| 17. Thala. |
| 18. Tejlow. |
| 19. Ghehej. |
| 20. Dehegaum. |
| 21. Talowchora. |
| 22. Pitha. |
| 23. Redhwanja. |
| 24. Malwada. |

stations of Amalsád, Billimora, Dungri, and Bulsár, possess the best climate and water, and have on the whole the most fertile lands. This group joins the rich taluka of Gandevi.

GROUP No. 2—3 VILLAGES.

Maximum Dry-Crop Rate, Rs. 3-4.

- | |
|------------------|
| 1. Malliyadhara. |
| 2. Manekpur. |
| 3. Sunthwad. |

The three villages of this group are as well situated as the first group, but the higher rate would raise them unduly and more than they could bear.

GROUP No. 3—7 VILLAGES.

Maximum Dry-Crop Rate, Rs. 3.

- | |
|--------------|
| 1. Khundh. |
| 2. Bamanvel. |
| 3. Baroliya. |
| 4. Mahundi. |

- | |
|---------------|
| 5. Bhunwadi. |
| 6. Naghudhra. |
| 7. Puni. |

This group comprises a few villages immediately to the east of the first group, and the western portion of the villages which are on the north or Supa side of the river "Ambika."

GROUP No. 4—7 VILLAGES.

Maximum Dry-Crop Rate, Rs. 2-12.

- | |
|------------------|
| 1. Wáy. |
| 2. Wád. |
| 3. Pimpalgabhán. |
| 4. Soldhara. |

- | |
|--------------|
| 5. Sadakpur. |
| 6. Undhval |
| 7. Wadi. |

Villages as well situated as the last, but mostly containing a very large proportion of "Dadriya" and "Kankrawali" soil.

GROUP No. 5—11 VILLAGES.

Maximum Dry-Crop Rate, Rs. 2-8.

- | |
|--------------|
| 1. Amadhra. |
| 2. Khergaum. |
| 3. Kaungwai. |
| 4. Minkach. |
| 5. Tankal. |
| 6. Nogama. |

- | |
|--------------|
| 7. Saraia. |
| 8. Jogwad. |
| 9. Chitali. |
| 10. Khudvel. |
| 11. Donja. |

Contains the villages next best situated both as regards climate and markets. Only one village, "Donja," which is far away to the east, is out of place, and it is a particularly good village lowered at the present rates, and which need not therefore be reduced further by putting it into the lower group.

GROUP No. 6—5 VILLAGES.

Maximum Dry-Crop Rate, Rs. 2-4.

- | |
|---------------|
| 1. Kaliari. |
| 2. Bamanwada. |
| 3. Khabhda. |
| 4. Wanjana. |
| 5. Bodwank. |

The five villages, with the exception of "Wanjana," which contains much "Dadriya" soil, all lie together, and will not bear a higher rate than this, as they are all within the fever line, and inferior in climate to the last group.

GROUP No. 7—7 VILLAGES.

Maximum Dry-Crop Rate, Rs. 2.

- | |
|--------------|
| 1. Phadwel. |
| 2. Sadadwel. |
| 3. Haranga. |
| 4. Rankua. |

- | |
|------------------|
| 5. Kukeri. |
| 6. Ranveri Kala. |
| 7. Surkhai. |

These seven villages are on the eastern border of the taluka close upon the jungle, and inferior in position and climate to the last group.

GROUP No. 8, 1 VILLAGE.

Maximum Dry-Crop Rate, Rs. 1-8.

1. Banveri-Khurad.

One village, Banveri-Khurad, has been reduced to Rs. 1-12 as it would not bear a higher rate.

GROUP No. 9, 3 VILLAGES.

Maximum Dry-Crop Rate, Rs. 1-8.

These three villages are the worst situated and the poorest in the taluka, and will hardly bear being raised from Rs. 4,813 (the present realizations from the group) to Rs. 6,471, which is a rise of 34 per cent. However, as present high prices are likely to be maintained, certainly for some time to come, these rates may possibly not be too high.

1. Kharoli.
2. Agashi.
3. Kanbbhai.

100. The water rates for rice have been fixed on a consideration of the position of each village, the nature of the water, and character the village has in the market for its rice and sugarcane.

The highest rate for rice water is Rs. 8 at 16 annas, but as the scale extends to 24 annas, Rs. 12 is the water maximum in the best villages, and the highest rate for rice (soil and water combined) is consequently Rs. 15-8-0 per acre, which includes tank assistance sufficient for two crops or sugarcane.

1st Class for rice water.

The Rs. 12 water-rate on rice has been imposed in the following villages:—

1. Pimpaldhara.	} D. C.	10. Ohode.	} D. C.	19. Gbehej.	} D. C.
2. Endhal.		11. Gandewa.		20. Dehegaum.	
3. Khapariya.		12. Chari.		21. Talowchora.	
4. Vagolwad.		13. Kalwada.		22. Pitha.	
5. Rajwada.		14. Matwad.		23. Redhwanina.	
6. Samroli.		15. Alipore.		24. Khund ...	
7. Chickli.		16. Pardi.		25. Puni ...	
8. Wankal.		17. Thala.		26. Wadi ...	
9. Gheghti.		18. Tejlou.			

2nd Class for rice water.

In the following villages the water-rate for rice is Rs. 7-12-0 for 16 annas, or Rs. 11-10-0 the maximum for 24 annas:—

	D. C.		D. C.		D. C.
1. Malwada...	3-8	4. Mahudi ...	3-0	7. Wad ...	2-12
2. Malliyadhra ...	3-4	5. Bhunwadi ...	3-0	8. Pimpalgubhan ...	2-12
3. Sundhwad ...	3-4	6. Naghudhra ...	3-0	9. Soldhara ...	2-12

3rd Class for rice water.

In the following villages the water-rate for rice is Rs. 11-4-0 for 24 annas:—

1. Manekepur ...	3-4	7. Chitali ...	2-8	13. Sadudvel... ..	2-0
2. Undhval ...	2-12	8. Khudvel ...	2-8	14. Hurrungaum ...	2-0
3. Tankal ...	2-8	9. Donja ...	2-8	15. Rankua ...	2-0
4. Nogama ...	2-8	10. Bamunwada ...	2-4	16. Ranverikala ...	2-0
5. Saraia ...	2-8	11. Wanjna ...	2-4	17. Surkhái ...	2-0
6. Jogwad ...	2-8	12. Boadwank ...	2-4		

4th Class for rice water.

In the following villages the rate is Rs. 10-8-0 at 24 annas for rice water:—

1. Bamanvel ...	3-0	5. Khergaum ...	2-8	9. Kukeri ...	2-0
2. Baroliya ...	3-0	6. Kulliyari ...	2-4	10. Banveri Khurd ...	1-12
3. Wav ...	2-12	7. Khambhda ...	2-4	11. Agashi ...	1-8
4. Amudhra... ..	2-8	8. Phudvel ...	2-0		

Minkutch has a rice water rate of Rs. 10-2-0 at 24 annas, Khurroli Rs. 9-4-0, and Kunbbhai Rs. 9.

D. C.
1-8D. C.
2-8D. C.
1-8

101. I now come to the most important of all the rates in Chikhli, viz., that which has been imposed on natural bagayat lands which are of a superior order, and capable of being watered when necessary from "kacha" wells. This kind of soil has been fully described in my 26th paragraph.

Under this head all rice land of this order watered by kacha wells and capable of growing sugarcane every third or fourth year has been included, which will account for the apparent decrease in the rice assessment and increase in the bagayat assessment of the taluka. The highest rate fixed for jirayat bagayat in this description of soil is Rs. 11-8-0

for 16 annas. The highest for rice land of this description having "kacha" well assistance only is Rs. 14-6-0, and kacha well and tank assistance combined Rs. 17-4-0 an acre.

102. In all those villages in which this description of land has been found a *bágáyat kasar* has not been imposed on paka wells, for it is apparent that if a "paka" well were to fall in this natural *bágáyat* land, and the *kasar* were to be remitted in consequence, the occupier would sink a kacha well and be able to produce *bágáyat* crops as usual by paying a *jiráyat* rate only; but by putting the assessment on the soil direct, this evasion of the just assessment is impossible

102. In ordinary *jiráyat bágáyat* villages a *kasar* has been imposed on the wells.

104. This *kasar* has been calculated on the following considerations, viz. :—

1st.—The duration of fallows between *bágáyat* crops.

2nd.—The quality of the water.

3rd.—The number of acres irrigable.

4th.—The supply of water in each well, and the strength and velocity of the spring.

By this scale the highest rate imposable per kos of the best wells in the best villages is Rs. 24 and on the worst Rs. 1-8-0.

105. There is yet one other kind of *bágáyat* to be described. I allude to the "Dhekudiat" or river-watered land. In the "natural *bágáyat* tracts" the water obtained direct from rivers makes this superior order of soil yield better crops of sugarcane than when it is taken out of kacha wells, and we have therefore imposed the fixed *bágáyat* assessment in all such lands, for unlike the sandy rivers of Gujarát proper, the beds of these Chikhli rivers are unchangeable, and "dhekudis" once erected last for ever, as there is no fear of the water changing its course from one side of the river to the other.

106. In those tracts of *ordinary jiráyat* land which are watered directly from the river by dhekudis, or which are capable of being so watered, an extra water-rate, the maximum of which is Rs. 6 an acre, has been imposed; but as this rate is determined by a special water scale varying from 2 annas to 16 annas, according to the facility or difficulty there may be in getting the water, and on a consideration of the distances the water is taken and the cost of aqueducts (or *dollias* as they are called), the average rate is moderate enough.

107. The classification of these different descriptions of garden lands being to some extent experimental, was a very difficult business indeed, and I found, on introducing the new rates, that a slight revision of it would be necessary in some villages.

108. This I propose to do early next working season, not through the agency of classers, who are very stupid in really difficult work, but by going myself with my classing assistants to those villages where the classing of some of the natural "*bágáyat*" and "dhekudiat" *jiráyat* is doubtful, and then and there making any alterations which may be required.

109. This revision will probably reduce the *bágáyat* very slightly, but I think it should be done on principle, and for the sake of securing strict uniformity of assessment throughout the district in each of these different descriptions of *bágáyat* soil.

* * * * *

120. The new assessment raised the *khátas* excessively, and if the local fund cess had been levied on the new *khátas* in all cases it would have caused considerable discontent. I therefore informed the people that if their respective *khátas* were raised more than 50 per cent., the local fund cess would be omitted to that extent, and instructions were issued to the *Mámlatdár* accordingly.

121. The amount of alienated land in Chikhli is small, and the fixed commuted quit-rents imposed by the survey will slightly lower the assessment of this description of land, as shown in column 13 of the statement under paragraph 113 (not printed).

122. The total area of land which up to the present settlement has been held rent-free on a tenure called *ghar kacha* or "kacha" is shown in the margin.

123. A special settlement for this kind of land is required, and before you can judge what is likely to be most suitable, it is necessary that I should describe the nature of the tenure and its origin.

"Kacha" land is of three kinds—

(a) That which surrounds houses or is near to houses within the village site.

(b) That which is out in the village "Shim" (upon which houses or huts may or may not be standing at the present time) generally adjoining to or a portion of the cultivated lands of the occupier and included in his *kháta*.

- (c) "Kacha" held either by poor people not "Khátádárs," who have lived on the land from time immemorial, or by the "Halis" of Desáís.

The first (a) is simply the "pardia" or "wáda" which was granted by the authorities to those who built houses in the village site or appropriated without any authority. The holders of this description were informed at the settlement that it would be continued to them rent-free to the extent of one acre, and any excess beyond that area assessed. This is the course which has been adopted in similar cases in Kaira and has been sanctioned by Government.

Government Resolution No. 2633, dated 21st June 1866, paragraph 2.

124. There is more difficulty in dealing with the other kinds of "kacha" (b) land, as there is no precedent to guide us, and no written account of the origin of the tenure. The people themselves say that they have held "kacha" rent-free, with their "khátas" (and as part and parcel of their "khátas"), from the time of the Mogals, and that it has been granted from time to time on the following principle:—(When a man's khata amounted to Rs. 100, or to 100 bighas of land (whichever might be the custom of the village), he was allowed one or two bighas (also according to custom) of "kacha" land rent-free. That in many cases huts were built on this land near the cultivated land of the "khátádár," in which huts his slaves or cultivators lived, but that it was not granted for this purpose and is not necessarily built upon, but merely as a reward for having a large "kháta.") In fact, this land is very much like that upon which isolated farm or ground-keepers' houses stand on in England. Now it is quite clear that such a tenure as this must, under the survey system, be swept away, for in striking our averages the kacha held in khátas rent-free has been taken into consideration, and the old average rate reduced in consequence.

125. The people, however, are not satisfied with this declaration on our part, and try to make out their title to hold this land rent-free. Their argument is untenable however, and all "kacha" land included in "khátas" and entered as "Sirkari" has been assessed.

126. But the holders of "kacha" lands only, not being khátádárs, are in quite a different position. (Mostly poor people who have been allowed to "squat" in the village "shim," they or their ancestors have for years lived rent-free on the small plots of land (varying in area from 4 gunthas to 7 acres) and have acquired a title from the fact of their never having paid any acknowledgment or rent, and it seems to me that the Summary Settlement Act is intended to cure doubtful tenure of this description, and may be applied in all cases where the holders of "kacha" are not "khátádárs.")

127. Another tenure about which some doubt exists, and regarding the settlement of which great discontent has been expressed by the people, is the "hali waola," which has been recently resumed under the Summary Settlement Act as service land, for which no service is required to be performed.

The Hali Waola.

128. The holders of this land assert that it is *bond fide* alienated, and that up to a very recent date it has been entered in the accounts as "hali waola," and not as "chákriat," upon which assumption it has been resumed under the Summary Settlement Act. (The Desáís say that when they were as nearly proprietors of the district as any people not actually holding a sanad could possibly be, they assigned this land to their halis as part remuneration for their services, and that from that time to this they have never paid any acknowledgment or quit-rent for it.) In the absence of any records showing what this tenure really is, and assuming even if what the people say about its origin is not true, that the Desáís or their "Halis" have been in possession from time immemorial, and that the land up to a very recent date was entered in the accounts as "hali waola" and not as "chákriat," their title seems as good as that of any "vechania" or "ghurania" in Gujarát, and I am very respectfully of opinion it might be treated as alienated land under the Summary Settlement Act, for although we may not recognise the right, yet long possession has given a *quasi* title, which it would be well to cure if possible.

129. The operation of the rule as now applied to this land is exceedingly oppressive, and unjust in the case of those persons by whom or by whose ancestors "hali waola" was purchased either from the original possessors or their heirs, and the Summary Settlement Act seems to be specially applicable to cases like those.

130. I informed the people at the settlement that I had no power to interfere in the matter, as the present settlement of "hali waola" had been made on the assumption that it was "chákriat," for which no service was performed or required, and that the Courts would in all probability uphold the settlement, as the land was entered as "chákriat," in the books, but at the same time I promised to inform superior authority of their dissatisfaction and discontent, and to solicit orders on the subject.

131. You are aware that the Kasba of Chikhli has been held by the Desáís since the commencement of our rule on an Uधार assessment amounting to Rs. 84-13-2. The assessment by the survey amounts to Rs. 664-6-0. This large increase is not wholly caused by raising the standard of assessment up to that of the neighbouring villages, but because a very large area of what was formerly dry-crop land has been converted into rice, and been assessed as such by the survey.

The tenure of Chikhli Kasba.

132. The Desáis have had possession of this village for upwards of 100 years, and have held it subject to the payment of the unvarying fixed lump sum named above.

133. They protested against the new assessment being imposed, and I informed them that I had no alternative in the matter, and that the right of Government to lay the full assessment was undoubted and could not be questioned. This the Desáis would not admit, and pleaded long prescription, and their right in limitation of the right of Government in consequence of the specific limitation to their assessment having been established and preserved.

134. It is a question which can be decided by Government only, whether the interpretation put on their "tenure" by the Desáis is correct. It is also desirable to consider whether the title may not be cured by the application of the Summary Settlement Act. Another question, however, has arisen, as to whether the Kasba Chikhli is to be considered as part of the Watan of the Chikhli Desáis, it being one of the six villages of the Surat Collectorate which Mr. Morrison reported to be in the possession of the Desáis, and which they held under the Gáikwár before Chikhli came into our possession.

This is not in my province, but will be reported on by the President of the Gujarát Watan Commission.

135. In cases where the Sanads under the Summary Settlement Act had not been received by alienees, whose numbers contain excess land hitherto entered as "*Sarkari Wadara*," such land has been included in the Baharkhuli numbers, the assessment of the excess being distributed over the whole as a quit-rent in addition to the summary settlement quit-rent.

136. A cess to the amount of Rs. 21-3-11 in the aggregate, called "*Ghar-bhádu*," has hitherto been paid by certain cultivators and others in Chikhli. I cannot trace the origin of this cess, but find it is not a ground-rent on the sites of houses, but an additional tax paid in most cases by those who pay a full bighoti. It seems an unfair impost, inasmuch as it has unequal incidence, some people paying and some not, merely so far as I can see, according to custom. This cess might be struck off with great advantage.

137. In both entirely waste numbers, and in waste shares of partially cultivated numbers, the occupation of which has been sold by auction, the right to cut down small kucha jungle trees, such as bábul, &c., has been given with the occupation of the land according to Section III, Rules 3 and 5 of the rules received with the Revenue Commissioner's memorandum No. 2546 of the 13th of October 1862.

Apologizing for the length to which this report has of necessity run.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obédient Servant,

C. J. PRESCOTT,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarát.

No. 1866.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

To

F. S. CHAPMAN, Esq.,

Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Revenue Commissioner's Camp, March 1866.

* * * * *

1. (A detailed account of the classes forming the population is contained in paragraphs 40 to 51 of the same letter. As bearing on the question of the past assessment of the district, the chief point to be noticed is the division of the population into the "*Ujli Paraj*," and the "*Kali Paraj*," the former consisting of Brahmins (mostly of the Bhatela caste) and other higher castes, who are good agriculturists, and the latter of Dhondias, Naikdas and other low castes who, in their moral and social condition, are but little raised above the merest savages.

2. From among the latter come the Halis or slaves of the Bhatela Desáis. This very remarkable domestic institution, mentioned by Captain Prescott in his 49th and 50th paragraphs, is common to the districts in the south of the Surat Collectorate, and to it in a great measure may be traced the present division of land and agricultural property in the pargana under report.) The Desáis, as shown in a report by Mr. Trevor, embodied as paragraphs 62 to 79 of Captain Prescott's letter, had the privilege of paying the lower rates of assessment allowed for the Káli Paraj, and have managed, through the influence in the revenue adminis-

tration of the pargana they have retained from the time of our predecessors in the country an influence so great, as Government are aware, as to lead to the adoption of special measures, on the first introduction of British rule, to lessen it), and (by pandering to the passion of these degraded creatures for drink, treating them at the same time with a rude sort of kindness, to get possession of the richest lands and cultivate them at the minimum of expense through their *Hajlis*. The unusual prosperity of the district, as far as agricultural stock is concerned, is thus accounted for.)

3. These Bhatelas are notorious as the greatest intriguers in the country. This character, assisted by the hereditary influence I have described them as possessing, has enabled them to worm themselves into positions of power as patils of villages, which they have used to the injury of the revenues, by exacting labour from the lower castes of cultivators, and thus preventing them from improving their own condition.

It is only lately that that great civilizer, the Railway, has by the high wages it has given for labour, opened the eyes of many of those hitherto in this degraded state, and taught them to throw off the yoke. *Forced labour and slavery, forbidden by the law but still submitted to by the people as things of course, are rapidly disappearing under the powerful stimulus of well-paid industry.*

4. Another explanation of the seeming anomaly of abundance of agricultural stock, and the slow advance of the pargana in actual cultivation seen from the report, is found in the system of "Badlan," or land allowed for fallows, the origin of which is given by Mr. Trevor in paragraph 76, and further described by Captain Prescott in paragraphs 83 and 84. No fixed proportion appears to have been observed in allowing fallow land in different villages, and it was to be expected that in such a matter as this, the peculiar genius of the Desais would find ample scope for exercise. The Superintendent does not exaggerate when he calls the system "unfair," and one that "opened a door to scandalous fraud and oppression." The increase in cultivated area shown by Captain Prescott's diagram and in paragraph 86 of his letter may be said to have set in steadily only from about 1857-58, from which time prices have commenced to recover themselves. Nothing is due to improvement in the system of revenue administration, and we may therefore hope that with a radical change in this respect, which will equalize assessments, and prevent particular classes monopolizing the benefits of equitable rates, Chikhli will no longer lag behind the rest of the country as it has done.

5. It will be seen from the 92nd and the following paragraphs of Captain Prescott's letter that the maximum dry-crop rate fixed upon last year for the whole pargana was Rs. 5 per acre, and that this was to fall by gradations down to Rs. 1-8 in the 9th class of villages into which it was then proposed to group the district. The increase in assessment caused by the adoption of these rates, however, appears, to use Captain Prescott's words, to have been received with dismay by the ryots, and having promised that they should be lowered, he in the report has proposed to lower the maximum to Rs. 3-8-0. Subsequently, however, I have met Captain Prescott, and discussed with him not only the question of the pitch of assessment, but also the grouping of the villages, the reason assigned for placing some of which being, as will be seen in several cases, simply that they would be raised too much. I found that the correct survey principles of grouping according to distance of markets and climate had been set aside, and given way to that of the expediency of not raising the assessment too suddenly. The result of much argument on the subject has been the memorandum of the 11th instant (No. 16) attached to this letter.

6. In this the Superintendent now proposes, instead of lowering the maximum rate of Rs. 5 to Rs. 3-8, to retain the former, and provide for lowering the assessment by lowering the classification of the soil by 25 per cent. By this expedient a 16-anna soil reduced to 12 annas would at the old rate of assessment be lowered from Rs. 5 to Rs. 3-12. It will be necessary for me to explain that I have assented to this, not by way of a makeshift, by which a nominal maximum rate of assessment may be maintained and the actual assessment lowered, but because Captain Prescott's arguments and figures and my personal knowledge of the district have led me to the conclusion that the relative value of the average soils of Chikhli, as compared with that of the soils of the more northerly districts of the collectorate, is low, and I should say fully to the extent of 25 per cent. The cause of this is the geological formation of the region, in which the eruption of trap-rock forming the range of Western Ghats has here considerably narrowed the space in which the deep alluvial soil, for which Gujarát is famous, could be deposited. Chikhli lies exactly within the line of the most westerly upheaval, and the distinction of soils consequent on this is so marked that to the north of the Ambika river, which, if the few villages which I shall propose presently to exclude from it are not reckoned, forms the northern boundary of Chikhli. Not a stone is to be found; whereas the productiveness of the soils in the district is considerably lowered by the presence in it of stone in large quantities. This lower natural value of soil entitles it, according to the principle explained in the printed joint report, to be ranked in a lower order of soil relatively to that of the rest of the collectorate. It is this that I have considered should be taken into account in the dry-crop scale, and not the "different system of cultivation and style of management." The fact therefore is that the original classification of soils was not based on a right system, and not that the maximum rate of assessment pitched upon was too high.

7. With the change of assessment that will be caused by the lowering of the classification, it will be quite practicable to regroup the villages on the survey principle. As it happens, the distance from markets exactly coincides with the approach of the villages towards the more jungly and unhealthy part of the country to the east of Chikhli, although I am not able to fix the exact fever line Captain Prescott speaks of. There is in reality very little difference between the climates of Western and Eastern Chikhli, but the latter is much less favourably situated than the former in proximity and accessibility to the markets of Gandevi and Bulsár and the line of Railway.

8. With the exception of three villages mentioned in paragraph 100, the Superintendent divides the whole district into three classes for assessment of rice lands. The circumstances of market and climate being considered in apportioning to each village its place in one or other of the groups for dry-crop assessment, the determination of the relative value of the water-supply in rice lands, depending as it does upon circumstances which can only be determined by a detailed local inquiry, may be left to his discretion. The highest rate imposable only in 1st class villages in those rare instances in which the water classification rises to 24 annas, in consequence of the supply sufficing for two crops of sugarcane, will be Rs. 15-8-0 per acre. The average rate, as will be seen from Statement B, will not be more than half that sum, and as the rice of Chikhli bears a high price in the market, I think Captain Prescott's proposed rates may safely be adopted. It will be understood that the classification scale is altered only in dry-crop, and not in rice or garden lands.

9. It is proposed to impose a special assessment on what the Superintendent terms natural *bágáyat*, or garden lands capable of being easily irrigated from unbuilt wells, which are described in the 26th and following paragraphs of his letter. The maximum for lands under a tank in which two crops can always be secured, from water being obtainable near the surface of the ground, is Rs. 17-4-0 per acre. This being less than one-ninth above that proposed for the best rice land not so favourably situated, is moderate, and may be sanctioned. With regard to paragraph 102, in which it is reported that permanent wells in villages in which the description of land is found have had no *bágáyat kasar* imposed upon them, it is presumed that the Superintendent means localities and not whole villages, for the depth of water from the surface may vary very much in the same village, and only a small portion of its lands may be naturally capable of producing garden crops with ease. This is a matter however, which will be attended to departmentally.

10. The *bágáyat kasar*, or increased assessment in consequence of wells, proposed for ordinary garden lands (paragraph 104) is Rs. 24 per water bag as a maximum. A water bag on an average being capable of watering $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres, this will be equivalent to about Rs. 10 an acre in first class villages, and considering the kinds of crop this land is capable of producing, the assessment is decidedly moderate.

11. The rate of Rs. 6 per acre proposed (paragraph 105) for lands capable of being watered from rivers will probably bring up the assessment to about the same as that on the garden lands mentioned in the preceding paragraph, and I would accordingly beg to recommend it for sanction. I am not surprised at the Superintendent's saying he found a revision of the classification of some of these lands necessary, and approve of his proposal to go over it carefully with his assistants, especially with regard to the natural garden lands. My objections to an endeavour to do away with special assessment for lands under wells by imposing an increased assessment on all lands capable of being irrigated, on a consideration of the general life of the water-bearing strata (see my letter No. 1561, dated 15th May 1865), apply partially also to the classification of these lands, which must, even with the greatest care bestowed upon it, always be somewhat arbitrary. It will probably be found on inquiry that in many places the channel of the Ambika River, from which several of the Chikhli villages draw their water for irrigation, is as changeable as that of the Gujarát rivers.

12. For proposals for the settlement of the "Kacha" and "Gharkacha" lands referred to in paragraphs 122 to 126 of the Superintendent's letter, I beg to refer His Excellency in Council to paragraphs 25 to 28 of my report on the revision of assessment in Bádoli noted in the margin.

Revenue Commissioner's report,
No. 375, dated 26th January 1866.

13. With regard to the assessment of the "Hali-waola" land, described in paragraphs 127 to 130, under the Summary Settlement Act, I think that in cases in which the land may be found to have been sold to other persons, the benefit of the settlement might be given them at 4 annas in the rupee. Whatever may have been the assumed power of the *Desáís* in the administration of the revenues of the district, the report of the late Watan Commission has clearly proved that they were servants of the State, and as such the waola held by them for the support of their slaves (*Halis*) may thus, it appears to me, be considered in some measure a part of their official remuneration. I would beg to recommend therefore that the settlement of such portions of this land as may have remained in the *Desáís*' possession appropriated for the support of their slaves should follow whatever may be determined upon with regard to the rest of their emoluments.

14. The case of Chikhli Kasba (paragraphs 131 to 134) will be separately considered and reported on. Until such time as the question shall have been settled by Government, I propose to order only the levy of the customary lump assessment.

15. The Superintendent's proceeding reported in paragraph 135 was correct, and has been sanctioned from this office.

16. With reference to paragraph 136, a separate report will be called for from the Collector, and should Captain Prescott's information prove correct the case will be remitted. If the levy is really a ground-rent for the sites of houses, there is no reason why it should not be paid.

17. I beg to refer to paragraph 33 of my report on Bárdoli for certain remarks bearing on the subject of paragraph 137.

18. I trust His Excellency in Council will view with satisfaction the result of the measuring and classifying operations reported in paragraph 139.

19. In conclusion, I beg to explain, as the reason for the delay that has occurred in forwarding these papers, that I found it necessary to confer personally with the Superintendent on the settlement of this and the Bárdoli Parganas, as well as the introduction of revised rates into Nadiád, and that no definite conclusion as to the proper maximum rate could be come to till the middle of January last. Since then, even I have found it necessary to go over the grouping of the villages several times, in order to make sure that the assessment was on the one hand not too heavy for the district to bear, and on the other, that the Government revenue was not unnecessarily lowered. Even now, so difficult a matter have we found it to come to a definite conclusion as to the suitability of the rates in all cases, that I do not venture to ask for the usual 30 years' guarantee until one or two years' experience of the practical result of the revision shall have enabled us to make up our minds. For the current year, it will be quite impossible for the survey to recalculate all the rates in time for the annual jamábandi settlement, but the cultivators will be informed of the percentage remission they will receive on their dry-crop lands in time to enable them to determine whether to throw up or retain any portion of their holdings by the 31st March, and the revenue papers for the year will be made out by the calculation of similar percentage remissions on entire holdings instead of on the particular fields in each holding.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. ROGERS,

Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Remarks upon the correspondence relating to the Settlement of the Chikhli Taluka.

A reduction of rates being considered necessary in this district, I have been requested to state my opinion whether it should be made by reducing the values of our classification scale retaining the higher maximum rate originally adopted, or by fixing a lower standard of maximum rates.

The Revenue Commissioner, Mr. Rogers, advocates the reduction being made by lowering the classification of the soil, *i.e.*, by reducing the scale values assigned to the different classes of soil in our regular classification table to the extent of 25 per cent. He contends that this is the ruling laid down in the Joint Report for such cases. The Superintendent of Survey appears also to think that the principle explained in this paragraph bears upon the case.

Paragraph 52.

I am, however, of opinion that the rule referred to does not bear the construction put upon it by these officers. It will be seen by a perusal of paragraphs 51, 52 and 53, that the framers of the Joint Report are here discussing the effect of climate on the productiveness of certain soils. They explain that the change from a dry to a moister climate will affect the relative values of different description of soil. And where such is found to be the case, they

* The classification Table.

advocate the requisite adjustment being made "by an alteration in the *relative* values of the several classes entered in column 2 of our Table."*

As a practical illustration of the application of this principle, I may mention that in consequence of the larger and more certain rainfall in the districts round Poona (the Haveli Taluka), as compared with Indápur and Bhimthadi, it was considered necessary to adopt a different scale of *relative values* for the lower classes of soil, as they were evidently more productive with reference to the higher classes in Haveli than in the other districts cited. A higher value was, therefore, assigned to particular classes. The scale of relative values being adjusted in this manner, the maximum rate which the district could bear was then tried in the usual manner.

Now in the case under consideration there is said to be no appreciable difference between the climate of Chikhli and of other adjoining parts of the Surat Collectorate. There is no mention in the correspondence of any particular variety of soil being more or less fertile than the same variety in other districts. Mr. Rogers tells us that from his personal knowledge of the district he considers all the soils of Chikhli are to the extent of fully 25 per cent. less productive than the soils of other parts of the Surat Collectorate. He proposes to adjust this general decrease in fertility by a regular reduction in the classification scale values, on the ground of this being the rule prescribed for such cases in the Joint Report. But, as has been

explained above, the rule quoted contemplates a special adjustment of the *relative* values of different varieties of soil, and not a regular reduction throughout in the values of the Classification Table. His proposal, in fact, amounts simply to the adoption of a 12, instead of a 16, anna scale of values as the basis of the classification of the district.

I have no hesitation in giving my opinion against the plan of working out a lower assessment by reducing the classification values in the manner proposed in this case. In cases where there is an evident and acknowledged increase or falling-off in the general productiveness of soils, I have always considered this to be a circumstance affecting the maximum rates of the district, and to be adjusted in that manner. There are two or three districts in Thána in which I have adopted this plan. In the Mámlatdár's division of Rajjuri, for instance, my rate was higher on account of the great fertility of the rice lands; and there are other cases where the principle has been applied to a reduction in the reverse manner. I am, therefore, of opinion that the reduction required in the case under consideration should be made by the adoption of a lower maximum rate.

I would now offer a few remarks upon the plan on which the general grouping of villages has been made in this case. Mr. Rogers would appear to think that communications and markets are the sole considerations by which we should be guided, and would divide the Chikhli Taluka into classes with lines drawn at regular distances apart irrespective of the nature of the country and general character of the cultivators. There would be no objection, perhaps, to carrying out such a plan in a district where you have a general uniformity as regards mode of culture, inhabitants, and other general characteristics. But from the description of Chikhli given in the report I gather that it is a district in which there is considerable difference in the circumstances and general character of the villages.

I am disposed also to question the correctness of the Commissioner's opinion as to there being very little difference in the climate of Western and Eastern Chikhli. Judging from natural features, the villages on the eastern boundary of the district bordering on the Dharampur State must have a larger rainfall and a more feverish climate than other parts of the district. It is here, I expect, that the Budlan lands are most extensively met with, the fallow being necessary from the greater humidity of the climate. The uncivilized character of the inhabitants is another reason, perhaps, for the backward state of cultivation.

If then I am right in my estimate of the general character of the district, I consider that we require more difference than has been made either by the Revenue Commissioner or the Superintendent between the rates of the western and the extreme eastern villages. Assuming the 3½ to be a fair rate for the best village, I think that 1 Rupee, instead of 1½ Rupees, is quite as high a maximum as should be imposed on the extreme eastern group where the Budlan system of cultivation prevails. I should think a reduction is also required in groups 6, 7, 8, as from the Superintendent's description the first mentioned is apparently the line where the fever climate begins. Groups 7 and 8 might be combined under a rate of Rs. 1-8-0 as there is but one village in the latter; and group 6 might have a rate of Rs. 2 instead of Rs. 2-4-0.

My experience leads me to conclude that it is very necessary to have a low rate in districts where fallows are considered requisite. The 10-anna rate imposed in Sunjan, to which allusion is made, is quite as high as can be safely imposed in that district; and allowing the extreme eastern part of Chikhli to be better, I think that a rupee will be found to be quite as much as cultivators will pay on the understanding of the land being regularly held. It should be borne in mind that under the Rules they can relinquish a number for fallow, and a light rate is almost the only security against the adoption of such a course.

By the changes here suggested, there will be a reduction of about Rs. 5,470, which might if it is thought expedient, be made up by small increases on the rates of the two or three first groups. An analysis of the percentage increase on the several groups gives the following results:—

Group.	Increase by Survey.	Percentage Increase.
1... ..	11,197	13
2... ..	570	11
3... ..	3,160	17
4... ..	6,673	31
5... ..	4,233	12
6... ..	2,740	21
7... ..	3,555	14
8... ..	213	9
9... ..	1,657	31

The largest increase, it will be seen, is in class 9, being 31 per cent.; whilst in classes 1 and 2 the increase is only 13 and 11, respectively. From these results, I should be inclined to think it is advisable to recast the rates of all the groups, but, as I have no practical knowledge of the country, I do not feel myself qualified to give a decided opinion upon this point.

J. T. FRANCIS,
Commissioner of Survey and Settlement.

Poona, 22nd October 1866.

Bombay Castle, 8th February 1867.

Letter from the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, No.—, dated in March 1866.—Submitting for orders, and with his own remarks thereon, papers containing proposals for the revision, according to the principles of the Bombay Revenue Survey, of the system of the assessment of the land revenue in the Pargana of Chikhli in the Surat Collectorate.

RESOLUTION.—The Revenue Commissioner, N. D., has submitted a very full and interesting report by the Superintendent of Gujarát Survey on the Chikhli District of the Surat Collectorate.

2. The chief question presented for decision is in regard to the future assessment of the Táluka. Experimental rates were introduced by the Survey Department with the sanction of the Revenue Commissioner, but they have been found to be pitched too high, and the question is how they are to be lowered, and to what extent.

3. Mr. Rogers' proposition to lower the assessment by lowering the classification of the soil by 25 per cent. seemed to Government to be altogether wrong in principle, but before recording a final decision on the point, it was considered expedient to consult Lieutenant-Colonel Francis, and obtain his opinion as to the mode in which a reduction of assessment, which was obviously necessary, ought to be made.

4. The accompanying paper,* submitted by Lieutenant-Colonel Francis fully, confirms the view of Government, and, for the reasons therein given, the Revenue Commissioner should be informed that Government do not concur with him in regard to the manner in which the error should be corrected, and therefore direct that the maximum rates of assessment be lowered.

* Dated 22nd October 1866.

5. The Governor in Council, on considering the opinions recorded in these papers, has no hesitation in fixing the rates without further delay. For the first class a maximum of Rupees 3-12-0 may be fixed, but this class should include only the few villages † close to the Billimora Railway Station. The second class at Rupees 3-8-0 will contain the whole of the remaining villages ‡ proposed by Major Prescott for that rate, with the exception, probably, of Rethwanya. The III, IV and V classes should be fixed at Rupees 3, Rupees 2-8-0, and Rupees 2, respectively, and the VI class at Rupees 1-8-0.

Class I.....	Rs.	3	12	0
† Ghegti. Mulwada.				
Wankal Sumroli.				
Chikhli Kasba (if re-assessable).				

Class II.	Rs.	3	8	0
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‡ (Included in the Superintendent's Class I.)

Class III	Rs.	3	0	0
Class IV	"	2	8	0
Class V	"	2	0	0
Class VI	"	1	8	0

6. With regard to the last class, Lieutenant-Colonel Francis' remarks are worthy of consideration. It will be seen, however, that this class consists in both Major Prescott's and Mr. Rogers' lists of only three villages, and the high percentage of increase in the class is really due to the percentage increase of one village, Kharoli, which a maximum rate of Rupees 1-8-0 would raise from Rs. 2,124 to Rs. 3,408. Kharoli is more easterly than any other village, and a specially low rate of one Rupee, or one Rupee and four annas, may, at the discretion of the Revenue Commissioner and Superintendent, be imposed on this village without interfering with the assessment of the rest of the district.

7. The grouping of the intermediate classes as proposed by Major Prescott appears open to some of the objections taken by Mr. Rogers. The arrangements of the villages in these classes should be reconsidered and determined by the Superintendent under the orders of the Revenue Commissioner, who should be informed that Lieutenant-Colonel Francis' general remarks on grouping are fully concurred in by Government. When a village lying on the border of a group is found to be excessively raised by inclusion in that group, it is not contrary to the survey principles to place it in the group with a lower assessment fixed for the villages on the other side of it. On the contrary, it is proper so to group a village thus situated that the pressure of the increase may not be too heavy; and similarly, when a village is unduly lowered, it may be judicious to place it in the neighbouring group with a higher assessment to save a needless sacrifice of revenue. This should be borne in mind when fixing the groups for the several classes above proposed, and if the principle be attended to, there is no reason to fear that the lower rates now sanctioned will cause an undue sacrifice of revenue as compared with the assessment experimentally introduced, or an inequitable increase as compared with past collections.

8. The Revenue Commissioner's proposal to consider experimentally the settlement introduced into the six villages on the Supa side of the Ambika is approved. The final rates for these villages may be fixed when the Supa Táluka rates are settled, and the villages may then, with the two Inám villages adjacent, be transferred to that táluka. It is probable that a few villages in the south-west corner of Chikhli may with advantage be transferred to Bulsár.

Revenue Commissioner's paragraph 14.

9. There is no difference of opinion in regard to the rates proposed for rice land, and the settlement is approved.

10. With regard to natural garden lands, Mr. Rogers has omitted to give prominent notice to Major Prescott's 101st and 102nd paragraphs. The Revenue Commissioner's paragraph 15. revision proposed by the Superintendent to verify the results in regard to some of the garden lands will, no doubt, remedy any errors that may have been made; and, subject to the correction which the results of the revision may render necessary in individual cases, the rates and mode of assessment are sanctioned.

11. It is not understood on what authority the Revenue Commissioner states that the Revenue Commissioner's paragraph 17. channel of the Ambika is changeable, as the Superintendent writes to the contrary effect.

12. The subjects treated of in paragraph 18 and 19 of Mr. Rogers' letter have been disposed of by Government Resolutions Nos. 3822 and 3989, dated, respectively, 22nd October and 2nd November 1866. Revenue Commissioner's paragraphs 18 and 19.

13. The case of Chikhli Kasba should be reported on Revenue Commissioner's paragraph 20. at an early date.

14. The rates which will be introduced under these instructions should be guaranteed for one year only. An abstract of the result should be submitted to Government, and if the Superintendent, Collector and Revenue Commissioner, are able at the end of the season to report favourably of them, they will be finally confirmed for the usual period.

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,
Lieut.-Col. J. T. Francis, Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

} With copies of Lieut.-Colonel Francis' communication.

No. 421-A. of 1867.

FROM

MAJOR C. J. PRESCOTT,
Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment,
Gujarát ;

To

T. C. HOPE, Esquire,
Collector of Surat.

Poona, 16th October 1867.

SIR,

* * * * *

8. The following statement, in which the area and assessment of the six villages transferred to Supa are entered separately, shows the financial result of this revision for the whole taluka, as compared with the collections of 1865-66, according to the old system :—

Table No. 1.

GOVERNMENT LANDS.					Increase caused by the Survey.	ALIENATED LAND.			
Old System.			New System.			Old System.		New System.	
Number of villages.	Area and assessment, Samvat 1921 A.D. 1864-65 inclusive of cesses.		Land actually in cultivation and its assessment by the Survey, Samvat 1923 A.D. 1866-67.			Salamis and imposts of all kinds except cesses, A.D. 1864-66.	Fixed commuted quit-rents imposed by the Survey, A.D. 1866-67.		Increase caused by the Survey.
	1	2	3	4	5		6	7		8	9
	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
62	80,531-28	1,98,972 10 8	78,147-5	2,19,529 15 2	20,557 4 6	3,463 12 10	2,608 3 0	}	
6	4,540-6	14,636 0 7	4,876-8	16,318 14 3	1,682 13 8	273 9 3	217 5 0		
68	85,077-32	2,13,608 11 3	83,023-13	2,35,848 13 5	22,240 2 2	2,757 6 1	2,825 7 9		63 0 11

TOTAL GOVERNMENT AND ALIENATED LAND								
Old System.	New System.		Miscellaneous Revenue.	Total Revenue.	Deduct Remissions.	Remained to be collected.	Collected.	Balance outstanding, 31st of July 1867.
Assessment of Government land and quit-rent on alienated land, A. D. 1864-65, columns 3 and 7.	Assessment and quit-rents by the Survey, A. D. 1866-67, columns 6 and 8.	Increase caused by the Survey.						
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.
2,01,456 7 6	2,22,138 1 2	20,681 0 8	9,248 4 6	2,31,381 5 8	.....	2,31,381 5 8	2,31,381 5 8	...
14,909 9 10	16,536 3 3	1,626 9 5	957 8 11	17,493 12 2	.....	17,493 12 2	17,493 12 2	...
2,16,366 1 4	2,38,674 4 5	22,308 3 1	10,200 13 5	2,48,875 1 10	.....	2,48,875 1 10	2,48,875 1 10	...

9. Table No. 11 showing the full assessment of all descriptions of land in the Chikhli Pargana of the Surat Collectorate according to the amended revised rates :—

Dry-crop.	Garden.	Rice.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1,47,169 8 0	61,121 6 3	76,823 10 0	2,85,119 8 3
			<i>vide para. 16</i>

10. Table No. 1 shows an increase of Rs. 22,240-2-2 in Government land (column 6) and Rs. 68-0-11 in alienated land, total Rs. 22,308-3-1 (column 13).

11. Comparing the old system with the new (columns 2 and 5 respectively), there is an apparent falling-off in cultivation, the acres according to the former being (inclusive on Hali waola and Kacha) 85,077-32 against 83,023-13 (exclusive of Hali waola and Kacha.)

12. This of course was merely a temporary falling off, pending the final settlement as explained in paragraph 18 of my last year's report to the Collector, No. 426 of the 23rd October 1866.

13. The accompanying detailed statement shows the large quantity of waste land* taken up (up to the 30th of September last), and the following table

* N.B.—The sale of the right of occupancy of which amounted to Rs. 10,872-14-0.

exhibits, in a succinct form, the exact present state of cultivation of Government land which is very favourable, showing that of the whole district 93 per cent. of Government land is now occupied and 7 per cent. only remains waste.

Total area of Government land entered as cultivable by the Survey.	OF WHICH WERE.				
	Occupied at the Jamabandi.	Waste taken up since the Jamabandi.	Given as grazing land.	Entered as Hali Wala, Kacha, &c.	Remaining waste in the district.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
101,113	83,023	7,504	1,448	1,987	7,151

Detailed Statement of Waste Land taken up for Cultivation up to 30th September 1867.

	Names of Villages.	TOTAL WASTE IN 1866-67, Samvat 1923.		WASTE TAKEN UP FOR CULTIVATION, 1867-68, UP TO 30TH OF SEPTEMBER.		AMOUNT REALIZED BY THE SALE OF THE	REMAINING WASTE LAND IN TALUKA.	
		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Occupancy of waste land.	Area.	Assessment.
1	Khápariá ..	16 7	43 4	7 4	20 12	29 13	9 3	23 8
2	Mutwad ...	20 2	83 3	2 33	33 8	2 0	17 9	49 11
3	Malwada ...	6 3	23 12	.....	.....	.....	6 3	23 12
4	Samroli ...	23 9	48 14	.....	.....	.....	23 9	48 14
5	Chikhli ...	0 8	0 7	.....	.....	.....	0 8	0 7
6	Khund ...	230 20	370 10	46 16	102 0	25 4	184 4	268 10
7	Degám ...	102 37	154 12	.....	.....	.....	102 37	154 12
8	Ránveri Khurad ...	392 16	530 0	80 36	105 8	.....	311 20	424 8
9	Sádukpur ...	1,178 10	1,481 5	1,119 14	1,393 14	77 0	58 36	87 7
10	Pítha ...	405 22	785 1	168 37	304 3	26 8	236 25	480 14
11	Minkuch ...	3 8	6 8	.....	.....	.....	3 8	6 8
12	Bárolia ...	9 31	25 14	.....	.....	.....	9 31	25 14
13	Kháingám ...	1,442 29	1,689 14	368 18	501 9	203 12	1,074 11	1,188 5
14	Thála ...	102 38	203 2	75 2	141 2	70 0	27 36	62 0
15	Párdi ...	1 17	3 8	.....	.....	.....	1 17	3 8
16	Radhwánia ...	12 34	7 8	.....	.....	.....	12 34	7 8
17	Mánukpur ...	13 34	23 10	.....	.....	.....	13 34	23 10
18	Udhwel ...	43 9	121 8	.....	.....	.....	43 9	121 8
19	Hurrangám ...	111 26	164 4	12 19	19 0	1 8	99 7	145 4
20	Pipalgabhata ...	63 28	110 4	.....	.....	.....	63 28	110 4
21	Saraha ...	69 11	155 4	.....	.....	.....	69 11	155 4
22	Alipur ...	191 5	305 6	.....	.....	.....	191 5	305 6
23	Jogwad ...	62 15	72 0	.....	.....	.....	62 15	72 0
24	Chitali ...	19 15	33 0	.....	.....	.....	19 15	33 0
25	Sunthwad ...	10 28	24 8	.....	.....	.....	10 28	24 8
26	Wadi ...	9 19	18 8	.....	.....	.....	9 19	18 8
27	Tejlav ...	134 6	240 1	38 2	66 0	32 8	96 31	174 1
28	Muliadra ...	84 2	176 13	15 19	28 12	11 10	68 23	144 1
29	Donja ...	414 26	515 1	371 33	458 4	12 0	42 33	56 13
30	Kukeri ...	361 39	530 8	34 2	51 8	2 4	327 37	479 0
31	Bámanwel ...	224 22	331 10	194 16	282 10	69 8	30 6	49 0
32	Nogama ...	44 3	101 15	.....	.....	.....	44 3	101 15
33	Tankel ...	31 21	72 6	5 0	18 8	51 0	26 21	53 14
34	Ond ...	181 17	453 7	43 15	130 12	41 5	138 2	322 11
35	Wunkal ...	76 32	171 8	19 14	42 12	73 0	57 18	128 12
36	Ghegti ...	8 28	16 8	.....	.....	.....	8 28	16 8
37	Erđhal ...	256 1	520 12	127 1	278 0	490 5	119 0	242 12
38	Wanjna ...	289 35	417 7	1 0 10	274 13	375 0	109 26	142 10
39	Wav... ..	365 29	4 0 15	272 10	318 0	69 7	3 19	92 15
40	Chari ...	113 3	232 7	59 1	125 4	10 6	54 2	107 3
41	Khambda ...	634 18	680 14	581 20	625 4	65 0	52 38	55 10
42	Bámanwada ...	14 5	15 3	1 3	1 11	.....	13 2	13 8
43	Surkhai ...	104 14	131 3	5 31	8 5	6 8	98 23	722 14
44	Gandeva ...	310 25	565 11	.....	.....	.....	3 0 26	565 11
45	Amdhará ...	401 12	564 0	338 8	3 8 8	442 8	63 4	45 8
46	Bodwank ...	166 3	327 9	.....	.....	.....	166 3	327 9
47	Ránveri Kalla ...	261 19	371 11	154 21	209 6	.....	106 38	162 5
48	Wad... ..	985 31	1,371 10	232 33	342 7	7 4	752 38	1,029 3
49	Soldhurra ...	271 27	590 2	66 17	163 8	4 0	205 10	426 10
50	Kangvai ...	43 31	70 8	.....	.....	.....	43 31	70 8
51	Pipaldhara ...	22 12	109 0	5 0	46 8	96 8	17 12	62 8
52	Phudvel ...	812 2	997 6	385 15	456 1	129 12	426 27	541 5
53	Kanbhai ...	524 37	665 13	331 24	395 2	.....	193 13	270 11
54	Agasee ...	226 12	234 11	.....	.....	.....	226 12	234 11
55	Tallowchera ...	417 10	668 11	236 18	400 12	1,679 4	180 32	667 15
56	Sadurwell ...	1,77 0	1,948 7	1,197 34	1,244 13	1,146 6	519 6	703 10
57	Kalwada ...	275 17	533 14	197 26	330 14	550 0	77 31	263 0
58	Ghej... ..	647 3	1,089 13	177 6	300 8	25 9	469 37	769 5
59	Kharoli ...	492 7	883 7	228 29	405 15	20 15	263 18	477 8
60	Rankuwa ...	236 36	333 0	165 17	238 8	451 0	71 19	99 8
61	Kariari ...	97 7	117 7	.....	.....	.....	97 7	117 7
62	Khudvel ...	13 34	9 0	.....	.....	.....	12 34	9 0
	Total ...	15,794 27	22,761 4	7,493 15	10,154 9	10,872 14	8,301 12	12,606 11
				The following villages are transferred to Su pa.				
63	Nagdhurra ...	99 19	233 2	.....	.....	.....	99 19	233 2
64	Rujwada ...	5 35	18 8	.....	.....	.....	5 35	18 8
65	Bhunwadi ...	67 32	180 0	.....	.....	.....	67 32	180 0
66	Mowhdi ...	117 6	265 8	11 8	23 0	.....	105 38	242 8
67	Pooni ...	19 18	38 4	.....	.....	.....	19 18	38 4
68	Wagalwad ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	309 30	735 6	11 8	23 0	.....	298 22	712 6
	GRAND TOTAL ...	16,104 17	23,496 10	7,504 23	10,177 9	10,872 14	8,599 34	13,311 9

14. The following figures show the effect of the revised settlement on the revenue of Government land:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Average collections for 10 years prior to 1863-64	1,90,443	11	5
Collections, 1863-64	2,00,836	0	4
Collections, 1864-65 (old system)	2,13,608	11	3
New System Revised Settlement collections, 1866-67	2,35,848	13	5
Increase in favour of survey over 10 years' average	45,405	2	2
		(or 24 per cent.)	
Increase over 1864-65, the year of settlement	22,240	2	2
		(or 10 per cent.)	

15. But taking the waste land now newly brought under cultivation into consideration (the assessment of which is Rs. 10,177-9-0), the assessment of 1866-67 amounts to Rs. 2,46,026-6-5, showing an increase over 1864-65 of Rs. 32,417.

16. The Survey "Kamál" of Government land may therefore be calculated as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Assessment of cultivated land, 1866-67	2,35,848	13	5
Waste land taken up	10,177	9	0
	Total cultivation ... 2,46,026 6 5		
Assessment of balance of waste land inclusive of grazing land	13,319	1	0
	Total, Survey Kamál ... 2,59,345 7 5		
Kamál as above	2,59,345	7	5
Nuksán, being the assessment of Haliwala, Kachawala and Máfi	25,774	0	10
	Total assessment of Taluka ... 2,85,119 8 3		

17. Under the provisions of the Resolution of Government marginally noted and the

Para. 4.—Resolution of Government, No. 3989 of 2nd November 1866, received with Collector's Memo. No. 1566 of 1866.

rules therein referred to, the area given below has been deducted from the head of Sarkári and entered as Haliwala and Kacha, respectively, and the amount of the assessment is included in the Nuksán shown on the other side.

Designation.	Area.	Assessment.	
		Rs.	a. p.
Haliwala	109.39	797	8 9
Kacha	65.14	166	1 0
Total	174.13	963	9 9

Superintendent Revenue Survey, to Collector,
No. 426 of 25th October 1866.

*Total	2,48,717
<i>Deduct—</i>	
Miscellaneous	4,185
	2,44,532
<i>Deduct—</i>	
Alienated	2,261
Government land	2,42,271

18. Last year, pending the revision of the dry-crop rates, a temporary arrangement was made for collecting the assessment which was proportionately reduced to the standard of the proposed revision, and according to this plan the collections amounted to Rs. 2,42,271,* which is Rs. 6,423 in excess of this year's collections, but when the assessment of newly cultivated waste (Rs. 10,177-9-0) is taken into consideration, it becomes apparent that there is an increase over last year of Rs. 3,754.

In the villages noted in the margin, the cultivators complained of the great want of water,

Names of Villages.	Amount required to put tank in good repair according to villages.	Names of Villages.	Amount required to put Tank in good repair according to villages.
	Rs.		Rs.
Pipaldhara	400	Dehgaun, dreadful scarcity of water, 900 per Talav	800
Párdi	150	Pipalgabhin, no public well	150
Ranveri Khurad... ..	300	Bamanwel Gamtalao	300
No. 2	200	Dhobitalao	200
Kalwada (Dholi falia)	200	Od Road side well	200
Bhunwadi	300	Tank bund	500
Endhal	275	Mauikpur	400
Dher's have no well	150	Amdhara, no well	500
Phudwel	1,500	Khund (2 tanks)	600
Surkhai (2 Tanks)	700	Kaliari	300
Fadakpur (all the Tanks)	2,000	Gundeva	500
Khápariá Tank and well	1,000		more.
Alipur Dher's well	150		

and prayed that their tanks might be deepened and put in repair. In many villages, they agreed to pay one-half of the cost in the shape of labour, if the other half were to be provided from the local funds. It is necessary to say that I have personally inspected the tanks in many of these villages, and am bound to say they are in a very bad state and would be almost useless in a season of drought.

19. In the village of Kangvai there is a Bandhára which might be erected at a cost of about Rs. 2,000, which would be a remunerative work, as a large piece of rice land could be irrigated therefrom.

20. I find that in the village of Khergam there are no less than eight toddy shops. Dharampor territory adjoins, and the people are all becoming demoralized. It is probable that the toddy shops might be reduced in number with great advantage to inhabitants.

21. I regret I cannot report favourably of the assistance given by Jagannath Govind, the Mámlatdár. I believe he endeavoured to do his best, but he is simply incompetent. The 1st Kárkun was active and painstaking and was of much assistance in the preparation of the papers

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. J. PRESCOTT,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujarát.

No. 137 OF 1868.

To

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER,
Northern Division.

Sitpone Tankaria,
20th January 1868.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward a report by Major Prescott, late Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, on the final revision of the settlement of the Chikhli Táluka, and to recommend that the usual guarantee may be granted.

2. Adverting to paragraph 8 of Government Resolution No. 499 of 8th February 1867, I have the honour to recommend, after consulting the Acting Superintendent (Mr. Beyts), that the villages of Kalwara and Pitha be transferred to the Bulsár Táluka. The guarantee to them need not, however, be deferred on this account.

I have the honour, &c.,

T. C. HOPE,
Collector, Surat.

No. 578 OF 1868.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

To

E. W. RAVENSCROFT, Esq.,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Camp Nadiád,
10th February 1868.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, for final sanction and the grant of the usual guarantee for the permanency of the rates for 30 years, those sanctioned on the revision of assessment for one year in the 14th paragraph of Government Resolution No. 499, dated 8th February 1867, for the táluka of Chikhli in the Surat Collectorate. Major Prescott's report* containing the financial results of the settlement in detail, together with the Collector's forwarding letter† accompany this.

2. It will be seen that the grouping of villages has now been carried out with one exception in the manner sanctioned in paragraph 5 of the Resolution. The exception is in the case of Sadukpur, which Major Prescott in his 5th paragraph reports he has placed one class lower than I had proposed for it. It is a large straggling place which might come either into the 4th or the 5th class; and as the reasons he gives for the transfer are satisfactory, I beg to re-

* No. 421 A of 16th October 1867.
† No. 137 of 20th January 1868.

commend that the proceeding may be sanctioned. Rethwania has been kept in the 2nd class, and the Superintendent (paragraph 7) did not find it necessary to take advantage of the permission to impose a special low rate of a rupee or Rs. 1-4 allowed by paragraph 6 of the Resolution.

3. The total increase of assessment in 1866-67 over that of 1864-65 is shown to be Rs. 22,240-2-2 (exclusive of the six villages transferred to the Supa Táluka) on Government cultivated land, and Rs. 68-0-11 on alienated, or 10 per cent. Since the revision, however, waste land of a total assessment of Rs. 10,177-9-0 has been taken up, so that the actual increase of revenue on Government land over that of the year preceding it amounts to Rs. 32,417-11-2. It is very satisfactory to learn that land has already acquired a considerable saleable value in the táluka, the right of occupancy in the waste taken up having been sold at auction for Rs. 10,872-14-0, or more than a full year's assessment.

4. This rapid increase in the area under cultivation, or paid-for occupation, has left (up to 30th September last) but 7,151 acres, or only 7 per cent. of culturable land to be taken up, a gratifying result which proves that the progress of the táluka had really been seriously affected by the vicious system of revenue management described in the 4th paragraph of my letter Na 1869 of the 10th April 1866, and that it needed only the introduction of that based on sound principles by which no man is allowed superior privileges on the score of his caste to take up its proper agricultural position in the Collectorate.

* * * * *

8. In conclusion, I have to remark that Colonel Francis was entirely mistaken in the conclusions drawn in his memorandum with regard to difference of climate, method of agriculture, &c., between the eastern and western villages of the táluka. The east is as open and free from jungle as the west, and the former is many miles distant from the hills in the Dharampor State. The cultivating population in the east are fully as skilful as those in the west, and it was more particularly in the latter where there was a preponderance of Bhatela Desáís that the Budlan system was in force. The cause, as I have explained, was social and not climatic.

I have, &c.,
A. ROGERS,
Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 784.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th February 1868.

Letter from the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., No. 573, dated 10th February 1868.—Submitting, with his recommendation, a letter from the Collector of Surat, who forwards a report by Major Prescott, Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey, on the final revision of the settlement of the Chikhli Táluka, and requests that the usual guarantee may be granted.

RESOLUTION.—The papers are very satisfactory, and show that the revision ordered by Government has had the best effect.

2. The usual guarantee should be granted, and Mr. Rogers' proposition in paragraph 6 should be sanctioned.

H. E. JACOMB,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Revenue Commissioner, N. D.,

The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D. (with copy of the papers on which the Resolution is passed),

The Judicial Department of the Secretariat (with reference to Mr. Rogers' proposition in his 6th paragraph now sanctioned).

No. 2730 OF 1897.

FROM
THE COLLECTOR OF SURAT;
To
THE COMMISSIONER, N. D.

Surat, 17th July 1897.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith No. 520 of 17th June 1897, from the Deputy Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey, to my address.

2. I have carefully perused Mr. Maconochie's very interesting report, but have come to the conclusion that I am unable to offer on it any criticism worth recording.

The fact is that on taking charge of the Collectorate I proceeded without delay to the Chikhli Táluka, but after I had spent about 10 days there had to return to Surat to cope with the outbreak of plague which suddenly assumed serious proportions.

I have been unable to revisit Chikhli since that time. My acquaintance with the táluka is therefore very slight, and this fact, combined with my being aware of your thorough knowledge of the locality, deters me from making remarks which could, under the circumstances, scarcely be useful.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. A. L. MOORE,
Collector, Surat.

No. $\frac{6}{6}$ OF 1898.

FROM
THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Deccan and Gujarát Revenue Surveys;
To
THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR OF
LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

*Camp Chikhli, District Surat,
8th January 1898.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith a report (with accompaniments received under your No. * $\frac{8}{1313}$ of 11th August 1897) from Mr. E. Maconochie on the revision settlement of the Chikhli Táluka, Surat Collectorate.

2. I have detained the report for some time that I might personally inspect certain of the villages on the spot. I agree with the grouping with a few exceptions. I think that Pipalgabhán and Nogama should be in the second group. The first has some of the best land in the táluka and the people are at least as well off as those of villages in the second group. Nogama is also a good village of much the same class as Gandeva, which is in the second group. Surkhái should be raised to the third group from the fourth as suggested by Mr. Maconochie in his paragraph 61. Alterations proposed are, therefore,—

To group II, Nogama and Pipalgabhan,

To group III, Surkhái.

3. I am not altogether satisfied with the rates. The very finest soils "Utam Bagayat" situated in the second group without fault and with ample command of water for irrigation cannot be assessed higher than Rs. 17-8-0 per

* Not printed.

acre. This is rather less than has been placed on the best Patasthal lands in the Deccan which have not an inherent fertility approaching that of the Utam Bagayat in Gandeva and certain other villages. It is true that to grow sugarcane and the very best crops in this táluka well-water is needed, but in all other respects there is an overwhelming advantage in these soils over those in the Deccan, and the quantity and quality of produce are very much higher than those of even the best Deccan Patasthal lands. Yet there are Patasthal lands in Báglán Táluka, having an original maximum rate of Rs. 18, which are 50 miles from the rail and with an unbridged road to it. Here with the rail close by and a far denser population, the maximum rate for much more productive soils is less. I take for comparison the Patasthal lands of the Deccan because there are none others there, at all frequently met with, which can be compared in circumstances with these. It seems to me that the maximum rates in all rice and irrigated lands might well be raised. Seasons vary, but this year I have seen second crops flourishing after a good rice crop on lands situated on the tops of hills and where no tank aid is possible nor any drainage from surrounding lands. This may not be the case every year, as so much depends on the times of the rainfall, but the fact shows how little aid from tank is needed for a second crop in less favourable seasons, where water for irrigation is available. Mr. Maconochie writes in paragraph 50 of his report that "any soil that is capable of growing a crop at all will grow a fair crop of rice, given the water," and he infers that "in differentiating between one field and another in the poor soil tracts it is only reasonable to set a higher comparative value on the water." My inference would be that for the reasons given, with which I agree, there ought to be one rate for soil and water combined. The difference between one field and another in any tract is made in classification both of soil and water and not in rating. This has been recognised in Deccan, where there is the same maximum rate for the combined factors, with a descending scale varying according to the quality and quantity of soil and water. In practice Mr. Maconochie's rates for the first two groups are similar to the Deccan system. The soil and water rates are the same. It is in the lower groups that he differentiates, as he explains. I do not see the necessity for this. I would have the same maximum rate for soil and water, and I would raise the soil rates in the lower groups to the same level as those for water. The difference between the combined rates of the lowest group and those of the highest is Rs. 3-8-0. So large a difference is not, I think, warranted by the positions of the groups as regards roads, markets and condition of the people. The dry-crop soil rates I would keep at Mr. Maconochie's valuation. It is a pity that the soil was not re-classed, for classification should not be done in the rating. All the Gujarát classers are liable to class too high in poor soils, and from what I saw of these they were undoubtedly overclassified.

4. Mr. Maconochie lays great stress on the difference between the prices ruling at the time of original settlement and those now obtaining, and concludes that a reduction of rating is necessary. It is not so much a question of difference in prices as of whether the rates were high enough at the former settlement. If the prices were double what they are now, the former rates may have been a good deal too low. That some concessions are necessary in the dry-crop soils I quite admit, but since the irrigated best soils have been re-classed and the almost penal rates removed from soils which were formerly put in a wrong class, I do not think that the best soils (those irrigated) should be kept too low. In this táluka with a certain rainfall rice and all irrigated lands practically never fail. The condition of the people is another matter, but in rating the táluka I think that the question is not so much whether the people are in difficulties as whether those difficulties are due or not to the circumstances of the táluka itself, its climate, rainfall, soil, or distance from markets. With the exception of climate, which is not so good as that of the adjoining tálukas, all else is particularly favourable. There is no doubt that most of the land is in the hands of the usurers, who always go to the best lands, and in his paragraph 48 Mr. Maconochie accounts for this by the improvidence of the people themselves. It would appear that if the rates were raised either the people or the usurers would have to pay, and from what I have seen and heard in the táluka it is most likely to be the latter. I have met with several cases where the lessor has had to

take less for his field since the fall of prices, and he must at any rate leave sufficient margin for the lessee. The condition of the people does not seem to have been at all better when the prices ruled very much higher than they do now, and the remedy of low rates does not appear to be the one needed, whatever that may be. If lands are to be assessed at less than they would be if held by a more thrifty population, at, in fact, considerably less than such lands would be in the Deccan, it amounts to a concession to extravagance and to the usurer, which does not seem a desirable basis for settlement.

5. I propose to amend Mr. Maconochie's rating in some ways, and the following tabular statement in the same form as that in his paragraph 50 will give the alterations at a glance:—

Groups.	Jirayat.	Rice and Garden.		Dhekudiat water.	Bhata.
		Foil.	Water.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.
I	3 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	11
II	3 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	10
III	2 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	10
IV	2 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	9
V	1 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	9

In the above I have given the same maximum rate for both soil and water, and in so doing I have brought up the valuations of the lower groups nearer to the higher. In a small taluka I think this is justifiable, for the difference in cost of transport of produce is not so great as in a large district between one group and another. There is a good metalled and bridged road through the centre of all the groups which tends to equalise cost of transport, and none of the villages, except some in the lowest group, are more than six miles from it, and these are about that distance from one or other of the metalled subsidiary roads. It will be noted that the rates for soil and water combined are not in the same ratio to those for dry-crop lands either in Mr. Maconochie's rating or in mine. This is not important, however, because the rating for dry-crop has unfortunately taken the place of classification in these lands.

6. The following tabular statement gives the percentages of increase by groups on the same lines as that in Mr. Maconochie's paragraph 56. This grouping includes the alterations suggested in paragraph 2 above:—

Class.	Number of villages.	Dry-crop maximum rate.	BY FORMER SURVEY.		BY REVISION SURVEY.		Percentage.	
			Government occupied Land.		Government occupied Land.		Increase.	Decrease.
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.		
I	7	3 8	4,653	21,262	4,656	23,466	10.4	...
II	20	3 0	27,348	82,856	27,323	85,134	2.7	...
III	15	2 8	23,320	58,031	23,343	59,345	2.3	...
IV	16	2 0	24,594	52,458	24,576	52,122	...	0.6
V	2	1 8	1,856	3,055	1,855	3,253	6.5	...
Total ...	60	...	81,771	2,17,662	81,753	2,23,320	2.6	...

7. The net result is an increase of 2·6 per cent. amounting to Rs. 5,658 on the whole táluka. Except in the first group the increases are small, and in the fourth, the largest and practically the poorest, there is a decrease. The fifth group consists of but two villages, and the increase touches the best lands only. That there is an increase at all as compared with a decrease in the IV group shows that the proportion of the best soils is greater in the V group. My proposals are 3·93 per cent. higher than Mr. Maconochie's and are confined to the irrigated soils only, which can, I think, afford to pay the amount demanded. Mr. Maconochie's revised distance from village scale, of which I approve, will slightly raise the rates on irrigated soils in the same proportion as in the case of his own proposals, and will lower those on dry-crop lands.

8. In conclusion, the facts as disclosed by Mr. Maconochie in his very full and careful report are that prices have fallen since the original settlement, that the people are in debt now, as they were then, owing to their own extravagance, but that the standard of comfort has increased, and that the people are on the whole in better condition (see his paragraph 40). He contends that the assessment should be kept at the same level as before, and I agree with him to a certain extent. All that I propose in difference from him is to take a little more from the best lands.

I have, &c.,

A. BROWNLOW FFORDE,
Superintendent, Deccan and Gujarát Surveys.

No. $\frac{S}{750}$ OF 1898.

FROM

THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR,
LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE;

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.

Maháleshwar, 21st May 1898.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the reports of Mr. Maconochie, Deputy Superintendent, and Mr. Fforde, Superintendent of the Gujarát Survey, on the revision settlement of the Chikhli Táluka.

2. *Operations of the Survey.*—The measurement operations were of the same character as in Bárdoli and justified upon the same considerations. The classification, although nowhere amounting to the revision of whole villages, was extensive and justified by the necessities of the case. The character of the classification has been very fully described by Mr. Maconochie in his 43rd and 44th paragraphs.

3. In ordinary jiráyat soils little was done. There seems to be a unanimity among the best authorities that the classification of these soils at original settlement was high. It is extraordinary that it should have been so, for Captain Prescott who directed the operations was evidently exceedingly conscious of the extreme difference between the jiráyat of Chikhli and the soils of similar designations in more northern tálukas. He calls the Chikhli jiráyat fit for little except sheep walks and grazing ground, and says that in contrast with jiráyat in Bárdoli it is as different as the highest cultivated lands of Yorkshire and the Lothians from the dales of Westmoreland and Cumberland. Mr. Ozanne carefully considered the advisability of reclassifying this land. He took a test which showed the classification to be *high*. But at the same time *not irregular*. He rightly therefore concluded that reclassification would be waste of time and money, and that over-assessment if found to exist would be corrected by lowering the maximum rates.

4. The next denomination of soil requiring classification was new rice made out of jirayat. The soil retains its dry-crop classifications, but annas are added for advantage of position and tank or river water when available. This is the method adopted in other talukas of Gujarát and has worked well up to the present. I shall, however, have to make further observation on this subject.

5. In old rice the original soil classification remained practically unchanged; but the water advantages and superiority indicated by the growth of a second crop have been, in Bárdoli and elsewhere, examined and taken into full account.

6. The classification of garden land presented features of novelty and complication. The method of the original settlement was considered to be faulty and to call for radical change. Much of the land classed as garden contained soil of the kind known as "Utyam" or superior order. This soil is believed to be a deposit from streams and rivers. It occurs in situations favourable to the retention of moisture, and being exceedingly easy to work, yields the very best results and shows special improvement under high tillage. There is some of it in Chorási Taluka, and a little in Bárdoli, but a good deal more is found in Jalálpur and Bulsár. In these talukas, with the exception of Bárdoli, unusual water facilities generally co-exist with this soil. Kachha wells can be sunk at will and the water is found at from 15 to 30 feet below the surface. Captain Prescott mentions the existence of the same facilities in Chikhli. But the careful observation of the officers in charge of the revision operations confirmed by Mr. Ozanne and myself shows that he was wrong. It can only be surmised that, on finding the characteristic soil in Chikhli, he must have jumped to the conclusion that the water was no less abundant and accessible than in the other talukas in which the soil occurs. But it is certain that in the matter of water many of these soils in Chikhli are at a disadvantage. I myself saw fine strips of this soil with the wells serving them more than 50 feet deep. Captain Prescott's method of classing these garden lands was in practice rough and ready. He simply entered as garden any land that grew sugarcane in regular rotation. This method took comparatively little account of the special garden soil; it is by no means certain, however, that it was not pretty sound for practical purposes. The rice lands in many cases have abundant water very close to the surface and the sugarcane grown on them was not so far as I could see inferior in quantity or quality to that obtained from the distinctively garden soil. This observation is confirmed by the results of the special crop experiments, which show the smallest yield from a field of natural bágáyat. The difference between the production of rice and garden lands lies in the intermediate crops, which consist more or less exclusively of rice with wál, &c., in the ordinary black rice soil, and of jowári, tur, and in the garden soils where water and manure is abundant, of garden crops such as ginger, turmeric and the like. It is by no means certain that the intermediate crops of the superior order soil would be always more remunerative than the heavy and regular crops of rice and wál obtained from the rice soils. When the intermediate crops of the superior order soil consisted of valuable garden products they would no doubt pay better. But the reverse might well be the case when they consisted only of jowári, tur and the like. The method of Captain Prescott then may have been rough. But it is evident that by classing together all the cane-growing lands Captain Prescott could succeed in hitting off all the lands with specially good water facilities or specially good soil, or both. He also, however, most undoubtedly brought into his net some poor soils and lands which either had a poor water-supply or obtained what they had from a great depth by heavy expenditure.

7. By the system now adopted there can be no doubt that all risk of either over-assessing a poor soil or taxing the capital spent on well-sinking has been avoided. The drawback to the system has been its complication and the heavy responsibility which it has placed on classers. In the course of my visit to the taluka, however, I saw several cases in which garden lands had been over-assessed under Captain Prescott's system, and relinquished in consequence. The over-assessment of such lands was found to have been corrected by application of the new system. Revision then of Captain Prescott's system was necessary, and thereby a fairer adjustment of the assessment has been attained. Owing to the careful supervision exercised and good judgment shown the responsibility of the classers has been satisfactorily discharged. The new system too is far fitter than the old to stand the test of time—an important requisite in a classification which like the present is to be declared final.

8.* I have discussed the garden classification at length because it is a new departure on a large scale and because the soils of the talukas of Bulsár and Párdi have been treated in the same way. The system is admirable in theory, and by means of suitable rates can, as Mr. Maconochie shows in this report, be made to yield a just and well distributed assessment. The difficulty of the system consisted in its application at the present revision. No such difficulty will occur in future revisions if the classification is declared final, and there is no reason, therefore, to suggest any modification of it.

9. It is unnecessary to add to Mr. Maconochie's description of the classification of the Bhátha lands, which has been conducted on the same lines as in other talukas. The Dhekudiat lands have been classed under special rules sanctioned by Government which roughly proportion the water assessment to the distance of the land from the source of supply.

The condition of the taluka and pitch of the Assessment.

10. (The general tone of Mr. Maconochie's report conveys the impression that the taluka was in his opinion over-assessed, or at least that its assessment must be considered in existing circumstances quite as heavy as the population can bear. For my own part, reading the report of Major Prescott, I can only say that his desire seemed to be to treat with all due leniency the inferior lands which were left to cultivation by the Kaliparaj, but that he desired to assess fully the superior lands whether rice or garden which were enjoyed by the Ujliparaj in many instances at unfairly privileged rates, and yielded them handsome profits.) He clearly considered that the rice lands were remunerative, as regards lands that in addition could grow sugarcane once every four years, not that they were sources of easy fortune but only that they were a degree more remunerative than the ordinary rice lands.

11. The table in the margin gives the comparative rates per acre in each group and for the taluka as a whole of the garden and old rice lands as assessed by Major Prescott and Mr. Maconochie. Now Mr. Maconochie writes as if the rates of garden land had been assessed solely or mainly with reference to the high price of cane prevailing at the time of settlement. But after careful consideration I cannot help thinking that this assumption is mistaken. Major Prescott only took a very small extra assessment from the garden lands as compared with the neighbouring rice in respect of their capacity for producing every fourth year cane instead of rice with, in the most favourable conditions of soil and water-supply, valuable intermediate crops. The process in fact amounted only to a not excessive increase of the assessment on the cane-producing land during the cane-producing year. Thus the average original rate per acre for the taluka (as shown in Appendix Q) was Rs. 7-6-4 for rice and Rs. 8-8-0 for garden land. A 4-acre field, therefore, would have paid on an average Rs. 29-9-0 if it were rice and Rs. 34

Group.	Rate per acre.							
	Old rice.			Garden.				
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		
I ... {	(a)	9	3	3	(a)	11	3	9
	(b)	9	4	1	(b)	10	4	2
II ... {	(a)	8	11	3	(a)	8	13	2
	(b)	8	7	1	(b)	8	8	8
III ... {	(a)	7	1	8	(a)	8	1	2
	(b)	7	1	11	(b)	8	2	1
IV ... {	(a)	6	7	9	(a)	7	3	8
	(b)	5	14	10	(b)	6	4	9
V ... {	(a)	4	14	1	(a)	5	3	9
	(b)	4	14	0	(b)	6	6	6
Total ... {	(a)	7	6	4	(a)	8	8	1
	(b)	7	2	11	(b)	8	5	4

if it were garden. The difference, Rs. 4-7-0, represents the addition which would be chargeable on the one acre of that field during the year in which it bore sugarcane, *i. e.* instead of Rs. 7-6-4 it would pay Rs. 11-13-4. The figures given by Mr. Maconochie and the results of numerous experiments and investigations all over the Presidency show that a sum of a little under Rs. 12 is a mere bagatelle in the large expenditure which is incurred on the cultivation of an acre of sugarcane. It is rarely that an acre of cane cost less than Rs. 200 to cultivate and the addition to such a sum of an odd 10 or 20 rupees is little considered by the cultivator when he is estimating the remunerativeness of his undertaking.

Indeed in discussing the problem the whole assessment is not what has to be considered, even if a cultivator grows only rice he had to pay an assessment two-thirds as high. The question to be determined was whether, if he grew cane every fourth year, he could not on the cane-growing area have paid 4 rupees an acre more. Such sum would hardly enter into his calculations when deciding whether he should take the cane crop. (Major Prescott distinctly pointed out that the rice and garden lands were in the hands of the Bhatalas and Boras, not of the wretched Kaliparaj whose condition is no evidence that these excellent lands were over-assessed.)

12. As to the general inability of the táluka to bear the rates assessed Mr. Maconochie points to the small increase of population, which he points out only $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in twenty years as against nearly 6 per cent in the rest of the district. I am quite unable to accept the validity of Mr. Maconochie's pessimistic inferences. The accompanying table shows the increases of population in all the tálukas of the Surat District at the Imperial Censuses of 1872 and 1891. This shows that while increases occurred in the other five tálukas population remained nearly stationary in the tálukas of Olpád, Chorási, and Chikhli. It has never been attempted to make out that Olpád and Chorási were in otherwise than thriving condition. If there had been pronounced decrease in the population of Chikhli Táluka the fact might be serious. But in a tract already heavily populated, there is no sinister inference to be drawn from the fact of population having remained stationary. Among certain sections moreover of the Kaliparaj Mr. Maconochie notes a gratifying improvement, and he admits that in their population a respectable increase has taken place. The Anavlas and Kanbis are admitted to be in comfortable circumstances, although in debt owing principally to extravagance, and in the case of the Anavlas to very natural difficulty in accommodating themselves to the great fall in the world which was brought about by the reduction of their status and privileges when the British system of administration replaced the Native, which gave both place and power to this particular class. But it is idle to suppose that any trifling reduction of assessment would reduce the indebtedness of these classes; they borrow not to pay the assessment but to keep up an artificial position to pursue their ruinous social quarrels and ambitions. It may be doubted whether even the free grant of their land to them would be sufficient to lift them out of the mire.

13. Mr. Maconochie takes as a bad sign the decrease in the number of agricultural cattle. It should be noted, however, that there is a rise in the total number of cattle, amounting to 7 per cent, not far inferior to the increase in Bårdoli. In both Bårdoli and Chikhli tálukas the agricultural cattle showed a decrease. Classification of cattle as agricultural and non-agricultural is of very uncertain accuracy and the increase of the total number may be regarded as a decidedly satisfactory feature. Buffaloes, which are not classed among agricultural cattle unquestionably do a good deal of the agricultural work in this táluka. The large grazing areas also would account for a preponderance of milch cattle.

14. The revenue history again is appealed to by Mr. Maconochie as evidence that the jiráyat is too heavily assessed. I am unable to regard it in that light. The figures show that at the beginning of the thirty years' period there were nearly 19,000 acres of waste and that this area was reduced by about one-half in the first decade, and by nearly two-thirds in the remaining decades and that without any material increase in the population. These facts surely demonstrate that over those two-thirds the assessment was not excessive. It is in fact exceedingly misleading to say, as Mr. Maconochie does in paragraph 46, that cultivation has contracted considerably since 1863. 1868 was the best year of its decade and the cultivation reached 87,000 acres. In the best year of the next decade the cultivation reached 86,000 and in the next decade 85,000. The average for the three decades shows hardly any variation:—

First decade	...	...	...	81,723
Second decade	...	...	...	83,267
Third decade	...	...	...	82,858

The average for the third is the average for the thirty years. Ten year's average has, indeed, varied but little since the beginning of the lease, though the fluctuations in individual years have been considerable.

15. One principal reason for the large fluctuations in the cultivation of jirayat is the character of the soil which requires long fallows. Unless the value of the land when fallow for grazing purposes is high enough to make it worth while for cultivator to hold on to it, he will throw it up. My conclusion is the contrary to Mr. Maconochie's. When the original settlement was introduced the custom was over immense tracts to get an allowance of land for fallow free of assessment. It is astonishing that after the introduction of the settlement, in spite of such a custom, so much of the land was not only taken up, but held on to. The custom of rotation on jirayat is roughly four years' cultivation to 10 of fallow. It would not have been surprising then if no more than one-third had been taken up at one time, the remainder being thrown up during the fallow period. As has been shown above not one but two-thirds of the waste have been taken up. The remaining third does undoubtedly contain a more or less irreducible minimum of inferior land. Several villages have large blocks of waste the advisability of converting which into forest has been under consideration. The rest consists of land the grass and cultivation of which would probably not pay. In estimating the value of the jirayat the grass production must by no means be neglected. I was greatly struck with the large amount stacked on these lands. A little nearer the railway the grass would have been very valuable, indeed, and even now it would not require a very heavy rise of prices to make it pay the carriage to Billimora.

16. Mr. Ozanne in his review of the special crop experiments of this taluka remarks that the jirayat soil has undoubtedly been classed too high, though not irregularly. Mr. Maconochie adopts that conclusion; and Mr. Fforde the experienced Superintendent agrees with him. As stated earlier in this report I am not prepared to dispute the conclusion of such excellent authorities. But on the other hand I must draw attention to the fact that at the original settlement, when the Divisional Commissioner proposed to lower the classification values by 25 per cent. Government after full deliberation and consultation of the Survey Commissioner, Colonel Francis, rejected the recommendation. There is one respect in which the value of this soil seems to have been insufficiently appreciated, and that is its adaptability for conversion into rice. The Government occupied rice area has risen from 8,221 to 13,439 acres. The difference, 5,218 acres, includes some 1,400 acres of garden land, which have been classified under the new system as rice. The remainder, or about 3,818 acres, has been made out of jirayat. In other words the *jirayat land has such adaptability for conversion into rice that in the thirty years' period the rice area was increased by no less than 47 per cent.* Judging by the assessment one acre of rice land is worth four acres of jirayat. The increase of rice by 3,818 is equivalent to an increase of jirayat cultivation by 11,454 acres.

The following table will show that this speciality of the Chikhli jirayat is not imaginary :—

Taluka.				Olpád.	Chorasí.	Bárdoli.
Rice area, Original Survey	...	...	...	3,494	579	12,918
Do. Revision Survey	...	...	...	3,664	701	17,208
Difference	...	...	...	170	122	4,290
Per cent. increase	...	...	...	5	21	33

It was specially noticed by Captain Prescott. I venture to regard this development of new rice as an unimpeachable evidence of the progress of the taluka and of a valuable capability in its jirayat lands, which ought to be kept in full view.

17. Lastly I think Mr. Maconochie has not drawn the full legitimate inference from the increase in the number of wells. It is to me not very evident

why if a cane crop did not pay better than the rice crop the cultivator should sink in it or the Bania to lend the large expenditure required for cultivation. It is still credible that wells would be built if the cane crop did not pay. It is true that the land is no longer assessed in respect of the new wells. But as shown above the difference of assessment when compared with the expenditure on cultivation between an acre of rice and an acre of cane is not worth consideration.

18. To sum up and apply the above arguments. I agree with Mr. Maconochie in his paragraph 46 that communications have improved, wells have been multiplied and the general well-being of the population and standard of comfort have risen. Population, I admit, is nearly stationary, but I deny that it indicates a want of progress; I deny also that cultivation has in any sense contracted. That of jirayat has on the average extended, and that of rice very largely. It is true that prices have not risen, but the people have largely profited by the facility which their lands possess for conversion of dry-crop into rice and the increase in the produce of the land which accrues from such conversion. Rice, it has to be remembered, is the chief export of the taluka, and the facilities for export have been appreciably increased. I admit that the price of gul has fallen but deny that the original assessment was fixed with reference to the then high price, or that garden lands fail to yield at least as handsome a net profit as rice land, which Mr. Maconochie admits to be profitable. In determining the pitch of his assessment Mr. Maconochie concludes from his facts that the admittedly just increase which he takes from new rice lands should be applied to the reduction of the burden upon the garden and dry-crop lands. The conclusion from my premises is that the total assessment upon garden, old rice and dry-crop should remain as before and that the State should be allowed its share of the increased produce of the new rice lands made out of jirayat. The total area of these lands is about 3,818 acres. The difference of assessment per acre between old dry-crop and new rice (see Appendix Q) is about Rs. 1-6-4. The enhancement due to conversion of jirayat into rice is represented by 3,818 acres at Rs. 1-6-4 or about Rs. 5,329 or a little over 2 per cent. on the existing assessment. The assessment of the taluka will bear in my respectful opinion at least this small enhancement.

19. I now come to the grouping. Mr. Maconochie's proposals in my opinion may be accepted in their entirety. Mr. Fforde, the Superintendent, proposes some slight modifications. But I am unable to see the necessity for them. He first proposes to raise Pipalgabhan and Nogama from group III to group II. I have seen Pipalgabhan and admit all that Mr. Fforde says regarding the excellent quality of the rice and garden lands of that village. He is no doubt equally right about Nogama. But the quality of the land is allowed for in classification, and I cannot see that either of these villages have the same advantages in position and communication as those of the 2nd group. If Mr. Fforde's argument were accepted then, logically, other villages ought to follow these two into the 2nd group, as, for instance, Sadakpur, which has no less admirable land than Pipalgabhan and is nearer Chikhli and the arterial road communicating with Billimora. I can also see no necessity to bring Surkhai into group III, although Mr. Maconochie is willing that this should be done. The village is evidently not a rich one and may as well be left where it is. Mr. Maconochie says it is on the high road and has fine rice beds. But the assessment seems to indicate that the rice beds of Kukeri, which is also on the high road only a mile further on, are at least equally fine.

20. I now in the last place come to the rates, the arrangement of which has been a matter of considerable difficulty.

To take the jirayat Mr. Maconochie has slightly reduced the rates all round. The full effect of the reduction is not at present apparent since the average rate per acre is at present slightly higher than under the original settlement. The application of the distance from village scales will cause a reduction, which, however, must be to some extent neutralised by the subsoil water assessment, sparingly though it has been applied. Above I have stated that there is no evidence that the dry-crop rates were excessive, and I adhere to that statement. But the system of grouping makes it difficult to modify Mr. Maconochie's rates.

The reduction effected in the acreage rate will be insignificant and can be accepted as a measure of studious moderation.

21. In rice lands Mr. Maconochie has had to make great changes in Captain Prescott's rates. His rice soil rates varied almost from village to village, whereas Mr. Maconochie's are uniform for the group. Mr. Maconochie's water rates are far lower than Captain Prescott's. This lowering was necessary in order to enable the revised classification to be applied without taking a heavy increase of assessment. In other words, the lowering of the rates is made up for by the heightening and differentiation of the classification. The Dhekudiat rates are altered on the same principle as the water rates of rice. The rates for Bhatha approximate in the first two groups pretty nearly to Captain Prescott's. The great bulk of the Bhatha lies in these groups.

22. Some further explanation is perhaps advisable regarding the rating of the bágáyat and superior order soils. The object of the system of classification was, as Mr. Maconochie explains, to substitute the ordinary dry-crop soil rates for special garden rates, and to adjust the assessment by means of a more discriminating system of classification of wider range. It was found, however, that by taking the ordinary jiráyat rates as the soil rates for such superior order soils as were found in rice and garden lands the assessment would be unduly lowered. Mr. Maconochie has taken what appears to be a perfectly logical course in adopting the ordinary jiráyat rates as the soil rates for superior soil occurring in lands which have not sub-soil water or are not naturally capable of cultivation for either rice or garden crops. For the superior order soils of other lands he adopts the rice rate. The superiority of the soil whether it occurs in rice and garden or in dry-crop land is thus allowed for simply by the 'guns', or additional annas which bring the value of the best soil up to 24 annas instead of 16. Mr. Maconochie has shown the result of his rates on the superior order soils in a separate appendix. He is justly entitled to take credit for the excellent manner in which they have worked out. They follow the grouping of the villages and in incidence per acre work out close to the garden averages of Captain Prescott.

23. The rating of Bhatha and Dhekudiat lands is equally satisfactory in its results.

24. In order, however, to obtain the small enhancement which I advocate it will be necessary to make the slight modification proposed by Mr. Fforde in paragraph 5 of his forwarding letter. Mr. Fforde raises by 8 annas the water rates of the first two groups, and in all the groups raises the soil rate to the same figure as the water rate. There is soundness in Mr. Fforde's argument for the equalisation for the two kinds of rates, and the result of the device is to obtain an enhancement of about Rs. 5,658 or 2.6 per cent. Mr. Fforde, however, in his estimate takes account of the alterations in grouping which he proposes. If these are rejected, as I suggest, then the increment will probably not exceed 2 per cent. The effect will be that the rice and garden lands will pay little, if any, more than they did before.

25. Before closing this I fear somewhat lengthy review, I venture to submit some observations on the subject of the assessment of new rice lands. In Gujarát the peculiar line has been taken of assessing for position only the land actually converted into rice, instead of as in the Konkan all land which is capable of such conversion. The effect is that at the present revision the assessment on all dry-crop land that has been converted into rice is increased by about five-fifths on the acre-rate, but less than half the rate per acre assessed upon old rice. But as pointed out in paragraph 16, although there is no sort of reason to suppose that the process of converting jiráyat into rice will be arrested, yet at future revisions no additional assessment will be leviable under existing rules, because the classification determined at the present settlement will have become final, and the assessment of new rice will under existing rules involve classification of water advantages. Now as shown in other parts of this report, the chief improveable advantage enjoyed by this táluka, as respects its cultivation, is the adaptability of its dry-crop soil for conversion into rice. The State ought not, it is submitted, to be deprived of the revenue justly leviable in respect of this advantage.

26. There are the following ways of preventing such deprivation :—

1st.—The classification of jirayat need not be declared final at this revision ; and new rice may be classified at future revisions in the same way as at the present revision.

2nd.—The remainder of the dry-crop land of the taluka may be classified as it would be in the Konkan for position.

3rd.—The same line may be taken as with the new rice in the Deccan, viz. all new rice at the next revision may be assessed at the maximum dry-crop rate of the group to which it belongs.

27. There are obvious objections to the first two methods. Once the rates are sanctioned and introduced, the first would probably be contrary to law, and even if not, it is desirable to have done as far as possible for ever with classification involving anything like minute and special inspection. As regards the second it may be observed that the fear is lest the assessment on jirayat land be not already too high, and that it would be a great mistake to add to the assessment of such land by putting on a position class. The third then is the method which I should advocate. Nothing can be easier than during the period of the next settlement to note carefully from year to year in the village and taluka crop returns the areas under new rice. They will be checked by the Circle Inspectors and their superior officers, who of course would be directed to pay special attention to this matter in their crop inspections. The area of new rice land would thus be easily ascertainable when the next revision came to be made, and it would only be necessary to declare that the maximum rate of the group was chargeable to such land.

28. It is a question whether this could be done if the classification of the dry-crop land is allowed to pass as final under Section 106 of the Land Revenue Code. On the one hand it may be argued that the classification prohibited under Section 106 of the Land Revenue Code is a *general* classification and that merely to note dry-crop land which has been converted into rice during a settlement period for purposes of imposing a special rate upon such lands is not to subject them to any classification properly so called or at any rate to enter upon a general classification. If, however, this view cannot be taken it will be necessary to declare that in this one respect, viz. the convertibility into rice land, the classification of jirayat at the present revision is only provisional.

29. As to the suitability of the maximum dry-crop rates an assessment for new rice lands, Appendix Q, gives satisfactory evidence.

In the following table are compared the average rates per acre taken in each group on new rice with the maximum rates of that group :—

Group.				Maximum rate.		Average rate per acre on new rice.		
				Rs. as.		Rs. as. p.		
I	...	...	...	3	8	4	5	5
II	...	...	...	3	0	3	10	0
III	...	...	...	2	8	3	0	0
IV	...	...	...	2	0	2	4	3
V	...	...	...	1	8	1	10	2

These figures show that the new rice, if assessed at the maximum dry-crop rate, would pay a rather less per acre than it would if reclassified on the existing system for position and himayat.

30. It is important and just that some measure of the kind here advocated should be taken at the present juncture. The talukas of Surat remaining for settlement are more like the Konkan than Gujarát proper. Rice land predominates, and the rainfall is heavy, the jirayat has little value except on account of its convertibility into rice.

31. Mr. Maconochie's proposals regarding kachas (paragraph 72), Government wells (paragraph 74), the method of charging for the occasional use of himavat (paragraph 75), and trees (paragraph 76), may be approved.

Statement referred to in paragraph 2 of this office letter No. S—750,
dated 21st May 1898.

Name of Táluka.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE CENSUSES OF		PERCENTAGE INCREASE.
	1872	1891	1891 over 1872
Chorási, excluding the city of Surat.	48,435	49,941	3·1
Olpád	66,256	66,668	0·6
Bárdoli	77,500	84,111	8·5
Mándvi	48,367	53,942	11·5
Jaláipur	70,112	78,649	12·2
Chikhli	59,312	61,315	3·3
Bulsár	78,207	87,889	12·4
Párdi	51,749	58,245	12·5

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,

Survey Commissioner, and Director of
Land Records & Agriculture,

Through the Commissioner, N. D.

Bombay.

No. 2207 of 1898.

FROM

H. F. SILCOCK, ESQUIRE, I.C.S.,
Commissioner, N. D. ;

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.

Camp Tithal, 15th June 1898.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the proposals for the revision settlement of Táluka Chikhli in the Surat Collectorate contained in the Deputy Superintendent of Survey's No. 520, dated June 19th, 1897, together with letters Nos. S.—6, dated January 8th, 1898, and S.—50, dated May 21st, from the Superintendent, Deccan and Gujarát Surveys, and the Survey Commissioner respectively, reviewing the proposals.

2. It is unfortunate that these proposals must be submitted without any adequate criticism from Revenue offices acquainted with the locality, as the report was not received from the Survey Commissioner till after Mr. Lely's departure on furlough, and the Collector of Surat in his letter No. 2730, dated July 19th, 1897, has refrained from any remarks owing to his ignorance of the táluka. I am myself in an even less favourable position to offer any remarks worth consideration, as I am not only unacquainted with the táluka dealt with, but with the special features of the agricultural systems in Gujarát, and I will only confine myself to a few general remarks which occur to me on reading the report and reviews.

3. Mr. Maconochie in his admirable and lucid report has dealt fully with all the complicated questions which come up for decision in dealing with the revision of this táluka, and his method of treatment of them meets with the general approval of the Survey Commissioner.

4. The táluka now consists of 60 Government and 3 Inámi villages as against 68 Government and 3 Inámi in the original settlement. Re-measurement was only carried out as a rule in garden and rice lands, and the percentage of error for the whole táluka was not large.

5. The greatest difficulty was in the classification and rating, and there is some divergence of opinion on these points between the Deputy Superintendent and the Survey Commissioner as well as in regard to the general economic condition of the táluka.

6. Some three-fourths of the táluka consist of jiráyat land varying from poor and infertile light black which can only be cultivated for four years or so and then left fallow for ten, to good black soil which can grow jowári and cotton yearly. The one great feature, however, of this jiráyat is its adaptability for conversion into rice land exemplified by the fact that, during the currency of the past settlement, 3,818 acres of jiráyat have been so converted. Garden and rice lands constitute about one-fifth of the táluka and the remainder is described as unculturable.

7. Since the original survey the communications of the táluka have been greatly improved and there is a good metalled road running right through it connecting with the railway at Billimca. There are plenty of country tracks connecting with this road, but they are of a rather poor description. As in the rest of Surat, the population is divided between Brahmins, Kunbis and Bohoras and the Kaliparaj consisting of Kolis, Dhodias and Dublas, these latter forming, as is usual, the great majority and constituting over 77 per cent. of the cultivating classes. They are as usual poor and thriftless, but Mr. Maconochie (paragraph 29) gives a somewhat encouraging account of the present condition and prospects of the Dhodias.

8. In his paragraph 22 Mr. Maconochie contrasts the population and resources of the táluka in the year 1873-4 and 1895-96, and argues therefrom that the condition of the people has not improved. It is true that an increase of only $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in population in 22 years is somewhat small, but as pointed out by the Survey Commissioner (paragraph 12), this small increase is not confined to the Chikhli Táluka, but is also noticeable in Olpád and Chorási, and with a density of 374 there is little to show that the small increase is due to the unfavourable state of the táluka caused by too high an assessment.

9. Agricultural cattle have decreased by $19\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. which would be serious were it not that cows and buffaloes, &c., have increased by $26\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. No doubt many of these buffaloes are used in cultivation, and considering the comparatively large area of rice and garden lands this is very probable, so that with a net increase of over 7 per cent. in all cattle the decrease under the head of "agricultural cattle" loses some of its significance. There is a slight decrease in ploughs, but as the area under cultivation has not varied much on the average, the decrease is not of very great moment.

10. On the whole it would appear that if there has not been much progress during the currency of the last settlement, there has not been much decadence—the people, if as much in debt as before, have reached a higher standard of comfort in living, and there hardly seems any good grounds for concluding that the táluka has been too heavily assessed in the past and should be treated on that account very liberally in revision.

11. In his grouping Mr. Maconochie proposes to arrange the villages in five groups as against six under the original settlement, and reduces the maximum rate of the first group from Rs. 3-2-0 to Rs. 3-8-0. This rating as well as that for the other groups has been accepted by the Survey Commissioner and may be approved. The Superintendent of Survey would make some slight changes in the grouping of three villages, but the Survey Commissioner is opposed to any change, and I agree with him that it is unnecessary to disturb Mr. Maconochie's grouping.

12. Turning now to the classification and rating of the rice and garden lands, there is a considerable difference of opinion. Mr. Maconochie holds that in view of the fall in the price of garden produce, particularly sugarcane, these lands must be let off somewhat lightly, but I think Mr. Muir-Mackenzie has shown (paragraph 11) that there is no valid reason for undue leniency on that account. Mr. Fforde in his paragraph compares the maximum rate of the "Utam Bágáyat" of Chikhli with the pásthal lands of the Deccan, showing

that the former with all its advantages of good soil, ample water and proximity to the railway, is rated lower than the original rates of the latter which has certainly not the same advantages, and were I dealing with the taluka he refers to—Báglán—I should not be prepared to object to a moderate increase on the rates now prevalent. Ignorant, however, as I am of the local conditions of the Chikhli Taluka, I can only assume from the reports that this garden land is not over-rated.

13. Mr. Fforde also takes exception to the difference between the soil and water-rates which Mr. Maconochie proposes in his paragraph 50 and considers that the water-rate of the first two groups should be raised by eight annas, and that the soil rate should be made equal to the water in all groups. The Survey Commissioner agrees with him, and I see no reason to dissent, since, as pointed out, the difference between one field and another can be made in the classification of soil and water.

14. To sum up, Mr. Maconochie's proposals involve a loss to Government over the original settlement of some Rs. 4,033 or 1.87 per cent., while on the other hand the slight modification proposed by Mr. Fforde and supported by the Survey Commissioner (except in so far as regards the change in the grouping of the three villages referred to above) will result in the moderate increment of about 2 per cent. In his paragraph 18 I think the Survey Commissioner has shown sufficient grounds why Government is entitled to this small increment on account of the new rice lands.

15. In dealing with the question of this new rice land, the importance of which is obvious from the reports, Mr. Muir-Mackenzie points out (paragraphs 25, 26 and 27) the necessity of settling how jirayat land capable of conversion into rice land should be treated, so that Government may not be deprived of its lawful share in the advantages which such lands possess. Of the three suggestions made, the last seems the most feasible one, as it will not entail any fresh classification, but merely a re-arrangement of rates which are already in existence and have been approved of. This would not be a general classification and so not at variance with Section 106, Land Revenue Code, but any doubts on the subject might be set at rest by the reservation recommended by the Survey Commissioner at the end of his paragraph 28.

16. Mr. Maconochie's proposals regarding kacha and Government wells are in accordance with what has been done in Bárdoli and may be approved, as also regarding trees and the occasional use of water.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
H. F. SILCOCK,
Acting Commissioner, N. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment : Revision settlement of the Chikhli Taluka
of the Surat Collectorate.*

No. 87 of 1899.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd February 1899.

Letter from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 2207, dated 15th June 1898—Submitting with his remarks the papers*, noted in the margin, containing proposals for the revision settlement of the Chikhli Taluka of the Surat Collectorate.

* Letter from the Deputy Superintendent, Gujarat Revenue Survey, No. 520, dated 17th June 1897, and its accompaniments.
Letter from the Collector of Surat, No. 273, dated 19th July 1897.
Letter from the Superintendent, Deccan and Gujarat Revenue Surveys, No. G.—6, dated 8th January 1898.
Letter from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. S.—750, dated 21st May 1898, and its accompaniment.

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain proposals for the revision settlement of the Chikhli Táluka of the Surat District, which was brought under original settlement in the years 1865-66 and 1866-67. Since that date the constitution of the táluka, which originally comprised sixty-eight villages, has been altered by the transfer of six villages, north of the Ambika river, to the Jalálpor Táluka, and of two, in the south-west, to the Bulsár Táluka.

2. Revision measurement operations, which were confined to garden and rice lands, were of the same character as those in Bárdoli, and included the separation of clubbed occupancies, the measurement of newly converted rice land, and certain miscellaneous measurements necessary to bring up to date the survey record. The original classification of ordinary jiráyat soils, though it is shown to have been high, was not irregular; consequently it was found possible to dispense with a wholesale reclassification of these lands, and, by lowering the maximum rates, to counterbalance over-assessment. But in regard to rice and garden lands and the soils known as 'superior order,' the anomalies and inequalities of the old system, which are clearly set forth in the reports of Mr. Maconochie and the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, were such as to necessitate a very careful and detailed examination of those lands, and fully justify Government in their refusal to sanction a revision of the present rates without fresh examination in the field of the data on which they are based. The result has been a system of classification which may be described as wholly new in its main features and of considerable complication. The care with which it has been carried out has, however, been such that lands which were over-assessed and in consequence relinquished under the system pursued at original settlement have now been moderately assessed, and that the risk of over-assessing poor soil or of taxing capital spent on well-sinking has been removed.

3. With regard to the material progress of the táluka during the currency of the last settlement, Mr. Maconochie inclines to the opinion that the táluka has never been and is not very prosperous and cannot with ease bear any enhancement of assessment. He bases his argument on the very trifling increase shown in population, the decrease in agricultural cattle and ploughs, and an apparent decrease in the cultivated area, as shown in the figures for the Revenue History of the táluka. The Survey Commissioner, however, with whom the Acting Commissioner, N. D., agrees, points out that the decrease in agricultural cattle loses its significance on consideration of the facts that there is a net increase of 7 per cent. in all cattle and that buffaloes, which are not enumerated among "agricultural" cattle, are nevertheless frequently employed in agricultural operations in this táluka; and that the area of waste has diminished, with the result that the average revenue demand has increased from Rs. 2,16,161 to Rs. 2,19,242. It is even more important to note that the people have profited to no small degree by the facility which their lands possess for conversion of dry-crop into rice and by the increase in quantity and value of the produce of land which arises from such conversions, and that greater facilities for the export of rice, notably the metalled road between Chikhli and Bilimora Station, have been provided during the period of the settlement under report. Many of the rayats are still, it is true, in debt; but it is unlikely, as the Survey Commissioner remarks, that any trifling reduction in assessment would reduce this indebtedness. Again, the large increase in wells, the trifling amount of the remissions granted, the absence to a great degree of serious pressure or compulsory process for the recovery of the land revenue, the favourable nature of the selling and letting value of land, help to confirm the opinion that the táluka has been progressing till it is now fairly prosperous, that it has not been too heavily assessed in the past, and is capable of bearing in the future the small extra assessment, amounting to 2 per cent. over the present assessment, which the Survey Commissioner proposes with the concurrence of the Commissioner, N. D.

4. At the original settlement Major Prescott decided that the táluka should be divided into six groups, which have now been reduced to five by Mr. Maconochie. Mr. Fforde has proposed some slight alterations in the grouping: but

both the Survey Commissioner and the Commissioner, N. D., are of opinion that Mr. Maconochie's proposals are to be preferred. In this view Government concur.

The first group consists of seven villages, viz., the Kasba town and six adjacent villages, situate on or close to the Bilimora high road. Of these, four were in the old first group, and the two* noted in the margin have been added by reason of their position and general prosperity.

* Ohud. [Thala.

The second group, consisting of eighteen villages, includes all the villages of the old second group, except Udhvel, Redhwania and Manekpur. In their stead have been added the four villages† noted in the margin.

† Barolia. | Sunthwad.
Wadi. | Soldbra.

The third group of sixteen villages includes the old 3rd group and part of the 4th.

The fourth group of seventeen villages contains the remainder of the old 4th and part of the old 5th group.

The fifth group is composed of two villages, lying near the Bansja Hills, viz., *Agáshi*, which is cut off from the rest of the taluka by the Khureda river, and *Kanbhai*, which is separated by an alienated village. They formed with Kharoli the old 6th group.

With regard to the rating of ordinary dry-crop land, Mr. Maconochie's proposals, which effect a slight reduction in the old rates all round, with eventually a corresponding reduction in the average rate per acre, may be accepted. The rates proposed are in order of groups Rs. 3-8, 3, 2-8, 2 and 1-8. In rice rates considerable alteration has been made; for, whereas under the old system the rates varied almost from village to village, under Mr. Maconochie's arrangement uniformity of rating for whole groups is attained. The soil rates proposed are Rs. 5-8, 5, 4, 3-8 and 3, which Mr. Brownlow Fforde would alter to Rs. 6, 5-8, 5, 4-8 and 4-8, thus bringing the valuation of the lower groups nearer the higher, which in a small taluka is justifiable. Similarly Mr. Fforde proposes (1) certain changes of grouping and (2) to alter the water-rates proposed by Mr. Maconochie, viz., Rs. 5-8, 5, 5, 4-8 and 4-8, to Rs. 6, 5-8, 5, 4-8 and 4-8, thus raising the rates of the first two groups by 8 annas. The result of these proposals would be an enhancement of 2-6 per cent. Government, however, as above noted, do not think it necessary to adopt Mr. Fforde's grouping; leaving this, therefore, out of consideration, but adhering to his alterations in soil and water rates, an increment of about 2 per cent. will result, as opposed to a clear loss to Government of 1-87 per cent., if Mr. Maconochie's proposals be accepted in their entirety. Government accept the view of the Survey Commissioner that the taluka is able to bear the small enhancement of 2 per cent.; and, subject to the above remarks, sanction the grouping proposed by Mr. Maconochie with the rating proposed by Mr. Fforde. It is observed that under these proposals the total assessment on garden lands will be about the same as under the old assessment, the increase being obtained from the new rice lands made out of jirayat.

5. The Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture has drawn the attention of Government to the necessity of settling how jirayat land capable of conversion into rice land should be treated in future, in order that Government may not be deprived of its lawful share in the advantages which such lands possess, and has formulated three proposals, of which the third commends itself to Government, namely, that "as in the Deccan, all new rice at the next revision survey should be assessed at the maximum dry-crop rate of the group to which it belongs." This method of treatment will entail no fresh classification. There appears to be no legal objection to its adoption and it may be approved. Great care will have, however, to be exercised in recording year by year during the currency of the revised settlement now to be introduced the areas of new rice which may be made out of dry-crop. The Circle Inspector and Sub-divisional Officer should pay special attention to this matter during their annual crop inspections and tests of the village crop-records contained in village

form No. 3. It will be advisable probably to add a special column or entry to this form for the separate record of new rice. The Survey Commissioner should be directed to settle, in consultation with the Commissioner, the particulars to be recorded in such column or entry and the position to be assigned to it in form No. 3.

6. The proposals regarding the treatment of Dhekudiat lands and the rates for Bhatha lands, which approximate closely to the rates under the original settlement, are approved.

7. Mr. Maconochie's proposed treatment of Kachchas, which was adopted in the Bádoli Táluka, as also his proposals regarding—

- (i) Government wells in occupied numbers,
- (ii) the method of charging for the occasional use of Himayat,
- (iii) trees,

are sanctioned.

8. Subject to the remarks contained above, the revised rates are sanctioned and should be guaranteed for 30 years.

9. Government note with satisfaction the praise bestowed by the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture upon Mr. Macconochie for his lucid report, and upon Messrs. Mehta, Bápálál and Mohanlál for the careful manner in which they have performed their respective tasks.

G. W. HATCH,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,
 The Collector of Surat,
 The Survey Commissioner and Director of Land
 Records and Agriculture,
 The Accountant General,
 The Public Works Department of the Secre-
 tariat,
 The Government of India,
 The Secretary of State for India, }

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

By letter.

REVISED APPENDIX Q.

Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on Government

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By Former Survey.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Well water assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group I.</i>			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Thálla	II.	3 8	S. 5 0 W. 8 0	...	623	1,362	2 3 0	167	1,609	9 10 0	2	4	10	793	2,065	3 12 4
2	Sumroli	I.	3 12	S. 5 0 W. 8 0	...	657	1,276	1 15 1	128	1,373	9 15 1	...	...	13	785	2,561	3 4 2
3	Gheghti	I.	3 12	S. 5 0 W. 8 0	D. 3 12 B. 11 8	149	339	2 4 5	22	173	7 15 7	88	950	...	259	1,402	5 10 4
4	Vankál	I.	3 12	S. 5 0 W. 8 0	D. 3 12 B. 11 8	595	1,453	2 7 1	95	772	8 1 8	166	1,753	...	859	3,978	4 10 4
5	Malváda	I.	3 12	S. 4 4 W. 7 12	D. 3 12 B. 10 12	38	94	2 7 7	10	81	8 8 6	89	1,067	...	137	1,232	3 15 11
6	Ohnd	II.	3 8	S. 5 0 W. 8 0	B. 11 8	1,278	3,111	2 6 11	98	870	8 15 5	440	5,035	...	1,810	9,025	4 15 6
7	Chikhli	I.	3 12	S. 5 0 W. 8 0	D. 3 12 B. 11 8	8	19	2 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	19	2 6 0
Total of Group I ... ..			...	...	...	3,348	7,654	2 4 7	620	4,787	9 3 3	785	8,799	22	4,658	21,262	4 9 1
<i>Group II.</i>																	
8	Gandeva	II.	3 8	S. 5 0 W. 8 0	D.S. 3 8 W. 2 0 B. 11 8	2,697	5,772	2 3 3	211	1,988	9 7 0	82	628	...	2,900	8,386	3 12 10
9	Matvád	II.	3 8	S. 5 0 W. 8 0	D.S. 3 8 W. 6 0 B. 11 8	542	1,114	2 0 11	48	484	10 0 4	74	854	...	664	2,452	3 11 1
10	Kháparia	II.	3 8	S. 5 0 W. 8 0	D.S. 3 8 B. 11 8	579	1,063	1 13 5	60	521	8 10 0	110	1,251	...	749	2,636	3 12 7
11	Eodhal	II.	3 8	S. 5 0 W. 8 0	D. 3 8 W. 6 0 B. 11 8	2,030	4,216	2 1 6	82	681	8 5 5	164	2,066	5	3,206	6,998	3 1 6
12	Bárolia	II.	3 8	S. 4 4 W. 7 0	D.S. 3 8 W. 2 0	378	806	2 2 1	52	494	9 9 4	73	296	23	603	1,618	3 3 6
13	Vádi	II.	3 8	S. 3 12 W. 8 0	D.S. 3 8 W. 6 0	393	932	2 5 11	20	152	7 7 8	53	220	...	446	1,304	2 14 10
14	Sunthrád	II.	3 8	S. 4 4 W. 7 12	D.S. 3 8 W. 2 0 B. 10 12	701	1,672	2 6 2	39	305	7 14 6	8	31	8	746	2,016	2 11 1
15	Debgám	II.	3 8	S. 5 0 W. 8 0	D.S. 3 8 W. 6 0	2,312	4,426	1 14 8	448	3,808	8 8 1	24	84	12	2,784	8,330	3 16 10
16	Alipur	II.	3 8	S. 5 0 W. 8 0	...	1,493	2,963	1 15 9	330	2,856	8 10 6	53	137	94	1,676	6,050	3 3 7
17	Párdi	II.	3 8	S. 5 0 W. 8 0	...	67	157	2 5 6	30	287	9 3 9	...	...	...	97	444	4 9 3
18	Khundh	II.	3 8	S. 3 12 W. 8 0	...	1,313	2,541	1 14 11	151	1,136	7 8 4	6	14	21	1,470	3,712	2 8 5
19	Talávchora	II.	3 8	S. 4 8 W. 8 0	D.S. 3 8 W. 6 0 B. 10 0	1,672	3,271	1 15 4	195	1,777	9 1 8	88	718	38	1,965	5,904	2 15 6
20	Tejlav	II.	3 8	S. 5 0 W. 8 0	D.S. 3 8 W. 6 0	657	1,355	2 1 0	78	654	8 8 2	20	64	66	766	2,141	2 13 4
21	Maliadra	II.	3 8	S. 4 4 W. 7 12	D.S. 3 8 W. 6 0	521	1,188	2 4 6	54	446	8 3 9	13	49	25	588	1,708	2 14 6
22	Soldhara	III.	3 0	S. 4 0 W. 7 12	D.S. 3 8 W. 6 0 B. 10 0	1,053	2,213	2 1 8	115	923	8 0 3	63	274	27	1,231	3,436	2 12 8
23	Ghej	II.	3 8	S. 5 0 W. 8 0	D.S. 3 8 W. 6 0	2,851	5,351	1 14 0	203	1,924	9 7 8	114	552	185	3,168	8,012	2 8 6
24	Chari	II.	3 8	S. 5 0 W. 8 0	D.S. 3 8 W. 3 0 B. 11 8	545	1,255	2 4 10	59	504	8 9 9	114	923	...	718	2,662	3 11 9
25	Pipaldhara	II.	3 8	S. 5 0 W. 8 0	D.S. 3 8 B. 11 8	400	864	3 2 7	7	67	8 3 11	454	4,419	...	561	5,340	6 3 3
Total of Group II ... ..			...	...	...	20,204	41,189	2 0 7	2,182	18,996	8 11 3	1,483	12,577	505	23,869	73,267	3 1 1

Q.

Occupied Land in 60 Villages of the Chikhli Taluka.

By Revision Survey.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
3 8	S. 6 0 W. 6 0	B. 11 0	561	1,477	2 10 1	N. 65 O. 166	251 1,596	3 13 11 9 9 11	...	...	...	792	3,324	4 3 2	+11-36	Thála	1
			559	1,387	2 7 8	N. 109 O. 127	487 1,456	4 8 2 11 7 5	...	...	...	794	3,330	4 3 1	+30-03	Samroli	2
			118	260	2 3 3	N. 21 O. 25	84 242	4 5 8 9 13 6	91	1,084	11 13 5	255	1,680	6 9 5	+14-91	Gheghti	3	
			476	1,178	2 7 7	N. 93 O. 137	441 1,363	4 12 1 9 15 2	153	1,378	9 0 1	859	4,360	5 1 3	+9-60	Vankal	4	
			26	88	3 5 0	N. ... O. 5	...	...	103	1,278	12 6 6	...	1,429	10 9 4	+15-99	Malvāda	5
			1,209	3,116	2 9 3	N. 70 O. 101	276 953	3 15 6 9 6 11	431 { D. 1 B. 1	4,968	11 8 5 8 5 4 6 11 0	1,813	9,327	5 2 4	+2-35	Ohnd	6	
			8	18	2 5 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	18	2 5 7	-5-26	Chikhli	7
...	...	...	2,957	7,524	2 8 9	N. 367 O. 561	1,549 5,663	4 5 5 10 1 6	773 { D. 1 B. 2	8,708	11 3 1 8 5 4 16 15 3	4,656	23,465	5 0 8	+10-32	Total of Group I ...	
			2,506	5,568	2 3 6	N. 230 O. 234	989 2,504	4 4 10 10 11 3	16	124	7 9 11	2,996	9,183	3 1 2	+9-52	Gandeva	8	
			522	944	1 12 11	N. 32 O. 55	100 530	3 1 3 9 10 4	48 B. 2	343	7 2 3 22 12 4	659	1,939	2 15 1	-20-92	Matvād	9	
			566	1,060	1 13 11	N. 40 O. 82	192 806	3 5 0 9 13 3	62	590	8 5 7	750	2,573	3 7 0	-9-07	Khāparia	10	
			1,862	3,608	1 15 0	N. 200 O. 180	793 1,826	3 15 10 10 2 4	17	187	10 12 1	2,256	6,419	2 13 6	-8-27	Endhal	11	
			422	829	1 16 5	N. 28 O. 52	100 482	3 9 4 9 2 6	...	...	...	502	1,411	2 13 0	-12-79	Bārolia	12
			388	799	2 0 10	N. 8 O. 15	29 123	3 7 3 8 7 7	37	413	11 0 9	449	1,364	3 0 7	+4-68	Vadi	13	
			672	1,408	3 1 6	N. 39 O. 33	153 299	3 15 4 9 2 2	7	75	10 6 6	751	1,935	2 9 3	-4-02	Sunthvād	14	
			2,162	3,960	1 13 4	N. 166 O. 457	558 3,937	3 5 8 8 9 10	...	...	...	2,786	8,455	3 0 7	+1-34	Dehgām	15
			1,327	2,667	1 14 8	N. 177 O. 331	552 2,897	3 1 9 8 12 0	27	250	9 5 10	1,872	6,266	3 5 7	+3-57	Alipur	16	
			49	102	2 1 4	N. 18 O. 30	58 270	3 3 9 8 13 11	...	...	...	97	420	4 6 11	-3-15	Fārdi	17
			1,194	1,938	1 10 0	N. 114 O. 147	394 1,350	3 7 4 9 0 9	11 D. 3	111	10 7 1 12 3 6	1,469	3,785	2 9 3	+1-97	Khundh	18	
			1,569	2,913	1 13 9	N. 120 O. 192	423 1,817	3 8 10 9 7 5	71 B. 3	774	10 15 1 34 11 8	1,955	5,966	3 0 10	+2-79	Talāvchora	19	
			577	1,167	2 0 4	N. 55 O. 79	174 703	3 3 1 8 15 1	42	350	8 3 2	753	2,394	3 2 10	+11-82	Tejāv	20	
			493	960	1 15 10	N. 51 O. 55	176 490	3 7 5 8 15 8	...	...	...	599	1,626	2 12 2	-4-80	Maliadra	21
			952	2,095	2 3 3	N. 106 O. 134	335 1,088	3 2 7 8 1 11	33 D. 2	324	9 15 0 10 4 5	1,227	3,852	3 2 3	+12-11	Soldhara	22	
			2,642	5,356	2 0 5	N. 220 O. 165	835 1,693	3 12 9 10 1 3	124 D. 11	1,236	9 15 6 3 8 10	3,162	9,128	2 14 2	+13-93	Ghej	23	
			554	1,083	1 15 3	N. 37 O. 46	150 460	3 15 8 9 15 5	60 D. 22	612	10 10 6 83 3 12	719	2,418	3 5 10	-9-84	Chari	24	
			400	773	1 14 11	N. 13 O. 12	57 119	4 4 3 9 10 6	426 B. 12	3,811	8 15 2 200 16 14	863	4,960	5 11 11	-7-11	Fipadhara	25	
...	...	...	18,958	87,128	1 16 6	N. 1,654 O. 2,299	6,018 21,344	3 10 3 9 4 7	981 { D. 38 B. 17	9,220	9 0 5 143 3 11 256 14 15	23,847	74,109	3 1 9	+1-15	Total of Group II.	

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMER SURVEY.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Well water assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group III.</i>			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
26	Sarsia	IV.	2 8	{ S. 2 12 W. 7 8	{ D.S. 2 8 W. 2 0 B. 9 8	974	1,572	1 9 10	53	335	6 5 3	39	323	-	1,066	2,235	2 1 7
27	Nogama	II.	3 8	{ S. 3 8 W. 7 8	{ D.S. 3 8 W. 4 0 B. 9 12	1,534	2,714	1 12 4	137	1,072	7 12 10	29	297	32	1,700	4,112	3 6 9
28	Tankal	II.	3 8	{ S. 3 8 W. 7 8	{ D.S. 3 8 W. 4 0 B. 9 12	1,372	2,529	1 13 6	108	754	6 15 4	161	1,323	10	1,641	4,616	2 13 0
29	Minkach	II.	3 8	{ S. 3 8 W. 6 12	{ D.S. 3 8 W. 3 0 B. 8 12	536	1,232	2 1 8	31	192	6 4 2	59	360	21	676	1,805	2 10 9
30	Vanjana	III.	3 0	{ S. 3 0 W. 7 8	{ D.S. 3 0 W. 2 0 B. 9 12	2,691	4,080	1 8 3	211	1,475	6 15 7	117	1,166	12	3,019	6,732	2 2 8
31	Udhval	II.	3 8	{ S. 3 8 W. 7 8	{ D.S. 3 8 W. 6 0	322	829	2 9 2	28	208	7 7 5	1	3	...	831	1,040	2 15 8
32	Redhvania	II.	3 8	{ S. 3 12 W. 7 12	{ ...	569	799	1 6 5	94	587	6 4 4	...	...	...	603	1,356	2 1 5
33	Rankuva	IV.	2 8	{ S. 2 12 W. 7 8	{ ...	1,099	1,760	1 9 7	199	1,478	7 6 10	5	9	47	1,303	3,294	2 8 5
34	Harangam	IV.	2 8	{ S. 2 8 W. 7 8	{ D.S. 2 8 W. 2 0 B. 9 4	1,023	1,601	1 9 0	216	1,551	7 5 0	115	590	...	1,354	4,072	2 0 1
35	Manekpur	II.	3 8	{ S. 3 8 W. 7 8	{ ...	553	1,332	2 6 6	128	848	6 10 0	6	20	44	637	2,244	2 4 3
36	Bamaavel	III.	3 0	{ S. 3 12 W. 7 0	{ D.S. 3 0 W. 3 0 B. 9 12	1,408	2,269	1 9 9	182	1,255	6 14 5	178	814	...	1,768	4,338	2 7 2
37	Sadakupur	IV.	2 8	{ S. 4 0 W. 7 0	{ D.S. 2 8 W. 5 0 B. 10 0	3,033	4,315	1 6 9	275	1,980	7 2 2	246	2,143	8	3,556	8,502	2 6 3
38	Pipalgabhan	III.	3 0	{ S. 4 0 W. 7 12	{ D.S. 3 0 B. 10 8	1,448	2,414	1 10 8	171	1,262	7 6 2	160	1,798	...	1,779	5,474	2 1 3
39	Vad	IV.	2 8	{ S. 4 0 W. 7 12	{ D.S. 2 8 W. 6 0	1,919	2,835	1 7 4	200	1,494	7 7 6	43	150	83	2,162	4,502	2 1 9
40	Vav	IV.	2 8	{ S. 4 4 W. 7 0	{ D.S. 2 8 W. 2 0 B. 10 0	590	775	1 5 0	69	514	7 6 1	97	615	38	756	2,142	2 13 4
41	Khergam	IV.	2 8	{ S. 4 0 W. 7 0	{ D.S. 2 8 W. 2 0 B. 10 0	2,375	3,377	1 6 9	661	4,167	6 14 11	112	388	296	3,028	8,136	2 10 2
Total of Group III ... ..			...	...	...	21,496	34,433	1 9 8	2,703	19,202	7 1 8	1,370	10,504	567	25,569	64,696	2 8
<i>Group IV.</i>																	
42	Chitagli	IV.	2 8	{ S. 2 12 W. 7 8	{ D.S. 3 8 W. 6 0 B. 9 8	562	1,021	1 13 1	56	357	6 5 6	63	476	...	651	1,854	2 11 7
43	Bodvank	IV.	2 8	{ S. 2 12 W. 7 8	{ B. 9 8	1,361	2,251	1 10 5	91	594	6 8 8	58	492	...	1,511	3,337	2 2 4
44	Jogvad	IV.	2 8	{ S. 2 12 W. 7 8	{ D.S. 2 8 W. 6 0 B. 9 8	747	1,270	1 11 2	76	476	6 4 9	10	68	20	833	1,934	2 2 3
45	Kangvai	IV.	2 8	{ S. 2 12 W. 7 8	{ D.S. 2 8 W. 6 0	1,352	2,140	1 9 4	140	978	6 15 5	67	297	38	1,559	3,448	2 2 6
46	Ranveri Kala	IV.	2 8	{ S. 2 12 W. 7 8	{ D.S. 2 8 W. 5 0	1,356	2,172	1 9 8	151	1,098	7 4 1	17	75	8	1,524	3,349	2 2 2
47	Ranveri Khurad	V.	2 0	{ S. 2 4 W. 7 0	{ ...	1,483	2,117	1 6 10	159	982	6 3 3	5	9	29	1,647	3,137	1 14 6
48	Surkhai	IV.	2 8	{ S. 2 12 W. 7 8	{ ...	1,062	1,672	1 9 2	168	1,247	7 6 10	...	...	5	1,230	2,924	2 6 0
49	Kukeri	V.	2 0	{ S. 2 8 W. 7 0	{ D.S. 2 0 W. 2 0 B. 8 12	1,789	2,756	1 6 8	243	2,431	7 1 3	3	32	25	2,135	5,244	2 7 4
50	Donja	V.	2 0	{ S. 2 8 W. 7 8	{ D.S. 2 0 W. 6 0 B. 10 0	1,209	1,608	1 5 8	135	951	7 0 10	225	1,827	2	1,569	4,384	2 12 8
51	Sadavel	V.	2 0	{ S. 3 0 W. 7 8	{ D.S. 2 0 W. 5 0 B. 9 12	2,536	2,383	0 15 0	236	1,491	6 5 1	191	1,436	...	2,953	5,310	1 12 9

Q—continued.

By REVISION SURVEY.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33				
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Group III.			
			923	1,550	1 10 11	N. 46 O. 40	144 332	3 2 2 8 5 9	55	561	10 3 9	1,064	2,537	2 6 11	+15.75	Sarain	26	
			1,407	2,291	1 10 1	N. 135 O. 156	410 1,428	3 0 8 9 2 6	...	...	...	1,098	4,129	2 6 11	+0.34	Nogama	27
			1,291	1,931	1 8 7	N. 116 O. 139	395 1,237	3 6 5 8 14 5	52	475	9 2 1	1,640	4,278	2 9 8	-7.39	Tankal	28	
			538	962	1 10 9	N. 29 O. 42	83 343	2 13 8 8 1 5	...	...	...	678	1,491	2 3 3	-17.40	Minkach	29
			2,579	4,337	1 10 3	N. 140 O. 250	414 2,041	2 15 4 8 2 7	1	7	9 7 0	3,022	6,901	2 4 6	+2.50	Vanjana	30	
			311	563	1 13 3	N. 12 O. 23	33 212	2 10 11 7 10 6	...	...	...	351	813	2 5 1	-21.83	Udhval	31
			518	504	0 15 6	N. 53 O. 94	116 619	2 4 0 6 7 10	...	...	...	664	1,230	1 13 8	-11.26	Redhvania	32
			1,030	1,974	1 14 8	N. 80 O. 201	233 1,848	2 15 9 9 3 1	...	...	...	1,311	4,060	3 1 7	+23.32	Rankuva	33
2 8	S. 5 0 W. 5 0	B. 9 0	925	1,806	1 15 3	N. 117 O. 205	365 1,737	3 1 11 8 7 7	107	818	7 10 4	1,354	4,728	3 7 10	+16.06	Harangam	34	
			512	944	1 13 6	N. 51 O. 130	144 930	2 13 5 7 8 7	...	...	...	693	2,068	2 15 9	-7.54	Manekpur	35
			1,436	2,368	1 10 5	N. 106 O. 204	316 1,623	2 15 9 7 15 3	3	37	10 5 8	1,763	4,384	2 7 9	+1.06	Bamanval	36	
			2,953	4,230	1 6 11	N. 139 O. 264	401 2,141	2 14 2 8 1 9	196	1,983	10 1 11	3,553	8,758	2 7 5	+3.01	Sgdakpur	37	
			1,363	2,371	1 11 10	N. 68 O. 151	222 1,274	3 1 8 8 7 0	196	1,843	9 6 5	1,773	5,700	3 3 4	+4.02	Pipalgabhan	38	
			1,810	2,730	1 8 2	N. 94 O. 180	290 1,495	3 1 4 8 4 11	74	732	9 14 3	2,158	5,247	2 6 11	+15.01	Vad	39	
			566	852	1 8 1	N. 36 O. 75	132 700	3 11 7 9 5 4	85	971	11 6 9	762	2,655	3 7 9	+23.95	Vav	40	
			2,206	3,515	1 9 6	N. 235 O. 458	671 3,802	2 13 8 8 4 10	202	2,020	10 0 1	3,102	10,012	3 3 8	+23.02	Khergam	41	
			20,418	32,903	1 9 9	N. 1,466 O. 2,617	4,364 21,808	3 0 0 8 5 4	971	9,447	9 11 8	25,569	69,036	2 11 2	+6.71	Total of Group III		
															Group IV.			
			509	738	1 7 2	N. 32 O. 44	83 338	2 9 11 7 9 8	93	672	7 3 7	681	1,839	2 11 2		-0.31	Chitali	42
			1,313	1,734	1 5 2	N. 74 O. 103	167 722	2 3 9 7 0 2	5	35	7 12 8	1,508	2,695	1 12 7	-19.24	Bodvank	43	
			714	1,077	1 8 2	N. 39 O. 65	89 453	2 4 0 6 15 5	10	107	11 0 0	830	1,742	2 1 7	-5.02	Jogvad	44	
			1,311	1,751	1 5 4	N. 77 O. 121	171 812	2 3 7 6 11 4	34	321	9 9 1	1,561	3,129	2 0 1	-9.25	Kangvai	45	
			1,293	1,872	1 7 2	N. 66 O. 149	140 1,076	2 2 1 7 4 4	9	82	8 9 11	1,525	3,198	2 1 7	-4.51	Ranveri Kala	46	
2 0	S. 4 8 W. 4 8	B. 8 0	1,370	1,950	1 6 9	N. 116 O. 158	264 1,161	2 4 5 7 7 1	...	...	...	1,642	3,375	2 0 11	+7.59	Ranveri Khurad	47
			983	1,396	1 6 9	N. 77 O. 170	195 1,189	2 8 4 6 15 10	...	...	...	1,230	2,780	2 4 2	-4.92	Surkhai	48
			1,614	2,484	1 8 7	N. 173 O. 350	408 2,671	2 5 10 7 10 1	...	...	...	2,137	5,563	2 9 6	+6.08	Kakeri	49
			1,187	1,870	1 9 2	N. 59 O. 117	136 864	2 4 10 7 6 2	200	1,540	7 11 2	1,563	4,410	2 13 2	+0.60	Donja	50	
			2,377	3,103	1 4 11	N. 195 O. 263	458 1,864	2 5 7 7 1 5	121	962	7 15 2	2,956	6,387	2 2 7	+20.23	Sdadve'	51	

Number.	Name of Village.	BY FORMER SURVEY.															
		Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Elite.	Outlets.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Well water assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group IV—contd.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
52	Khámhbda	V.	2 0	S. 3 4 W. 7 0	...	879	1,064	1 2 11	107	662	6 3 0	12	17	38	998	1,661	1 13 10
53	Khudvel	V.	2 0	S. 2 12 W. 7 8	{ D.S. 2 0 W. 2 0 B. 9 8 }	814	898	1 1 5	80	509	6 6 2	20	136	10	914	1,543	1 11 0
54	Bamanvada	V.	2 0	S. 3 4 W. 7 8	{ D.S. 2 0 W. 2 0 B. 9 12 }	560	781	1 5 9	65	474	7 5 5	20	46	...	645	1,281	1 15 9
55	Kaliari	V.	2 0	S. 3 4 W. 7 0	{ D.S. 2 0 W. 2 0 B. 9 4 }	880	901	1 1 6	108	687	6 5 9	113	531	71	1,101	2,350	2 0 8
56	Amdhara	V.	2 0	S. 4 0 W. 7 0	{ D.S. 2 0 W. 2 0 B. 9 4 }	2,040	2,150	1 0 10	261	1,559	6 4 5	184	1,360	62	2,475	5,181	2 1 3
57	Kharoli	VI.	1 8	S. 2 4 W. 6 8	{ D.S. 1 8 W. 2 0 B. 8 4 }	1,430	1,399	0 15 8	133	681	5 1 11	141	1,007	...	1,704	3,087	1 12 11
58	Fadvel	V.	2 0	S. 3 4 W. 7 8	{ D.S. 2 0 W. 3 0 B. 8 12 }	1,810	2,042	1 2 1	238	1,284	5 6 2	297	2,068	14	2,345	5,408	2 4 11
	Total of Group IV					21,671	23,681	1 5 0	2,537	16,461	6 7 9	1,418	9,577	368	25,824	55,353	2 3 4
	<i>Group V.</i>																
59	Kanbhái	VI.	1 8	S. 2 4 W. 6 6	{ D.S. 1 8 W. 6 0 }	945	853	0 14 5	124	616	4 15 6	57	209	55	1,126	1,733	1 6 7
60	Agási	VI.	1 8	S. 2 4 W. 7 0	{ D.S. 1 8 B. 8 12 }	563	460	0 13 8	155	745	4 12 9	12	97	...	780	1,322	1 18 0
	Total of Group V					1,508	1,333	0 14 2	279	1,361	4 14 1	69	306	55	1,896	3,055	1 10 4
	Grand Total					68,427	1,13,290	1 10 6	8,221	60,807	7 6 4	5,128	43,063	1,802	81,771	2,17,662	2 10 7

Explanation —
 S. = Soil
 W. = Water.
 N. = New rice.
 Note.—The averages shown in the several

Q—concluded.

By Revision Survey.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
} 2 0	{ S. 4 8 W. 4 8 }	} B. 8 0	828	1,046	1 4 3	N. 56 O. 101	118 679	2 1 9 6 11 7	12 D. 3	.85 10	6 15 6 3 4 6	1,000	1,939	1 15 0	+4 14	Khambhala ...	52	
			779	917	1 2 10	N. 55 O. 80	96 549	1 12 1 6 13 10	...	...	...	914	1,562	1 11 4	+1 23	Khudvel ...	53
			528	726	1 6 0	N. 52 O. 65	102 413	1 15 7 6 7 3	...	...	...	645	1,246	1 14 11	-2 63	Bamanvada...	54
			910	1,183	1 4 10	N. 74 O. 109	163 719	2 3 5 6 9 6	— D. 9	37 4 4 7	1,102	2,102	1 14 6	-6 58	Kaliari ...	56
			1,976	2,693	1 5 10	N. 164 O. 297	387 2,158	2 5 10 7 4 3	28 D. 3	296 11	8 1 0 3 1 10	2,468	5,475	2 3 6	+6 72	Amdhara ...	56	
			1,417	2,163	1 8 0	N. 99 O. 155	235 1,063	2 6 1 6 16 10	1,701	3,486	2 0 9	+12 93	Kharoli ...	57
1,758	2,424	1 6 1	N. 124 O. 240	257 1,520	2 1 0 6 5 4	216 D. 5	1,642 14	7 9 8 3 1 10	2,343	5,357	2 8 0	+9 30	Fadvel ...	58				
—	—	—	20,897	29,132	1 6 4	N. 1,532 O. 2,564	3,469 18,276	2 4 3 7 1 2	728 D. 63 B. 2	5,672 219 16	7 12 8 3 2 2 6 2 8	25,806	56,784	2 3 2	+2 53	Total of Group IV.		
Group V.																		
} 1 8	{ S. 4 8 W. 4 8 }	} B. 7 8	909	846	0 14 11	N. 80 O. 123	134 558	1 10 11 6 15 4	11	95	8 5 1	1,123	1,931	1 11 6	+11 42	Kanohai ...	59	
			556	490	0 14 1	N. 11 O. 165	15 998	1 6 2 8 0 9	...	...	...	732	1,503	2 0 10	+13 69	Agasi ...	60
—	—	—	1,465	1,336	0 14 7	N. 91 O. 288	149 1,854	1 10 2 8 7 0	11	95	8 5 1	1,655	3,424	1 13 7	+12 41	Total of Group V.		
—	—	—	64,595	1,08,033	1 10 9	N. 5,090 O. 8,349	15,549 68,945	3 0 11 8 4 2	{ 3,469 D. 229 B. 21	33,142 884 288	9 8 10 3 13 10 14 15 8	81,753	2,26,531	3 12 5	+4 21	Grand Total.		

O.—Old rice.
D.—Dhekudi. In column 38 D represents ordinary Jirayat Dhekudi only. Superior order Dhekudi is included in the first line of figures.
B.—Bhatta.
columns are worked on the actual figures, including annas and pias.